

Place Names of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands



The Place Names are taken from the SGSSI Gazetteer maintained by the UK Antarctic Place Names Committee (APC). The rest of the information is also based on the APC data, much of which reflects the detailed work in the 1980s by Geoffrey Hattersley-Smith at the British Antarctic Survey.

Up-to-date information can be found on the APC website at <https://apc.antarctica.ac.uk/sgssi/>

Please report any corrections or enquire about an updated copy to placenames@wildisland.services

Point Abrahamsen

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 08' W

West side of Cook Bay, between Lighthouse Bay to the north and Prince Olav Harbour to the south.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-30 after Capt. Einer Abrahamsen, then Manager of Prince Olav Harbour whaling station.

Acorn Rock

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Place

Height: 20 m

Location 53° 00' S 038° 14' W

Rock rising 20 m, 570 m northwest of Main Island, Willis Islands

Naming: Named descriptively by HMS Owen, 1960-61.

Acrid Point

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 56° 17' S 027° 36' W

Northwest coast of Zavodovski Island.

Naming: Named in reference to the acrid volcanic fumes emitted on the west side of this island following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964.

Admiralty Peak

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain

Height: 945 m

Location 54° 13' S 036° 50' W

Mountain rising to 945 m on North side of Neumayer Glacier.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-30, after the Board of Admiralty.

Adventure Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 06' S 037° 09' W

West side of Possession Bay, south of Purvis Glacier.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Agnora Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 038° 02' W

Most easterly island of the Jomfruene group.

Naming: Named after Agnora Larsen (b. 1887), daughter of Capt. C.A. Larsen, Manager of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca whaling station at Grytviken. She visited the whaling station in 1906.

Aiken Cove

Name Accepted: 13/07/2020

Type: Water

Location 54° 15' S 036° 31' W

Cove on the west side of Maiviken.

Naming: Named after Falkland Islander John Aiken (1889-1954) who joined the ship Antarctic of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition 1901-04.

Albatross Cove

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Water

Location 54° 47' S 035° 49' W

Small cove at northeast end of Cooper Bay.

Naming: Named after Niall Rankin's survey launch, Albatross, a converted lifeboat used in his ornithological surveys, 1946-47.

Albatross Crest

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Place

Location 54° 30' S 037° 03' W

Southeast Annenkov Island.

Naming: Named after the wandering albatrosses (*Diomedea exulans*), which nest there.

Albatross Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 037° 20' W

Largest island in Bay of Isles, North of Salisbury Plain.

Naming: Named by Robert Cushman Murphy after the wandering albatrosses (*Diomedea exulans*) observed there by Robert Cushman Murphy in 1912-13.

Alert Channel

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 11' S 036° 42' W

Channel off Husvik allowing vessel access from Husvik Harbour to the whaling station.

Naming: Named in 1928 after the Discovery Investigations survey motor boat Alert.

Alert Cove

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 11' S 036° 42' W

Small cove south of Kanin Point, south side of Husvik Harbour.

Naming: Named in 1928 after the Discovery Investigations survey motor boat Alert.

Alert Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 05' S 037° 09' W

West side of Possession Bay, north of Purvis Glacier

Naming: Named in 1929 after the Discovery Investigations survey motor boat Alert.

Alert Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 15' S 036° 21' W

Awash ESE of Barff Point

Naming: Named in 1929 after the Discovery Investigations survey motor boat Alert.

Cape Alexandra

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 00' W

Northern point of Paryadin Peninsula and northwestern point of South Georgia in Bird Sound.

Naming: Named Cape Alexandra after Queen Alexandra (1844-1925), Queen Consort of King Edward VII of England.

Previously: Cape North (Cook, 1777);

Allardyce Range

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 25' S 036° 33' W

Central South Georgia, south and southwest of Cumberland Bay, extending for 50 km from Mount Globus in the northwest to Mount Brooker in the southeast, with peaks of 2,000 m to 3,000 m and including Mount Paget, the highest peak on South Georgia.

Naming: Named c. 1915 after Sir William Lamond Allardyce (1861-1930), Governor of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, 1904-14.

Allen Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 11' S 036° 32' W

North side of Cumberland West Bay.

Naming: Named after Harold Tuckwell Allen (1879-1950), Secretary, ICRD, 1917-20, and a member of the "Discovery" Committee, 1924-31.

Allen Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 58° 31' S 026° 16' W

Southeastern point of Montagu Island.

Naming: Named after Harold Tuckwell Allen (1879-1950), Secretary, ICRD, 1917-20, and a member of the "Discovery" Committee, 1924-31.

Alopecurus Peak

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Mountain Height: 325 m

Location 54° 14' S 036° 40' W

Prominent peak approximately 325 m in height between Carlita Bay and Foxtail Peak, south Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named following the theme of plants in the area and in association with Foxtail Peak, after *Alopecurus antarctica*, the Latin name for Antarctic Foxtail grass.

Alsford Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 17' S 036° 16' W

Northeast arm of Godthul, west of Cape George.

Naming: Named after Stoker W. B. Alsford, RN, of RRS Discovery, 1925-27; a member of the Discovery Investigations survey party, 1928-30.

Amow Cove

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Water

Location 54° 31' S 036° 38' W

At west entrance to Undine South Harbour.

Naming: Name derived from All My Own Work, the name that Duncan Carse gave to his hut, built in 1961 behind the beach of this cove, and which was subsequently destroyed by a freak wave less than four months after it was erected.

Ample Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 03' S 037° 23' W

South side of Bay of Isles between Start Point and Markham Point.

Naming: Named descriptively by Robert Cushman Murphy in 1912-13.

Ample Rock

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 23' W

Prominent rock situated in Ample bay, east of Markham Point, South Georgia. Important feature for the safe navigation into the Bay of Isles.

Naming: Named in association with Ample Bay, which was named descriptively by Robert Cushman Murphy, 1912-13.

Anchorage Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 08' S 036° 49' W

West side of Fortuna Bay.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929 in reference to good holding ground.

Andersson Peaks

Name Accepted: 01/04/2015

Type: Mountain Height: 534 m

Location 54° 16' S 036° 31' W

Mountain made up of two peaks, approximately 534 m at its highest point, north of Mount Hodges and north-west of Bore Valley, Thatcher Peninsula, South Georgia. The landmark is used for navigation from Grytviken to Carr Valley.

Naming: Named after Dr Johan Gunnar Andersson (1874-1960), Second in Command and Geologist on Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1901-1904, who first walked through Bore Valley, just below this mountain, from Maiviken to discover Grytviken.

Andrews Rocks

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 00' W

Small group of rocks awash 1.1 km east of Cape Paryadin.

Naming: Charted by the Discovery Investigations 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. Previously: Andrews Islands (Discovery Investigations, 1926);

Mount Andromeda

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Mountain Height: 550 m

Location 57° 06' S 026° 42' W

The higher (approx. 550 m) and southernmost of the twin ice domes of Candlemas Island.

Naming: Named following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964 in association with Mount Perseus and other mythological names in the area.

Aniline Island

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 20' S 036° 27' W

Small island on eastern side of Moraine Fjord.

Naming: Named by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey after the chemical stain used in the preparation of histological specimens, in association with similarly named features nearby.

Annenkov Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 30' S 037° 04' W

14 km WSW of Cape Darnley, off southwest coast of South Georgia.

Naming: Named by the Russian Antarctic Expedition, 1819-21, after Lieut. Mikhail Annenkov, of the expedition vessel *Mirnyy*.

Previously: Pickersgill Island (Cook 1775);

Antarctic Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 06' S 036° 59' W

Between Possession Bay and Fortuna Bay

Naming: Named for the expedition ship *Antarctic* of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition in 1902.

Previously: Woodward Harbor (Cook 1775); Fresh Water Bay (Smith 1844); Fish Harbour (Klutschak 1881);

Antarctic Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 036° 59' W

Western entrance point of Antarctic Bay.

Naming: Named in association with Antarctic Bay, for the expedition ship *Antarctic* of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition in 1902.

Antell Point

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Place

Location 54° 07' S 036° 42' W

Prominent point north of Mt Antell, north Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named in association with Mt Antell after Georg Antell (b. 1874), foreman of the South Georgia Whaling Company, Leith Harbour, 1913-30.

Mount Antell

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 620 m

Location 54° 07' S 036° 42' W

Mountain rising to approx. 620 m, west of Hercules Bay

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Georg Antell (b. 1874), foreman of the South Georgia Whaling Company, Leith Harbour, 1913-3.

Antrim Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 23' S 036° 10' W

Large tussac-covered island, at southern entrance to Hound Bay.

Naming: Named after HMS Antrim, RN 1970 - 1984, destroyer which took part in the retaking of South Georgia in April 1982, following the Argentine invasion.

Anvil Stacks

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 10' S 037° 42' W

Two sea stacks southwest of Elephant Cove.

Naming: Named descriptively following the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52.
Previously: Elephant Rocks; Elephant Bay Islands (sealers);

Arch Pond

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Water

Location 54° 15' S 036° 30' W

Between Burnet Cove and Poa Cove, Maidalen.

Naming: Named from the natural arch in the rocky point close to the west of the pond.

Ashen Hills

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 57° 49' S 026° 25' W

Southeastern end of Saunders Island.

Naming: Named following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964, in reference to the ashy composition and pale colour of this upland.

Mount Ashley

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,150 m

Location 54° 07' S 037° 22' W

Mountain rising to 1,150 m between King Haakon Bay and the Bay of Isles.

Naming: Named by Robert Cushman Murphy, 1912-13, after Clifford Warren Ashley (1881-1947), US whaling historian; author of *The Yankee Whaler* (London, 1926) and *Whale ships of New Bedford*. (Boston, 1929).

Aspasia Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 20' S 037° 06' W

Large tussac-covered island just off shore from Aspasia Point.

Naming: Named in association with Aspasia Point, after the US armed corvette *Aspasia* (Capt. Edmund Fanning), which took 57,000 fur seals at South Georgia in 1800-01.

Aspasia Point

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 19' S 037° 06' W

Southeast end of Jossac Bight.

Naming: Named after the US armed corvette *Aspasia* (Capt. Edmund Fanning), which took 57,000 fur seals at South Georgia in 1800-01.

Asphyxia Plain

Name Accepted: 18/12/2013

Type: Place

Location 56° 18' S 027° 34' W

Low-lying plain that dominates Zavodovski Island, South Sandwich Islands

Naming: Named following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964, in reference to the previous name of Mount Curry, which until 1975 was named Mount Asphyxia in reference to the smell of the volcanic fumes emitted from an active crater south-west of the summit.

Assistance Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 07' S 037° 09' W

West side of head of Possession Bay.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Atherton Peak

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 500 m

Location 54° 07' S 036° 46' W

Peak rising to approx. 500 m, NNW of Harper Peak.

Naming: Named after Noel Atherton, cartographer in the Admiralty Office at the time of the Discovery Investigations 1929-30 and Chief Civil Hydrographic Officer, 1951-62.

Aucellina Point

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Place

Location 54° 13' S 037° 24' W

On the northern side of Queen Maud Bay and south of Cape Rosa.

Naming: Named after the mollusc of the genus Aucellina found nearby.

Austin Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 05' S 037° 11' W

Flowing north into Beckmann Fjord. Landsat ETM++ satellite imagery 2003 showed that the glacier had retreated to at least 1km from the shore of Beckman Fjord.

Naming: Probably named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929-30

Austin Head

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 31' S 036° 30' W

At the north head of Undine South Harbour.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys, after Elijah Austin, a leading merchant of New Haven, Conn., who sent out the first two US sealing ships to South Georgia in 1790.

Austin Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 11' S 037° 36' W

Easternmost of the Samuel Islands.

Naming: Named after RFA Fort Austin, which housed the surgical support team which took part in the retaking of South Georgia in April 1982, following the Argentine invasion.

Lake Aviemore

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Water

Location 54° 18' S 036° 17' W

Freshwater lake approx. 300 m x 200 m, 0.5 km southwest of whaling shore depot, Godthul.

Naming: Named after SV Aviemore, the first whalecatcher operating out of Godthul, 1908.

Babe Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 17' S 036° 18' W

Very small island at entrance to Cobblers Cove.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929.

Mount Back

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Mountain Height: 650 m

Location 54° 29' S 036° 09' W

Mountain rising to 650 m, between Royal Bay and St. Andrews Bay.

Naming: Named after Squadron Leader Anthony H. Back, RAF (b. 1930), assistant surveyor on the Combined Services South Georgia Expedition, 1964-65.

Baker Knoll

Name Accepted: 18/12/2013

Type: Place

Location 58° 27' S 026° 25' W

Isolated knoll within an ice-filled caldera, with a summit approximately 900 m in height. It is situated southwest of Mount Belinda, Montagu Island, South Sandwich Islands.

Naming: Named in 2013 after Professor Peter Edward Baker (1937-2008), British volcanologist who conducted the first geological survey of the South Sandwich Islands in 1964. He established the islands as the type example of a primitive intra-oceanic island arc.

Balsam Beach

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 19' S 036° 26' W

Narrow boulder beach with rocks offshore, east of Dartmouth Point, Greene Peninsula.

Naming: Named by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey in 1955 after the chemical stain used in the preparation of histological specimens, in association with similarly named features nearby.

Bar Rocks

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 11' S 036° 42' W

Group of small rocks, partly awash, off Husvik.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1928-29.

Barber Cove

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Water

Location 54° 01' S 037° 39' W

Southeast side of Right Whale Bay between Bluff Point and Cragie Point.

Naming: Named after Leading Seaman John Michael Barber (b. 1935), of HMS Owen, following a survey of the area in 1961.

Previously: Scott Bay (Discover Investigations, 1955);

Bareback Ridge

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Place

Location 54° 29' S 037° 05' W

Ridge of exposed bedrock running north from Olstad Peak, Annenkov Island.

Naming: Named descriptively after survey by British Antarctic Survey geologists in 1972-73.

Barff Peninsula

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Place

Location 54° 19' S 036° 19' W

Mountainous peninsula with several freshwater lakes on east side of Cumberland East Bay and north of Sörling Valley.

Naming: Named in association with Barff Point, 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.

Barff Point

Name Accepted: 27/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 15' S 036° 24' W

Eastern entrance point of Cumberland Bay, at northwest extremity of Barff Peninsula.

Naming: 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.

Barker Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 29' S 036° 59' W

Large tussac-covered island at western end of Hauge Reef, supporting colonies of Giant Petrels.

Naming: Named after Captain Nicholas Barker, Commanding Officer, HMS Endurance during the retaking of South Georgia in April 1982, following the Argentine invasion.

Barlas Bank

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 53° 00' S 037° 19' W

Submarine bank 3 km ESE of Cape Buller.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929 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.

Barracouta Rock

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 03' W

Rock in west end of Bird Sound.

Naming: Charted from HMS Owen, 1961, and named after one of the ship's four survey motor boats.

Mount Barren

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 640 m

Location 54° 11' S 036° 45' W

Mountain rising to 640 m between the head of Husvik Harbour and Fortuna Bay, 1.5 km north of McIlroy Peak.

Naming: Was named descriptively probably by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-30.

Bary Glacier

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Water

Location 54° 26' S 036° 46' W

Flowing west into Jacobsen Bight, south of Christopherson Glacier.

Naming: Named after Thomas de Bary, who with Herman H. Schlieper and Pedro Christophersen was one of the first Directors of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca from 1904.

Basilisk Peak

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Mountain Height: 253 m

Location 59° 25' S 027° 05' W

The highest point (253 m) of Bellingshausen Island and an important station in the survey from HMS Protector in 1964.

Naming: Named to mark the aura of this savage crag, which falls abruptly into a deep and steaming crater where the legendary basilisk might lurk.

Mount Baume

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,910 m

Location 54° 39' S 036° 14' W

Mountain rising to 1,910 m on the north side of Novosilski Glacier.

Naming: Named after Louis Charles Baume (b. 1919), of the South Georgia Surveys, 1955-56.

Bayard Point

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 20' S 036° 15' W

Point between Ocean Harbour and Penguin Bay.

Naming: Named after the barque Bayard, transport ship used by the A/S Ocean whaling company and one of the first vessels operating at Ocean Harbour whaling station.

Bayly Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Height: 150 m

Location 55° 02' S 034° 43' W

Most easterly rock of western group of Clerke Rocks, approx. 0.5 km across with a central peak approx. 150 m high. Supports large breeding colonies of Antarctic seabirds.

Naming: Named after William Bayl(e)y, Astronomer on HMS Adventure, which accompanied Cook on his second voyage of exploration in 1775.

Beach Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 59° 25' S 027° 20' W

Northeast point of Thule Island, marked by an extensive shingle beach, where boats have landed.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Beaufoy Cove

Name Accepted: 06/03/2002

Type: Water

Location 54° 35' S 035° 00' W

Large cove formed by the recent retreat of the Weddell Glacier on the south side of Royal Bay.

Naming: Named after Captain Matthew Brisbane's sealing vessel Beaufoy which visited South Georgia in 1823.

Beckmann Fjord

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 04' S 037° 11' W

Between Daisy Point and Bellingshausen Point, eastern end of Bay of Isles.

Naming: Named by Robert Cushman Murphy in 1912-13 after Capt. Ludvig 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.

Begg Point

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 59' W

Forming north entrance to Johan Harbour.

Naming: Named in 1958 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.

Mount Belinda

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 1,368 m

Location 58° 26' S 026° 23' W

Highest peak (approx. 1,370 m) on Montagu Island and in the South Sandwich Islands.

Naming: Named after Belinda Kemp, daughter of Dr Stanley Kemp, senior scientist in Discovery, 1926-27, and Discovery 11, 1929-31, and Director of Research for the "Discovery" Committee, 1924-36.

Bellingshausen Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 59° 25' S 027° 05' W

Northeast island of Southern Thule.

Naming: Named in 1930 after Admiral Thaddeus Thaddevich Bellingshausen (1779-1852), of the Imperial Russian Navy, Commander of the Russian Antarctic Expedition.

Bellingshausen Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 13' W

Eastern entrance point of Sea Leopard Fjord.

Naming: Named by Robert Cushman Murphy, 1912-13, after Admiral Thaddeus Thaddevich Bellingshausen (1779-1852), of the Imperial Russian Navy, Commander of the Russian Antarctic Expedition.

Previously: Cape Markham (pre-1912);

Berntsen Ridge

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Place Height: 580 m

Location 54° 10' S 036° 43' W

Running east-west from Tønsberg Point, between Stromness Harbour and Shackleton Valley to the north and Husvik Harbour and Karrakatta Valley to the south, and rising to approx. 580 m at its western end.

Naming: Named in 1991 after Capt. Søren Berntsen (1880-1940), who established Husvik whaling station for Tønsberg Hvalfangeri and became its first Manager in 1910; he was later Master of the SS Orwell, whaling factory ship.

Bertrab Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 38' S 035° 59' W

Flowing into the head of Gold Harbour.

Naming: Named after Dr von Bertrab, Chairman of the German Antarctic Expedition 1911-12.; General and Chief Quartermaster, German General staff and Chief of the Land Survey.

Best Peak

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 600 m

Location 54° 07' S 036° 50' W

Peak rising to 600 m SSW of Cape Best.

Naming: Named in association with Cape Best

Cape Best

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 06' S 036° 49' W

Western entrance point of Fortuna Bay.

Naming: Probably so named by sealers and whalers because it is easily visible from the sea.

Biggs Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 11' S 036° 30' W

Small island at northeast tip of Lewin Peninsula and on the opposite side of Castor Point from Jason Island.

Naming: Named after the Biggs family, Basil (d. 1987), policeman on South Georgia, his wife Betty (1929-2008) and their children Janet (b. 1948), Colleen (b. 1949) and Peter (b. 1951), resident on South Georgia (1954 – 1960's).

Bill Inlet

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 02' S 037° 57' W

East of Undine Harbour.

Naming: Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-27, and named then or earlier.

Bill Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 10' S 036° 39' W

Rising 5 m east of Grass Island, Stromness Bay

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1928-29.

Binary Peaks

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Mountain Height: 690 m

Location 54° 29' S 036° 06' W

Twin peaks of 680 m and 690 m between Moltke Harbour and Kelp Bay.

Naming: Named by the German International Polar Year Expedition of 1885.

Previously: Mount Krokisius (mistakenly, South Georgia Surveys 1951-52);

Binder Beach

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 037° 42' W

At the head of Right Whale Bay.

Naming: Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1929-30, and named then or earlier.

Binnie Peaks

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Mountain Height: 426 m

Location 54° 03' S 037° 52' W

Twin Peaks rising to 426 m north of Romerof Head.

Naming: Named in 1982 after Edward Beveridge Binnie, second British resident Stipendiary Magistrate, South Georgia.

Bird Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 038° 03' W

Off northwestern tip of South Georgia and separated from it by Bird Sound.

Naming: Named by Cook in 1775 after the numerous birds he saw there.

Bird Shoulder

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 038° 02' W

Steep tussac and scree ridge, between Wanderer Ridge and Roché Cwm, rising northwards to Roché Peak, Bird Island.

Naming: Named in association with Bird Sound in 1982.

Bird Sound

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 01' W

Between Bird Island and South Georgia.

Naming: Named by association with Bird Island.

Previously: La Roche Strait (Board of Admiralty, 1921);

Birdie Rocks

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 58' W

Two rocks, almost awash, southwest of Hard Head.

Naming: Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-27, and named then or earlier.

Biscoe Head

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 49' S 035° 56' W

At northeast entrance to Drygalski Fjord.

Naming: Named in 2009 after the former British Antarctic Survey ship RRS John Biscoe.

Bjelland Bay

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Water

Location 54° 07' S 036° 45' W

Large bay to the west of Bjelland Point, north Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named in 2013 in association with Bjelland Point after Sigurd Larsen Bjelland (b. 1896), Manager of the South Georgia Whaling Company station at Leith Harbour from 1951.

Bjelland Point

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 06' S 036° 44' W

East of Fortuna Bay and NNE of Harper Peak.

Naming: Named in 1958 after Sigurd Larsen Bjelland (b. 1896), Manager of the South Georgia Whaling Company station at Leith Harbour from 1951.

Bjornstadt Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 35' S 035° 55' W

Between Cape Charlotte and Gold Harbour.

Naming: Probably named after a Norwegian whaling gunner. Oskar Bjornstad was a captain who died of heart disease in 1912 and is buried at Grytviken.

Previously: Horse Shoe Bay (Faustini, 1906); Reef Bay (Wilson, 1912);

Black Head

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 06' W

Between Cook Bay and Possession Bay.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Shackleton-Rowett Antarctic Expedition 1921-22.

Previously: Black Point (Shackleton-Rowett Antarctic Expedition 1921-22);

Black Peak

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 750 m

Location 54° 20' S 036° 18' W

Rocky summit rising to 750 m at the southern end of the Szielasko Ice Cap, west of Ocean Harbour.

Naming: Named descriptively in 1929 by the Discovery Investigations.

Black Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 037° 41' W

West side of Right Whale Bay, south of Reef Point.

Naming: Named descriptively in 1930 by the Discovery Investigations.

Black Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 53° 38' S 041° 47' W

Dark rock rising 3 m, 18 km southeast of Shag Rocks.

Naming: Probably named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1929.

Black Rocks

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 09' S 036° 38' W

Group of rocks 700 m southeast of Framnaes Point, in the north part of Stromness Bay.

Naming: Named descriptively by sealers and whalers.

Previously: Koddene [= pillows], (local Norwegian name);

Blackcap

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 430 m

Location 54° 01' S 037° 00' W

Hill of 430 m near northwestern tip of Paryadin Peninsula, above Bird Sound.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-30.

Blackstone Plain

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 57° 46' S 026° 30' W

Lowland feature made up of dark basaltic lavas at north end of Saunders Island.

Naming: Named following a 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.

Blechnum Peaks

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Mountain Height: 640 m

Location 54° 12' S 036° 43' W

Three peaks rising to 640 m, 615 m, and 550 m on the north-south ridge between Gulbrandsen Lake and Olsen Valley.

Naming: Named in 1991 after the very rare hard fern *Blechnum penna-marina*, which is found only on the east slopes of these peaks and the neighbouring valley in South Georgia.

Block Lake

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Water

Location 54° 10' S 036° 44' W

In the valley WNW of Husvik, Stromness Bay. The lake, the overflow of which was dammed, served as a reservoir for Husvik whaling station.

Naming: Named in 1991 after Dr William Charles Block (b. 1937), British Antarctic Survey invertebrate zoologist, and Head Terrestrial Zoology and Microbiology section, 1976-1997).

Bloor Reef

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 037° 41' W

Ref extending 300 m east from the middle of Binder Beach, Right Whale Bay, and drying at low tide.

Naming: Named after Leading Seaman Vincent Thomas Bloor, RN (b. 1933), who assisted in the survey of Right Whale Bay from HMS Owen in April 1961.

Blue Whale Harbour

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 04' S 037° 01' W

Southwest of Cape Constance.

Naming: Named from local usage after the blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*).

Previously: Lea Cove or Sea Cove (Faustini, 1906);

Blue Whale Mountain

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 490 m

Location 54° 05' S 037° 02' W

Mountain rising to 490 m, west of Blue Whale Harbour.

Naming: Probably named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 in association with Blue Whale Harbour.

Bluff Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 037° 39' W

West of Barber Cove on south side of Right Whale Bay.

Naming: Probably named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Boat Harbour

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 12' S 036° 35' W

West side of Jason Harbour, Cumberland West Bay.

Naming: Probably named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929.

Boatman Cove

Name Accepted: 13/07/2020

Type: Water

Location 54° 14' S 036° 44' W

A small east facing cove on the southern coast of Lewin Peninsula, Busen Region, South Georgia. It is located about 400 m east of Gulbrandsen Valley. The feature was created by the retreat of Neumayer Glacier in Cumberland West Bay.

Naming: Named to mark the discovery of the feature as a landing place by the boatman at King Edward Point in February 2017. It provides access to a shorter overland route from Cumberland Bay to Stromness Bay than from Carlita Bay.

Bogen Glacier

Name Accepted: 24/10/1979

Type: Water

Location 54° 48' S 035° 57' W

Flowing southwards, north side of Drygalski Fjord, between Trendall Crag and Biscoe Head.

Naming: Named in 1979 after Arne Bogen, Norwegian sealer in South Georgia, post-1950; Master of the sealer Albatross and Station Foreman, Grytviken.

Bomford Peak

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,140 m

Location 54° 08' S 037° 38' W

Mountain rising to 1,140 m between Wilson Harbour and Cheapman Bay.

Naming: Named after Capt. Anthony Gerald Bomford, RE (b. 1927), Senior Surveyor of the South Georgia Surveys, 1955-56.

Bonner Beach

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 51' S 036° 01' W

South side of Larsen Harbour, where Weddell seals (*Leptonychotes weddelli*) breed.

Naming: Named after William Nigel Bonner (1928-1992), Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey biologist, Bay of Isles, 1953-55; Falkland Islands Dependencies sealing biologist, South Georgia, 1956-57; British Antarctic Survey biologist from 1957, Head, Life Sciences Division, 1973-1986, Deputy Director 1986-87.

Boot Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place Height: 32 m

Location 57° 06' S 026° 41' W

Sea stack rising to 32 m off east coast of Candlemas Island.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 from its resemblance to the upper part of a sunken boot.

Bordal Rock

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 50' S 036° 15' W

Rock with breakers approx. 3 km off Trollhul.

Naming: Named after Harald Bordal (b. 1908), whaling gunner of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken, from 1948.

Bore

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 16' S 037° 11' W

Small cove in Jossac Bight, west of a larger unnamed cove and Horten.

Naming: Named after local usage.

Bore Valley

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 17' S 036° 31' W

Valley running north from Grytviken to Lewis Pass although the name was originally applied to this valley along with the valley that runs north from Lewis Pass to Maiviken (Maidalen).

Naming: Named Bore-Tal by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition because of geological evidence that ice had once filled the valley, Bore being the Swedish name for Boreas, the god of the north wind.

Previously: Mai Viken Glen (Ferguson, 1915); Maiviken Pass (Hardy, 1928);

Borley Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 58° 25' S 026° 28' W

Northwestern point of Montagu Island.

Naming: Named after John Oliver Borley, member of the "Discovery" Committee, 1924-38.

Bottom Meadow

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 04' W

Flat, grassy area with streams and ponds, south east of Payne Creek, Bird Island.

Naming: Named descriptively in contrast to Top Meadow.

Boulder Pass

Name Accepted: 01/04/2015

Type: Place

Height: 380 m

Location 54° 16' S 036° 32' W

Pass at 380 m on Thatcher Peninsula, between Petrel Peak and Andersson Peaks. It provides access between Grytviken and Papua Valley.

Naming: Named descriptively.

Bowsprit Point

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 56° 40' S 028° 06' W

Northeast point of Leskov Island.

Naming: Named from its resemblance to the prow of a ship, in association with Rudder Point, following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964.

Braces Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 57° 07' S 026° 48' W

Northeast point of Vindication Island.

Naming: Named, following surveys by HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964, referring to the bifid form of the headland, which reaches out to the nearby sea stack Trousers Rock.

Previously: Low Point (Discovery Investigations, 1930);

Brain Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 10' S 036° 42' W

North side of Husvik Harbour.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1928-29.

Brambleleaf Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 44' S 035° 52' W

Large tussac-covered island southeast of Iris Bay and north of Lewald Glacier.

Naming: Named after RFA Brambleleaf, tanker which resupplied the Royal Navy during the retaking of South Georgia in April 1982, following the Argentine invasion.

Brandt Cove

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 49' S 036° 03' W

Southwest side of Drygalski Fjord.

Naming: Surveyed by the South Georgia Surveys 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).

Bratteli Ridge

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Place Height: 520 m

Location 54° 09' S 036° 43' W

Ridge with two peaks marked at 476 m and 520 m between Shackleton Valley and Leith, Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named in 2013 after Trygve Bratteli (1910-1984) who started his working life in the guano shed at Leith (1926-27) and went on to become Norwegian Prime Minister (1971-1972 and 1973-1976).

Breakbones Plateau

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 57° 05' S 026° 44' W

Lava plateau in northwest Candlemas Island, with many small fumaroles and associated vegetation.

Naming: 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".

Breakwater Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 037° 25' W

Western entrance point of Koppervik.

Naming: Probably named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929-30.

Breakwater Rocks

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 12' S 036° 35' W

Rocks in the entrance of Boat Harbour, Jason Harbour, Cumberland West Bay.

Naming: Named Breakwater Rocks, following the South Georgia Surveys, 1956-57, which showed that the rocks are not in a continuous straight line.

Previously: The Breakwater (Discovery Investigations, 1928-29);

Breakwind Gap

Name Accepted: 27/05/2014

Type: Place

Location 54° 09' S 036° 51' W

Jagged notch between two peaks in Breakwind Ridge, South Georgia. It is an important navigational landmark on the Shackleton Commemorative route. It was famously traversed by Shackleton in 1916 with a difficult descent to Fortuna Bay. The feature as described by Worsley as 'the gap left when a tooth has been drawn'.

Naming: Named in 2014.

Breakwind Ridge

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 09' S 036° 51' W

Southwest of the head of Fortuna Bay.

Naming: Named descriptively following the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52.

Briggs Glacier

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 11' S 037° 07' W

Flowing northwest into Murray Snowfield.

Naming: Named after Able Seaman Alfred Charles Briggs (b. 1905), of Discovery, 1925-27; of the Discovery Investigations survey party, 1928-30; of Discovery II, 1931-33, 1933-35 and (as Second Engineer) 1937-39.

Briggs Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 17' S 036° 17' W

Southeast side of Godthul, at western entrance to Alsford Bay.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929 after Able Seaman Alfred Charles Briggs (b. 1905), of Discovery, 1925-27; of the Discovery Investigations survey party, 1928-30; of Discovery II, 1931-33, 1933-35 and (as Second Engineer) 1937-39.

Brighton Beach

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 07' S 037° 09' W

West side of Possession Bay, south of Purvis Glacier, between Adventure Point and Zero Point.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 because it was crowded with fauna.

Brilliant Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 53' W

Tussac-covered island east of Plymouth Island and midway between Chaplin Head and Romerof Head. Supports a colony of giant petrels.

Naming: Named after frigate HMS Brilliant, which took part in the retaking of South Georgia in April 1982, following the Argentine invasion.

Brisbane Point

Name Accepted: 06/03/2002

Type: Place

Location 54° 35' S 035° 00' W

On the south side of Royal Bay, marking the western entrance point of Beaufoy Cove.

Naming: Named after Captain Matthew Brisbane, captain of the cutter Beaufoy which visited South Georgia in 1823 on a sealing expedition, accompanying Captain James Weddell's Jane; and again in 1829 on the sealing vessel Hope which was wrecked at South Georgia.

Bristol Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 59° 01' S 026° 32' W

About midway between Montagu Island and Southern Thule. Almost entirely ice--covered with at least one active volcanic crater.

Naming: Named in January 1775 by Cook "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.

Brocken

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 600 m

Location 54° 29' S 036° 04' W

Peak rising to approx. 600 m, midway between Calf Head and Moltke Harbour, and overlooking Sacramento Bight.

Naming: Named by the German International Polar Year Expedition after the highest mountain in central Germany.

Brøde Island

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 55' S 036° 07' W

Rounded tussac-covered island, approx. 3 km south of Cape Disappointment.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52, which reported that the name Brøde [= loaf] was firmly established among whalers and sealers for the island.

Previously: Hauptinsel [= Head Island] (German South Georgia Expedition, 1928-29);

Brøgger Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 33' S 036° 23' W

Flowing west into Undine South Harbour.

Naming: Named by the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1927-28, after Waldemar Christopher Brøgger (1851-1940), Professor of Mineralogy and Geology, University of Kristiania, 1890-1917; Member of the Norwegian Parliament, 1900-09.

Mount Brooker

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,880 m

Location 54° 31' S 036° 15' W

Mountain rising to 1,880 m at the southeastern end of the Allardyce Range, and north of the Ross Pass.

Naming: Named after Squadron Leader Ian M. Brooker, of the British South Georgia Expedition, who made the first ascent on 30 January 1955.

Previously: Mount Hopeful (South Georgia Surveys); Sunset Peak (British South Georgia Expedition, 1954-55); Mount Gregor (British South Georgia Expedition, 1954-55); Pikstock (German International Polar year Expedition, 1885-86);

Brothers Rocks

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place Height: 21 m

Location 57° 46' S 026° 27' W

Two main rocks, the higher rising 21 m to north of Cordelia Bay, Saunders Island.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Brow Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 01' W

Western entrance point of Blue Whale Harbour.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Brown Mountain

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Mountain Height: 330 m

Location 54° 18' S 036° 31' W

Peak rising to 330 m, south of the whaling station at Grytviken.

Naming: Named descriptively by Dr A.E.A. Szielasko in 1906.

Brown Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 07' S 037° 07' W

Eastern side of head of Possession Bay.

Naming: Probably named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Brunonia Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 04' S 037° 31' W

Flowing east into Sunset Fjord.

Naming: Named in 1912-13 by Robert Cushman Murphy for his alma mater Brown University, Providence, Maine, USA.

Brutus Island

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 09' W

In Prince Olav Harbour.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52, after the hulk Brutus, which was towed across from South Africa with coal by two small whale catchers, and was for many years moored along-side the old whaling station in Prince Olav Harbour and is now wrecked off Restitution Point.

Previously: Saddle Island (Shackleton-Rowett Antarctic Expedition 1921-22);

Bryde Rocks

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Height: 18 m

Location 54° 01' S 038° 16' W

Group of rocks approx. 1.5 km west of Johannesen Point, Main Island. The highest rock rises to 18 m.

Naming: Named by the South Georgia Surveys after Thorleif Bryde (b. 1909), gunner of the South Georgia Whaling Company, Leith Harbour, from 1952.

Bucentaur Rock

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 10' S 036° 33' W

Outermost of three rocks off Busen Point.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52, after the floating factory Bucentaur which was anchored at Husvik after 1907.

Previously: Low Rock (Discovery Investigations, 1927);

Buddha Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Height: 37 m

Location 57° 07' S 026° 51' W

Sea stack surmounted by a pinnacle, rising to 37 m, 0.8 km off the west coast of Vindication Island.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 for its resemblance to a seated figure.

Cape Buller

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 53° 00' S 037° 22' W

Western entrance point of Bay of Isles.

Naming: Named by Cook in 1775 after John Buller (1721-86), MP for East Looe, 1747-86, and a Lord of the Admiralty, 1765-79.

The Bump

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Place

Location 54° 07' S 036° 46' W

Knoll on Robertson Point, Fortuna Bay.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Mount Burley

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Mountain Height: 895 m

Location 54° 30' S 036° 11' W

Mountain rising to 895 m between the heads of Cook Glacier and Webb Glacier.

Naming: Named after Cdr Malcolm Keith Burley, RN (b. 1927), Leader of the Combined Services South Georgia Expedition, 1964-5.

Burnet Cove

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 15' S 036° 30' W

East side of Maiviken, between Tortula and Poa Coves.

Naming: Named by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey in 1951 after the plant burnet (genus *Acaena*), which is common in the vicinity.

Mount Burney

Name Accepted: 18/12/2013

Type: Mountain Height: 1,100 m

Location 59° 26' S 027° 12' W

Prominent snow-covered conical summit at 1,100 m on Cook Island, South Sandwich Islands.

Naming: Named after Rear Admiral James Burney (1750-1821) who accompanied Cook on his 2nd and 3rd voyages of discovery in the southern hemisphere as a midshipman on HMS Resolution and later Lieutenant on HMS Adventure. A prolific naval author, he witnessed the killing of Cook in Hawaii in 1779 (APC, 2013).

Burton Cove

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Water

Location 54° 01' S 038° 04' W

At the southwest end of Bird Island, southeast of Johnson Cove.

Naming: Named after Robert Wellesley Burton (b. 1941), British Antarctic Survey assistant in fur seal investigations, Bird Island, 1971-72.

Busen Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 10' S 036° 33' W

Southeast entrance point of Stromness Bay.

Naming: Named after SS Bucentaur, of the Tønsberg Whaling Company in which members of the Discovery Investigations survey party took passage to Husvik.

Busen Region

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Place

Location 54° 11' S 036° 43' W

An area of mainly ice free land midway along the north coast of South Georgia. Bounded on the west by Neumayer and Fortuna glaciers, to the north Fortuna and Stromness bays, to the east by Cumberland Bay, to the south by West Bay, and incorporating Lewin Peninsula. The area includes the former whaling stations of Leith, Stromness and Husvik.

Naming: Named in association with Busen Point, after the whale catcher SS Bucentaur of the Tønsberg Whaling Company, in which members of the 1928 Discovery Investigations survey party took passage to Husvik.

Buxton Glacier

Name Accepted: 15/02/1988

Type: Water

Location 54° 28' S 036° 14' W

Flowing north-east into St Andrews Bay, between Heaney Glacier and Cook Glacier. Landsat ETM satellite imagery 2003 showed that the glacier had retreated exposing a proglacial lake at its foot and moraine debris accumulating at the edges.

Naming: Named after the Buxton family, Aubrey Leland Oakes Buxton, Baron Buxton of Alsa (b. 1918) and Pamela Mary, Lady Buxton (d. 1983) (who visited South Georgia in HMS Endurance in March 1982), and of their daughter Hon. Lucinda Catherine Buxton (b.1950), who led a filming expedition in this area in February-April 1982

Cabrial Rock

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 20' S 036° 14' W

North side of Ocean Harbour entrance.

Naming: Surveyed by the South Georgia Surveys 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.

Cachalote Peak

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Mountain Height: 549 m

Location 54° 14' S 036° 38' W

Prominent peak at 549 m between Carlita Bay and Enten Bay, northwest of Tweeny Point, Lewin Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named following the local theme of historic South Georgia ships, after the SS Cachalote, one of the early supply vessels to Grytviken.

Caird Nunatak

Name Accepted: 27/05/2014

Type: Mountain Height: 838 m

Location 54° 08' S 036° 56' W

Prominent nunatak at 838 m between Nineteen-sixteen Snowfield and Fortuna Glacier, South Georgia. It is an important navigational feature on the Shackleton Commemorative route.

Naming: Named in commemoration of the whaler James Caird which Shackleton used on his epic voyage from Elephant Island to South Georgia in 1916, and in conjunction with James Nunatak, which is at the beginning of the Shackleton Commemorative route.

Cairns Cove

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Water

Location 54° 00' S 037° 41' W

On the west side of Right Whale Bay, between Reef Point and Black Point.

Naming: Named after Petty Officer P. T. Cairns, RN, of HMS Owen.
Previously: Haste Cove (Discovery Investigations, 1930);

Cairns Shoal

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 037° 40' W

Between Bluff Point and Bloor Reef in Right Whale Bay.

Naming: Named after Petty Officer Peter Thomas Cairns, RN (b. 1929), of the survey party from HMS Owen that discovered the shoal in 1961.
Previously: Smith Shoal (Board of Admiralty, 1961);

Calf Head

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 28' S 036° 03' W

Headland on the northwest side of Sacramento Bight.

Naming: Named Kalber-Berg [= calf mountain], referring to the summit of the headland, by the German International Polar year Expedition, 1885-86.

Camana Rock

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 10' S 036° 37' W

Rising 5 m between Kelp Point and Harrison Point on south side of Stromness Bay.

Naming: Surveyed by the South Georgia Surveys and named after the sailing ship Camana, of the Tønsberg Whaling Company, Husvik.

Camp Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 02' S 037° 27' W

Between Rosita Harbour and Sunset Fjord, Bay of Isles.

Naming: Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1929, when a camp was set up on the shore.

Camp Peak

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 350 m

Location 54° 15' S 036° 31' W

Peak rising to 350 m west of Maiviken.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929 for a camp that was set up nearby.

Candlemas Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 57° 06' S 026° 43' W

Larger of the two Candlemas Islands and 3.5 km northeast of Vindication Island.

Naming: The name was specifically applied to this island by the Discovery Investigations 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.

Candlemas Islands

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 57° 07' S 026° 46' W

Between Visokoi Island and Saunders Island, comprising Candlemas Island, Vindication Island and several rocks.

Naming: Discovered and charted as two islands and a rock in 1775 by Cook, who named them to commemorate the day of discovery.

Canine Point

Name Accepted: 09/10/2015

Type: Place

Location 54° 23' S 036° 15' W

Point on the north side of Hound Bay.

Naming: Named in association with Hound Bay and the resemblance, in shape, of the point to a canine tooth.

Carbon Point

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 57° 06' S 026° 44' W

Southwest Candlemas Island, 0.5 km north of Clapmatch Point.

Naming: Named descriptively Punta Carbon [= charcoal point] by the Argentines in 1970.

Carcelles Peak

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,050 m

Location 54° 23' S 036° 30' W

Peak rising to 1,050 m at the head of Moraine Fjord, east of Harker and Tyrell Glaciers.

Naming: Following the South Georgia Surveys, 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 Museo Nacional de Buenos Aires.

Cardno Point

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 038° 01' W

Eastern point of Bird Island.

Naming: Named after Lieut. Cdr Peter George Noel Cardno, RN (b. 1930), Navigating Officer of HMS Owen, 1960-61.

Previously: Dixon Point (HMS Owen, 1960-61);

Carey Point

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 57° 48' S 026° 32' W

West coast of Saunders Island.

Naming: Named after Cdr William Melvin Carey, RN (1887-1933), Commanding Officer, Discovery II, 1929-33.

Previously: Rocky Point (Discovery Investigations, 1930);

Carl Passage

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 08' W

Narrow channel with a width of approx 60 m on south side of Cook Bay, joining Elephant Lagoon to the bay.

Naming: Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1929 and named then or earlier, probably after 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.

Carlita Bay

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 14' S 036° 38' W

South of Enten Bay, northwest side of Cumberland West Bay.

Naming: Named 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.

Previously: Goose Bay (whalers), Horseshoe Bay (HMS Dartmouth, 1920);

Carlita Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 14' S 036° 38' W

Small island at eastern entrance to Carlita Bay, Cumberland West Bay.

Naming: Named in association with 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.

Carr Valley

Name Accepted: 19/02/2007

Type: Place

Location 54° 15' S 036° 32' W

Valley running north into Curlew Cove between Stenhouse Peak and Camp Peak at the northern end of Thatcher Peninsula.

Naming: Named after Tim and Pauline Carr, who settled in South Georgia in 1992 and were custodians, later curators of the museum on South Georgia from the early 1990's to 2007.

Mount Carse

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 2,330 m

Location 54° 43' S 036° 06' W

Mountain rising to 2,330 m in the Salvesen Range, northeast of the Risting Glacier.

Naming: Surveyed by the South Georgia Surveys and named after Verner Duncan Carse (1915-2004), Leader of the South Georgia Surveys; member of the British Graham Land Expedition.

Castor Point

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 11' S 036° 30' W

Point opposite Jason Island at entrance to Cumberland Bay.

Naming: Named after the ship accompanying Capt C.A Larsen on his pioneering whaling voyage in 1894.

Castor Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place Height: 33 m

Location 57° 08' S 026° 49' W

Sea stack rising 33 m, approx 30 m off south end of Vindication Island and northwest of Pollux Rock.

Naming: This feature and Pollux Rock to the SE were charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 and named collectively Castor and Pollux after the Heavenly Twins.

Catcher Icefall

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Place

Location 54° 10' S 037° 40' W

Near head of Elephant Cove. Landsat ETM+ satellite imagery in 2002 showed that the ice fall had undergone considerable retreat.

Naming: Following British Antarctic Survey geological work in the area, 1972-74, was named after the ships used for whaling.

Cauldron Pool

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 57° 05' S 026° 45' W

Hot pool of brackish water on west side of Lucifer Hill, northwest Candlemas Island.

Naming: Named following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964.

Cave Crag

Name Accepted: 06/07/2012

Type: Mountain Height: 150 m

Location 54° 00' S 038° 04' W

Crag at 150 m running northwest to southeast between North Valley and Stejneger Peak and into Jordan Cove, Bird Island, South Georgia. The feature is the site of wildlife monitoring conducted by British Antarctic Survey science programmes.

Naming: Named for a cave located on the west side of the crag.

Cave Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 15' S 036° 24' W

Approximately 900m southwest of Barff Point

Naming: Charted and probably named by the Discovery Investigations in 1927, for a high cave that opens to the north.

Chaplin Head

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 54' W

Between Undine Harbour and Schlieper Bay.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys, after Lieut. Cdr John Miller Chaplin, RN (1888-1977), survey officer in RRS Discovery, 1925-27, and in charge of a hydrographic survey party in South Georgia, 1928-30.

Previously: Landspitze [= seal point] (Klutschak, 1881); Sharp Peak (Discovery Investigations, 1926);

Cape Charlotte

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 33' S 035° 54' W

Southeast entrance point of Royal Bay.

Naming: Named by Cook in 1775 in honour of the birthday of Queen Charlotte (1744-1818), Queen Consort of King George III of England.

Cheapman Bay

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 09' S 037° 31' W

West of King Haakon Bay.

Naming: Named by the American sealing expedition, 1877-78.

Previously: Betsy Cove (Faustini, 1906); Langestrand [= long beach] (sealers' name for beach at head of this bay);

Chimaera Flats

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 57° 05' S 026° 44' W

Sandy area near middle of Candlemas Island, between Medusa Pool and Gorgon Pool.

Naming: Named after a mythical monster in association with names of nearby features, following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964.

Chinn Pass

Name Accepted: 19/12/2014

Type: Place Height: 375 m

Location 54° 17' S 036° 22' W

Pass at approximately 375 m west of Mills Peak and between Desolata and Lurcock lakes, Barff Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named in association with the local theme of South Georgia Magistrates after Eric 'Ricky' James Chinn (1934 - 2012), SG Magistrate 1969-1970.

Chinstrap Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 57° 08' S 026° 48' W

Southeastern point of Vindication Island.

Naming: Named following a survey from HMS Protector in 1964, after the local colony of chinstrap penguins (*pygoscelis antarctica*).

Previously: Rocky Point (Discovery Investigations, 1930);

Christensen Glacier

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 19' S 036° 52' W

Flowing south from Sørllle Buttress into Newark Bay.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Christian Frederik Christensen, Norwegian naval architect who, in co-operation with the ship-owner H. G. Melsom, first built a slip-way on a whale factory ship by converting the Lancing in 1925, and who also improved machinery for treatment and extraction of whale products.

Christophersen Glacier

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 24' S 036° 41' W

Largest of the glaciers flowing west into Jacobsen Bight.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Pedro Christophersen, one of the first Directors of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, which operated the whaling station at Grytviken, 1904-65.

Church Bay

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 00' S 037° 48' W

West of Cape North, north coast of South Georgia.

Naming: Named in long established local usage.

Clapmatch Point

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 57° 07' S 026° 43' W

Southwest point of Candlemas Island.

Naming: Named 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.

Mount Clara

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Mountain Height: 790 m

Location 54° 51' S 036° 03' W

Peak rising to approx. 790 m southwest of Larsen Harbour.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1927.

Clarity Point

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Place

Location 54° 05' S 037° 01' W

East side of Blue Whale Harbour.

Naming: Named Clear Point by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 and renamed to avoid duplication with Clear Point, Leith Harbour.

Previously: Clear Point (Discovery Investigations, 1930);

Clark Point

Name Accepted: 06/03/2002

Type: Place

Location 54° 26' S 036° 11' W

Northern entrance to St Andrews Bay.

Naming: Named after Gerald Stanley Clark, MBE (1927-1999), founder of the Totorore Expedition, a 3-year ornithological expedition to southern Chile and South Georgia 1983-86; Master of the sloop Totorore from which survey of previously unknown seabird colonies in southern Chile, and the first island-wide censuses of Wandering Albatross and King Penguins on South Georgia during the winters of 1984 and 1985 was carried out. He disappeared at sea in 1999 on board 'Totorore', the vessel presumed to have foundered inshore at Antipodes Island during a storm.

Clayton Glacier

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Water

Location 54° 05' S 037° 26' W

Flowing north into Sunset Fjord, Bay of Isles. Landsat ETM++ satellite imagery, 2003, showed that the glacier had undergone considerable retreat.

Naming: Named after Roger Anthony Stuart Clayton (b. 1951), British Antarctic Survey geologist in the area, 1972-74.

Clear Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 09' S 036° 40' W

Eastern entrance point of Leith Harbour, Stromness Bay.

Naming: Charted and named by the Discovery Investigations in 1927.

Clerke Rocks

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 55° 02' S 034° 43' W

Group of rocks approx. 75 km ESE of Cape Vahsel, running east-west for 11 km and including Nobby and The Office Boys.

Naming: Named by Cook in 1775 after Charles Clerke (1743-1779), Second Lieutenant in HMS Resolution.

Cleveland Rock

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place Height: 30 m

Location 53° 00' S 037° 22' W

Rising to 30 m off Cape Buller

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Capt. Benjamin D. Cleveland, of New Bedford, Mass., Master of the brig Daisy, the last of the old-time sealing ships, which visited South Georgia for the last time in 1912-13.

Clinker Gulch

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 57° 05' S 026° 44' W

Deep ravine at north end of Candlemas Island, running NNE from Lucifer Hill.

Naming: Following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964, was named from its lining of volcanic debris.

Cloud Pond

Name Accepted: 06/07/2012

Type: Water

Location 54° 01' S 038° 04' W

Pond located between Top Meadow and Bottom Meadow, north-west of Stejneger Peak, Bird Island, South Georgia. The feature is commonly used by BAS staff at Bird Island Research Station for navigational purposes (APC, 2012).

Naming: Named in 2012.

Coal Harbour

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 02' S 037° 56' W

Between Undine Harbour and Frida Hole.

Naming: Named probably from its early use by sealers and whalers.

Coal Island

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Place

Location 54° 02' S 037° 57' W

Northern entrance point to Coal Harbour.

Naming: Named for nearby Coal Harbour following the survey from HMS Owen in 1960-61.

Cobblers Cove

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 17' S 036° 18' W

Small cove northwest of Godthul.

Naming: Named either after the cape hen or shoe-maker (*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. The white-chinned petrel makes a sound like a cobblers sewing machine in its burrows at night.

Previously: Pleasant Cove (Discovery Investigations, 1929); Hystadhullet (whalers' name 1964);

Cobblers Mound

Name Accepted: 06/07/2012

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 03' W

Hill rising to 65 m to the west of Sooty Cove, north-west of Shoemaker Point, Bird Island, South Georgia. The feature is commonly used by BAS staff at Bird Island Research Station as a reference location for wildlife monitoring areas.

Naming: Named in association with Shoemaker Point.

Coffin Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 56° 41' S 027° 11' W

Rock off northeast Visokoi Island.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1931.

Previously: Black Rock (Discovery Investigations, 1930);

Coffin Top

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Mountain

Location 54° 30' S 036° 08' W

Peak rising to 740 m northwest of Moltke Harbour and west of Whale Valley, Royal Bay.

Naming: Named descriptively Sarg-Berg [= coffin mountain] by the German International Polar year Expedition, 1885-8.

Collins Island

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Place

Location 54° 07' S 036° 40' W

Small island approximately 1.23 ha in area off Hercules Point, north Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named after Dr Martin Collins, Chief Executive Officer of the Government of South Georgia & the South Sandwich Islands, for his leadership of the reindeer eradication programme in the Busen Region in 2013, as well as his contribution to South Georgia over many years.

Comer Crag

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 635 m

Location 54° 01' S 037° 38' W

Peak rising to 635 m, north of the eastern end of Ice Fjord.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Capt. George Comer, of East Haddam, Conn., who made his first sealing visit to South Georgia in the topsail schooner Era in 1885.

Committee Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 01' S 037° 19' W

Between Albatross Island, Crescent Island and Invisible Island, Bay of Isles.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 for the "Discovery" Committee that oversaw the Investigations.

Compass Glacier

Name Accepted: 27/05/2014

Type: Water

Location 54° 10' S 037° 03' W

Glacier east of The Trident and west of Müller Ridge flowing NNE into Antarctic Bay, South Georgia.

Naming: Named after Frank Worsley's compass that was used by Shackleton's party in 1916 to navigate across South Georgia.

Cone Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 036° 00' W

Eastern entrance point of Blue Whale Harbour.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Conqueror Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 20' S 037° 05' W

Large tussac-covered island offshore from Fanning Ridge.

Naming: Named after HMS Conqueror, nuclear powered submarine which took part in the retaking of South Georgia in April 1982, following the Argentine invasion.

Cape Constance

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 036° 59' W

Between Possession Bay and Antarctic Bay.

Naming: Named after Constance Angel Allardyce (née Greene) (1861-1919), wife of Sir William Lamond Allardyce (1861-1930), Governor of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, 1904-14.

Mount Constance

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 400 m

Location 54° 05' S 036° 00' W

Peak at 400 m southwest of Cape Constance.

Naming: Named, probably by the Discovery Investigations in 1930, in association with Cape Constance after Constance Angel Allardyce (née Greene) (1861-1919), wife of Sir William Lamond Allardyce (1861-1930), Governor of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, 1904-14.

Contrast Rocks

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place Height: 3 m

Location 54° 04' S 036° 58' W

Rising 3 m off west entrance point of Antarctic Bay.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-30.

Mount Convey

Name Accepted: 18/12/2013

Type: Mountain Height: 800 m

Location 59° 03' S 026° 31' W

Prominent summit rising over 800 m in southern Bristol Island, South Sandwich Islands.

Naming: Named after Prof Peter Convey (b. 1961), terrestrial ecologist who has spent his career working as a senior biologist at the British Antarctic Survey. He conducted the second biological survey of the South Sandwich Islands in January-February 1997 and is the acknowledged expert in terrestrial floras and invertebrate life in the islands.

Cook Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 04' S 037° 07' W

Between Cape Crewe and Black Head, northwest of Possession Bay.

Naming: Named after Capt. James Cook, RN.

Previously: Crew's Harbor (Smith, 1844); Crows Harbour (Faustini, 1906); Rattenhafen [= rat harbour] (Lönnerberg, 1906); Port Gladstone (Ferguson, 1915);

Cook Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 28' S 036° 12' W

Flowing north into St. Andrews Bay. Landsat ETM satellite imagery 2003 showed considerable deglaciation had occurred exposing a proglacial lake at its snout and moraine debris accumulating at the edges.

Naming: Named Cook-Gletscher by the German International Polar year Expedition, 1885-86, after Capt. James Cook, RN (1728-79)

Cook Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 59° 26' S 027° 11' W

Central island of Southern Thule.

Naming: Charted by the the Russian Antarctic Expedition, 1819-21, and named after Capt. James Cook, RN (1728-79).

Cook Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place Height: 45 m

Location 57° 07' S 026° 47' W

Arched rock, rising 45 m from a reef in Nelson Channel, Candlemas Islands.

Naming: Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 and named after Capt. James Cook, RN (1728-79).

Cooper Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 47' S 035° 49' W

Between Cooper Island and Cape Vahsel.

Naming: Named in association with Cooper Island, after Lieut. Robert Palliser Cooper, RN (d. 1805), First Lieutenant in HMS Resolution.

Cooper Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 49' S 035° 47' W

Off southeast end of South Georgia.

Naming: Discovered and charted by Cook in 1775, and named after Lieut. Robert Palliser Cooper, RN (d. 1805), First Lieutenant in HMS Resolution.

Cooper Sound

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 48' S 035° 49' W

Navigable channel between Cooper Island and southeast coast of South Georgia.

Naming: Named in association with Cooper island, after Lieut. Robert Palliser Cooper, RN (d. 1805), First Lieutenant in HMS Resolution.

Copestake Peak

Name Accepted: 15/02/1988

Type: Mountain Height: 645 m

Location 54° 15' S 036° 46' W

Mountain rising to 645 m on the south side of the Neumayer Glacier.

Naming: Named after Paul Goodall-Copestake (b. 1957), British Antarctic Survey biological assistant, Grytviken, 1980-82, and station commander, Bird Island, 1982-83.

Cordall Stacks

Name Accepted: 02/03/1961

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 038° 04' W

Two stacks west of Diver Point, on northwest coast of Bird Island, the easternmost stack joined to the island by a low isthmus.

Naming: Named after Peter Ainsworth Cordall (b. 1931), of the South Georgia Biological Expeditions, 1958-59, who made a plane-table survey of the island.

Cordelia Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 57° 48' S 026° 26' W

Crescent shaped bay on northeast coast of Saunders Island.

Naming: Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 and named after Cordelia Adeline Carey (b. 1921), daughter of Cdr William Melvin Carey, RN (1887-1933), Commanding Officer, Discovery II, 1929-33.

Mount Corneliussen

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,220 m

Location 54° 17' S 036° 58' W

Mountain rising to 1,220 m at the western end of the Allardyce Range.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Carl and Erling Corneliussen, Norwegian engineers, who made improvements in whaling equipment, especially in connection with explosive harpoons, 1923-38.

Cornwall Peaks

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Mountain Height: 960 m

Location 54° 11' S 036° 51' W

Two rock peaks rising to 960 m, between the heads of the Fortuna Glacier and the König Glacier.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52.

Coronda Lake

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Water

Location 54° 08' S 036° 39' W

Large lake at 125 m north-east of Coronda Peak, south-east of Hercules Bay, Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named in association with Coronda Peak after SS Coronda whose Master, Capt. Ridland, gave support for the 1928 Discovery Investigations survey of the area.

Coronda Peak

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 610 m

Location 54° 08' S 036° 41' W

Peak rising to 610 m, north of Leith Harbour.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1928 after SS Coronda whose Master, Capt. Ridland, gave support for the survey of the area.

Corral Bay

Name Accepted: 06/03/2002

Type: Water

Location 54° 18' S 036° 22' W

Small cove immediately north of Sandebugten on the eastern shore of Cumberland East Bay.

Naming: The name is derived from the early 1970s when a small number of reindeer were herded and captured by HMS Endurance at the foot of the slopes which form a natural 'corral' at the back of the bay. Only one survived the voyage to Isla Navarinho Chile.

Craigie Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 037° 39' W

Eastern entrance point of Right Whale Bay.

Naming: Probably named after William Craigie, of Dundee, author of books on life in the polar regions.

Crater Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 56° 40' S 028° 06' W

East side of Leskov Island.

Naming: Named descriptively Kraterbucht by the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12.

Crean Glacier

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 10' S 037° 01' W

Flowing NNW from Wilckens Peaks into head of Antarctic Bay.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Thomas Crean (d. 1938), Second Officer of Endurance on the British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914-16; Able Seaman on the National Antarctic Expedition, 1901-04; Petty Officer on the British Antarctic Expedition, 1910-13.

Crean Lake

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Water

Location 54° 09' S 036° 46' W

Large lake at 231 m west of Shackleton Valley, Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named after Thomas Crean (1877-1938), Able Seaman on the National Antarctic Expedition, 1901-04; Petty Officer on the British Antarctic Expedition, 1910-13; Second Officer of Endurance on the British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914-16. During the crossing of South Georgia by Shackleton, Worsley and Crean, from Peggotty Bluff to Stromness, as the group climbed towards the last pass above Stromness, the unsuspecting Crean broke through a layer of snow and ice to plunge waist-deep into the icy waters of this lake.

Crescent Island

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 037° 19' W

In the Bay of Isles, northeast of Albatross Island.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1929-30.

Crewe Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 07' W

Rock 100 m east of Cape Crewe.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929-30.

Cape Crewe

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 08' W

Northern entrance point of Cook Bay.

Naming: Possibly a variation of Crows Point, as mapped by Faustini in 1906.

Previously: Crows Point (Faustini, 1906); Light House Point (Douglas, 1930);

Crosscut Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 57° 07' S 026° 50' W

Northern point of Vindication Island.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 for the jagged, saw-like topography caused by dikes of igneous rock.

Croxall Point

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 038° 01' W

Most westerly point on Paryadin Peninsula, and marking the northern entrance to Greene Inlet.

Naming: Named after Prof. John P. Croxall (b. 1946), CBE, FRS, Head of Conservation Biology, British Antarctic Survey until 2006, Chair of BirdLife International's Global Seabird Programme, leader of research in the foraging ecology, population dynamics and role in marine ecosystems of top predators, especially albatrosses, penguins and fur seals, and in research to help reduce the impact of fishery bycatch on albatrosses.

Crucifix Bay

Name Accepted: 06/07/2012

Type: Water

Location 54° 01' S 038° 04' W

South-facing bay at the eastern entrance of Evermann Cove, Bird Island, South Georgia. The feature is commonly used by BAS staff at Bird Island Research Station for wildlife observations.

Naming: Named descriptively.

The Crutch

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 11' S 036° 32' W

Saddle-shaped depression between Allen Bay and north coast of Lewin Peninsula.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1927-28.

Cubbyhole Cove

Name Accepted: 19/12/2014

Type: Water

Location 54° 16' S 036° 21' W

Small bay southwest of Cape Douglas, Barff Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named by Chaplin of the Discovery Investigations in the 1920s, the name appeared on maps from this era.

Previously: The Cubbyhole

Cumberland Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 13' S 036° 28' W

Between Larsen Point and Barff Point, separating into two arms, Cumberland East Bay and Cumberland West Bay.

Naming: Named by Cook on in 1775 after Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland (1745-90), brother of King George III of England.

Cumberland East Bay

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 18' S 036° 25' W

Eastern arm of Cumberland Bay between Sappho Point and Barff Point.

Naming: In association with Cumberland Bay, after Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland (1745-90), brother of King George III of England.

Cumberland Ridge

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Place

Location 54° 11' S 036° 31' W

S-shaped ridge comprising six peaks marked at 236 m, 326 m, 308 m, 343 m, 245 m and 216 m, marking the entrance to Cumberland Bay and running between The Crutch and Larsen Point, Lewin Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named in association with Cumberland Bay, after Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland (1745-90), brother of King George III of England (APC, 2013).

Cumberland West Bay

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 15' S 036° 36' W

Western arm of Cumberland Bay between Larsen Point and Maiviken.

Naming: In association with Cumberland Bay, after Henry Frederick, Duke of Cumberland (1745-90), brother of King George III of England.

Mount Cunningham

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,220 m

Location 54° 12' S 037° 17' W

Mountain rising to 1,220 m between King Haakon Bay and the Esmark Glacier.

Naming: Named after John Crabbe Cunningham (1927-80), of the South Georgia Surveys, 1955-56.

Curlew Cove

Name Accepted: 19/02/2007

Type: Water

Location 54° 15' S 036° 32' W

Cove on north side of Thatcher Peninsula, between Camp Peak and Stenhouse Peak. The beach is backed by steep tussac cliffs.

Naming: Named after the yacht Curlew, built circa 1905 as a working Falmouth quay punt. In 1968 she was purchased by Tim and Pauline Carr and sailed extensively in the Southern Ocean and around South Georgia, where the Carrs settled in 1992. The yacht was donated to the National Maritime Museum, Falmouth, in 2002.

Mount Curry

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Mountain Height: 550 m

Location 56° 18' S 027° 35' W

Volcanic cone forming the summit (550 m) of Zavodovski Island.

Naming: Called Monte Curry after an Argentine sailor killed in a naval battle at Colonia, Uruguay, 1 March 1826.

Previously: Mount Asphyxia (HMS Protector 1962-1964);

The Cut

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 17' S 036° 18' W

Shallow channel between Babe Island and western entrance point of Cobblers Cove, Barff Peninsula.

Naming: Charted and named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929.

Cyclops Eye

Name Accepted: 15/02/2011

Type: Place

Location 54° 49' S 036° 09' W

Natural geological arch at approximately 1,000 m on western ridge of Mount Sabatier, South Georgia.

Naming: Named descriptively by the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-57, after the mythological one-eyed giant, Cyclops.

Daisy Point

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 11' W

Eastern entrance point of Beckman Fjord, Bay of Isles.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52, 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.

Previously: Low Point (Discovery Investigations, 1929);

Damien Bay

Name Accepted: 11/12/1995

Type: Water

Location 54° 48' S 035° 53' W

Bay immediately east of Hamilton Bay on the southeast coast of South Georgia.

Naming: Named after the yacht Damien II, owned by Sally and Jerome Poncet who first sailed the steel hulled yacht to the Antarctic in 1977. Used on numerous independant and commissioned surveys of seals and seabirds around South Georgia and Antarctica. First yacht to winter in Antarctica in 1978-79.

Dank Fen

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 04' W

Coastal low-lying fen-type habitat south of Molly Hill, Bird Island. Inhabited by Antarctic Fur Seals.

Naming: Named descriptively in 1982.

Cape Darnley

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 27' S 036° 49' W

Southern entrance point of Jacobsen Bight.

Naming: 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, 1922-3.

Mount Darnley

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 1,100 m

Location 59° 02' S 026° 32' W

Ice-capped summit (1,100 m) of Bristol Island.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 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, 1922-3.

Dartmouth Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 19' S 036° 27' W

Eastern entrance point of Moraine Fjord.

Naming: Charted in 1920 from HMS Dartmouth (Capt. (later Adm.) Herbert Willes Webley Hope, RN (1878-1968)), after which it was named.

Dautert Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 16' S 037° 24' W

Large tussac-covered island east of Cape Nuñez.

Naming: Named after Erich Dautert, naturalist who visited South Georgia collecting samples in 1931.

Dead End Glacier

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 47' S 035° 57' W

Flowing eastwards into Salomon Glacier.

Naming: Named in 1958 following the South Georgia Surveys, who found that there is no route for sledge parties from the head of this glacier to the N shore of Drygalski Fjord.

Cape Demidov

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 09' S 037° 43' W

Southern entrance point of Wilson Harbour and southeast of Saddle Island.

Naming: Named by the Russian Antarctic Expedition in 1819 after Michman [from English midshipman but with equivalent rank of sub-lieutenant] Dmitriy Demidov of the expedition vessel Vostok.

Demon Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 57° 05' S 026° 43' W

Northeastern point or spit of Candlemas Island.

Naming: Named Demon Point in 1974 in association with nearby features named after monsters.
Previously: Spit Point (Discovery Investigations, 1930);

Desolata Lakes

Name Accepted: 19/12/2014

Type: Water

Location 54° 17' S 036° 21' W

Group of three lakes at approximately 200 m, south of Mills Peak, Barff Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named in association with Pachyptila Valley after the Antarctic Prion (*Pachyptila desolata*). The scientific name refers to the typically desolate environment that supports these birds.

Diamond Peak

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 610 m

Location 54° 12' S 036° 38' W

Peak 610 m to the southwest of Jason Peak, Lewin Peninsula.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1925-29.

Diaz Cove

Name Accepted: 20/09/1955

Type: Water

Location 54° 45' S 036° 18' W

Small cove sheltered by Kupriyanov Islands and known to the early sealers as shown by the wreck of a sealing vessel.

Naming: (Mis)named after the sealer Dias after Capt. A. Johannesen, Master of the sealer Dias, of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, who re-discovered the cove in 1929.

Previously: Five Islands Harbour (Faustini, 1906); Johannesson-Hafen (Kohl-Larsen, 1930); Seal Cove;

Dinghy Point

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 09' W

On the south side of Prince Olav Harbour, separating South Bay and East Bay.

Naming: Named Pram Point by the Discovery Investigations in 1929 and renamed in 1991 to avoid duplication with Pram Point, Stromness Bay.

Previously: Pram Point (Discovery Investigations, 1929);

Diomedea Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 45' S 036° 20' W

One of the Kupriyanov Islands, west of Poncet Island, colonised by tussac and breeding wandering albatrosses.

Naming: Named after the latin name for wandering albatrosses, Diomedea exulans.

Cape Disappointment

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 53' S 036° 08' W

Southern point of South Georgia.

Naming: Named by Cook in 1775 it to mark his disappointment that South Georgia proved to be an island instead of the southern continent that he was seeking.

Previously: Mistaken Point (Gilbert, 1775); Cape Clay Cold (Faustini);

Discovery Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 18' S 036° 29' W

Western entrance point of Moraine Fjord.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-27 after Scott's ship Discovery that was used by the Discovery Investigations.

Discovery Rock

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 09' S 036° 34' W

Northwest of Busen Point, Stromness Bay.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-30 after their vessel Discovery or Discovery II.

Diver Point

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 038° 03' W

East of Cordall Stacks on north coast of Bird Island.

Naming: Named, following the South Georgia Biological Expeditions 1958-64, for the South Georgia diving petrel (*Pelecanoides georgicus*), which nests locally.

Dixon Peak

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Mountain Height: 420 m

Location 54° 04' S 037° 00' W

Hill rising to 420 m on Cape Paryadin.

Naming: Named in 1964 after Lieut. John Barry Dixon, RN (b. 1931), hydrographic surveyor in HMS Owen during the survey 1960-61.

Previously: Paryadin Peak (HMS Owen, 1960-61);

Dorada Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 53° 58' S 037° 30' W

Middle of the three main Welcome Islands. Supports a colony of macaroni penguins.

Naming: Named after Fishery Patrol Vessel Dorada, chartered by the Governments of the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands 2002-2007.

Doris Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 28' S 036° 09' W

Small bay approx. 1 km wide southeast of St. Andrews Bay.

Naming: Named before 1929.

Previously: Little harbour (Matthews, 1931);

Dot Island

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 21' W

Off Start Point, Bay of Isles.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929-30 from its small size.

Previously: Shag Island (Murphy, 1947);

Doubtful Bay

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 52' S 036° 00' W

West of Rumbolds Point.

Naming: Named following South Georgia Surveys 1951-52, in accordance with local usage, the bay having been erroneously identified as the nearby Smaaland Cove.

Previously: Green Bay (Wilson, 1912); Slosarczyk-Bay (German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12); Stonington Harbor (Murphy, 1922); Smollen's Harbour (Wild, 1923a, map facing p. 88);

Doubtful Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 13' S 036° 36' W

Northern entrance point of Enten Bay, Cumberland West Bay.

Naming: Probably named by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-29.

Douglas Crag

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,670 m

Location 54° 46' S 036° 01' W

Mountain rising to 1,670 m at the southeast end of the Salvesen Range.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after George Vibert Douglas (1892-1958), Canadian geologist in the Quest on the Shackleton-Rowett Antarctic Expedition; Professor of Geology, Dalhousie University, NS, 1932-57.

Douglas Strait

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 59° 26' S 027° 17' W

Between Thule Island and Cook Island.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 after Vice Admiral Sir Henry Percy Douglas (1876-1939), Hydrographer of the Navy, 1924-32; member of the "Discovery" Committee, 1928-39; Chairman, Advisory Committee for the British Graham Land Expedition, 1934-37

Cape Douglas

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 16' S 036° 21' W

North coast of Barff Peninsula, southeast of Barff Point and west of Lucas Point.

Naming: Probably named by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-30 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 British Graham Land Expedition, 1934-37.

Mount Dow

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,680 m

Location 54° 42' S 036° 10' W

Mountain rising to 1,680 m at the head of the Risting Glacier.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after George Francis Dow (1868-1936), American whaling historian and author of *Whale ships and whaling; a pictorial history of whaling during three centuries*.

Drygalski Fjord

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 48' S 036° 01' W

Approximately 14 km long, running northwest from Nattriss Head and Biscoe Head at southeast end of South Georgia.

Naming: Named after Prof. Erich von Drygalski (1865-1949), German geographer and Leader of the German Antarctic Expedition, 1901-03.

Ducloz Head

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 31' S 036° 38' W

Northwest entrance point of Undine South Harbour.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52, after Le Sieur Ducloz Guyot, a passenger in the Spanish ship Leon, which re-sighted South Georgia in 1756.

Mount Duse

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 510 m

Location 54° 16' S 036° 29' W

Peak rising to 510 m northeast of King Edward Cove, above King Edward Point.

Naming: Named in 1902 for Lieut. Samuel A. Duse, Norrland Artillery, cartographer of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1901-04.

East Bay

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 04' S 037° 08' W

Southeast side of Prince Olav Harbour, southeast of Brutus Island.

Naming: Named by the Shackleton Rowett Antarctic Expedition 1921-22.

East Point

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Place

Location 54° 12' S 036° 32' W

Western entrance point of Allen Bay

Naming: Probably named by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-29.

East Skerry

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 16' S 036° 18' W

Northeast of Rookery Bay forming eastern part of Skrap Skerries.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-30 in association with West Skerry. Skerry is a Scots word, based on old Norse, for a rock in the sea.

Echo Falls

Name Accepted: 19/12/2014

Type: Water

Location 54° 18' S 036° 18' W

Waterfall approximately 25 m in height flowing from Echo Lake, Barff Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named in association with nearby Echo lake, after the echo you hear on the cliffs, which rise steeply on the SW side of the lake.

Echo Lake

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Water

Location 54° 18' S 036° 18' W

Lake at southwest end of Godthul and approx. 1.75 km northwest of the whalers' shore depot and Lake Aviemore.

Naming: Named after the echo you hear on the cliffs which rise steeply on the SW side of the lake.

Echo Pass

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 17' S 036° 33' W

Between Sphagnum Valley and Junction Valley, and providing a ski route between Grytviken and Cumberland West Bay.

Naming: Named by the German South Georgia Expedition 1928-29, following the usage of whalers.

Eclipse Glacier

Name Accepted: 15/12/1982

Type: Water

Location 54° 23' S 036° 50' W

South of Larvik Cone, flowing into north end of Jacobsen Bight.

Naming: Named by the British South Georgia Expedition 1954-55.

Edda Hill

Name Accepted: 19/12/2014

Type: Mountain Height: 302 m

Location 54° 18' S 036° 16' W

Prominent hill at 302 m west of Horseshoe Bay and northeast of Lake Aviemore, Barff Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named after the whale catcher Edda, one of the first vessels to operate out of Godthul, in association with the local theme of early South Georgia whaling vessels.

Elephant Cove

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 10' S 037° 41' W

Southeast of Cape Demidov and northeast of Klutschak Cove.

Naming: Originally named Elephant Bay by 1912 after the elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina*), probably following the usage of sealers. Renamed Elephant Cove, following the South Georgia Surveys, 1956-57.

Previously: Staten Cove (Faustini, 1906);

Elephant Lagoon

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 08' W

Southeast side of Cook Bay to which it is connected by Carl Passage.

Naming: Named Elephant Harbour by the Shackleton Rowett Antarctic Expedition after the elephant seal (*Mirounga leonina*), probably following the usage of sealers. Renamed Elephant Lagoon, following survey by the Discovery Investigations in 1929.

Ellerbeck Peak

Name Accepted: 15/02/1988

Type: Mountain Height: 685 m

Location 54° 23' S 036° 20' W

Peak rising to 685 m on the Barff Peninsula between Sörling Valley and Nordenskjöld Glacier.

Naming: Named after Lieut. Cdr. John Anthony Ellerbeck, DSC, RN (b. 1943), pilot in command of the Wasp Helicopter from HMS Endurance, who attacked and disabled the Argentine submarine Santa Fe during the retaking of Grytviken and Leith Harbour, 25 April 1982.

Elliott Rock

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 038° 05' W

Awash off northwest coast of Bird Island.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys 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.

Elsehul

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 037° 58' W

Bay approx 1.5 km long east of Cape Alexandra.

Naming: Named [=Else's hole] probably following usage of sealers and whalers since before 1909.

Previously: Franzöz Hafen or Paddock's Cove (Faustini, 1906);

Elvina Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 038° 02' W

Middle island of the Jomfruene group.

Naming: Named after Elvina Larsen (b. 1884), daughter of Capt. C.A. Larsen, Manager of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca whaling station at Grytviken, she visited the whaling station in 1906.

Ems Rock

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 10' S 036° 34' W

East of Harrison Point, southeast side of Stromness Bay.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after the sailing ship Ems, owned by Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Husvik.

Endurance Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 28' S 036° 57' W

Tussac-covered island in the middle of Hauge Reef.

Naming: Named after HMS Endurance, 1967 – 1991, naval icebreaker which took part in the retaking of South Georgia in April 1982, following the Argentine invasion.

Enten Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 13' S 036° 37' W

Southwest of Jason Harbour, west side of Cumberland West Bay.

Naming: Named Entenbucht [= duck bay] by Szielasko in 1906, probably from South Georgia pintail (*Anas georgica*) observed there.

Enten Lake

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Water

Location 54° 13' S 036° 37' W

Lake in the valley inland from Enten Bay, Lewin Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named in association with Enten Bay, that was named Entenbucht [= duck bay] by August Szielasko in 1906, probably due to the South Georgia pintail (*Anas georgica*) observed there (APC, 2013).

Eosin Hill

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Height: 300 m

Location 54° 20' S 036° 26' W

Rising to approx. 300 m southeast of Dartmouth Point, Greene Peninsula.

Naming: Named in 1951 by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey after the chemical stain used in the preparation of histological specimens, in association with similarly named features nearby.

Ernesto Pass

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 02' S 037° 44' W

Rising to 360 m southwest of Right Whale Bay, connects binder Beach with Ice Fjord. Originally a glacier that was reported relict by the South Georgia surveys in the 1950s.

Naming: Named after whale catcher Don Ernesto, built in 1910 and owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca. Previously: Don Ernesto Glacier (Board of Admiralty, 1931);

Esbensen Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 52' S 035° 58' W

Between Doubtful Bay and Natriss Head.

Naming: Named 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.

Esmark Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 13' S 037° 09' W

Flowing southwest between Nuñez Peninsula, Jossac Bight and Wilkens Peaks.

Naming: Named by the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition 1927-28 after Jens Esmark (1763-1839), Professor of Mineralogy, University of Kristiania.

Evans Lake

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Water

Location 54° 15' S 036° 30' W

A comparatively deep lake of irregular outline situated in a rock basin amongst densely vegetated low knolls, east of Poa Cove, Maiviken.

Naming: Named in 1991 after Dr John Cynan Ellis-Evans (b. 1951), British Antarctic Survey freshwater biologist from 1975 and Head, Freshwater Biology Section, 1979-1997.

Evermann Bank

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 04' W

Steep rock and scree bank, inhabited by Antarctic Fur Seals on the lower reaches, between Stejneger Peak and Everman Cove, Bird Island.

Naming: Named in association with the nearby cove 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 trade in fur seals.

Evermann Cove

Name Accepted: 02/03/1961

Type: Water

Location 54° 01' S 038° 04' W

Southeast of Stejneger Peak and southwest of Jordan Cove, Bird Island.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Biological Expeditions, 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 trade in fur seals.

Factory Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 09' S 036° 41' W

Near the head of Leith Harbour, Stromness Bay.

Naming: Probably named by whalers from its proximity to the Salvesen and Company whaling station at the head of the harbour.

Mount Fagan

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Mountain Height: 930 m

Location 54° 31' S 036° 10' W

Mountain rising to 930 m west of Moltke Harbour.

Naming: Named following survey by the Combined Services South Georgia Expedition after Capt. (later Col.) Patrick Feltrim Fagan, RE (b. 1935), surveyor on the Combined Services South Georgia Expedition and on the first ascent of the mountain.

Mount Fagerli

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,880 m

Location 54° 20' S 036° 43' W

Mountain rising to 1,880 m to the south of Marikoppa, near the north end of Allardyce Range.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Sören Fagerli (b. 1896), Manager of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca station, Grytviken, 1938-48.

Fairway Patch

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 037° 58' W

Shallow area with kelp in the outer bay of Elsehul.

Naming: Probably named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Fairway Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 50' S 036° 01' W

Submerged rock in the central part of Larsen Harbour.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1927.

Previously: Harbour Rock (Board of Admiralty, 1930);

Fairy Point

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 05' W

Tussac- and rock-covered point, between Payne Creek and Prince Creek on the western end of Bird Island.

Naming: Named in 1982 after the fairy prion (*Pachyptilla turtur*) which breeds at Prince Creek.

Fan Lake

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Water

Location 54° 30' S 037° 03' W

Southeast Annenkov Island.

Naming: Named from the alluvial fan on its W side, following a geological survey by the British Antarctic Survey in 1972-73.

Fanning Ridge

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Height: 1,125 m

Location 54° 20' S 037° 01' W

Between Aspasia Point and Newark Bay.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52, after Capt. Edmund Fanning (1770-1841), of Stonington, Conn., Master of the sealer Aspasia at South Georgia, 1800-01, who published the earliest account of sealing in the area.

Fantome Rock

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 01' W

Rock in Bird Sound

Naming: Named after HMS Owen's motor cutter, used in the survey of the area in 1961 and lost in heavy seas near this rock.

Farewell Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 53° 00' S 038° 01' W

Northeastern point of Bird Island.

Naming: Probably named by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-30.

Faustini Cove

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Water

Location 54° 05' S 036° 52' W

Small cove between Fortuna Glacier and Antarctic Bay.

Naming: Named after Arnaldo Faustini (1872-1944), Italian polar cartographer who produced one of the first maps of South Georgia.

Ferguson Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 59° 28' S 027° 20' W

Southeast Thule Island, between Herd Point and Hewison Point.

Naming: Named in 1930 by the Discovery Investigations after Messrs Ferguson Brothers, of Port Glasgow, builders of RRS Discovery II.

Ferguson Peak

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 560 m

Location 54° 46' S 035° 52' W

Peak rising to 560 m west of Cooper Bay and south of the Quensel Glacier.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after David Ferguson, Scottish geologist, who made geological investigations in South Georgia, 1911-12, for Messrs Christian Salvesen and Co.

Previously: Fur Seal Peak (Rankin 1947);

Filchner Ridge

Name Accepted: 27/05/2014

Type: Place

Location 54° 11' S 036° 00' W

Ridge between Crean Glacier and Nineteen-Sixteen Snowfield, South Georgia.

Naming: Named after Dr Wilhelm Filchner who, along with Johannes Müller, produced the South Georgia map used by Shackleton to make the crossing of South Georgia. The map was made during the German Antarctic Expedition (1911-12), which Filchner led.

Filchner Rocks

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 42' S 035° 44' W

Rocks 7.6 km northeast of Cape Vahsel

Naming: Named Filchner Rocks after Dr Wilhelm Filchner (1877-1957), Leader of the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12.

Previously: Sandwich Rock (Wilson, 1912)

Fine Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 09' W

Northern entrance point of North Bay, Prince Olav Harbour.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929-30.

Finger Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 56° 41' S 027° 13' W

Northern point of Visokoi Island.

Naming: Named descriptively in 1930 by the Discovery Investigations from a pinnacle of rock rising above the headland.

First Milestone

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 07' S 036° 40' W

Rock, almost awash 4 km WNW of Cape Saunders.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-30 in association with Second Milestone, two miles WNW.

First Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 28' S 037° 07' W

Northwestern tip of Annenkov Island.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

First Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place Height: 23 m

Location 54° 55' S 036° 07' W

Rock rising to 23m, 4.5 km south of Cape Disappointment.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-30 from its position.

Flagstone Pond

Name Accepted: 06/07/2012

Type: Water

Location 54° 00' S 038° 04' W

Pond north-east of Stejneger Peak, Bird Island, South Georgia. The feature is commonly used by BAS staff at Bird Island Research Station for navigational purposes.

Naming: Named in 2012 due to its perceived shape.

Cape Flannery

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 59° 27' S 027° 25' W

Western point of Thule Island.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 after Sir James Fortescue-Flannery, Bt (1851-1943), marine engineer and a member of the "Discovery" Committee at the time.

Fleuret Peak

Name Accepted: 19/12/2014

Type: Mountain Height: 560 m

Location 54° 22' S 036° 17' W

Prominent peak at 560 m, east of Sörling Valley, Barff Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named after Major Arthur Isadore Fleuret MBE (1899-1987), SG Magistrate 1942-1951, in association with the local theme of South Georgia Magistrates.

Forster Point

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 08' W

North of Cape Crewe at entrance to Possession Bay.

Naming: Named after Johann Reinhold Forster (1729-98), naturalist on HMS Resolution on Cook's second voyage of exploration 1772-1775.

Forsters Passage

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 59° 15' S 026° 50' W

Between Bristol Island and Southern Thule.

Naming: Named in 1775 by Cook, after Johann Reinhold Forster (1729-98), naturalist in HMS Resolution.

Fortuna Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 07' S 036° 48' W

Between Antarctic Bay and Stromness Bay.

Naming: 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.

Previously: Iceberg Bay or Fisch Hafen [= fish harbour] (Smith, 1844);

Fortuna Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 08' S 036° 54' W

Flowing northeast between Antarctic Bay and Fortuna Bay.

Naming: Named in association with 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.

Fortuna Peak

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 465 m

Location 54° 07' S 036° 47' W

Hill rising to 465 m near the eastern entrance point of Fortuna Bay.

Naming: Named, probably by the Discovery Investigations in 1929, in association with 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.

Fortuna Rocks

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place Height: 9 m

Location 54° 06' S 036° 47' W

In the entrance of Fortuna Bay.

Naming: Named in association with 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.

Foster Peak

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Mountain Height: 386 m

Location 54° 11' S 036° 34' W

Peak at 386 m between Jason Harbour and Busen Point, south-east of Justa Peak, Lewin Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named following the local theme of historic South Georgia ships, after the whale-catcher Southern Foster, which broke her moorings in a storm during the winter of 1964. The vessel was wrecked between Jason Island and the mainland.

Foxtail Peak

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Mountain Height: 450 m

Location 54° 14' S 036° 41' W

Peak rising to 450 m north of the lower part of Neumayer Glacier in Cumberland West Bay.

Naming: Named following botanical work by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey, 1960-61, after the Antarctic foxtail grass (*Alopecurus antarcticus*), which is abundant on the lower slopes of the peak.

Framnaes Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 09' S 036° 39' W

Between Cape Saunders and Leith Harbour, Stromness Bay.

Naming: Named [= forward headland] by Norwegian whalers, possibly after Framnaes near Sandefjord, where many whalers came from.

Mount Fraser

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,610 m

Location 54° 38' S 036° 21' W

Mountain rising to 1,610 m, northeast of Novosilski Bay.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Francis Charles Fraser (1903-78), Scottish zoologist, member of the the Discovery Investigations 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).

Freberg Rocks

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place Height: 5 m

Location 54° 31' S 036° 43' W

Rocks off Rocky Bay, 3.8 km WNW of Ducloz Head.

Naming: Named in 1958 following the South Georgia Surveys after Hjalmar Freberg (b. 1893), whale gunner of Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Husvik, 1946-54.

Freezland Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place Height: 300 m

Location 59° 02' S 026° 44' W

Westernmost of three rocks off west coast of Bristol Island.

Naming: Named in 1775 after a Dutch Able Seaman aboard HMS Resolution, who first sighted it.

French Point

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 53° 59' S 037° 23' W

Point just west of Cape Buller.

Naming: Named after Captain French, captain of an early british sealing vessel who died onboard in Prince Olav Harbour in 1800.

Freshwater Inlet

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 03' W

Northeast reach of Jordan Cove, Bird Island. A British research field station has been maintained here since 1957.

Naming: Fed by fresh-water streams, was named following the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey biological investigations of seals in 1956.

Frida Hole

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 56' W

Small bay between Coal Harbour and Chaplin Head.

Naming: Probably named by early sealers or whalers, who used this bay as an anchorage, Frida being a girl's name.
Previously: Friday Harbour (Douglas, 1930);

Fryer Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 58° 58' S 026° 32' W

Northern end of Bristol Island.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 after Lieut Cdr Douglas Henry Fryer, RN (b. 1896), Commanding Officer, HM Survey Ship Fitzroy, 1930.

Fume Point

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 56° 19' S 027° 35' W

Southeastern point of Zavodovski Island.

Naming: Named from the dangerous volcanic fumes emitted in this locality, following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964.

Mount Furneaux

Name Accepted: 18/12/2013

Type: Mountain Height: 800 m

Location 59° 27' S 027° 10' W

Prominent conical peak rising to over 800 m on Cook Island, South Sandwich Islands

Naming: Named after Captain Tobias Furneaux (1735-1781), who accompanied Captain James Cook on his second voyage, where he discovered the South Sandwich Islands, initially as Lieutenant then Captain of the ship Adventure. Furneaux was also the first man to circumnavigate the world in both directions.

Fusilier Mountain

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Mountain Height: 821 m

Location 54° 25' S 036° 15' W

Mountain rising to 821 m on the north side of Heaney Glacier, 5 km west of Mount Skittle.

Naming: Named for the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers, garrisoned at Grytviken in 1988, the year of the regiments tercentenary.

Gazella Peak

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Mountain Height: 180 m

Location 54° 00' S 038° 03' W

Peak rising to 180 m northeast of Freshwater Inlet, Bird Island.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Biological Expedition after the sub-species of fur seal (*Arctocephalus gazella*), which breeds in numbers on Bird Island.

Geep Pond

Name Accepted: 06/07/2012

Type: Water

Location 54° 01' S 038° 04' W

Pond at Bottom Meadow, west of Stejneger Peak and feeding Payne Creek, Bird Island, South Georgia. The feature is commonly used by BAS staff at Bird Island Research Station for wildlife monitoring and is an important nesting site for giant petrels.

Naming: The name is a local term used by British Antarctic Survey staff on the island and is a derivation of 'GP' (Giant Petrel).

Geikie Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 18' S 036° 43' W

Flowing northeast from Larssen Peak into Mercer Bay. Landsat ETM+ satellite imagery 2003 showed that the glacier had undergone considerable retreat.

Naming: Named in 1912 by J. G. Andersson of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition after Sir Archibald Geikie (1835-1924), Scottish geologist and pioneer of research in glacial geology.

George Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 15' S 036° 31' W

Almost awash on northwest side of Maiviken.

Naming: Named in 1930 by the Discovery Investigations after R. George Gourlay, Third Engineer, Discovery, 1925-27, and Discovery II, 1929-37; Second Engineer, Discovery II, 1937-39.

Cape George

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 17' S 036° 15' W

Eastern entrance point of Godthul.

Naming: Named in 1775 by Cook it after George III (1739-1820), King of England, 1760-1820, in association with Cape Charlotte and Royal Bay (of which he mistakenly thought the feature marked the western point).

Gjelstad Pass

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Height: 1,280 m

Location 54° 17' S 036° 58' W

Rising to 1,280 m Between Keilhau Glacier and Lancing Glacier.

Naming: Named in 1958 following the South Georgia Surveys 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.

Glacier Col

Name Accepted: 19/02/2007

Type: Place

Location 54° 19' S 036° 33' W

Now (2021) almost completely deglaciated col between the north end of Lyell Lake and Middle Hamberg Lake. Popular skiing area for staff based at the station at King Edward Point.

Naming: Name in long-term use by station staff in association with glacier that was once found there but which by 2006 had almost completely disappeared.

Glacier Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 08' S 037° 08' W

Head of Possession Bay.

Naming: Probably named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Mount Globus

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,273 m

Location 54° 19' S 037° 00' W

Mountain rising to 1,273 m, northwest of Newark Bay.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Hvalfangerselskapet "Globus" A/S, a Norwegian whaling company founded in 1924, which first used the plan patented by Petter Sørllle (Sørllle Buttress, q.v.) for processing whales in a factory ship fitted with a slipway.

Godthul

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 18' S 036° 18' W

Sheltered bay between Long Point and Cape George.

Naming: Probably named [=Good Hole] by Norwegian sealers and whalers operating in the area from 1905.

Gold Harbour

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 38' S 035° 57' W

Midway between Cape Charlotte and Müller Point.

Naming: English translation of name Gold-Hafen given by the German Antarctic Expedition 1911-12.
Previously: Anna's Bay (Faustini, 1906); Sandwich Bay (Murphy, 1922)

Gold Head

Name Accepted: 12/10/1960

Type: Place

Location 54° 37' S 035° 56' W

Northern entrance point of Gold Harbour. Nesting site for light-mantled albatross.

Naming: Named in association with Gold harbour following a survey by Cdr J. C. Grattan, RN, on the RRS John Biscoe in 1958.

Goldcrest Point

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 038° 05' W

Northwest point of Bird Island. Site of macaroni penguin breeding colony.

Naming: Named for the golden crests of the macaroni penguins (*Eudyptes chrysolophus*), which have a colony here.
Previously: Macaroni Point (South Georgia Biological Expeditions, 1958-64);

Gony Point

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 038° 01' W

Southeastern point of Bird Island.

Naming: Named for the sailors' name for the wandering albatross (*Diomedea exulans*), which breeds on Bird Island.
Previously: Cliff Point (HMS Owen, 1960-61);

Gony Ridge

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 04' W

Tussac-covered ridge with scattered pools rising to approx. 70 m, east of Johnson Cove, Bird Island.

Naming: Named by the South Georgia Biological Expedition 1968 for the sailors' name for the wandering albatross (*Diomedea exulans*), which breeds on Bird Island.

Gorgon Pool

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 57° 05' S 026° 43' W

Between Kraken Cove and Chimaera Flats, Candlemas Island.

Naming: Named after a mythical being in association with names of nearby features, following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964.

Graae Glacier

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 48' S 036° 11' W

Flowing southwest into Trollhul.

Naming: Named after Mogens Einar Work Graae (b. 1916), of Denmark, who developed sledges for the South Georgia Surveys, 1953-54 and 1955-56.

Grace Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 05' S 037° 23' W

Flowing north into Ample Bay.

Naming: Named by Robert Cushman Murphy in 1912 after his wife Grace Emeline Murphy.

Granat Point

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 11' S 037° 37' W

Onshore point opposite Tidespring Island. Houses breeding colonies of giant petrels and wandering albatrosses.

Naming: Named after the elephant sealing vessel Granat which sank in Ice Fjord, possibly in Narval Bay, in 1925 after striking a submerged rock.

Mount Grant

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,205 m

Location 54° 15' S 037° 07' W

Mountain rising to 1,205 m between the Esmark Glacier and the Keilhau Glacier.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys 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 Falkland Islands Dependencies.

Grass Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 10' S 036° 40' W

Tussac-covered island in the entrance of Stromness Harbour.

Naming: English translation of the name Grassholmen used by sealers and whalers.
Previously: Mutton Island(Wilson, 1912), Sheep Island (sealers and whalers name),

Grassholm

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 56' W

Tussac-covered island approx. 400 m long with off-lying rocks between Cape Paryadin and Chaplin Head.

Naming: Named descriptively in Norwegian [=grass islet].

Previously: Em Island (Discovery Investigations, 1926);

Gray Rock

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 55° 02' S 034° 44' W

Third largest of the western group of Clerke Rocks, north of Kemp Island, surrounded by several large rocks and stacks and numerous smaller rocks. Supports breeding colonies of Antarctic seabirds.

Naming: Named after James Gray, Boatswain on HMS Adventure which accompanied Cook on his second voyage of exploration when he discovered Clerke Rocks in 1775.

Green Island

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 54' S 036° 06' W

Southeast of Cape Disappointment.

Naming: Named Green Isle by Cook in 1775 with Brøde Island and First Rock as the Green Islands or Green Islets for their greenish appearance.

Green Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 05' S 037° 04' W

East side of Possession Bay, east of Jagged Point.

Naming: Probably named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Greene Inlet

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 038° 01' W

Immediately north of Cape Paryadin.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52, after Daniel F. Greene, of Newhaven, Conn., who in 1790 commanded one of the first two American sealing vessels to visit South Georgia.

Previously: Adventure Bay (Petermann, 1867); Deep Inlet (South Georgia Surveys 1951-52);

Greene Peninsula

Name Accepted: 24/10/1979

Type: Place

Location 54° 21' S 036° 26' W

Between Moraine Fjord and Cumberland East Bay, south of Dartmouth Point.

Naming: Named in 1979 after Stanley Wilson Greene (1928-1989), British bryologist who worked in South Georgia from 1960; with the British Antarctic Survey, 1969-74, and Institute of Terrestrial Ecology, Penicuik, from 1974.

Grindle Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Height: 215 m

Location 59° 01' S 026° 39' W

Between Wilson Rock and Turmoil Point, Bristol Island

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 after Sir Gilbert Edward Augustine Grindle (1869-1934), Deputy to Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1925-31.

Grytviken

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 17' S 036° 30' W

The vicinity of King Edward Cove from the cemetery on the southwest side, where Sir Ernest Shackleton (d. 1922) is buried, to the Shackleton memorial at Hope Point on the northeast side.

Naming: The name Grytviken [=pot cove] was applied to the locality in 1902 by J. G. Andersson, of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition, for numerous boiling pots found there that had been left by sealers.

The Guides

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 05' S 036° 51' W

Small group of rocks close to foot of Fortuna Glacier.

Naming: Probably named as leading marks by the Discovery Investigations, 1926-30.

Gulbrandsen Lake*

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 13' S 036° 44' W

Lake formed north of the lower reaches of Neumayer Glacier by the glacier blocking the mouth of Gulbrandsen Valley. Following recession of Neumayer Glacier, the lake gradually drained and was no longer in existence by 2010.

Naming: 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.

Previously: White City (Shackleton-Rowett Antarctic Expedition 1921-22);

Gulbrandsen Valley

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Place

Location 54° 13' S 036° 44' W

Valley containing the former Gulbrandsen Lake, north of the lower reaches of Neumayer Glacier and west of Blechnum Peaks, Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named in association with 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.

Gull Lake

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 17' S 036° 31' W

Lake near southwest shore of King Edward Cove. Dammed in 1920s to provide hydroelectric power.

Naming: Named Möven See [= gull lake] by Szielasko in 1906.

Hall Island

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 038° 09' W

Between Verdant Islands and Proud Island, Willis Islands.

Naming: Named after Capt. Geoffrey Penrose Dickinson Hall, RN (b. 1916), Commanding Officer, HMS Owen during the hydrographic survey of this area in 1960-61; Hydrographer of the Navy, 1971-75.

Hamberg Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 21' S 036° 34' W

Flowing east into the head of Moraine Fjord. Landsat ETM+ satellite imagery in 2002 showed that the foot of the glacier had undergone considerable retreat resulting in a fjord at right angles to Moraine Fjord.

Naming: Named by J. G. Andersson, of the Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1901/2 after Axel Hamberg (1863-1933), Swedish geologist and glaciologist.

Lower Hamberg Lake

Name Accepted: 28/05/2004

Type: Water

Location 54° 19' S 036° 31' W

Irregular-shaped freshwater lake, approximately 1.2 km long and a maximum of 300 m wide. The lowest and most northerly of the Hamberg Lakes.

Naming: Named by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1901/2, in association with Hamberg Glacier, after Axel Hamberg (1863-1933), Swedish geologist and glaciologist.

Middle Hamberg Lake

Name Accepted: 28/05/2004

Type: Water

Location 54° 19' S 036° 32' W

Freshwater lake approximately 2km long and 800m wide at the widest point with several islands and spits. Central of the Hamberg Lakes.

Naming: Named by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1901/2, in association with Hamberg Glacier, after Axel Hamberg (1863-1933), Swedish geologist and glaciologist.

Upper Hamberg Lake

Name Accepted: 28/05/2004

Type: Water

Location 54° 20' S 036° 33' W

Oval freshwater lake approximately 1 km long and 600 m wide. Highest and most southerly of the Hamberg Lakes. Exposed during glacial retreat and shown for the first time on mapping in 2003.

Naming: Named in association with Hamberg Glacier, after Axel Hamberg (1863-1933), Swedish geologist and glaciologist.

Hamberg Lakes

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 20' S 036° 31' W

Three lakes to the north of Hamberg Glacier running northeast-southwest towards Hestesletten. Landsat ETM+ satellite imagery in 2002 showed there to be an additional lake where glacial retreat had occurred in a SW direction.

Naming: Named by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1901/2, in association with Hamberg Glacier, after Axel Hamberg (1863-1933), Swedish geologist and glaciologist.

Hamilton Bay

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 48' S 035° 54' W

At the foot of Salomon Glacier and east of Drygalski Fjord.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after James Erik Hamilton (1893-1957), Colonial Naturalist to the Falkland Islands Government, who was seconded to Discovery Investigations, 1925-28.

Hammerstad Reef

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 13' S 037° 24' W

String of small islands and rocks in the north side of Queen Maud Bay.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Thorleif Hammerstad (b. 1915), a sealer of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken, from 1946.

Hansen Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 09' S 036° 41' W

West side of Leith Harbour, Stromness Bay.

Naming: Following survey by the Discovery Investigations 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.

Hansen Valley

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Place

Location 54° 08' S 036° 42' W

Large valley running northwest-southeast behind Leith Harbour, Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named in association with Hansen Point after Leganger Hansen (1883-1948), manager of Leith Harbour between 1921 and 1937.

Harbour Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 09' S 036° 41' W

Between Leith Harbour and Stromness Harbour, Stromness Bay

Naming: Probably named by whalers operating from Stromness Bay.

Harcourt Island

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 54° 30' S 036° 00' W

Northern limit of Royal Bay, off Marie Point on Cape Harcourt.

Naming: Named following the Combined Services South Georgia Expedition in association with Cape Harcourt, its eastern point, probably named after the Rev. William Vernon Harcourt (1789-1871), one of the founders in 1831 of the British Association.

Cape Harcourt

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 30' S 035° 59' W

At the eastern end of Harcourt Island and marking the northern entrance point of Royal Bay.

Naming: Probably named after the Rev. William Vernon Harcourt (1789-1871), one of the founders in 1831 of the British Association.

Previously: Cape Royal (Kohl-Larsen, 1930);

Hard Head

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 58' W

South of Matthews Head and Undine Harbour.

Naming: Named descriptively following a hydrographic survey from HMS Owen in 1960-61.

Hardy Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 59° 25' S 027° 05' W

Southwest point of Bellingshausen Island.

Naming: Named in 1930 by the Discovery Investigations after Sir Alister Clavering Hardy (b. 1896), Chief Scientific Officer, Discovery, 1925-27; Professor of Zoology, Oxford University, 1946-61.

Harker Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 22' S 036° 32' W

Flowing northeast into the southern end of Moraine Fjord.

Naming: Named by Ferguson in 1912 after Alfred Harker (1859-1939), Reader in Petrology, Cambridge University. Previously: de Geer Glacier (Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1901-04);

Harker Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 59° 04' S 026° 31' W

Southern point of Bristol Island.

Naming: Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 and named after A. Harker, of Messrs Flannery, Baggallay and Johnson Ltd, naval architect on the "Discovery" Committee at the time.

Harmer Glacier

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 46' S 036° 14' W

Flowing southwest from Starbuck Peak.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys 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.

Mount Harmer

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 1,075 m

Location 59° 26' S 027° 11' W

Mountain rising to 1,075 m in northeast Cook Island.

Naming: Mapped by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 and named 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.

Harper Peak

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 835 m

Location 54° 07' S 036° 45' W

Peak rising to 835 m between Fortuna Bay and Leith Harbour.

Naming: Probably named by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-30 after F. H. Harper, Secretary of the "Discovery" Committee at that time.

Harper Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 57° 46' S 026° 30' W

Northern point of Saunders Island.

Naming: Mapped by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 and named after F. H. Harper, Secretary of the "Discovery" Committee at that time.

Harpon Bay

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 17' S 036° 37' W

South end of Cumberland West Bay at terminus of Lyell Glacier and marking the northwestern end of the Thatcher Peninsula.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after the cargo vessel Harpon, built in 1897 and used by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca from 1922.

Harrison Point

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 10' S 036° 36' W

South side of Stromness Bay.

Naming: Named in 1927 by the Discovery Investigations after Dr Leonard Harrison Matthews (b. 1901), British zoologist; member of the staff of the Discovery Investigations 1924-35 (South Georgia, 1924-27); Scientific Director of the Zoological Society of London, 1951-66. To avoid confusion with Matthews Point, Undine Harbour, the name of Harrison Matthews was retained in the form Harrison Point.

Previously: Matthews Point (Discovery Investigations,1927);

Hash Island

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 50' S 035° 00' W

North side of Larsen Harbour entrance.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1927.

Hauge Reef

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 28' S 036° 57' W

Reef running WSW-ENE for 5.5 km, between Annenkov Island and Cape Darnley.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Capt. Ole Hauge, of the sealer Albatros (Compañía Argentina de Pesca), who assisted the South Georgia Surveys with his knowledge of the coasts of South Georgia.

Previously: South Mary's Islands (early sealers - Faustini, 1906); Annenkov Islands;

Hauge Strait

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 28' S 036° 52' W

Between Hauge Reef and Cape Darnley.

Naming: Named in association with Hauge Reef, following the South Georgia Surveys, after Capt. Ole Hauge, of the sealer Albatros (Compañía Argentina de Pesca), who assisted the South Georgia Surveys with his knowledge of the coasts of South Georgia.

Havfruen Peak

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Mountain Height: 365 m

Location 59° 01' S 026° 28' W

Peak rising to 365 m on the east side of Bristol Island.

Naming: Named after the Norwegian barque Havfruen, which was damaged by ice and sank off the South Sandwich Islands, 1 December 1911.

Hawkesbury Glacier

Name Accepted: 06/03/2002

Type: Water

Location 54° 13' S 037° 17' W

At the head of Shallop Cove on the north coast of the Nuñez Peninsula.

Naming: Named after the sealing vessel Lord Hawkesbury, the first recorded sealing vessel to visit South Georgia, and the second vessel after Captain Cook's 'Resolution' to examine the coastline in detail.

Hay Peak

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Mountain Height: 660 m

Location 54° 05' S 037° 10' W

Peak rising to 660 m between Possession Bay and Beckman Fjord.

Naming: Named after Arthur Edward Hay (b. 1902), Technical Engineer with the Southern Whaling and Sealing Company at its whaling station at Prince Olav Harbour, 1924-35.

Previously: The Snow Pap (Discovery Investigations, 1929-30);

Headland Peak

Name Accepted: 15/02/1988

Type: Mountain Height: 875 m

Location 54° 17' S 036° 43' W

Peak rising to 875 m at the head of Cumberland West Bay, west of Mercer Bay.

Naming: Named after Robert Keith Headland (b. 1944), British Antarctic Survey biological assistant, Grytviken, 1977-80, 1981-82; Curator, Scott Polar Research Institute, 1987-2007; author of The Island of South Georgia (CUP, 1984).

Heaney Glacier

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 26' S 036° 15' W

Flowing northeast into St. Andrews Bay north of Buxton and Cook Glaciers. Landsat ETM satellite imagery 2003 showed that the glacier had retreated inland.

Naming: Surveyed by the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52, and named after John Bryan Heaney (b. 1931), surveyor on the expedition.

Hecate Rock

Name Accepted: 03/04/1984

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 12' W

Submerged rock with a minimal depth of 4.2 m off the entrance to Beckman Fjord, Bay of Isles.

Naming: Named after HMS Hecate which came close to grounding on the rock.

Helland Glacier

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 29' S 036° 36' W

Flowing southwest from Mount Paget into Rocky Bay.

Naming: Named by the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1927-28, after Amund Helland (1846-1918), Norwegian mining geologist and glaciologist.

Henningsen Glacier

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 27' S 036° 42' W

Flowing southwest between Cape Darnley and Rocky Bay.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Leonard Henningsen (b. 1882), Manager of Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Husvik, 1945-50.

Henriksen Buttress

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 24' S 036° 33' W

Between Mount Paget and Harker Glacier.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52, after Henrik Nicolai Henriksen (b. 1886), Manager, 1909-20, of the South Georgia Whaling Company station, Leith Harbour, which he built.

Henriksen Peaks

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Mountain Height: 702 m

Location 54° 08' S 036° 43' W

Range of peaks, including Treble Peak (702 m), Mt Antell (692 m) Horatio Peak (628 m) and Coronda Peak (560 m), north Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named after Henrik Nicolai Henriksen (b. 1886), Manager, 1909-20, of the South Georgia Whaling Company station, Leith Harbour, which he built.

Hercules Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 07' S 036° 40' W

West of Cape Saunders.

Naming: Named by the sealers and whalers, because the whale catcher Hercules once took shelter there in a storm.

Hercules Point

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 07' S 036° 40' W

Western entrance point of Hercules Bay.

Naming: Named in association with Hercules Bay, where the whale catcher Hercules once took shelter.

Herd Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 59° 28' S 027° 20' W

Western entrance point of Ferguson Bay, Thule Island.

Naming: Named in 1930 by the Discovery Investigations after R. D. Herd, of Messrs Ferguson Bros, Port Glasgow, builders of Discovery II.

Heron Passage

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 038° 11' W

Between Vaughan Island and unnamed island west of Trinity Island, Willis Islands, with a minimum width of 250 m.

Naming: Named in 1961 after one of four survey motor boats from HMS Owen.

Herz Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 41' S 036° 00' W

North of Twitcher Glacier and flowing southeast into Iris Bay. Landsat ETM+ satellite imagery 2002 showed that the glacier had undergone considerable retreat.

Naming: Named by the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12, after Adm. Hertz, Director of the Deutsche Seewarte [German Naval Observatory].

Hesse Peak

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 455 m

Location 54° 02' S 037° 59' W

Highest peak (455 m) of Paryadin Ridge, central Paryadin Peninsula.

Naming: Named by the German South Georgia Expedition 1928-29.

Hestesletten

Name Accepted: 17/05/1957

Type: Place

Location 54° 19' S 036° 30' W

Flat, marshy, moraine plain between Moraine Fjord and Hamberg Lakes, Thatcher Peninsula.

Naming: Named [=Horse Plain] from the small herd of horses, introduced by the South Georgia Exploration Company in 1905 and surviving here for a number of years.

Hewison Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 59° 27' S 027° 18' W

Southeast point of Thule Island. Site of Argentine station 1976-1982.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 after Lieut. Col. Hewison, of Messrs Ferguson Brothers Ltd, Port Glasgow, builders of Discovery II.

High Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place Height: 29 m

Location 53° 58' S 037° 29' W

rising to 29m on the north side of Welcome Islands.

Naming: Named descriptively in 1930 by the Discovery Investigations.

Hindle Glacier

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 36' S 036° 07' W

Flowing north into Royal Bay.

Naming: Following the South Georgia Surveys, named after Edward Hindle (1886-1973), British zoologist, who as Honorary Secretary of the RGS assisted the South Georgia Surveys.

Previously: Bruce Glacier (British South Georgia Expedition, 1954-55);

Hobart Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 17' S 036° 29' W

On the northern side of the entrance of King Edward Cove.

Naming: Named by Capt. M. H. Hodges, RN, of HMS Sappho, in 1906.

Hodges Bowl

Name Accepted: 22/06/2020

Type: Place

Location 54° 17' S 036° 32' W

A steep-walled bowl or corrie at 300 m formed by the now extinct Hodges Glacier, Thatcher Peninsula. It lies below the ridge between Mount Hodges and Petrel Peak, leading into the valley going down to Gull Lake. Landsat satellite imagery in 2002 showed that the glacier had completely disappeared.

Naming: Named in association with Mount Hodges, after Cdr Michael Henry (later Adm. Sir Michael) Hodges, RN (1874-1951), of HMS Sappho, who mapped part of the area in 1906.

Hodges Glacier

Name Accepted: 07/07/1959

Type: Water

Location 54° 16' S 036° 32' W

Formerly southeast facing glacier between Petrel Peak and Mount Hodges. Landsat ETM+ satellite imagery in 2002 showed that the glacier had completely disappeared.

Naming: Named following glaciological work by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey in the International Geophysical Year (1957) in association with Mount Hodges, after Cdr Michael Henry (later Adm. Sir Michael) Hodges, RN (1874-1951), of HMS Sappho, who mapped part of the area in 1906.

Mount Hodges

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 605 m

Location 54° 16' S 036° 31' W

Mountain rising to 605 m, northwest of Grytviken.

Naming: Named after Cdr Michael Henry (later Adm. Sir Michael) Hodges, RN (1874-1951), of HMS Sappho, who mapped part of the area in 1906.

Previously: Moldaenke [= anchorage] (Szielasko, 1907); Mount Skottsberg (Matthews, 1931);

Hodson Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 08' S 036° 47' W

Southeast side of Fortuna Bay.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930, probably after Sir Arnold Wienholt Hodson (1881-1944), Governor of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, 1926-30

Mount Hodson

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 1,005 m

Location 56° 43' S 027° 13' W

Highest point (1,005 m) of the ice cap on Visokoi Island.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 after Sir Arnold Wienholt Hodson (1881-1944), Governor of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies, 1926-30.

Hogs Mouth Rocks

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 037° 19' W

Rock group east of Albatross Island and south of Invisible Island, Bay of Isles.

Naming: Probably named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929-30.

Mount Holdgate

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Mountain Height: 960 m

Location 59° 27' S 027° 10' W

Mountain rising to 960 m in southeast Cook Island.

Naming: 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.

Holgate Shoal

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Place

Location 53° 59' S 038° 17' W

Northeast of Ramp Rocks and approximately 3.5 km northwest of Main Island, Willis Islands.

Naming: Named after Able Seaman Ralph Alan Holgate (b. 1939) of HMS Owen, from which the shoal was first charted in 1961.

Hollow Point

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 58° 28' S 026° 28' W

Western point of Montagu Island, south of Longlow Rock.

Naming: Descriptively named Punta Hueca [= hollow point] by the Argentine Ministerio de Marina.

Holmestrand

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 15' S 037° 16' W

Strip of beach protruding from the shoreline, northwest end of Jossac Bight.

Naming: Named following usage of whalers after a town in South Norway.

Previously: Cheapman Strand (Klutschak, 1881); Mary's Bay (Faustini, 1906), Staten Cove (Murphy, 1922); Ice Bay (Matthews, 1931);

Hope Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 17' S 036° 29' W

Northern entrance point of King Edward Cove and site of a cairn and white cross in memory of Sir Ernest Shackleton (1874-1922).

Naming: Named after Capt. (later Adm.) Herbert Willes Webley Hope, RN (1878-1968), who surveyed King Edward Cove from HMS Dartmouth in 1920.

Hope Valley

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 02' S 037° 56' W

Flat, open valley running ENE from Undine Harbour.

Naming: Named by the German South Georgia Expedition 1928-9.

Previously: Undine Valley (Rankin, 1951); Hope River (Board of Admiralty, 1961);

Horatio Peak

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Mountain Height: 628 m

Location 54° 07' S 036° 42' W

One of the Henriksen Peaks at 628 m between Leith and Hercules Bay, west of Coronda Peak, Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named following the local theme of historic South Georgia ships, after the SS Horatio, a whaling factory ship that caught fire in March 1916 and eventually sank in Stromness Bay.

Hornaday Rock

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 01' W

In Bird Sound.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys 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.

Horror Rock

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Place

Location 54° 31' S 037° 12' W

Rock approx. 6 km west of South West Point, Annenkov Island.

Naming: Named from its unexpected discovery on 21 February 1961 when HMS Owen narrowly avoided hitting the rock in rough weather and poor visibility.

Horsburgh Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 58° 29' S 026° 26' W

Between Scarlett Point and Hollow Point, southwest coast of Montagu Island.

Naming: Named following the Discovery Investigations after H. Horsburgh, technical officer to the "Discovery" Committee, 1924-39.

Horse Head

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 18' S 036° 30' W

Rocky point north of Hestesletten and Penguin River.

Naming: Called Hestes Hode [= horse's head] by the sealers and whalers from the appearance of the cliffs in profile, or possibly because it is at the head of Hestesletten.

Horseshoe Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 18' S 036° 15' W

Immediately south of Cape George.

Naming: Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1929 and named descriptively at that time or earlier

Horten

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 17' S 037° 07' W

Small cove on east side of Jossac Bight.

Naming: Named Horten by the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1927-28, after a town in S Norway, following the usage of sealers and whalers.

Previously: Betsy Cove (Murphy, 1922);

Hound Bay

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 22' S 036° 13' W

Between Tijuca Point and Cape Vakop.

Naming: Named in 1929 from the whalers' name Bikje Bukta [= hound bay].

Previously: Little Hafen (Klutschak, 1881); George Bay (Brennecke, 1912); St. George Bay (Wilson, 1912);

Humic Lake

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Water

Location 54° 15' S 036° 30' W

A small relatively shallow lake situated in a rock basin amongst densely vegetated knolls, south-east of Burnet Cove, Maidalen.

Naming: Named in reference to the dark-stained water caused by humic acid derived from the leachates of decaying peat on the adjacent slopes.

Humpback Rocks

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 07' S 036° 38' W

Rock group 600 m north of Cape Saunders.

Naming: Named descriptively by the whalers Knølrøket [= hump rocks].

Mount Hunt

Name Accepted: 09/10/2015

Type: Mountain Height: 518 m

Location 54° 26' S 036° 12' W

Mountain with two peaks at 516 m and 518 m to the north of St Andrews Bay.

Naming: Named after Sir Rex Hunt, Governor of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies from 1980 to 1985 and the first Commissioner for South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands. Sir Rex visited St Andrews Bay in early 1982, crash landing on the beach in a Wasp helicopter from HMS Endurance.

Husdal

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Place

Location 54° 11' S 036° 43' W

Valley running WSW from Husvik, Stromness Bay.

Naming: Named [=House valley] in Norwegian form in association with Husvik [=House Bay].

Huselva

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Water

Location 54° 11' S 036° 43' W

River to the south of Husvik Station, running through Husdal, Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named [=House River] in Norwegian form in association with Husvik [=House Bay] and Husdal [=House Valley].

Husvik

Name Accepted: 27/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 11' S 036° 43' W

Area of flat land at the head of Husvik Harbour, Stromness Bay, and site of shore whaling station first leased to Tønsberg Hvalfangeri by the Falkland Islands Government in 1908.

Naming: Named [=House Bay] in Norwegian form with the approval of the Colonial Secretary in Stanley.

Husvik Harbour

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 11' S 036° 40' W

Southern arm of Stromness Bay.

Naming: Named from association with Husvik.

Previously: Rolf Cove (Allerdyce, 1908);

Hut Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 12' S 036° 35' W

North of The Split Pin on the north side of Jason Harbour.

Naming: Probably named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929, for the hut that stood there.

Ice Fjord

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 04' S 037° 42' W

Large bay approx. 11 km long and 4 km wide between Weddell Point and Kade Point, including Miles Bay and Narval Bay.

Naming: Named descriptively.

Previously: Sea Elephant Bay (Murphy, 1922); Mittel-Haffen [=middle harbour] (Brennecke, 1912);

Iceberg Point

Name Accepted: 06/07/2012

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 03' W

Eastern entrance point of Freshwater Inlet, Bird Island, South Georgia. The feature is commonly used by BAS staff at Bird Island Research Station for wildlife monitoring.

Naming: Named descriptively.

Illusion Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 07' S 036° 48' W

South of Cape Best in Fortuna Bay.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929.

Ingvald Gap

Name Accepted: 19/12/2014

Type: Place Height: 175 m

Location 54° 18' S 036° 19' W

Pass at approximately 175 m between Reindeer Valley and Godthul, Barff Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named after Ingvald Bryde who established the whaling operations at Godthul in 1908.

Inner Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 02' S 037° 58' W

At southern end of Elsehul, approximately 750 m long.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Inner Lee Island

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 15' W

East side of Bay of Isles, north of Sea Leopard Fjord.

Naming: Named descriptively by Robert Cushman Murphy in 1912-13, together with Outer Lee Island.

Inner Reef

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 07' S 037° 08' W

Between Brighton Beach and Steep Point near head of Possession Bay.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Intrusion Lake

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Water

Location 54° 29' S 037° 05' W

Northeast of Olstad Peak, central Annenkov Island.

Naming: Named by the British Antarctic Survey in 1972-73 for its irregular shape, controlled by several intrusions of andesite.

Invisible Island

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 037° 19' W

Centre of Bay of Isles, northeast of Albatross Island.

Naming: Probably named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1929-30.

Iris Bay

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 42' S 035° 57' W

West of Müller Point, formed by the retreat of the Herz Glacier.

Naming: Named following the usage of sealers and whalers.

Previously: Sandwich Bay (Cook 1775); Iceberg Bite (Faustini, 1906); Snowsquall Bay (Matthews, 1931);

Irving Point

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 56° 43' S 027° 08' W

Eastern point of Visokoi Island.

Naming: Named after Lieut. Cdr John James Cawdell Irving, RN (1898-1967), Chief Officer, Discovery II, 1929-30, and Commanding Officer, William Scoresby, 1930-31.

Previously: Penguin Point (Discovery Investigations, 1930);

Isaacson Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 59° 25' S 027° 05' W

Southeast point of Bellingshausen Island.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 after Miss S. M. Isaacson, attached to the scientific staff of the "Discovery" Committee.

Bay Of Isles

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 02' S 037° 19' W

Large bay between Cape Buller and Cape Wilson.

Naming: Named descriptively by Cook in 1775.

Islet Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 14' S 036° 38' W

Eastern entrance point of Carlita Bay, by Carlita Island.

Naming: Probably named during the survey from HMS Dartmouth in 1920, in reference to the small island off the point.

Jacobsen Bight

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 25' S 036° 50' W

Between Larvik and Cape Darnley.

Naming: Named 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.

Previously: Recovery Bay (Murphy, 1922); Marien Bay (Matthews, 1931); Sukkertopp Bay (Holtedahl, 1929);

Jagged Point (Bellingshausen Island)

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 59° 25' S 027° 04' W

Eastern point of Bellingshausen Island.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 for the serrated profile of the ridge rising from the headland to the crater rim of the island.

Jagged Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 05' S 037° 07' W

Southwest of Black Head, Possession Bay.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

James Nunatak

Name Accepted: 27/05/2014

Type: Mountain Height: 478 m

Location 54° 09' S 037° 11' W

Nunatak at 478 m between Shackleton Gap and Murray Snowfield, South Georgia. It is an important navigational feature on the Shackleton Commemorative route.

Naming: Named in commemoration of the whaler James Caird which Shackleton used on his epic voyage from Elephant Island to South Georgia in 1916, and in conjunction with Caird Nunatak, which is at the end of the Shackleton Commemorative route.

Jane Point

Name Accepted: 06/03/2002

Type: Place

Location 54° 35' S 035° 59' W

On the south side of Royal Bay, the eastern entrance point to Beaufoy Cove.

Naming: Named after Captain James Weddell's vessel Jane which visited South Georgia in 1823 on a sealing voyage.

Jason Harbour

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 12' S 036° 35' W

Bay in Lewin Peninsula on the north side of Cumberland West Bay.

Naming: Named after Larsen's ship Jason, which visited in 1894.

Jason Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 11' S 036° 30' W

North of Larsen Point, off northeast extremity of Lewin Peninsula.

Naming: Named after Larsen's ship Jason, which visited in 1894.

Jason Peak

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 685 m

Location 54° 12' S 036° 37' W

Peak rising to 685 m west of Jason Harbour on the Lewin Peninsula.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929 in association with Jason Harbour. After Larsen's ship Jason, which visited in 1894.

Jenkins Glacier

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 47' S 036° 10' W

Flowing east into the head of Drygalski Fjord. Landsat ETM+ satellite imagery 2002 showed that the glacier had undergone considerable retreat.

Naming: Named in 1958 following the South Georgia Surveys, after James Travis Jenkins (1876-1959), author of A history of the whale fisheries (London, 1921) and Bibliography of whaling (London, 1948).

Previously: Drygalski Glacier (German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12);

Jericho

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Place

Location 54° 08' S 036° 41' W

Area of flat land to the north of Leith Whaling Station, Busen Region, South Georgia. Site of the original whaling station in Leith Harbour.

Naming: Named in association with the Wall of Jericho, following avalanches and land-slides, which forced the station to be relocated to its later position.

Jewell Glacier

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Water

Location 54° 16' S 037° 08' W

Flowing south west from Mount Grant into Jossac Bight.

Naming: Named after John Alexander Jewell, (b. 1952), British Antarctic Survey field assistant in the area, 1976-77, Rothera, 1977-78; Base Commander, Rothera, 1978-80.

Jock Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 27' W

North side of Sunset Fjord.

Naming: Named after Petty Officer "Jock" Purvis, RN, member of the Discovery Investigations survey team on the motor survey vessel Alert.

Johan Harbour

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 03' S 037° 59' W

Southwest of Undine Harbour, between Begg Point and Laurie Point.

Naming: Named following local usage, possibly a corruption of St John's Harbour, by which it was known by 1911.

Previously: St. Johns Harbour (Wilson, 1911);

Johannesen Point

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 14' W

Southwest point of Main Island, Willis Islands.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations 1926-30 after Capt. A. Johannesen of the sealing ship Dias, who provided information on the SW coast of South Georgia.

Johannsen Loch

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 19' S 036° 15' W

North of Ocean Harbour, approximately 1.2 km long. Has an impressive waterfall.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-30, probably after the usage of whalers.

Johnson Bottom

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 04' W

Low-lying tussac and rock area, north of Johnson Cove, Bird Island. Breeding habitat for Antarctic Fur Seals.

Naming: Named in association with Johnson Cove and in contrast to Johnson Top.

Johnson Cove

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 01' S 038° 05' W

Southwest end of Bird Island.

Naming: Probably named after local usage.

Previously: Rayner's Bay (Marr 1936);

Johnson Point

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Place

Location 54° 24' S 036° 50' W

Point approximately midway between the north-west and south-east arms of Jacobsen Bight.

Naming: Named after Clive Edwin Johnson (b.1953), British Antarctic Survey field assistant in the area, 1975-76, Rothera, 1977-79.

Johnson Top

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 04' W

Raised tussac area southeast of Prince Creek, Bird Island.

Naming: Named in association with Johnson Cove and in contrast to Johnson Bottom.

Joke Cove

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 02' S 037° 58' W

Small cove approximately 130 m long by 100 m wide, south side of Elsehul.

Naming: Probably named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Jomfruene

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 038° 02' W

, string of three large and a few smaller rocks northwest of Cape Paryadin.

Naming: Named [= the maidens] after the usage of sealers and whalers.

Previously: Three Point Island (Discovery Investigations, 1926-9);

Jonassen Rocks

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 40' S 036° 22' W

Southwest of Novosilski Bay.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Idar Jonassen (1889-1933), a whaling gunner of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, 1924-33.

Jordan Cove

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 01' S 038° 03' W

South coast of Bird Island in an area where fur seals breed. Site of British Antarctic Survey research station.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after David Staff 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.

Jossac Bight

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 17' S 037° 12' W

Between Holmestrand and Aspasia Point.

Naming: Named by early sealers.

Previously: Eis Bite (Faustini, 1906); Holmestrand-Horten-Bueht (German South Georgia Expedition, 1928-29)

Jumbo Cove

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 10' S 036° 33' W

Small cove approximately 150 m wide, south of Busen Point.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-30.

Junction Valley

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Place

Location 54° 18' S 036° 32' W

Running west from Hestesletten to Echo Pass.

Naming: Named by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition in 1902, because it joins Cumberland East Bay with Cumberland West Bay.

Justa Peak

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 490 m

Location 54° 10' S 036° 34' W

Peak rising to 490 m southwest of Busen Point on the Lewin Peninsula.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1928.

Kade Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 07' S 037° 44' W

Northern entrance point of Wilson Harbour.

Naming: Named probably after local usage.

Kanin Point

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 11' S 036° 42' W

Southwest side of Husvik Harbour.

Naming: Named [= rabbit point] after local usage, following the SGS, 1951-52, in reference to one of several attempts to introduce rabbits to the island.

Previously: Rocky Point (Discovery Investigations, 1928);

Karrakatta Valley

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Place

Location 54° 10' S 036° 43' W

Valley running WNW from Husvik, Stromness Bay.

Naming: Named after the hulk Karrakatta on a slipway at the abandoned whaling station, Husvik. Built in Oslo in 1912, she served as a whale catcher off western Australia, and was last used at the slipway to provide steam to an adjacent engineering shop probably until 1959.

Keilhau Glacier

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 16' S 037° 03' W

Flowing southwest from Kohl Plateau into Jossac Bight, south of Horten.

Naming: Named by the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1927-8, 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.

Kelp Bank

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 037° 06' W

4 km NNE of Cape Crewe.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1928-30.

Kelp Bay

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 28' S 036° 07' W

Small bay ESE of Doris Bay.

Naming: Named descriptively by the whalers.

Kelp Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 11' S 036° 38' W

Southeastern entrance point of Husvik Harbour, Stromness Bay.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1928.

Kemp Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place Height: 244 m

Location 55° 02' S 034° 44' W

Largest of the westerly group of Clerke Rocks, roughly circular with a maximum length of 1 km and a double summit, the highest peak approximately 244 m Supports large breeding colonies of Antarctic seabirds.

Naming: Named after Arthur Kemp(e), First Lieutenant on HMS Adventure which accompanied Cook on his second voyage of exploration when he discovered Clerke Rocks in 1775.

King Edward Cove

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 17' S 036° 30' W

Harbour of Grytviken, off Cumberland East Bay.

Naming: Named by Cdr M. H. Hodges, RN of HMS Sappho, in 1906, after Edward VII (1842-1910), King of England, 1901-10.

Previously: Grytviken (Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1901-04);

King Edward Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 17' S 036° 30' W

Northeast 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".

Naming: Named, in association with King Edward Cove, after Edward VII (1842-1910), King of England, 1901-10.

Previously: Sheep Point (whalers); Government Point (Roots, 1953);

King Haakon Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 10' S 037° 19' W

Large fjord between Cape Rosa and a point on the coast north of McCarthy Island.

Naming: Named following the usage of whalers, after Haakon VII (1872-1957), King of Norway, 1905-57.

Previously: Hoffnungs Bai [= hope bay] (Russian Antarctic Expedition, 1819-21); St. George Bay (Faustini, 1906);

Kjellstrøm Rock

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Height: 60 m

Location 54° 16' S 037° 26' W

Rock rising to 60 m, off Cape Nuñez.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Johan Kjellstrøm (b. 1894), whaling gunner of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken, 1943-50, and of the South Georgia Whaling Company, Leith Harbour, 1950-55.

Kjerulf Glacier

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 22' S 036° 46' W

Flowing west into Newark Bay.

Naming: Named by the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition after Theodor Kjerulf (1825-88), Norwegian geologist, who succeeded B. M. Keilhau as Professor of Mineralogy at the University of Kristiania.

Previously: Trent Glacier (British South Georgia Expedition, 1954-55);

Mount Kling

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,849 m

Location 54° 30' S 036° 18' W

Mountain rising to 1,845 m between Mount Brooker and Nordenskjöld Peak, in southeast Allardyce Range.

Naming: Named after Alfred Kling, navigator (Captain, December 1912) of Deutschland on the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12.

Previously: Bluetop Mountain South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52);

Klutschak Point

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 10' S 037° 41' W

SSW of Elephant Cove and 650 m southeast of Anvil Stacks.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52, after Heinrich W. Klutschak, Austrian artist with the US sealing schooner Flying Fish at South Georgia, 1877-78.

Knob Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 57° 07' S 026° 50' W

Western point of Vindication Island.

Naming: Named descriptively.

The Knob

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 02' S 037° 58' W

Western entrance point of Inner Bay, Elsehul.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1927-28.

Kohl Plateau

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 14' S 036° 58' W

North of the northwest end of the Allardyce Range, the largest snowfield in South Georgia, bounded to the north by the semi-circular arc of Wilckens Peaks.

Naming: Named after Ludwig Kohl-Larsen, Leader of the German South Georgia Expedition, 1928-9.

Previously: Kohl-Larsen Plateau (South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52);

König Glacier

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 12' S 036° 48' W

Flowing north into the head of Fortuna Bay. Landsat ETM+ satellite imagery 2003 showed that the glacier had undergone considerable retreat to more than 2km from Fortuna Bay.

Naming: Named by the German South Georgia Expedition, 1928-9, after Felix König, Austrian mountaineer with the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12.

Previously: Dead Glacier (Discovery Investigations, 1929); Fortuna Glacier (Shackleton-Rowett Antarctic Expedition 1921-22)

König River

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Water

Location 54° 09' S 036° 48' W

Proglacial river draining water from the lake formed from meltwater from the König Glacier into Fortuna Bay, Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named in association with König Glacier after Felix König, Austrian mountaineer with the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12.

Lake König

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Water

Location 54° 10' S 036° 47' W

Proglacial lake of König Glacier, Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named in association with König Glacier after Felix König, Austrian mountaineer with the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12.

Køppen Point

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 31' S 036° 02' W

Northeast entrance point of Moltke Harbour, Royal Bay.

Naming: Named 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 the German International Polar Year Expedition base.

Koppervik

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 037° 25' W

, small cove between Cape Buller and Rosita Harbour.

Naming: Named [= copper cove] after the usage of Norwegian whalers.

Kraken Cove

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Water

Location 57° 05' S 026° 43' W

Largest cove on north coast of Candlemas Island, approx. 750 m wide.

Naming: Named after a legendary Norwegian sea monster, in association with nearby features, following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964.

Mount Krokisius

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Mountain Height: 470 m

Location 54° 31' S 036° 04' W

Mountain rising to 470 m NNE of Moltke Harbour.

Naming: Named by the German International Polar Year Expedition after Capt. Krokisius of the expedition ship Marie. This name was wrongly applied by the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52, to the feature now named Binary Peaks.

Kupriyanov Islands

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 45' S 036° 19' W

Small group of islands and rocks at the southwest entrance to Diaz Cove, approximately 3.5 km NNW of Harmer Glacier.

Naming: Named by the Russian Antarctic Expedition, 1819-21, after Michman [= midshipman] Ivan Kupriyanov, of the expedition ship Mirnyy.

Lagoon Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 12' S 036° 35' W

At the head of Jason Harbour outside Little Jason Lagoon.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929 for the nearby Jason Lagoon.
Previously: Bluff Point (Discovery Investigations, 1929);

Lancetes Lake

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Water

Location 54° 16' S 036° 30' W

Small, shallow lake southwest of Maivatn, Thatcher Peninsula.

Naming: Named after the only water beetle in the Antarctic, *Lancetes clausii*, a large population of which the lake supports.

Lancing Glacier

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 19' S 036° 55' W

Flowing south from Smillie Peak into Newark Bay.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys 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 Sørllø slip-way) (Sørllø Buttress, q.v.), and used off South Georgia and South Orkney Islands, 1925-26.

Larsen Harbour

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 50' S 036° 01' W

Steep-sided fjord on the southwest side of Drygalski Fjord.

Naming: Named after Capt. Carl Anton Larsen (1860-1924), Norwegian explorer and whaler; Master of Jason, which visited the Falkland Islands Dependencies, 1892-93 and 1893-94; Master of Antarctica on the Swedish Antarctic Expedition; Manager of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken, 1906-14.

Larsen Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 12' S 036° 30' W

Northwest entrance point of Cumberland Bay.

Naming: Named after Capt. Carl Anton Larsen (1860-1924), Norwegian explorer and whaler; Master of Jason, which visited the Falkland Islands Dependencies, 1892-93 and 1893-94; Master of Antarctica on the Swedish Antarctic Expedition; Manager of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken, 1906-14.

Mount Larsen

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 700 m

Location 59° 26' S 027° 22' W

Highest point (700 m), on the east side of Thule Island.

Naming: Named after Capt. Carl Anton Larsen (1860-1924), Norwegian explorer and whaler; Master of Jason, which visited the Falkland Islands Dependencies, 1892-93 and 1893-94; Master of Antarctica on the Swedish Antarctic Expedition; Manager of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken, 1906-14.

Larsen Peak

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,550 m

Location 54° 19' S 036° 46' W

Mountain rising to 1,550 m in northwest Allardyce Range and at the head of Geikie Glacier.

Naming: Was named following the South Georgia Surveys after Harald Larssen (b. 1894), Manager of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca station, Grytviken, 1951-54.

Larvik

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 23' S 036° 54' W

Cove between Newark Bay and Jacobsen Bight.

Naming: Named after the town in Southern Norway, following local usage.
Previously: 5-Fathom Arm (Murphy, 1922)

Larvik Cone

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 425 m

Location 54° 23' S 036° 53' W

Peak rising to 425 m, east of Larvik.

Naming: Named in association with Larvik following the South Georgia Surveys.

Laurie Point

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 59' W

Eastern point of small island forming southern entrance point of Johan Harbour, southwest of Undine Harbour.

Naming: Named after Alec Hibburd Laurie (b. 1907), Scottish marine biologist with the Discovery Investigations in William Scoresby and Discovery II, 1929-31; at the Marine Station, Grytviken, 1930-31 and 1934-35; and in Southern Princess, 1932-33.

Lauritz Gap

Name Accepted: 19/12/2014

Type: Place

Height: 350 m

Location 54° 21' S 036° 17' W

Pass at approximately 350 m, north-east of Fleuret Peak, Barff Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named after Lauritz Edvard Larsen, brother of CA Larsen, the first manager of Ocean Harbour in 1909 and one of the pioneers of South Georgia whaling.

Laws Point

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 08' S 037° 43' W

Peninsula off northwest Cape Demidov.

Naming: Named after Dr Richard Maitland Laws (b. 1926), ScD, CBE, FRS, Master, St Edmunds College, University of Cambridge 1985 - 1996, Director, British Antarctic Survey, 1973 - 1987, Head Life Sciences Division, British Antarctic Survey, 1969-73, British Antarctic Survey seal biologist 1947 - 1961, South Georgia Whaling Inspector 1953.

Lawther Knoll

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Mountain

Location 54° 30' S 037° 03' W

Knoll rising to 315 m, north of Fan Lake, east Annenkov Island.

Naming: Named after Eric George Lawther (b. 1947), British Antarctic Survey general assistant who worked on the island.

Lazarev Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 45' S 036° 19' W

Most northerly of the Kupriyanov Islands.

Naming: Named after Capt. Mikhail Petrovich Lazarev (1788-1851), captain of the sloop Mirnyy, Bellingshausen's support vessel during the Russian Antarctic Expedition, 1819-21.

Leader Valley

Name Accepted: 19/12/2014

Type: Place

Location 54° 21' S 036° 19' W

Valley trending east from Sörling Valley Hut to Montebello Peak, Barff Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named after Professor Nigel Leader-Williams for his work on reindeer populations on South Georgia in the 1970s.

Leafvein Gulch

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 57° 07' S 026° 49' W

Valley with gullied flanks draining the east part of Vindication Island.

Naming: Named descriptively from the pattern of the gullies, following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964.

Mount Leat

Name Accepted: 18/12/2013

Type: Mountain Height: 900 m

Location 59° 02' S 026° 32' W

Snow-covered summit over 800 high between Mount Darnley and Mount Sourabaya, Bristol Island, South Sandwich Islands.

Naming: Named after Dr Philip Timothy Leat (b. 1957), geologist who spent most of his career as a senior scientist at the British Antarctic Survey (1990-2013), took part in the second geological survey of the South Sandwich Islands in January–February 1997, and led two subsequent marine expeditions to chart the adjacent seafloor.

Leeson Point

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 58° 25' S 026° 17' W

Northeast point of Montagu Island.

Naming: Named after Lieut. John Leeson, RN (b. 1933), senior pilot in HMS Protector's flight during the survey of South Sandwich Islands in 1964.

Leith Harbour

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 09' S 036° 41' W

Northernmost of three harbours on west side of Stromness Bay, 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.

Naming: Named for the port of Leith in Edinburgh, Scotland, home of the company South Georgia Company Ltd (Messrs Salvesen), who leased the site for a whaling station from 1909.

Previously: Penguin Cove (Faustini, 1906);

Leon Head

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 34' S 036° 29' W

Southeast entrance point of Undine South Harbour.

Naming: Following the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52, named after the Spanish ship León, which independently re-discovered South Georgia in 1756.

Leskov Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 56° 40' S 028° 06' W

One of the Traversay Islands, 57 km west of Visokoi Island.

Naming: Named by the Russian Antarctic Expedition, 1819-21, after Leytenant Arkadiy Leskov, Third Lieutenant in the Vostok.

Previously: Potter's Island (Fanning, 1834);

Lewald Glacier

Name Accepted: 20/09/1955

Type: Water

Location 54° 46' S 035° 53' W

Flowing northeast into Wirik Bay. Landsat ETM+ satellite imagery 2002 showed that the glacier had undergone considerable retreat.

Naming: Named by the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12, after Dr Lewald, Ministerial Director in the Reichsamt des Innern.

Lewin Peninsula

Name Accepted: 17/01/2001

Type: Place

Location 54° 11' S 036° 36' W

Midway along the northern coast of South Georgia, between Stromness Bay to north and Cumberland Bay to south. Bounded to the west by Olsen Valley, the peninsula stretches out approximately 15 km, to Larsen Point, which forms the western gatepost of Cumberland Bay.

Naming: Named after Admiral of the Fleet, Lord Lewin of Greenwich, KG, GCO, LVO, DSC (Terence Thornton Lewin) (1920-1999), Chief of the Defence Staff 1979-1982, member of the War Cabinet during the Falklands conflict, Chairman of the Trustees of the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich, and President of British Schools Exploring Society.

Lewis Pass

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Place Height: 200 m

Location 54° 16' S 036° 30' W

At the head of Bore Valley, provides excellent views to the north and south.

Naming: Named after Dr Ronald Ian Lewis Smith (b. 1942), British Antarctic Survey plant ecologist from 1964 and Head, Plant Ecology and Environment Section (1974-2002).

Lighthouse Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 03' S 037° 08' W

Northern part of Cook Bay.

Naming: Charted and named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929 from the lighthouse (now disused) on nearby Sheep Point.

Little Jason Lagoon

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 12' S 036° 35' W

At the head of Jason Harbour, approx. 650 m across with a very narrow entrance.

Naming: Called Lille Jason or Little Jason in local usage, for the nearby Jason Harbour, after Larsen's ship Jason, which visited in 1894.

Previously: Nogood lagoon (Discovery Investigations, 1929);

Little Moltke Harbour

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 32' S 036° 06' W

Between Moltke Harbour and Ross Glacier.

Naming: Named by the sealers in reference to nearby Moltke Harbour, after the ship Moltke of the German International Polar Year Expedition, 1882-3.

Løken Pond

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Water

Location 54° 15' S 036° 30' W

Situated in a rock basin amidst densely vegetated knolls, east of Burnet Cove, Maiviken.

Naming: Named after the Rev. Kristen Løken (1885-1975), Norwegian Lutheran minister from Lillehammer, who was the first appointed Pastor of South Georgia; he was at Grytviken whaling station from April 1912 to June 1914, and supervised the building of the church at Grytviken in 1913.

Lonely Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 59' W

Low-lying island northeast of Cape Paryadin.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-27.

Long Crest

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 04' W

Tussac-covered ridge running north-east to south-west and rising to approx. 100 m Northwest of Stejneger Peak, Bird Island.

Naming: Named descriptively by the South Georgia Biological Expeditions, 1958-64.

Long Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 17' S 036° 17' W

Northwest entrance point of Godthul.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929 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.

Longlow Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 58° 26' S 026° 28' W

Stack of elongated form and moderate height, off the northwest coast of Montagu Island.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Longton Point

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 59° 27' S 027° 08' W

Southeastern point of Cook Island.

Naming: Named, following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964, after Royce Ekins Longton (b. 1939), botanist of the 1964 survey and a member of the British Antarctic Survey, 1963-69.

Lönnerberg Valley

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 24' S 036° 17' W

Between Nordenskjöld Glacier and Hound Bay.

Naming: Following the South Georgia Surveys 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.

Lookout Pass

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Place Height: 300 m

Location 54° 11' S 036° 35' W

Pass approximately 300 m in height between Jason Harbour and Stromness Bay (between Sabra Peak and peak marked 334m), Lewin Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named in accordance with the use of the pass as a lookout post to observe Leith during the 1982 conflict.

Low Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 16' S 036° 36' W

Eastern entrance point of Harpon Bay.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1928-29.

Low Reef

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 30' S 037° 01' W

Reef extending northeast from Southeastern point of Annenkov Island.

Naming: Named descriptively following the South Georgia Surveys, 1956-57.

Previously: Low Rock (Discovery Investigations 1930);

Low Rock Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 037° 51' W

Western entrance point of Church Bay.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929-30 from the low off-lying rock.

Lucas Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 06' S 037° 19' W

Flowing north into Bay of Isles, east of Salisbury Plain. Landsat ETM++ satellite imagery 2003 showed that the glacier had undergone considerable retreat.

Naming: Named by Robert Cushman Murphy in 1912-13, 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.

Lucas Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 16' S 036° 20' W

Western entrance point of Rookery Bay.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1928-30, probably for the Lucas sounding machine in use at that time to determine depth.

Lucifer Hill

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place Height: 235 m

Location 57° 05' S 026° 44' W

Dual vented volcanic dome forming highest point in northwest Candlemas Island.

Naming: Named following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964 after a mythical being (the devil) in association with names of nearby features.

Luck Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 16' W

Western entrance point of Sea Leopard Fjord.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929-30.

Luisa Bay

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 24' S 036° 10' W

Between Cape Vakop and Mount Skittle.

Naming: (Mis)named by the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52, after Luise, transport ship used during construction of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca's station at Grytviken in 1904; now a hulk in King Edward Cove.

Lurcock Lake

Name Accepted: 19/12/2014

Type: Water

Location 54° 16' S 036° 22' W

Circular lake at approximately 200 m, north-west of Mills Peak, Barff Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named after Patrick (b. 1962) and Sarah Lurcock (b. 1962) for their long-term service to the Government of SGSSI; Patrick worked as a Government Officer at King Edward Point for 25 years from 1992. Sarah worked as the Deputy Post-mistress before becoming Director of the Grytviken Museum for the South Georgia Heritage Trust.

Lyell Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 19' S 036° 37' W

Flowing north into Harpon Bay. A massive rockfall from Paulsen Peak in 1975 covered the surface with debris, slowing its ablation.

Naming: Named by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition in 1902, probably after Scottish geologist Sir Charles Lyell, 1797-1875, author of Principles of Geology (1830).

Lyell Lake

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Water

Location 54° 19' S 036° 35' W

East side of Lyell Glacier, a large moraine-dammed lake with a series of terraces above the present shoreline.

Naming: Named in association with the Lyell glacier, probably after Scottish geologist Sir Charles Lyell, 1797-1875, author of Principles of Geology (1830)..

Mac Mahon Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place Height: 3 m

Location 54° 19' S 036° 26' W

Rock rising to 3 m, 350 m off the Greene Peninsula and to the east of Dartmouth Point, Cumberland East Bay.

Naming: Named before 1922.

Macaroni Bay

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Water

Location 54° 07' S 036° 41' W

Bay extending between Antell Point and the point west of Collins Island, north Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named for the numerous Macaroni Penguin colonies in this area.

Macaroni Cwm

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 038° 01' W

Steep scree cwm with moss beds and tussac on the lower reaches, west of Cardno Point, at the eastern end of Bird Island.

Naming: Named for the macaroni penguin (*eudyptes chrysolous*) which has a colony on the cwm.

Mount Macarthur

Name Accepted: 14/03/2006

Type: Mountain Height: 1,450 m

Location 54° 29' S 036° 18' W

Mountain rising to 1,450 m, at the Head of the Heaney Glacier, approx. 3 km NNE of Mount Kling and 4.7 km ENE of Nordenskjöld Peak.

Naming: Named after Dame Ellen MacArthur (b. 1976), yachtswoman who, at the time of the first ascent, was nearing the end of the Vendée Globe Round the World Yacht race in which she came 2nd overall, and became the fastest female and youngest sailor to sail solo around the world. Surveyed by South Georgia Survey Expeditions 1951-1957.

Macdonald Cove

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Water

Location 54° 01' S 037° 28' W

Small cove on north-west side of unnamed peninsula at western extremity of Bay of Isles, SSE of Welcome Islands.

Naming: Named after David Ian McPherson Macdonald (b. 1953), British Antarctic Survey geologist, in charge of field work on the island 1975-76 and 1976-77.

Mackay Bay

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Water

Location 54° 01' S 037° 31' W

Bay approx. 1.5 km wide, west of Macdonald Cove.

Naming: Named after Donald MacKay, logkeeper of the US corvette *Aspasia*, 1951-52.

Mount Macklin

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,900 m

Location 54° 45' S 036° 03' W

Mountain rising to 1,900 m at the eastern end of the Salvesen Range.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Alexander Hepburne Macklin, medical officer in Endurance of the British International Trans-Antarctic Expedition 1914-16, and in Quest of the Shackleton-Rowett Antarctic Expedition, 1921-22.

Mai Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 14' S 036° 29' W

Eastern entrance point of Maiviken.

Naming: Named in association with Maiviken.

Maidalen

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Place

Location 54° 15' S 036° 29' W

Stepped and vegetated valley with several freshwater lakes, running north from Lewis Pass into the head of Tortula Cove.

Naming: Named in Norwegian form in association with Maiviken.

Main Bay

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Water

Location 54° 01' S 038° 03' W

Northwest arm of Jordan Cove, Bird Island.

Naming: Named descriptively by Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey biologists who started work on the island in 1956.

Main Channel

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 11' S 036° 42' W

South of Bar Rocks, Husvik.

Naming: Charted and probably named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1928.

Main Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 13' W

Largest of the Willis Islands.

Naming: Named descriptively when its original name Willis Island was extended to include the whole group.

Previously: Willis's Island (Cook 1775);

Mount Mair

Name Accepted: 15/02/1988

Type: Mountain Height: 780 m

Location 54° 50' S 036° 02' W

Mountain rising to 780 m between Brandt Cove and Larsen Cove, Drygalski Fjord.

Naming: Named after Bruce Findley Mair (b. 1952), British Antarctic Survey geologist, who carried out extensive mapping in the area in 1974-75 and 1976-77 field seasons.

Maivatn

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Water

Location 54° 15' S 036° 30' W

The largest and deepest (approx. 39 m) lake situated in a broad rock basin near the head of Maiviken.

Naming: Named in Norwegian form in association with Maiviken.

Maiviken

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 15' S 036° 30' W

Cove at northern end of Thatcher Peninsula, between Cumberland West Bay and Cumberland East Bay.

Naming: Named Maiviken [=May Cove], after May Day 1902, the day on which the Swedish Antarctic Expedition entered the cove.

Margit Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 038° 03' W

Most westerly island of the Jomfruene group.

Naming: Named after Margit Larsen (b. 1892), daughter of Capt. C.A. Larsen, Manager of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca whaling station at Grytviken. She visited the whaling station in 1906.

Marie Point

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 30' S 036° 00' W

Point opposite Harcourt Island at northern entrance to Royal Bay.

Naming: Named after the German International Polar Year Expedition, 1882, expedition boat.

Marikoppa

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,840 m

Location 54° 20' S 036° 42' W

Mountain rising to 1,840 m in the central Allardyce Range, between Larssen Peak and Paulsen Peak.

Naming: Named in local usage [koppa = basket with a lid on top (Finnish)].

Markham Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 25' W

East of Sunset Fjord and marking the western end of Ample Bay, Bay of Isles.

Naming: Named possibly after Sir Clements Robert Markham (1830-1916), English geographer, historian and promoter of Antarctic exploration; Secretary, RGS, 1863-88, and President, RGS, 1893-1905.

Martin Valley

Name Accepted: 15/02/1988

Type: Place

Location 54° 17' S 036° 19' W

On Barff Peninsula, running southwest from Rookery Bay, north of O'Connor Peak.

Naming: Named after Stephen John Martin (b. 1955) British Antarctic Survey Station Commander, Grytviken, 1980-82.

Previously: Three Lakes Valley (local usage);

Mathias Point

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 58° 29' S 026° 16' W

Northeast of Mount Oceanite, southeast coast of Montagu Island.

Naming: Named following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964, after Lieut. W. A. Mathias, RN (b. 1938), helicopter pilot in the ship's flight in 1964.

Mathilde Peak

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Mountain Height: 420 m

Location 54° 11' S 036° 44' W

Peak at 420 m behind Husvik Station, southeast of Mount Barren, northeast of McIlroy Peak, Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named following the local theme of historic South Georgia ships, after the whale catcher Mathilde, one of the first vessels to operate out of Husvik.

Matthews Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 02' S 037° 58' W

Western entrance point of Undine Harbour, west of O'Connor Island.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1926 after Dr Leonard Harrison Matthews (b. 1901), British zoologist; member of the staff of the Discovery Investigations 1924-35 (South Georgia, 1924-27); Scientific Director of the Zoological Society of London, 1951-66.

Maurice Channel

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 59° 26' S 027° 07' W

Channel between Bellingshausen Island and Cook Island.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 after Henry Gascoyen Maurice (1874-1950), a member of the "Discovery" Committee.

Mccarthy Island

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 10' S 037° 25' W

In the entrance to King Haakon Bay.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Timothy McCarthy, seaman in the Endurance of the British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914-16, who accompanied Shackleton in James Caird from Elephant Island to King Haakon Bay in 1916

McIlroy Peak

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Mountain Height: 745 m

Location 54° 11' S 036° 46' W

Peak rising to 745 m, west of Husvik Harbour and 1.5 km south of Mount Barren.

Naming: Named after Dr James Archibald McIlroy (1879-1968), Surgeon on the British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914-16, in Endurance, and on the Shackleton-Rowett Antarctic Expedition, 1921-22, in Quest.

McLeod Point

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 33' S 035° 55' W

WSW of Cape Charlotte at the eastern entrance to Royal Bay.

Naming: Named after Michael McCloud, Captain of the Beaufoy, which accompanied Weddell in his first voyage to South Georgia in 1823.

McNish Island

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 09' S 037° 28' W

East side of Cheapman Bay.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Harry McNish (1886-1930), carpenter in Endurance of the BITAE, who accompanied Shackleton in James Caird from Elephant Island to King Haakon Bay in 1916
Previously: McNeish Island (South Georgia Surveys);

McPherson Crags

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Mountain Height: 460 m

Location 54° 29' S 037° 04' W

Rising to 460 m, northwest of Lawther Knoll in central Annenkov Island.

Naming: Named following geological work by the British Antarctic Survey (British Antarctic Survey) in 1972-73 after Miss Ray McPherson (1916-75), clerical officer with British Antarctic Survey, 1967-75.

Medusa Pool

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 57° 05' S 026° 44' W

Lagoon on west side of Candlemas Island.

Naming: Named, following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964, after a mythical being in association with Gorgon Pool and other nearby features.

Mercer Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 17' S 036° 40' W

Fjord headed by Geikie Glacier at the southern end of Cumberland West Bay.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1928-29 after Lieut. Cdr G. M. Mercer, RN, Commanding Officer, RRS William Scoresby, 1926-27 (BA chart 3585, 24.v.1929; APC, 1955, p. 15).

Previously: Lille Karl Fjord (paulsen, 19500);

Merton Passage

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 15' S 036° 24' W

Passage between Barff Point and Right Whale Rocks at the entrance to Cumberland East Bay.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-30 in association with Right Whale Rocks.

Mount Michael

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 990 m

Location 57° 48' S 026° 30' W

Volcanic cone rising to 990 m and forming the summit of Saunders Island.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 after Michael John de Courcy Carey (b. 1916), son of Cdr William Melvin Carey, RN (1887-1933), Commanding Officer, Discovery II, 1929-33.

Middle Ground Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 09' S 036° 36' W

In the entrance to Stromness Bay.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1928.

Previously: Mefjor Baaen [= midway breakers] (Board of Admiralty, 1954);

Middle Head

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 16' S 036° 39' W

Western entrance point of Mercer Bay in Cumberland West Bay.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-29. At that time the feature might have appeared as a single head in the middle of the confluence of the Neumayer, Geikie and Lyell glaciers.

Mikhaylov Point

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 56° 44' S 027° 12' W

Southern point of Visokoi Island.

Naming: Named after Pavel Nikolayevich Mikhaylov (1776-1840), artist on Vostok on the Russian Antarctic Expedition, 1819-21, who made a series of sketches of the South Sandwich Islands, some still in use to illustrate the Antarctic Pilot.

Previously: Low Point (Discovery Investigations, 1930);

Miles Bay

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 04' S 037° 39' W

Southern arm of Ice Fjord.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52, after the whale catcher Don Miles, built in 1926 and owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca in 1934.

Previously: South Bay (Ferguson, 1911-12);

Miles Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 39' W

Largest of the islands just north of Miles Bay. Covered with tussac.

Naming: Named in association with Miles bay, after the whale catcher Don Miles, built in 1926 and owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca in 1934.

Mills Peak

Name Accepted: 15/02/1988

Type: Mountain Height: 625 m

Location 54° 17' S 036° 21' W

Peak rising to 625 m near the northern end of the Barff Peninsula.

Naming: Named after Lieut. Keith Paul Mills, DSC, RM (b. 1960), commanding the Royal Marine platoon that defended King Edward Point at the time of the Argentine invasion, 3 April 1982.

Milward Patch

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 53° 58' S 038° 02' W

Kelp patch north of east end of Bird Island.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 after C. A. Milward, Chief Officer of William Scoresby, 1929-30.

Minden Peak

Name Accepted: 08/12/1992

Type: Mountain Height: 670 m

Location 54° 18' S 036° 34' W

Peak rising to 670 m southwest of Echo Pass on the Thatcher Peninsula.

Naming: Climbed for training purposes by the 1st Battalion Royal Regiment of Fusiliers. Commemorates the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers and other regiments including the Royal Horseguards, The Royal Anglian Regiment, the Royal Welch Fusiliers, The Kings Own Scottish Borderers, The Princess of Wales Royal Regiment, and The Royal Scots Dragoon Guards and their participation in the Battle of Minden on 1st August 1759 and also the day 1st August 1992 when two battalions of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers merged (APC, 1992).

Mirnyy Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 49' S 036° 14' W

Inner of two coastal islands mid way between Ranvik and Trolhul. Site of wandering albatross breeding colonies.

Naming: Named after the sloop Mirnyy, Bellingshausen's support vessel during the Russian Antarctic Expedition, 1819-1821.

Misery Bay

Name Accepted: 19/12/2014

Type: Water

Location 54° 19' S 036° 21' W

Shallow bay to the south of Sandebugten, Barff Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: The bay is regularly visited by personnel based at King Edward Point, who named it descriptively after its reportedly gloomy appearance.

Mislaid Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 30' S 037° 08' W

1.4 km off west coast of Annenkov Island.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Molly Hill

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Place

Height: 135 m

Location 54° 01' S 038° 04' W

In southwest Bird Island overlooking Evermann cove.

Naming: Named after the black-browed albatross or mollymawk (*Diomedea melanophris*), which breeds in large numbers on the hill, following the work of the British Antarctic Survey since 1956 and of the South Georgia Biological Expeditions 1958-64.

Molly Meadow

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 04' W

Southwest of Molly Hill, Bird Island.

Naming: Named after the black-browed albatross or mollymawk (*Diomedea melanophris*) in association with Molly Hill.

Molly Ridge

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 04' W

Tussac-covered ridge, WSW of Molly Hill, Bird Island.

Naming: Named after the black-browed albatross or mollymawk (*Diomedea melanophris*) in association with Molly Hill.

Mollyhawk Island

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 037° 19' W

Island southeast of Cape Buller and north of Crescent Island.

Naming: (Mis)named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929-30 after the black-browed albatross or mollymawk (*Diomedea melanophris*).

Moltke Harbour

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 32' S 036° 04' W

Small bay on northwest side of Royal Bay.

Naming: Named by the German International Polar Year Expedition, 1885-86, after the expedition ship Moltke, which anchored there.

Previously: Whaler-Bai (Mosthaff and Will, 1884);

Montagu Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 58° 27' S 026° 22' W

Between Saunders Island and Bristol Island.

Naming: Named in 1775 by Cook, who thought that the whole chain of South Sandwich Islands was probably continuous land and named the feature Cape Montagu after John Montagu, Fourth Earl of Sandwich (1718-92), First Lord of the Admiralty (1771-82).

Montebello Peak

Name Accepted: 19/12/2014

Type: Mountain Height: 518 m

Location 54° 21' S 036° 17' W

Prominent peak at 518 m southwest of Ocean Harbour and southeast of Black Peak, Barff Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named after the Montebello, a schooner that was wrecked in Ocean Harbour in 1916.

Montia Lake

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Water

Location 54° 14' S 036° 40' W

Large lake to the east of Foxtail Peak, south Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named following the theme of plants in the area, after Water Blinks (*Montia fontana*).

Moraine Fjord

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 20' S 036° 29' W

Fjord off the southwest side of Cumberland East Bay, between Thatcher Peninsula and Greene Peninsula.

Naming: Named by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition in 1902, because it was almost separated from the main bay by a very large terminal moraine.

Morrell Point

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 59° 26' S 027° 24' W

Northwest Thule Island, north of Cape Flannery.

Naming: 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.

Morris Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 06' S 037° 15' W

Flowing north into Sea Leopard Fjord.

Naming: Named by Robert Cushman Murphy in 1912-13 after Edward Lyman Morris, American botanist and Head, Department of Natural Science, Brooklyn Museum, at the time.

Morris Point

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 04' W

East of Pearson Point, southwest Bird Island.

Naming: Named after Lieut. Roger Oliver Morris, RN (b. 1932), hydrographic surveyor in HMS Owen during the survey of the area, 1960-61.

Morsa Bay

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 03' S 037° 44' W

Northwest side of Ice Fjord.

Naming: Following the South Georgia Surveys was named after the whale catcher Morsa, built in 1929 and later owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, Grytviken.

Morse Point

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 05' S 036° 56' W

Southeast entrance point of Antarctic Bay.

Naming: 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.

Mouse Cove

Name Accepted: 21/05/1979

Type: Water

Location 54° 14' S 037° 20' W

Southeast side of Queen Maud Bay, approx. 300 m long. The remains of a shallop or larger vessel lie on the beach (Shallop Cove, q.v.).

Naming: Named following biological work on a colony of house mice (*Mus musculus*) by the British Antarctic Survey at this site in 1978 (APC, 1979, p. 3).

Müller Point

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 42' S 035° 55' W

Northern entrance point of Iris Bay.

Naming: Following the work of the South Georgia Surveys was named after Johannes Müller, Second Officer and navigator of *Deutschland* on the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12, whose survey work and astronomical fixes greatly improved the existing maps of South Georgia.

Müller Ridge

Name Accepted: 27/05/2014

Type: Place

Location 54° 10' S 037° 02' W

Between Compass Glacier and Crean Glacier, South Georgia.

Naming: Named after Johannes Müller, Second Officer and navigator of *Deutschland* on the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12, who, along with Dr Wilhelm Filchner, produced the South Georgia map used by Shackleton to make the crossing of South Georgia. The map was made during the German Antarctic Expedition (1911-12), on which Müller was Second Officer and navigator.

Murphy Wall

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 05' S 037° 25' W

Steep-sided mountain ridge rising to approx 800m, between Clayton Glacier and Grace Glacier, south of the Bay of Isles.

Naming: Named, following the South Georgia Surveys, 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.

Murray Snowfield

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 09' S 037° 09' W

South of Possession Bay. Traversed in May 1916 by Shackleton and his party of the British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, who sighted Possession Bay from here on the way from King Haakon Bay to Stromness.

Naming: In its northern part, together with Purvis Glacier, was called John Murray-Gletscher by the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12, probably after Sir John Murray (1841-1914), British marine biologist and oceanographer, naturalist in HMS Challenger, 1872-76. Following the South Georgia Surveys, 1955-56, named Murray Snowfield.

Nachtigal Glacier

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Water

Location 54° 30' S 036° 10' W

Flowing north towards Doris Bay from Mounts Fagan and Burley.

Naming: Named by the German International Polar Year Expedition, 1885-86, probably after Gustav Nachtigal (1834-85), German physician and explorer of Africa.

Nachtigal Peak

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Mountain Height: 1,160 m

Location 54° 30' S 036° 14' W

Peak rising to 1,160 m at the eastern end of the Allardyce Range and NNE of Mount Brooker.

Naming: Named by German International Polar year Expedition, 1885-86, in association with Nachtigal Glacier, probably after Gustav Nachtigal (1834-85), German physician and explorer of Africa.

Previously: Kleine Pic [= little peak] (German International Polar year Expedition, 1885-86); Glass Mountain (South Georgia Surveys, 1953);

Nameless Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 53° 59' S 037° 41' W

Northwestern entrance point of Right Whale Bay.

Naming: Named (!) by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Nansen Reef

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 18' S 036° 09' W

Reef 9 km east of Cape George with depths of less than 2 m.

Naming: Named after causing the wreck of whaling factory ship Fridtjof Nansen on 10 November 1906, with the loss of nine lives.

Previously: Fridtjof-Nansen Banks; Nansen Banks;

Narval Bay

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 02' S 037° 41' W

Northern arm of Ice Fjord.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52, after the whale catcher Narval, built in 1929 and owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca in 1934.

Previously: North Bay (Ferguson, 1911);

Narval Peak

Name Accepted: 19/02/2007

Type: Mountain Height: 600 m

Location 54° 17' S 036° 32' W

Peak rising to approx. 600 m south of Petrel Peak and northwest of Gull Lake, Thatcher Peninsula.

Naming: Named originally by British South Georgia Expedition, 1957, possibly after the whale catcher Narval, built in 1929 and owned by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca.

Nattriss Head

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 51' S 035° 57' W

Southwestern entrance point of Drygalski Fjord.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1927 after E. A. Nattriss, of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, shipping officer on the "Discovery" Committee, 1928-39.

Nattriss Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 57° 48' S 026° 23' W

Eastern point of Saunders Island.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 after E. A. Nattriss, of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, shipping officer on the "Discovery" Committee, 1928-39.

Neighbour Peak

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Mountain Height: 760 m

Location 54° 31' S 036° 07' W

Peak rising to 760 m, west of Moltke Harbour in Royal Bay.

Naming: Named Nachbar-Berg [= neighbour peak] by the German International Polar Year Expedition 1885-86.

Nelson Channel

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 57° 06' S 026° 46' W

Channel between Candlemas Island and Vindication Island.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 after Lieut. Andrew Laidlaw Nelson, RNR (1904-58), successively navigator, Chief Officer and Captain of Discovery II, 1929-35.

Neumayer Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 15' S 036° 51' W

Flowing east into southwest end of Cumberland West Bay.

Naming: Named by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition in 1902, 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.

Neumayer Peaks

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Mountain Height: 649 m

Location 54° 12' S 036° 45' W

Ridge running north of the Neumayer Glacier, before it receded, to Husdal, Busen Region, South Georgia. Includes marked peaks of 554 m, 649 m, 622 m, 610 m, 591 m, 640 m, 599 m, 511 m, 535 m, 553 m and 457 m.

Naming: Named in association with Neumayer Glacier 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.

Newark Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 21' S 036° 55' W

Between Sandefjord and Larvik.

Naming: Named Newark Bay in about 1927.

Previously: Saint George Bay (Wilson, 1912); Sukkertopp Bukta [=Sugar-loaf Bay] (Holtedahl, 1929);

Nicholls Peak

Name Accepted: 29/11/2006

Type: Mountain Height: 1,245 m

Location 54° 12' S 036° 57' W

One of the Wilckens Peaks Rising to 1,250 m, southwest of Stanley Peak, north of Kohl Plateau, South Georgia.

Naming: Named after Brigadier David Vernon Nicholls RM (1949-2006), Commanding Officer, British Forces, Falkland Islands, 1999-2000; FRGS; former Chairman South Georgia Heritage Trust; former Chairman South Georgia Expeditions Advisory Panel; pioneer of Services mountaineering; Chief Leader British Schools Expedition Society (BSES) Footsteps of Shackleton Expedition 2003-2004.

Nilse Hullet

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 11' S 037° 35' W

Small cove with steep sides southwest of Cheapman Bay.

Naming: [= Nils's cove], named following the South Georgia Surveys, after local usage.

Nilsen Island

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 39' S 036° 25' W

Northwest of Novosilski Bay.

Naming: Following the South Georgia Surveys 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.

Nineteen-Sixteen Snowfield

Name Accepted: 27/05/2014

Type: Water

Location 54° 10' S 036° 58' W

Snowfield between Filchner Ridge and Fortuna Glacier, South Georgia.

Naming: Named in commemoration of the year that Shackleton completed the crossing of South Georgia.

Nobby

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 55° 03' S 034° 38' W

Rock at southeast end of Clerk Rocks

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-30. Nobby is a common British nickname for somebody with the surname Clark(e).

No-Name Bay

Name Accepted: 13/07/2020

Type: Place

Location 54° 16' S 036° 24' W

Bay due west of the northern end of Ranger Ridge and SSE of Cave Point, Barff Peninsula. The bay is used for small boat landings.

Naming: The name is in long-established use by staff at King Edward Point Research Station.

Nordenskjöld Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 25' S 036° 24' W

Flowing north into the head of Cumberland East Bay between Greene Peninsula and Barff Peninsula.

Naming: Named by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition in 1902 after its leader Prof. Nils Otto Gustaf Nordenskjöld (1869-1928), Swedish geographer, geologist and polar explorer.

Nordenskjöld Peak

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Mountain Height: 2,345 m

Location 54° 29' S 036° 22' W

Peak rising to 2,345 m in the Allardyce Range, southeast of the head of the Nordenskjöld Glacier and between Mount Roots and Mount Kling.

Naming: Named by Ferguson in 1911-12 in association with Nordenskjöld Glacier after Prof. Nils Otto Gustaf Nordenskjöld (1869-1928), Swedish geographer, geologist and polar explorer.

Previously: Mount Temple (Roots, 1953);

Mount Normann

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,238 m

Location 54° 51' S 036° 04' W

Mountain rising to 1,238 m, northwest of Smaaland Cove.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Wilhelm Normann (1870-1939), German chemist, whose work led to the introduction in about 1907 of the hydrogenation process for hardening whale oil.

North Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 04' S 037° 09' W

Northwest cove in Prince Olav Harbour. Location of whaling operations 1911-1931.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1929.

North Valley

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 038° 03' W

Tussac and rock valley colonised by Antarctic fur seals, rising northwards from Freshwater Inlet and Bird Island station.

Naming: Named descriptively.

Cape North

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 53° 59' S 037° 43' W

Northern point of South Georgia, between Church Bay and Right Whale Bay.

Naming: Named descriptively by Cook in 1775.

Novosilski Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 39' S 036° 22' W

At the foot of Novosilski Glacier, between Undine South Harbour and Diaz Cove.

Naming: Named by the Russian Antarctic Expedition in 1819 after Michman [Midshipman] Pavel Novosil'skiy [also Novosil'skoy], an officer of Mirnyy.

Previously: Jones Bay (Faustini, 1906);

Novosilski Glacier

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 41' S 036° 15' W

Rising between Mount Paterson and Mount Carse and flowing WNW into Novosilski Bay.

Naming: Named by the German South Georgia Expedition, 1928-29, in association with Novosilski Bay, after Prof. Nils Otto Gustaf Nordenskjöld (1869-1928), Swedish geographer, geologist and polar explorer.

Noxious Bluff

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 56° 19' S 027° 35' W

Southwest coast of Zavodovski Island.

Naming: Named descriptively in reference to the volcanic fumes and forbidding aspect of the locality, following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964.

Nuñez Peninsula

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 15' S 037° 20' W

Between Queen Maud Bay and Jossac Bight.

Naming: Following the South Georgia Surveys was named in association with Cape Nuñez, probably after Captain Guillermo Nuñez, of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca.

Cape Nuñez

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 16' S 037° 25' W

Southwestern tip of Nuñez Peninsula.

Naming: Named by whalers, probably after Captain Guillermo Nuñez, of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca. Previously: Union Point (Cook 1775); Vostochnyy Mys (Russian Antarctic Expedition, 1819-21);

Ocean Harbour

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 20' S 036° 15' W

Between Johannsen Loch and Penguin Bay, east side of Barff Peninsula. Site of shore whaling station leased to Ocean Whaling Company by Falkland Islands Government in 1909, and abandoned in 1920.

Naming: Named for Ocean Whaling Company that operated a shore station there from 1909-1920. Previously: New Fortuna Bay (Larsen, 1909); , New Fortune Bay (Wilson, 1912);

Mount Oceanite

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Mountain Height: 300 m

Location 58° 30' S 026° 17' W

Peak rising to approx. 900 m at the southeast end of Montagu Island.

Naming: 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.

Previously: Monte Alien;

O'Connor Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 57' W

Island joined by an isthmus to the mainland which is awash at high water, forming eastern entrance point of Undine Harbour.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1926 after Midshipman William P. O'Connor, RNR, of Discovery II, 1925-27, who assisted in the work.

O'Connor Peak

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 300 m

Location 54° 17' S 036° 19' W

Peak rising to approx. 300 m between Godthul and Rookery Bay.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929 after Midshipman William. P. O'Connor, RNR, of Discovery II, 1925-27, who assisted in the work.

Previously: Mount Bryde (Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1927-28); Mount McGill (Shackleton-Rowett Antarctic Expedition, 1921-22);

The Office Boys

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place Height: 82 m

Location 55° 02' S 034° 38' W

Rocks rising 82 m at the northeast end of Clerke Rocks.

Naming: Probably named by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-30, possibly in relation to the existing Clerke rocks.

Olav Rocks

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 07' W

Two rocks, almost awash, 1 km southeast of Crewe Rock, Cook Bay.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929 since they serve as a guide for ships entering Prince Olav Harbour.

The Old Man

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 08' W

Southern entrance point of Prince Olav Harbour.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929.

Ollivant Point

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 57° 47' S 026° 32' W

Western point of Saunders Island.

Naming: Named following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964, after Capt. Martin Spencer Ollivant, RN (b. 1922), Commanding Officer, HMS Protector in 1964.

Olsen Beach

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Place

Location 54° 12' S 036° 41' W

Beach to the southeast of Alert Cove, backed by Olsen Valley, Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named in association with Olsen Valley, after Nils Erling Olsen (b. 1910), Manager, Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Husvik, 1950-56 (APC, 2013).

Olsen Rock

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Height: 18 m

Location 54° 05' S 038° 01' W

Rock rising 18 m, 700m southeast of Cape Paryadin.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Søren Olsen (b. 1890), gunner of the South Georgia Whaling Company, 1926-30, 1933-39 and 1945-53.

Olsen Valley

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 13' S 036° 41' W

Between Husvik Harbour and Carlita Bay.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Nils Erling Olsen (b. 1910), Manager, Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Husvik, 1950-56.

Olstad Peak

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 640 m

Location 54° 29' S 037° 05' W

Summit of Annenkov Island, rising to 640 m.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Ola Olstad, Norwegian zoologist, member of the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, who made observations and collections in South Georgia.

Orca Peak

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 275 m

Location 54° 17' S 036° 31' W

Peak rising to 275 m west of Grytviken, south of Mount Hodges.

Naming: Probably named by the Discovery Investigations after the killer whale (*Orcinus orca*), whose fin it resembles.

Osmic Hill

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Mountain Height: 305 m

Location 54° 19' S 036° 30' W

Hill rising to approx. 305 m, west of Moraine Fjord, overlooking Zenker Ridge.

Naming: Named following a Falkland Islands Dependencies Surveys 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.

Outer Lee Island

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 02' S 037° 14' W

East side of Bay of Isles, to the east of Prion Island.

Naming: Named descriptively by Robert Cushman Murphy in 1912-13, together with Inner Lee Island.

Outer Moraine Reef

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 06' S 037° 08' W

Running across Possession Bay.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Owen Shoals

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Place

Location 53° 58' S 038° 07' W

Shoals north of Stewart Strait in 10 m of water.

Naming: Named after HMS Owen, from which a hydrographic survey of the area was made in 1960-61. HMS Owen commemorated Capt. (later Vice-Adm.) William FitzWilliam Owen, RN (1774-1857), who made hydrographic surveys off the African coast, 1821-28.

Pachyptila Valley

Name Accepted: 19/12/2014

Type: Place

Location 54° 18' S 036° 22' W

Valley rising NNE from Corral Bay, Barff Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named in association with Desolata lakes after the large Antarctic Prion (*Pachyptila desolata*), which breeds in the valley.

Pacific Point

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 56° 17' S 027° 35' W

Northwest coast of Zavodovski Island, between Acrid Point and Reek Point.

Naming: Named Pacific Point after the American schooner Pacific (Capt. James Brown), from which in 1830 the second recorded landing was made on Zavodovski Island.

Previously: Low Point (Discovery Investigations, 1930);

Paget Glacier

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 25' S 036° 29' W

Flowing northeast from Mount Paget into the west side of Nordenskjöld Glacier.

Naming: Named in association with Mount Paget 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.

Mount Paget

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 2,934 m

Location 54° 27' S 036° 31' W

Mountain rising to 2,934 m in the Allardyce Range, north of Undine South Harbour. The highest mountain in South Georgia. The mountain was first climbed by three members of the Combined Services South Georgia Expedition on 30 December 1964

Naming: 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.

Papua Beach

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 15' S 036° 33' W

Cove southwest of Stenhouse Peak, southeast side of Cumberland West Bay.

Naming: Named by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition in 1902 after a colony of gentoo penguins (*Pygoscelis papua*) found there.

Previously: Penguin Bay (Board of Admiralty, 1917);

Paradise Beach

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 50' S 036° 11' W

Southeast of Trollhull.

Naming: Named after local usage following the British South Georgia Expedition, 1954-55, and South Georgia Surveys.

Parochlus Lake

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Water

Location 54° 10' S 036° 45' W

Lake at the head of Karrakatta Valley, Husvik.

Naming: Named after the midge *parochlus steinenii*, whose larvae abound near the margins of this shallow lake.

Parsons Peak

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 460 m

Location 54° 11' S 036° 34' W

Peak rising to approx. 460 m, south of Busen Point, Stromness Bay.

Naming: Probably named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929 after the Parsons marine engine used in the survey motor-boat.

Paryadin Peninsula

Name Accepted: 06/03/2002

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 038° 00' W

Northeast-southwest aligned peninsula west of Elsehul and Undine Harbour at the northwest extremity of South Georgia.

Naming: Named in association with Paryadin Ridge and Cape Paryadin, after Shturman [navigator] Yakov Paryadin [also spelt Poryadin], an officer of the Russian Antarctic Expedition 1819 vessel Vostok.

Paryadin Ridge

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 02' S 037° 00' W

Ridge rising to approx. 400 m and running north-south between Cape Alexandra and Cape Paryadin.

Naming: Named by the German South Georgia Expedition, 1928-29, for the nearby Cape Paryadin, after Shturman [navigator] Yakov Paryadin [also spelt Poryadin], an officer of the Russian Antarctic Expedition 1819 vessel Vostok.

Cape Paryadin

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 038° 00' W

Southwest end of Paryadin Peninsula.

Naming: Named by the Russian Antarctic Expedition in 1819 after Shturman [navigator] Yakov Paryadin [also spelt Poryadin], an officer of the expedition vessel Vostok.

Previously: Cape Paradise (Hardy, 1967); Seehunde Landspitze [= seal point] (Faustini, 1906);

Mount Paterson

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 2,195 m

Location 54° 40' S 036° 08' W

Mountain rising to 2,195 m, centered between Spenceley, Hindle, Herz, Twitcher and Novosilski Glaciers, central Salvesen Range.

Naming: Named after William Stanley Bryce Paterson (b. 1924), assistant surveyor of the South Georgia Surveys, 1955-56.

Paul Beach

Name Accepted: 04/09/1957

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 24' W

West 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

Naming: Named after Southern Paul, a buoy-boat of the Salvesen whaling fleet based at Leith Harbour, which assisted the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey party that studied there from October 1953 to December 1954.

Paulsen Peak

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Mountain Height: 1,875 m

Location 54° 20' S 036° 39' W

Rising to 1,875 m, NNW of Mount Sugartop, Allardyce Range.

Naming: Following the work of the South Georgia Surveys, 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.

Payne Creek

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 04' W

Inlet on the west coast of Bird Island, between Fairy Point and Goldcrest Point.

Naming: Named after Michael Robert Payne (b. 1948), British Antarctic Survey principal investigator on fur seals, Bird Island, 1971-74.

Pearson Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 05' W

Southwestern point of Bird Island.

Naming: Named by the early sealers.

Peggotty Bluff

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 09' S 037° 17' W

On the north side of King Haakon Bay, northwest of Vincent Islands.

Naming: Site of Peggotty Camp, 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 British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, May 1916. Ham Peggotty was a character in Dickens novel David Copperfield, who lived in an upturned boat on Yarmouth beach.

Mount Pelagic

Name Accepted: 14/03/2006

Type: Mountain Height: 1,750 m

Location 54° 38' S 036° 16' W

Pyramid shaped peak rising to approx. 1,750 m, on the south side of Spencely Glacier, northwest of Mount Baume.

Naming: Named after the yacht Pelagic, which has supported independent mountaineering and documentary film-making expeditions on South Georgia since 1988.

Pelecanoides Lakes

Name Accepted: 09/10/2015

Type: Water

Location 54° 22' S 036° 18' W

A complex of interconnected lakes situated in the saddle between Sörling Beach and Hound Bay at 150 m.

Naming: The name reflects the large number of South Georgia diving-petrel (*Pelecanoides georgicus*) burrows in the area.

Pelican Point

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 20' S 036° 14' W

Point protruding towards Cabrial Rock, at the entrance of Ocean Harbour.

Naming: Named after the whale catcher Pelican, owned by the A.S Ocean whaling company and one of the first vessels operating at Ocean Harbour whaling station.

Penguin Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 21' S 036° 14' W

Between Tijuca Point and Ocean Harbour.

Naming: Named after local usage.

Penguin River

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 18' S 036° 30' W

River flowing from Lower Hamberg Lake into Cumberland East Bay. A small number of King penguins try, usually unsuccessfully, to breed there.

Naming: Named by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition 1901-04.

Previously: Hamberg Fluss [Hamberg River] (Szielasko, 1907);

Mount Perseus

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Mountain Height: 455 m

Location 57° 05' S 026° 42' W

Rising to 455 m, on eastern side of, and the second highest peak on, Candlemas Island.

Naming: Following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964 was named in association with Mount Andromeda and other mythological names in the area.

Peruque Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 08' S 036° 49' W

South of Anchorage Bay on west side of Fortuna Bay.

Naming: Probably named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929 [perruque = wig]. Adult male fur seals were colloquially referred to as wigs.

Peters Glacier

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Water

Location 54° 07' S 037° 34' W

Flowing south into the west side of Cheapman Bay, from southwest of Warburton Peak.

Naming: Following geological work in the area by the British Antarctic Survey in 1972-74 was named after Nikolaus Peters (d. 1940), German authority on whales and whaling; Director, Reichstelle für Walforschung, Hamburg, 1937-40.

Petrel Island

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 02' S 037° 17' W

In the Bay of Isles.

Naming: Named Petrel Island in association with Prion Island to the NE.

Petrel Peak

Name Accepted: 07/07/1959

Type: Mountain Height: 632 m

Location 54° 16' S 036° 32' W

Peak rising to 632 m, WNW of Hodges Peak.

Naming: 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 the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey in the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58.

Pettigrew Scarp

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Place

Location 54° 30' S 037° 04' W

Trending southwest-northeast, south Annenkov Island.

Naming: Named after Timothy Hugh Pettigrew (b. 1949), British Antarctic Survey geologist, who worked on the island in 1972-73.

Pharos Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 53° 58' S 037° 30' W

Most southerly of the three main Welcome Islands. Supports a colony of macaroni penguins.

Naming: Named after Fishery Patrol Vessel Pharos SG, chartered by the Government of South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands from 2006.

Philippi Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 49' S 036° 06' W

Flowing east into Larsen Harbour and Brandt Cove, Drygalski Fjord.

Naming: Named by the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12, after Emil Philippi, glaciologist with the German Antarctic Expedition, 1901-03, and Professor of Geology, University of Jena.

Phyllis Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 58° 30' S 026° 20' W

West of Mount Oceanite, southwest coast of Montagu Island.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 after Phyllis V. Horton, daughter of Lieut. Cdr W. A. Horton, RN, Chief Engineer of Discovery II, 1929-31.

Pickersgill Islands

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 38' S 036° 45' W

Small group of islands and off-lying rocks 23 km SE of Annenkov Island.

Naming: Named by the Russian Antarctic Expedition in 1819, who mistook them for Annenkov island, which Cook, 1775, named after Lieut. Richard Pickersgill, RN (1749-79), of HMS Resolution, 1772-75.

Pig Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 09' W

Southern entrance point of North Bay, Prince Olav Harbour. Site of early sealers cemetery.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929 in reference to the nearby piggery building of the whaling station.

Pillar Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 01' W

Southeast side of Bird Sound.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations, 1926-30, after local usage.

Pillow Rock

Name Accepted: 21/05/1979

Type: Place

Location 54° 28' S 036° 55' W

Easternmost rock of Hauge Reef.

Naming: Formed of pillowed lavas, was named following British Antarctic Survey geological work in 1975-76.

Pinnacle Pass

Name Accepted: 19/02/2007

Type: Place

Location 54° 17' S 036° 33' W

Pass immediately SSW of Narval Peak, Thatcher Peninsula.

Naming: Named for a pinnacle shaped rock in the centre of the pass.

Pintail Peninsula

Name Accepted: 17/03/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 10' S 036° 41' W

Peninsula approximately 3.5km long between Stromness Harbour and Husvik Harbour, running from Berntsen Ridge in the west to Tønsberg Point in the east.

Naming: Named in association with a major breeding concentration of South Georgia Pintail (*Anas georgica*) ducks.

Pio Point

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 05' W

Northern entrance point of Johnson Cove, Bird Island.

Naming: Following the work of the South Georgia Biological Expeditions, 1958-64, was named from the sailors' term for the light-mantled albatross (*Phoebastria palpebrata*), which breeds on the island.

Pipit Point

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Place

Location 54° 09' S 036° 40' W

Most easterly point on Grass Island, Stromness Harbour, South Georgia.

Naming: Named to commemorate the first rat eradication campaign on South Georgia (Grass Island in 2000); The South Georgia pipits (*Anthus antarcticus*) is one of the species that were to benefit from the removal of rats.

Pirner Peak

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Mountain Height: 630 m

Location 54° 32' S 036° 06' W

Peak rising to 630 m between Moltke Harbour and Little Moltke Harbour at the head of Royal Bay.

Naming: Named by the German International Polar Year Expedition, 1882-82, after Kapitan zur Zee Pirner, Commanding Officer, expedition ship Moltke, who surveyed Royal Bay in 1882.

Pirner Point

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 32' S 036° 05' W

Between Moltke Harbour and Little Moltke Harbour, Royal Bay

Naming: Named by the German International Polar Year Expedition, 1882-82, after Kapitan zur Zee Pirner, commander of the expedition ship Moltke, who surveyed Royal Bay in 1882.

Platform Reef

Name Accepted: 06/07/2012

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 03' W

Detached reef off Landing Beach, Bird Island, South Georgia. The feature marks a dangerous area for navigation and is also commonly used as a study location by BAS staff at Bird Island Research Station.

Naming: Named due to its location relative to Landing Beach.

Plymouth Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 53' W

Large tussac-covered island, east of Chaplin Head. It supports a colony of giant petrels.

Naming: Named after HMS Plymouth, RN 1959-1988, a Rothesay class frigate which took part in the retaking of South Georgia in April 1982, following the Argentine invasion.

Poa Cove

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 15' S 036° 30' W

At the head of Maiviken on the eastern side.

Naming: Named after the plant genus *Poa*, which includes tussac grass (*Poa flabellata*) growing in profusion near the cove.

Pohlia Falls

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Water

Location 54° 11' S 036° 44' W

Prominent waterfalls on the route between Husvik and Gulbrandsen Valley, at the back of the Husdal, Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named after the moss *Pohlia wahlenbergii*, which form lush beds in the area.

Pollux Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place Height: 30 m

Location 57° 08' S 026° 49' W

Sea stack off the southern end of Vindication Island, and southeast of Castor Rock.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 collectively with Castor Rock to the NW after the Heavenly Twins.

Poncet Island

Name Accepted: 29/11/2006

Type: Place

Location 54° 45' S 036° 18' W

Horseshoe shaped, and most easterly of the Kupriyanov Islands, at the entrance to Diaz Cove, South Georgia. Hosts a wide selection of breeding Antarctic sea birds.

Naming: Named after Jérôme and Sally Poncet who have made outstanding contributions to science, support and knowledge on South Georgia for over 30 years.

Poncet Point

Name Accepted: 18/12/2013

Type: Place

Location 58° 24' S 026° 22' W

Low-lying, hummocky point on the north coast of Montagu Island, between Borly Point and Leeson Point, South Sandwich Islands. This area of land formed from the overlapping lobes of a lava-fed delta between 2005 and 2007 during a long-lived (2001-2007) eruption of Mt Belinda.

Naming: Named after Leiv Sigismund Poncet (b. 1981) who has made numerous yachting trips to the South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and who landed on the newly-formed volcanic headland on 26 January 2006. This is the first known landing at this point.

Mount Poseidon

Name Accepted: 01/04/2015

Type: Mountain Height: 1,388 m

Location 54° 11' S 037° 05' W

Central, highest peak of The Trident rising to 1,338 m, southeast of Murray Snowfield and Briggs Glacier.

Naming: Named in association with the neighbouring two peaks following the theme of Greek Mythology and gods and goddesses of the sea; Poseidon, God of the sea often depicted with a Trident.

Possession Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 06' S 037° 08' W

Between Bay of Isles and Antarctic Bay.

Naming: 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.

Post Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 037° 59' W

Western entrance point of Elsehul.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Pothole Gulch

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 57° 07' S 026° 48' W

Valley system draining south Vindication Island.

Naming: Named from the numerous pot-holes in its bed, following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964.

Pram Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 09' S 036° 39' W

East of Leith Harbour.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929 after the flat-bottomed boat used for inshore work.

Price Glacier

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 06' S 037° 28' W

Flowing SSW into Cheapman Bay.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Thomas Price (b.1919), of the surveys, 1955-56.

The Pricker

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 037° 19' W

Eastern point of Albatross Island.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1929-30.

Cape Pride

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 037° 58' W

Eastern entrance point of Elsehul, 160 m east of Stina Rock.

Naming: Probably named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Prince Creek

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 05' W

Inlet on the west coast of Bird Island, south of Fairy Point.

Naming: Named after Peter Alexander Prince (1948-1998), British Antarctic Survey assistant in fur seal investigations, Bird Island, 1971-74; principal investigator on fur seals and birds, 1975-98.

Prince Olav Harbour

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 04' S 037° 09' W

Southwestern part of Cook Bay. Site of shore whaling station leased as Port Gladstone to the Southern Whaling and Sealing Company by the Falkland Islands Government in 1911

Naming: Named Prince Olav's Harbour by Norwegian whalers after Prince Olav of Norway (b. 1903); King Olav V from 1957.

Previously: Rat Harbour (sealers and whalers name); Port Gladstone (Allerdyce, 1911);

Prion Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 02' S 037° 15' W

East side of Bay of Isles, north of Sea Leopard Fjord and Inner Lee Island.

Naming: Named by Robert Cushman Murphy in 1912-13 after petrels of the genus Prion (now Pachyptila) observed on the island.

Previously: Bell Islands (Aagaard, 1930);

Prion Pond

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Water

Location 54° 01' S 038° 04' W

Large pond surrounded by tussac, east of Prince Creek, Bird Island.

Naming: Named after the fairy prion (*Pachyptilla turtur*), in association with Fairy Point.

Proud Island

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 08' W

Easternmost of Willis Islands.

Naming: Following the survey from HMS Owen in 1960-61 was named descriptively, the expression "standing proud" meaning in naval parlance "sticking up".

Pugh Shoal

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Place

Location 54° 02' S 038° 13' W

3 km south of Main Island, Willis Islands, in 10 m of water.

Naming: Named after Able Seaman Peter John Pugh, RN (b. 1940), of the hydrographic survey party in HMS Owen, 1960-61.

Previously: Zulu Shoals (HMS Owen, 1960-61);

Pull Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 037° 58' W

Eastern side of Elsehul, at entrance to Inner Bay.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Pungent Point

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 56° 18' S 027° 33' W

Eastern point of Zavodovski Island.

Naming: Named in reference to the pungent volcanic fumes characteristic of the island, following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964.

Purvis Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 06' S 037° 11' W

Flowing northeast into the west side of Possession Bay. Landsat ETM+ satellite imagery 2003 showed that there had been considerable retreat of the glacier.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930, after Petty Officer J. Purvis, RN, a member of the Discovery Investigations hydrographic survey party in this area in the motor-boat Alert, 1928-30.

Previously: John Murray-Gletscher (German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12);

Point Purvis

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 10' S 036° 41' W

North side of Husvik Harbour.

Naming: Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1928 and named after Petty Officer J. Purvis, RN, a member of the Discovery Investigations hydrographic survey party in this area in the motor-boat Alert, 1928-30.

Pyramid Peak

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 475 m

Location 53° 00' S 037° 24' W

Peak rising to 475 m above Cape Buller.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition 1901-04.

Pyramid Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 037° 58' W

East side of Elsehul, approx. 320 m south of Cape Pride. There is a rock offshore

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-27, after the detached rock forming the point.

Quadrant Peak

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Mountain Height: 430 m

Location 57° 07' S 026° 49' W

Summit of Vindication Island at approx. 430 m, on the west side of the island, rising above Knob Point.

Naming: 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.

Queen Maud Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 14' S 037° 23' W

Between Cape Rosa and Semla Reef.

Naming: Named, 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.

Previously: Gavan' Marii [= port of Mary] (Russian Antarctic Expedition, 1819-21); 5 Fathom Arm (Faustini, 1906); Maria Bay (Debenham, 1945);

Quensel Glacier

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Water

Location 54° 47' S 035° 51' W

Small glacier flowing southeast into Cooper Bay. Landsat ETM+ satellite imagery 2002 showed that the glacier had undergone considerable retreat.

Naming: Named following British Antarctic Survey geological work in the area in 1972-74, 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.

Ram Head

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 037° 27' W

Southern entrance point of Rosita Harbour, Bay of Isles.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1929-30.

Ramp Rocks

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place Height: 32 m

Location 53° 00' S 038° 18' W

Three rocks with the highest rising 32 m approx. 4 km WNW of Main Island.

Naming: Surveyed by the South Georgia Surveys, which reported that the name Laave Brua [= threshing floor bridge (a ramp in Norwegian barns)] was used for this feature by sealers and whalers.

Ranger Ridge

Name Accepted: 19/12/2014

Type: Place

Location 54° 16' S 036° 23' W

Ridge trending north-west towards Barff Point from Lurcock Lake, Barff Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named in recognition of the Norwegian Nature Inspectorate (SNO) marksmen (rangers) who helped in the South Georgia Habitat Restoration Project reindeer eradication on the Barff Peninsula in 2014.

Rankin Point

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 48' S 035° 49' W

Point at southern entrance to Cooper Bay.

Naming: Named after Niall Rankin, ornithologist, who undertook the first (private) ornithological survey of South Georgia in 1946-47.

Ranvik

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 48' S 036° 15' W

Cove below the western arm of the Graae Glacier, 1.8 km south of Harmer Glacier.

Naming: Named [=Robbery Cove] following the South Georgia Surveys, following local usage.
Previously: Johanesen Harbour (Carcelles, 1932);

Razor Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 08' W

North side of Prince Olav Harbour.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1929.

The Razorback

Name Accepted: 27/05/2014

Type: Place

Location 54° 09' S 037° 05' W

Ridge between Murray Snowfield and Compass Glacier, extending northwards between the northern peak of The Trident and Sørille Peak, South Georgia. It is a major barrier to parties attempting the Shackleton Commemorative route (APC, 2014).

Naming: Named descriptively.

Reef Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 037° 41' W

Western side of Right Whale Bay, south of Nameless Point.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Reef Point (Cook Island)

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 59° 27' S 027° 15' W

Southwestern end of Cook Island.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Reek Point

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 56° 17' S 027° 34' W

Northern point of Zavodovski Island.

Naming: Named following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964, in reference to the volcanic fumes characteristic of the island.

Mount Regulator

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 655 m

Location 54° 00' S 037° 44' W

Mountain rising to 655 m between Church Bay and Right Whale Bay.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys 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.

Reindeer Lake

Name Accepted: 19/12/2014

Type: Water

Location 54° 18' S 036° 20' W

Lake in the middle of Reindeer Valley, between Godthul and Sandebugten, Barff Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named in association with Reindeer Valley after the reindeer that were introduced into this part of the island in 1909.

Reindeer Valley

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 18' S 036° 19' W

Valley between Godthul and Sandebugten on the Barff Peninsula.

Naming: Following the South Georgia Surveys was named for the reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*) introduced into this part of the island in 1909.

Rescue Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 53° 00' S 037° 13' W

Rock NNE of Skua Island, Bay of Isles.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 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 Discovery Investigations party's distress signal on Skua Island, when their survey motor-boat Alert was driven ashore at Camp Bay in December 1929.

Resolution Head

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 53° 59' S 037° 45' W

Headland west of Cape North supporting macaroni and black-browed albatross colonies.

Naming: Named after HMS Resolution, Captain James Cook's vessel for his second voyage of exploration 1772-1775.

Resolution Point

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 59° 26' S 027° 08' W

Northeast point of Cook Island.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 after HMS Resolution, Cook's ship on his voyage round the world, 1772-75.

Restitution Point

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 09' W

Northern entrance point of South Bay, Prince Olav Harbour.

Naming: Named 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.

Previously: Factory Point (Discovery Investigations, 1929);

Reusch Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 29' S 036° 28' W

Flowing southwest into Undine South Harbour from Mount Roots.

Naming: Named by the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1927-28, after Hans Reusch (1852-1922), Norwegian geologist; Director of the Norges Geologiske Undersøkelse from 1888 (Holtedahl, 1929, map p. 52-53).

Right Whale Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 00' S 037° 40' W

Between Nameless Point and Craigie Point.

Naming: Named from local usage after the southern right whale (*Eubalaena australis*), found in these waters.
Previously: Sparrow Bay (Fanning, 1834);

Right Whale Rocks

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 14' S 036° 24' W

Group of rocks approximately 500 m north of Barff Point and separated from it by Merton Passage.

Naming: Named in accordance with local usage, possibly for a breaking rock in Merton Passage that looks like a southern right whale surfacing.
Previously: Merton Rocks (HMS Sappho, 1906);

Risting Glacier

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 45' S 036° 09' W

Flowing southeast into head of Drygalski Fjord. Landsat ETM+ satellite imagery 2002 showed that the glacier had undergone considerable retreat.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Sigurd Risting (1870-1935), Norwegian whaling historian; Secretary of Norsk Hvalfangerforening, 1918-35, and Editor of Norsk Hvalfangst-Tidende, 1922-35.
Previously: Drygalski Glacier (Brennecke, 1912);

Robertson Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 07' S 036° 47' W

Eastern entrance point of Fortuna Bay.

Naming: Named after local usage.

Roché Cwm

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 038° 02' W

Steep scree and rock southeast facing cwm, southeast of Roché Peak.

Naming: Named in association with Roché Peak, after Antonio de la Roche (or Antoine de la Roche), a London merchant of French parentage, who discovered South Georgia in April 1675.

Roché Peak

Name Accepted: 02/03/1961

Type: Mountain Height: 356 m

Location 54° 00' S 038° 02' W

Highest point on Bird Island (356 m).

Naming: Named after Antonio de la Roche (or Antoine de la Roche), a London merchant of French parentage, who probably discovered South Georgia in April 1675.

Previously: Bird Peak (HMS Owen, 1960-61);

Rocky Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 29' S 036° 40' W

Northwest of Ducloz Head at the terminus of the Helland Glacier. Landsat ETM+ satellite imagery 2003 showed that the bay had enlarged considerably following retreat of Helland Glacier and an unnamed glacier.

Naming: Named descriptively Rok-Bucht [= rock bay] by the German South Georgia Expedition, 1928-29.

Previously: Marien Bay (Petermann, 1867), Recovery Bay (Faustini, 1906); Ice Bay (Murphy, 1922); Seal Bay (Holtedahl, 1929);

Rocky Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 14' S 036° 30' W

Western entrance point of Maiviken.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1929.

Rogged Bay

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 52' S 036° 07' W

J-shaped bay 2 km NNE of Cape Disappointment.

Naming: The name was initially applied by the early sealers to the wide embayment between Cape Disappointment and a point about 12 km to the NW. Applied to the present feature following the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52.

Rolf Rock

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place Height: 4 m

Location 54° 22' S 036° 12' W

Rock rising 4 m in Hound Bay, approx. 3.25 km WSW of Cape Vakop.

Naming: Named by the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52, 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.

Rolf Wall

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Place

Location 54° 13' S 036° 37' W

Prominent rock wall approximately 550 m in height between Enten Bay and Diamond Peak, Lewin Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named following the local theme of historic South Georgia ships, after SS Rolf, an early supply vessel to Grytviken.

Romerof Head

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 52' W

Western entrance point of Schlieper Bay.

Naming: Named probably following usage of the early whalers following the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52. Previously: Cape Romero (Wilson, 1912);

Romerof Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 52' W

Large tussac-covered island immediately south of Romerof Head supporting a colony of giant petrels.

Naming: Named after the nearby Romerof Head.

Rookery Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 16' S 036° 19' W

Northwest of Godthul and O'Connor Peak.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1929 for the macaroni penguin rookeries in the area.

Previously: Schomar Bay (local name, 1934);

Rookery Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 16' S 036° 19' W

Eastern entrance point of Rookery Bay.

Naming: Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1929 and named in association with Rookery Bay.

Mount Roots

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Mountain Height: 2,280 m

Location 54° 29' S 036° 25' W

Mountain rising to 2,280 m in the Allardyce Range at the head of the Nordenskjöld Glacier.

Naming: Named after James Walter Roots (b. 1927), a member of the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52.

Previously: The Pathfinder (South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52);

Cape Rosa

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 11' S 037° 25' W

Southern 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.

Naming: Probably named by sealers and whalers.

Rosita Harbour

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 01' S 037° 27' W

Northwest side of the Bay of Isles.

Naming: Named after the whale catcher Rosita of the Salvesen fleet, which started operating with the company in 1905 and which anchored in this harbour.

Previously: Allardyce Harbour (Henriksen, 1909);

Ross Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 33' S 036° 10' W

Flowing northeast from Ross Pass into the head of Royal Bay.

Naming: Named by the German International Polar Year Expedition after Rear-Admiral Sir James Clark Ross (1800-62), British polar explorer; Commander of the Antarctic expedition, 1839-43.

Previously: Great Glacier (Ferguson, 1915);

Ross Pass

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Height: 610 m

Location 54° 33' S 036° 16' W

Pass between Brögger Glacier and Ross Glacier.

Naming: Named in association with Ross Glacier after Rear-Admiral Sir James Clark Ross (1800-62), British polar explorer; Commander of the Antarctic expedition, 1839-43.

Previously: Gletscher-Joch [= glacier col] (German International Polar year Expedition, 1885-86);

Rostkovia Falls

Name Accepted: 09/10/2015

Type: Water

Location 54° 24' S 036° 18' W

A prominent waterfall, falling about 200 m between 300 m and 100 m into Lönnberg Valley.

Naming: Named after *Rostkovia magellanica*, a prominent native rush found in the vegetation surrounding the foot of the waterfall.

Rostkovia Lake

Name Accepted: 09/10/2015

Type: Water

Location 54° 25' S 036° 18' W

Lake at about 320 m, draining north into Lönnberg Valley. The source of Rostkovia Falls.

Naming: Named for Rostkovia Falls, which it feeds, after *Rostkovia magellanica*, a prominent native rush found in the vegetation surrounding the foot of the waterfall.

Round How

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Place

Height: 65 m

Location 54° 01' S 038° 04' W

Southwest of Evermann Cove, Bird Island.

Naming: Named descriptively by the South Georgia Biological Expeditions, 1958-64, a how being a small hill in British north country dialect.

Royal Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 33' S 036° 01' W

Between Cape Harcourt and Cape Charlotte.

Naming: Named in 1775 by Cook, who named it in association with Cape Charlotte and Cape George.

Previously: Langestrand [= long beach] (sealers and whalers);

Ruby Peak

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 460 m

Location 54° 12' S 036° 40' W

Peak rising to approx. 460 m, south of Husvik Harbour.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1928.

Rudder Point

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 56° 40' S 028° 05' W

Southeastern point of Leskov Island.

Naming: Named following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964, in association with Bowsprit Point, for its resemblance to a large rudder.

Rumbolds Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 53' S 035° 59' W

Eastern entrance point of Doubtful Bay at southern end of South Georgia.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 after W. C. Rumbolds, Customs Officer, South Georgia, at the time.

Previously: Smoky Cape (Faustini, 1906); Sud Cap (Faustini, 1906);

Rustad Bay

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 30' S 037° 05' W

South of Olstad Peak, southwest Annenkov Island.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Ditlef Rustad, biologist of the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1927-28, who made collections on Annenkov Island.

Ryan Glacier

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 03' S 037° 34' W

Flowing west into the head of Ice Fjord.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Alfredo R. L. Ryan, President from 1946, Compañía Argentina de Pesca, which operated the whaling station at Grytviken.

Previously: Penk Glacier (German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12);

Ryan Reef

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 26' S 036° 08' W

Submerged reef off St. Andrews Bay.

Naming: Named after Alfredo R. L. Ryan, President from 1946, Compañía Argentina de Pesca, which operated the whaling station at Grytviken.

Saami Bay

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Water

Location 54° 10' S 036° 41' W

Bay to the north-east of Purvis Point, south Pintail Peninsula, Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named to commemorate the contribution of the Norwegian Saami in corralling reindeer to this area for their humane slaughter and butchering, during the programme to eradicate reindeer from the Busen Region in 2013.

Mount Sabatier

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,145 m

Location 54° 49' S 036° 09' W

Rising to 1,145 m near the head of the Philippi Glacier, with a natural arch on the western ridge.

Naming: Named by the South Georgia Surveys after Paul Sabatier (1854-1941), French chemist, whose work with J. P. Senderens (see Senderens, Mount) led to the introduction in about 1907 of the hydrogenation process for hardening whale oil.

Sabra Peak

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Mountain Height: 394 m

Location 54° 11' S 036° 36' W

Peak at 394 m between Little Jason Lagoon and Harrison Point, Lewin Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named following the local theme of historic South Georgia ships, after the whale catcher Sabra, which was later converted into a service boat and sank at Leith in 1964 due to the accumulation of snow.

Sabre Rock

Name Accepted: 15/02/1988

Type: Place Height: 7 m

Location 54° 19' S 036° 26' W

Rock ESE of Dartmouth Point, off Balsam Beach, Cumberland East Bay.

Naming: Named descriptively following a hydrographic survey by HMS Herald, January 1987.

Sacramento Bight

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 29' S 036° 02' W

Between Calf Head and Cape Harcourt.

Naming: Corruption of the name Sacramenta Bay used by the sealers and whalers.

Previously: Pinguin-Bay [=Penguin Bay] (German International Polar year Expedition, 1885-86);

Saddle Bluff

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 56° 42' S 027° 08' W

East side of Visokoi Island, northwest of Irving Point.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Saddle Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 08' S 037° 45' W

Island off Cape Demidov at the mouth of Wilson Harbour.

Naming: Named descriptively.

Previously: Franklin Island (Klutschak, 1881); De Bary Island (Wilson, 1911);

Salamander Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 59° 24' S 027° 05' W

Northern point of Bellingshausen Island

Naming: Named following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964 after an animal mythically supposed to live in fire, the name being appropriate on an active volcanic island.

Previously: North Point (Discovery Investigations, 1930);

Salisbury Plain

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 21' W

Wide, flat grassy area southeast of Start Point, Bay of Isles.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929-30, presumably after the feature in England, an extensive grassy plain.

Salomon Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 46' S 035° 56' W

Flowing southeast into Hamilton Bay.

Naming: Named by the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12.

Saluta Rocks

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Height: 7 m

Location 54° 03' S 037° 57' W

Rocks rising 7 m, 1 km northwest of Grassholm.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys, after SS Saluta, a transport ship of the South Georgia Whaling Company for many years.

Previously: Mutt and Jeff (Discovery Investigations, 1926);

Salvesen Range

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 40' S 036° 08' W

Mountain range running northwest-southeast from Ross Pass to the eastern entrance of Drygalski Fjord. Includes Vogel Peak, Smoky Wall, Mount Paterson and Mount Carse.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys, 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 South Georgia Surveys.

Samson Peak

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Mountain Height: 595 m

Location 54° 10' S 036° 45' W

Prominent triangular peak at 595 m, to the north of Parochlus Lake and to the west of Berntsen Ridge and Stromness, Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named following the local theme of historic South Georgia ships, after the whale catcher Samson, which was sent from Stromness to rescue Shackleton's men (McNeish, Vincent and McCarthy) from Peggotty Bluff in May 1916.

Samuel Islands

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 11' S 037° 37' W

Three islands west of Nilse Hullet.

Naming: Following the South Georgia Surveys 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.

Sandebugten

Name Accepted: 27/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 19' S 036° 22' W

Small bay with sandy beach on the east side of Cumberland East Bay, south of Corral Bay and at the foot of Reindeer Valley.

Naming: Named [=Sand Bay] by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-29, after the usage of whalers.

Sandefjord

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 22' S 036° 58' W

West of Newark Bay.

Naming: Named by sealers and whalers, probably after the Norwegian town.

Santa Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Height: 37 m

Location 57° 05' S 026° 51' W

Largest of group of three rocks 3.2 km NNW of Crosscut Point, Vindication Island, rising to 37 m.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Sappho Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 15' S 036° 28' W

Between Cumberland West Bay and Cumberland East Bay at northeast tip of Thatcher Peninsula.

Naming: Named after HMS Sappho, which charted the area in 1906.

Sarcophagus Point

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 57° 05' S 026° 45' W

Between Sea Serpent Cove and Medusa Pool, Candlemas Island.

Naming: Referred to as "The Sarcophagus" on a sketch survey made by a Discovery Investigations boat party in 1930; named Sarcophagus Point following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964.

Saunders Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 57° 48' S 026° 29' W

Island between Candlemas Islands and Montagu Island, South Sandwich Islands.

Naming: Named by Cook in 1775, after Admiral Sir Charles Saunders (1715?- 75), First Lord of the Admiralty in 1766, under whose command Cook served in the River St. Lawrence in 1759.

Previously: Christmas Island (Brown, 1830);

Cape Saunders

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 08' S 036° 38' W

Northwestern entrance point of Stromness Bay.

Naming: Discovered and named by Cook in 1775, 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.

Saw Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Height: 24 m

Location 57° 06' S 026° 50' W

Sea stack rising 24 m, 85 m north of Vindication Island.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Scarlett Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 58° 30' S 026° 21' W

Western end of Phyllis Bay, south coast of Montagu Island.

Naming: Namd by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 after E. W. A. Scarlett, accountant on the staff of the "Discovery" Committee, 1930-36.

Schlieper Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 03' S 037° 49' W

Between Romerof Head and Weddell Point.

Naming: Named Schlieper Bay after Herman H. Schlieper, first President of the Compañía Argentina de Pesca, 1904-15.

Previously: Elephant Bay (Faustini, 1906); Flying fish bay (Faustini, 1906); Cooling Harbour (Ferguson, 1915);

Schrader Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 07' S 037° 37' W

Flowing west into the head of Wilson Harbour.

Naming: Named by the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12, after Dr K. Schrader, Leader of the German International Polar Year Expedition, 1882-83.

Scoresby Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 50' S 036° 00' W

Southern entrance point of Williams Cove, Larsen Harbour.

Naming: Probably named by the Discovery Investigations after the project's vessel, RRS William Scoresby, launched 1925.

Scotia Ridge

Name Accepted: 01/07/1964

Type: Place

Location 55° 10' S 030° 00' W

Mainly sub-sea ridge of island arc enclosing Scotia Sea; it adjoins Antarctica in approx. lat 63°S, long. 55°W, and Tierra del Fuego at Isla de los Estados.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations, as is the Scotia Sea, after Scotia, expedition ship of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition 1902-04.

Previously: Southern Antilles (Suess, 1909);

Scotia Sea

Name Accepted: 20/09/1955

Type: Place

Location 57° 30' S 040° 00' W

Body of water in the Southern Ocean 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

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1932 after Scotia, expedition ship of the Scottish National Antarctic Expedition 1902-04.

Scree Gap

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Height: 300 m

Location 54° 02' S 037° 49' W

Pass rising to approx. 300 m between Church Bay and Schlieper Bay.

Naming: Named descriptively following the South Georgia Surveys.

Sea Leopard Fjord

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 05' S 037° 14' W

Between Luck Point and Bellingshausen Point, Bay of Isles.

Naming: Named by Robert Cushman Murphy in 1912-13, after the leopard seals (*Hydrurga leptonyx*) observed there.

Previously: Hog Bay (Smith, 1844); Bay of Bull (Faustini, 1906); Ratten Hafen [= rat harbour] (Faustini, 1906)

Sea Serpent Cove

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 57° 05' S 026° 45' W

West coast of Candlemas Island, between Tow Bay and Carbon Point.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930, in association with other nearby places named for mythical creatures.

Seagull Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 11' S 036° 42' W

Rock south of Husvik and west of Kanin Point.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1928.

Seal Cove

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 03' S 037° 08' W

South side of Lighthouse Bay, Cook Bay.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929-30.

Seaward Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 037° 19' W

Northeast of Mollyhawk Island, Bay of Isles.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1929-30.

Second Milestone

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 06' S 036° 44' W

Rock almost awash north of Bjelland Point.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations, 1926-30, in association with First Milestone, two miles ESE.

Semla Reef

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 15' S 037° 26' W

Reef off Cape Nuñez, at the southern entrance of Queen Maud Bay.

Naming: Following the South Georgia Surveys was named after the former whale-catcher Semla, used for many years by the South Georgia Whaling Company, Leith, as a service ship.

Mount Senderens

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,315 m

Location 54° 50' S 036° 07' W

Mountain rising to 1,315 m, north of Rogged Bay.

Naming: Following the South Georgia Surveys was named after Jean--Baptiste Senderens (1856-1937), French chemist, whose work with P. Sabatier led to the introduction in about 1907 of the hydrogenation process for hardening whale oil.

The Sentinels

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 17' S 036° 16' W

Three rocks almost awash in entrance to Godthul.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1929.

Shackleton Falls

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Water

Location 54° 09' S 036° 44' W

Waterfall at the head of Shackleton Valley, Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named in association with Shackleton Valley after Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton (1874-1922), Antarctic explorer, whose epic traverse of South Georgia in May 1916, following his boat journey from Elephant Island, ended in this valley when he made contact with Thoralf Sørllle, manager at Stromness whaling station.

Shackleton Gap

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 08' S 037° 12' W

Ice-covered pass rising to approx. 300 m, between King Haakon Bay and Possession Bay. Landsat etm++ satellite imagery 2003 showed that the western end had undergone considerable retreat leaving a proglacial lake at its snout.

Naming: Called (in part) Shackleton-Gletscher by the German South Georgia Expedition 1928-29, after Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton (1874-1922), British Antarctic explorer and Leader of the British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, who followed this feature in crossing South Georgia from King Haakon Bay to Stromness in May 1916. Named Shackleton Gap following the South Georgia Surveys, 1955-56.

Shackleton Valley

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Place

Location 54° 09' S 036° 44' W

Broad valley running west-north-west from Stromness Harbour.

Naming: Named after Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton (1874-1922), Antarctic explorer, whose epic traverse of South Georgia in May 1916, following his boat journey from Elephant Island, ended in this valley when he made contact with the manager at Stromness whaling station.

Shag Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 02' S 037° 27' W

Between Camp Bay and Sunset Fjord.

Naming: Named for the blue-eyed cormorants (*Phalacrocorax atriceps*) observed there.

Shag Rocks

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place Height: 70 m

Location 53° 33' S 042° 01' W

Six main rocks arranged in two groups of three, lying 260 km WNW of South Georgia and rising to 30-70 m.

Naming: Named by James Weddell in 1823 for the birds that frequent the rocks.

Previously: Aurora Islands (Aurora, 1762);

Shallop Cove

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 14' S 037° 19' W

Head of Queen Maud Bay, fed by the Hawkesbury Glacier.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys, 1955-56, which found the remains of a shallop, or larger vessel, in Mouse Cove immediately to the south.

Shamrock Hill

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 56° 42' S 027° 10' W

Volcanic cone on east side of Visokoi Island.

Naming: 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.

Shannon Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 52' S 035° 58' W

Southwest entrance point of Esbensen Bay.

Naming: Named after Lieut. Cdr R. L. V. Shannon, RN, Second Officer, William Scoresby, 1927-30.

Sheathbill Bay

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Water

Location 53° 00' S 037° 26' W

Between Sitka Bay and Macdonald Cove on north coast of unnamed promontory northwest of Bay of Isles.

Naming: Following geological work by British Antarctic Survey, 1972-74, was named after the snowy sheathbills (*Chionis alba*) which frequent the bay.

Sheep Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 07' W

North of Elephant Lagoon, south side of Cook Bay, and site of disused lighthouse.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929, possibly reflecting an earlier naming, the narrow-necked point being ideal for keeping livestock for the nearby whaling station.

Previously: Cape Christopherson (Board of Admiralty, 1922)

Sheer Point

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 09' W

Protruding on north side of Prince Olav Harbour, between Fine Point and Razor Point.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1929.

Shelter Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 01' W

Western side of Blue Whale Harbour.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Sheridan Peak

Name Accepted: 15/02/1988

Type: Mountain Height: 955 m

Location 54° 27' S 036° 21' W

Peak rising to 955 m, southeast of Nordenskjöld Glacier and north of Nordenskjöld Peak.

Naming: Named after Major James Guy Sheridan, OBE, RM (b. 1942), commanding M Company, 42 Commando, who accepted the surrender of the Argentine garrison at King Edward Point, 25 April 1982.

Previously: Thin Ridge (British South Georgia Expedition, 1954-55);

Shoemaker Point

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 03' W

East of Jordan Cove and at the south entrance to Sooty Cove, Bird Island.

Naming: Following the South Georgia Biological Expeditions, 1958-1964, was named from the old sailors' name for the white-chinned petrel (*Procellaria equinoctialis*) which breeds commonly on Bird Island, and sounds like a squeaky cobbler's sewing machine when calling from the burrow at night.

Shoma Ridge

Name Accepted: 19/12/2014

Type: Place

Location 54° 16' S 036° 21' W

Ridge trending north-east from Mills Peak, behind Rookery Bay, Barff Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named in association with the local theme of early South Georgia whaling vessels, and in memory of the 12 crew members of the whale catcher Shoma, who were lost following a collision with West Skerry in 1934.

Shrove Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 57° 07' S 026° 42' W

Southeast point of Candlemas Island.

Naming: Charted by the Discovery Investigations on Shrove Tuesday, 4 March 1930.

Sigma Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 53° 58' S 037° 29' W

Northernmost of the three main Welcome Islands, south of High Rock

Naming: Named after Fishery Patrol Vessel Sigma, chartered by the Governments of the Falkland Islands and South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands 2002-2005.

Simbra Peak

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Mountain Height: 574 m

Location 54° 12' S 036° 37' W

Prominent peak at 574 m between Boat Harbour and Jason Peak, northeast of Diamond Peak, Lewin Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named following the local theme of historic South Georgia ships, after the whale catcher Simbra, which sank in 1947 with the loss of 15 men.

Sitka Bay

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 53° 59' S 037° 24' W

West of Cape Buller.

Naming: Local name.

Previously: French Harbor (Murphy, 1922); Buller Bay (Board of Admiralty, 1931)

Mount Skittle

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Mountain Height: 480 m

Location 54° 25' S 036° 11' W

Mountain rising to 480 m on the north side of St. Andrews Bay.

Naming: Named descriptively Kegel-Berg [= skittle mountain] by the German International Polar Year Expedition.

Skontorp Rock

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place Height: 6 m

Location 54° 30' S 036° 43' W

Rock rising 6 m off Rocky Bay, approximately 2.5 km NNW of Freburg Rocks.

Naming: Following the work of the South Georgia Surveys was named after Edvard Skontorp (b. 1885), a whaling gunner of Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Husvik, 1920-26.

Mount Skottsberg

Name Accepted: 01/04/2015

Type: Mountain Height: 503 m

Location 54° 15' S 036° 31' W

Mountain approximately 503 m, southeast of Stenhouse Peak and south of Camp Peak, Thatcher Peninsula, South Georgia. The landmark is used for navigation from Grytviken to Carr Valley.

Naming: Named after Carl Johan Frederik Skottsberg (1880-1963), botanist on the Swedish Antarctic Expedition (1901-1904), who camped at Maiviken to explore and map the area.

Skrap Skerries

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 15' S 036° 19' W

Group of small islands and rocks, comprising West Skerry and East Skerry, off Rookery Bay, Barff Peninsula.

Naming: Called Skrapskjar [= scrape skerry] by Norwegian sealers and whalers.

Skua Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 037° 15' W

North of Prion Island, Bay of Isles.

Naming: Named by Robert Cushman Murphy in 1912-13 after the brown skua (*Catharacta skua*).

Skua Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 16' S 036° 18' W

North of Cobblers Cove, Barff Peninsula.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929 after the brown skua (*Catharacta skua*).

Sky Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Height: 3 m

Location 53° 59' S 037° 30' W

Rock rising 3 m on south side of Welcome Islands.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Slossarczyk Crag

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain

Height: 804 m

Location 54° 52' S 035° 59' W

Crag rising to 804 m between Doubtful Bay and Esbensen Bay.

Naming: Following the South Georgia Surveys was named after Walter Slossarczyk, Third Officer in charge of communications in Deutschland, of the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12, until his death in South Georgia on 26 November 1911.

Smaaland Cove

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 52' S 036° 03' W

West of Doubtful Bay, at the south end of South Georgia.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1927 after local usage. There are places named Småland in Norway and Sweden, mainly the latter so perhaps named by the Swedish Antarctic Expedition, 1901-04. Previously: Green Harbour (Bonner, 1968);

Small Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 08' S 036° 47' W

East side of Fortuna Bay, southwest of Fortuna Peak.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1929.

Smillie Peak

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Mountain Height: 1,767 m

Location 54° 17' S 036° 57' W

Peak rising to 1,767 m at the northwest end of the Allardyce Range, south of Kohl Plateau.

Naming: Surveyed by the, and named after Gordon Smillie (b. 1926), surveyor with the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52.

Smith Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 57' W

Northwest of Grassholm forming southern entrance to Coal Harbour.

Naming: Named after Able Seaman Malcolm Smith, RN, of the Discovery Investigations survey party, 1926-27.

Smoky Wall

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 36' S 036° 12' W

Rising to 1,840 m near north end of Salvesen Range, between Ross Glacier and Spenceley Glacier.

Naming: Named descriptively.

Previously: Wetterwand [= weather wall] (German International Polar year Expedition, 1885-86); The Shiverer (South Georgia Surveys, 1953);

Snorre Peak

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Mountain Height: 800 m

Location 54° 19' S 036° 17' W

Conical peak rising to over 800 m, approx. 1.4 km southwest of Lake Aviemore, Barff Peninsula.

Naming: Named after the Snorre, one of the first three whale catchers to operate out of Godthul, 1909.

Snow Peak

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 860 m

Location 54° 01' S 037° 55' W

Peak rising to 860 m, approx. 3 km east of Elsehul.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-28.

Sombre Point

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 57° 46' S 026° 28' W

Northwest entrance point of Cordelia Bay, Saunders Island.

Naming: 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.

Sooty Bluff

Name Accepted: 22/06/2020

Type: Place

Height: 25 m

Location 54° 17' S 036° 28' W

A 25 m high bluff protruding into Cumberland Bay East below the eastern face of Mount Duse, Thatcher Peninsula.

Naming: Named for the light-mantled sooty albatrosses, old name for light-mantled albatross (*Phoebastria palpebrata*) that nest on the Bluff and seaward cliff.

Sooty Cove

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Water

Location 54° 01' S 038° 02' W

East of Shoemaker Point on south coast of Bird Island.

Naming: Following biological work by the British Antarctic Survey from 1956 was named after the light-mantled sooty albatross, old name for the light-mantled albatross (*Phoebastria palpebrata*), which breeds on the island.

Sörling Beach

Name Accepted: 06/03/2002

Type: Place

Location 54° 21' S 036° 20' W

Large beach on the south-eastern shore of Cumberland East Bay, at the start of Sörling Valley.

Naming: Named in association with the nearby Sörling Valley, after Erik Sörling, of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm, who made zoological collections in South Georgia, 1904-05.

Sörling Valley

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 22' S 036° 19' W

Valley between Cumberland East Bay and Hound Bay.

Naming: Following the South Georgia Surveys was named after Erik Sörling, of the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseum, Stockholm, who made zoological collections in South Georgia, 1904-05.

Sørle Buttress

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,400 m

Location 54° 17' S 036° 50' W

Rising to approx. 1,400 m at the head of Christensen Glacier, near the northwest end of the Allardyce Range.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Petter Sørle (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.

Sørle Peak

Name Accepted: 27/05/2014

Type: Mountain Height: 760 m

Location 54° 09' S 037° 05' W

Significant peak at 760 m, east of Murray Snowfield and north of The Trident, South Georgia. It is an important navigational feature on the Shackleton Commemorative route.

Naming: Named after Thoralf Sørle, manager of Stromness whaling station 1912 – 1931, who welcomed Shackleton to Stromness at the end of the crossing in 1916.

Sørn And Bernt

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place Height: 73 m

Location 53° 00' S 037° 55' W

Two offshore rocks northeast of Elsehul and north of Snow Peak, the northern rock (Sörn) rising to 73 m.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-30 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. From the 1960s charts referred to the southern rock as Bernt, and to the northern rock as Sörn.

Previously: The Brothers;

Mount Sourabaya

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Mountain Height: 915 m

Location 59° 01' S 026° 32' W

Mountain rising to approx. 915 m near the centre of Bristol Island.

Naming: 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.

South Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 04' S 037° 09' W

South side of head of Prince Olav Harbour.

Naming: Charted and named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929.

South Georgia

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 21' S 036° 42' W

Island extending in northwest-southeast arc between lat. 53°58' and 54°54'S, long. 38°01' and 35°47'W

Naming: Named by Cook in 1775 after George III (1738-1820), King of England, 1760-1820, patron of his voyage. Previously: Isla Grande (de la Roche, 1675); Isla de San Pedro (Burney, 1817); The New Year's Isles (Forster, 1775);

South Georgia And The South Sandwich Islands

Name Accepted: 15/02/1988

Type: Place

Location 55° 00' S 030° 00' W

All islands and territories between 20°S and 50°W, between 50°W and 60°S, in effect consisting of Shag Rocks and Black rock to the west; South Georgia island and its nearby islets and rocks; and the South Sandwich Islands to the east.

Naming: British Overseas Territory named in 1985 for major island groups in it when it was separated from the Falkland Islands Dependencies.

South Sandwich Islands

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 57° 45' S 026° 30' W

Group name for, from north to south, Zavodovski Island, Leskov Island, Visokoi Island, Candlemas Island, Vindication Island, Saunders Island, Montagu Island, Bristol Island, Bellingshausen Island, Cook Island, Thule Island and offliers.

Naming: Named by Cook after John Montagu, Fourth Earl of Sandwich (1718-92), First Lord of the Admiralty, 1771-82

South Sandwich Trench

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 56° 30' S 025° 00' W

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.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930, in association with the South Sandwich islands, after John Montagu, Fourth Earl of Sandwich (1718-92), First Lord of the Admiralty, 1771-82.

Previously: Meteor-Tiefe [= Meteor Deep];

South West Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 31' S 037° 06' W

Southwestern point of Annenkov Island.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Southern Thule

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 59° 24' S 027° 13' W

Group name for Bellingshausen Island, Cook Island and Thule Island, separated from Bristol Island by Forsters Passage.

Naming: Named by Cook on 31 January 1775 "because it is the most southern land that has ever yet been discovered", Thule being the farthest north location mentioned in ancient Greek and Roman literature and cartography.

Mount Spaaman

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,940 m

Location 54° 16' S 036° 52' W

Mountain rising to 1,940 m in the north Allardyce Range, south of the head of the Neumayer Glacier.

Naming: Surveyed by the South Georgia Surveys 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.

Sparrman Stacks

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 55° 02' S 034° 40' W

Small group of sea stacks southwest of The Office Boys, Clerke Rocks. Supports breeding colonies of Antarctic seabirds.

Naming: Named after Anders Sparrman, botanical assistant to Johann Reinhold Forster (1729-98), naturalist in HMS Resolution on HMS Resolution, on Cook's second voyage of exploration when he discovered Clerke Rocks in 1775.

Spenceley Glacier

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 35' S 036° 18' W

Long glacier flowing Northwest from Mount Paterson to join the Brögger Glacier.

Naming: Named after George Spenceley (b. 1921), photographer and mountaineer with the South Georgia Surveys, 1955-56.

Spencer Peak

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 440 m

Location 54° 15' S 036° 29' W

Peak rising to 440 m, southwest of Sappho Point, Thatcher Peninsula.

Naming: Named after Lieut. (later Cdr) Patrick Spencer, RN (b. 1875), who made surveys in Cumberland Bay from HMS Sappho in 1906.

Sphagnum Valley

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Place

Location 54° 17' S 036° 35' W

Running southeast from east of Low Point, Cumberland West Bay, to Echo Pass.

Naming: Named following botanical work by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey, 1960-61, after the bog moss (*Sphagnum fimbriatum*), which grows in this valley.

The Spike

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 037° 19' W

Rock between Mollyhawk Island and Crescent Island, northwest of Albatross Island, Bay of Isles.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1929-30.

Spilite Arch

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Place

Location 54° 30' S 037° 02' W

East end of Annenkov Island, formed by a pillar of rock, 30 m high, joined to the adjacent cliffs by a spilite sill.

Naming: Named for the igneous mineral spilite joining the pillar to the adjacent cliffs, following geological work on the island by the British Antarctic Survey, 1972-73.

Splinter Crag

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Mountain Height: 80 m

Location 57° 07' S 026° 50' W

Northern hill of Vindication Island, rising to 80 m.

Naming: Following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964 was named in reference to the pinnacled topography of the vicinity.

The Split Pin

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Place Height: 12 m

Location 54° 12' S 036° 35' W

Twin pinnacles, 12 m high, on the shore between Hut Point and Lagoon Point, Jason Harbour.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1929.

Square Pond

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Water

Location 54° 01' S 038° 03' W

West of Jordan Cove, Bird Island.

Naming: Named descriptively by the South Georgia Biological Expedition 1958-64.

Square Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 01' W

Southeast side of Bird Sound, 100 m northeast of Pillar Rock.

Naming: Named descriptively following the Discovery Investigations, 1928-30.

Squire Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 08' W

Eastern entrance point of East Bay, Prince Olav Harbour.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929.

St. Andrews Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 27' S 036° 11' W

Between Mount Skittle and Doris Bay.

Naming: Named probably after the usage of sealers and whalers at least as far back as 1920.

Previously: Little Hafen (German International Polar year Expedition, 1885-86); Winter Beaten Harbour (Faustini, 1906);

Stanley Peak

Name Accepted: 15/02/1988

Type: Mountain Height: 1,263 m

Location 54° 11' S 036° 55' W

One of the Wilckens Peaks, rising to 1,263 m at the head of the Fortuna Glacier.

Naming: Named after Lieut. Cdr. Ian Stanley, DSO, RN (b. 1946)), Wessex helicopter pilot from HMS Antrim, who carried out a rescue operation in bad weather after two helicopters had crashed on Fortuna Glacier, 21 April 1982.

Starbuck Peak

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,435 m

Location 54° 44' S 036° 12' W

Peak rising to 1,435 m between the Harmer Glacier and the Risting Glacier.

Naming: Surveyed by the South Georgia Surveys 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).

Starlight Peak

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Mountain Height: 518 m

Location 54° 10' S 036° 45' W

Peak at 518 m, to the north of Parochlus Lake, west of Berntsen Ridge and to the west of Berntsen Ridge and Stromness, Busen Region, South Georgia

Naming: Named following the local theme of historic ships, after SS Starlight, which was used to establish the whaling station at Leith.

Start Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 22' W

Eastern entrance point of Ample Bay, Bay of Isles.

Naming: Charted and probably named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929-30.

Steep Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 07' S 037° 06' W

North of Brown Point, east side of Possession Bay.

Naming: Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 and named descriptively.

Stejneger Peak

Name Accepted: 02/03/1961

Type: Mountain Height: 185 m

Location 54° 01' S 038° 04' W

Peak rising to 185 m, west of Jordan Cove, Bird Island.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Biological Expedition, 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.

Stench Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1959

Type: Place

Location 56° 18' S 027° 36' W

Western point of Zavodovski Island.

Naming: Named in reference to the evil-smelling volcanic fumes emitted in this vicinity.

Previously: West Bluff (Discovery Investigations, 1930);

Stenhouse Peak

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 614 m

Location 54° 15' S 036° 33' W

Tallest peak on the northeast side of Thatcher Peninsula, rising to 614 m.

Naming: Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-27 and named after Cdr John R. Stenhouse, RNR (1887-1941), First Mate (later Captain) of the Aurora of the British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, and Second-in-Command of the Ross Sea Party; Captain of Discovery, 1925-27.

Stensholt Bay

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Water

Location 54° 53' S 036° 05' W

Bay between Green Island and Smaaland Cove.

Naming: Named after Capt. Carl Gustav Stensholt, master of sailing ship Derwent which belonged to Chr. Nielson & Company which owned the whaling company at New Fortuna Bay (now Ocean Harbour). Stensholt's son was born aboard the Derwent in Ocean Harbour, 1915.

Stewart Strait

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 06' W

Between Bird Island and Willis Islands.

Naming: (Mis)named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 after Walter Stuart [sic], Customs Officer in South Georgia at that time.

Previously: Willis Sound (sealers and whalers);

Stina Rock

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Height: 33 m

Location 54° 01' S 037° 58' W

Sea stack (33 m) on east side of entrance to Elsehul, approx. 150 m off Cape Pride.

Naming: Named Stina Rock after the buoy-boat (ex-catcher) Stina, owned by the South Georgia Whaling Company, Leith Harbour.

Previously: Pillar Rock (Discovery Investigations, 1930);

Stinker Point

Name Accepted: 06/07/2012

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 03' W

Western entrance point of Freshwater Inlet, Bird Island, South Georgia. The feature is commonly used by BAS staff at Bird Island Research Station for wildlife monitoring.

Naming: The name 'Stinker' was adopted from the naming of giant petrels, which can vomit an unpleasant oily substance when approached, by old mariners.

Storer Reef

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 22' S 037° 02' W

Offshore between Aspasia Point and Sandefjord.

Naming: Mapped by the South Georgia Surveys, 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.

Storey Glacier

Name Accepted: 24/10/1979

Type: Water

Location 54° 48' S 035° 00' W

Northeast side of Drygalski Fjord. Landsat ETM+ satellite imagery 2002 showed that the glacier had undergone considerable retreat and only fragments of the glacier remained.

Naming: Named after Bryan Cecil Storey (b. 1951), British Antarctic Survey geologist, 1974-79, 1981-2000, who worked in the area, 1976-78.

Stromness

Name Accepted: 27/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 10' S 036° 43' W

Site of shore whaling station at head of Stromness Harbour, Stromness Bay.

Naming: First leased to Sandefjord Whaling Company by the Falkland Islands Government in 1908; named after Stromness Harbour in which it sits.

Stromness Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 09' S 036° 37' W

Northwest of Cumberland Bay, between Cape Saunders and Busen Point and including Leith Harbour, Stromness Harbour and Husvik Harbour.

Naming: Named after the usage of sealers and whalers [strømness = stream point] by 1908.

Stromness Harbour

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 10' S 036° 41' W

Central of three harbours on the west side of Stromness Bay.

Naming: Named [strømness = stream point] by 1909, probably after Stromness Bay, within which it sits. Previously: Rosita Cove (Allardyce, 1908); Fridtjof Nansen-Hafen (Brennecke, 1912); Hansen-Hafen, referring either to this feature or to Husvik Harbour (Wilckens, 1947);

Study Beach

Name Accepted: 06/07/2012

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 03' W

Beach to the south of Landing Beach, Bird Island, South Georgia. The feature has been used as a study location by BAS staff at Bird Island Research Station since 1978.

Naming: The name was unofficially adopted by British Antarctic Survey staff when the site first came into use.

Sudan Beach

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 20' S 036° 28' W

East side of Moraine Fjord, south of Greene Peninsula.

Naming: Named by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey in 1951 after the chemical stain used in the preparation of histological specimens, in association with similarly named features nearby.

Mount Sugartop

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Mountain Height: 2,323 m

Location 54° 22' S 036° 38' W

Mountain rising to 2,323 m in the Allardyce Range, north of Christophersen Glacier. The peak was first climbed by the Combined Services South Georgia Expedition on 4 January 1965.

Naming: Named descriptively, possibly as early as Cook in 1775.

Previously: Sugar Loaf Peak (Cook, 1777);

Sulphur Point

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 56° 42' S 027° 15' W

Two-pronged lava headland on the west coast of Visokoi Island, north of Wordie Point.

Naming: Named in reference to patches of sulphur on the ground and to the strong sulphurous fumes noted by all visitors to the island.

Previously: West Bluff (Discovery Investigations, 1930);

Sunset Fjord

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 04' S 037° 29' W

Southwest side of the Bay of Isles.

Naming: Named by Robert Cushman Murphy in 1912-13 because from his anchorage in the Bay of Isles the sun appeared to set directly behind the fjord.

Previously: Rosita Bay (Wilson, 1911);

Survey Isthmus

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 02' S 037° 58' W

Low neck of land approximately 375 m wide between Elsehul and Undine Harbour.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-30.

Susa Point

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 18' S 036° 30' W

South side of entrance to King Edward Cove.

Naming: Named following a sketch survey by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey in 1951, after the chemical stain used in the preparation of histological specimens, in association with similarly named features nearby.

Sutton Crag

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,489 m

Location 54° 24' S 036° 30' W

Crag rising to 1,489 m between Moraine Fjord and the Paget Glacier.

Naming: Named after George A. Sutton, leader of the British South Georgia Expedition, 1954-55.

Previously: Sentinel Peak (British South Georgia Expedition, 1954-55);

Swell Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 59° 27' S 027° 08' W

Centre of east coast of Cook Island.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Swinhoe Peak

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 845 m

Location 54° 21' S 036° 31' W

Peak rising to 845 m between the Head of Moraine Fjord and Upper Hamberg Lake.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys 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.

Szielasko Ice Cap

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 19' S 036° 18' W

In central Barff Peninsula, between Black Peak and Godthul. Landsat ETM imagery 2003 showed the ice cap to be much depleted and divided into an eastern and smaller western part.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after August Emil Alfred Szielasko (1864-1928), German medical officer in SS Fridtjof Nansen, who published geographical and ornithological notes on South Georgia.

Tanner Island

Name Accepted: 21/05/1979

Type: Place

Location 54° 38' S 036° 46' W

Largest and westernmost of Pickersgill Islands, rising to 145 m.

Naming: Named after Peter William Geoffrey Tanner (b. 1938), British Antarctic Survey geologist, who worked on the island, 1975-76.

Tawny Gap

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 02' S 037° 36' W

Low northeast-southwest pass between Wales Head and Ice Fjord.

Naming: Following the South Georgia Surveys was named in reference to the colourful vegetation in this area.

Teal Ponds

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 19' S 036° 27' W

Series of ponds southeast of Dartmouth Point.

Naming: Roughly surveyed by the Falkland Islands Dependencies Surveys in 1951 and named after the speckled teal (*Anas flavirostris*), flocks of which frequent the ponds.

Teie Point

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 17' S 036° 38' W

Eastern entrance point of Mercer Bay, Cumberland West Bay.

Naming: Following the South Georgia Surveys was named after the sailing ship Teie, owned by Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Husvik.

Tern Island

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 20' W

North of Salisbury Plain, Bay of Isles.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929-30 after the Antarctic tern (*Sterna vittata*), in association with similar names in the vicinity.

Mount Tethys

Name Accepted: 01/04/2015

Type: Mountain Height: 1,252 m

Location 54° 10' S 037° 05' W

Northern peak of The Trident rising to 1,252 m, southeast of the Murray Snowfield and the Briggs Glacier.

Naming: Named in association with the neighbouring two peaks following the theme of Greek Mythology and gods and goddesses of the sea; Tethys the Titan Goddess of the sources of fresh water.

Mount Thalassa

Name Accepted: 01/04/2015

Type: Mountain Height: 1,246 m

Location 54° 11' S 037° 05' W

Southern peak of The Trident rising to 1,246 m, southeast of the Murray Snowfield and the Briggs Glacier.

Naming: Named in association with the neighbouring two peaks following the theme of Greek Mythology and gods and goddesses of the sea; Thalassa the Primordial Goddess of the sea.

Thatcher Peninsula

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Place

Location 54° 17' S 036° 32' W

Peninsula between Cumberland West Bay to the west and Cumberland East Bay and Moraine Fjord to the east, bounded to the south by Lyell Glacier and Hamberg Glacier.

Naming: Named after Margaret Hilda Thatcher, Baroness Thatcher LG, OM, PC, FRS (b. 1925), Prime Minister, 1979-90.

Theodor Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 37' S 037° 02' W

Rock between Annenkov Island and Pickersgill Islands.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 after the Norwegian whaling gunner Theodor Hansen, who provided information on the rock and whose whale-catcher, Southern Pride, was used on the Discovery Investigations survey.

Thom Peak

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Mountain Height: 664 m

Location 54° 09' S 036° 46' W

Prominent peak at 664 m, north of Crean Lake and at the western end of Shackleton Valley, Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named after the Norwegian Captain Ingvar Thom, who captained the whale catcher Southern Sky in Shackleton's first attempt to rescue his men from Elephant Island on 23 May 1916.

Three Brothers

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 2,040 m

Location 54° 17' S 036° 48' W

Three peaks forming a north-south ridge on the south side of the Neumayer Glacier and rising to 1,490 m, 1,810 m and 2,040 m.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1928-29, probably after local usage The peaks were surveyed by the South Georgia Surveys in 1955-56 and referred to as "Tom", "Dick" and "Harry".

Previously: Tom, Dick and Harry (South Georgia Surveys, 1955-56);

Thule Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 59° 26' S 027° 22' W

Western island of the Southern Thule group in the South Sandwich Islands.

Naming: Named by the Russian Antarctic Expedition, who determined that Southern Thule, discovered and named by Cook, was a group of islands. Thule is the farthest north location mentioned in ancient Greek and Roman literature and cartography.

Previously: Morrell Island (Discovery Investigations, 1927-28);

Tickell Peak

Name Accepted: 06/07/2012

Type: Mountain Height: 290 m

Location 54° 00' S 038° 02' W

Peak rising to 290 m, east of Roché Peak, Bird Island, South Georgia.

Naming: Named after Dr William Lancelot Noyes Tickell (1930-2014) who, as part of the South Georgia Biological Expedition, 1958-64, pioneered seabird research on Bird Island, implementing a long-term albatross monitoring programme on the island.

Tidespring Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 11' S 037° 37' W

Westernmost and largest of the Samuel Islands.

Naming: Named after RFA Tidespring, RN 1963 – 1991, refuelling ship which took part in the retaking of South Georgia in April 1982, following the Argentine invasion.

Tiger Rocks

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Place Height: 23 m

Location 53° 00' S 038° 17' W

Two rocks, the higher rising to 23 m, between Ramp Rocks and Main Island.

Naming: Charted from HMS Owen in 1960-61 and named descriptively.

Tijuca Point

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 21' S 036° 13' W

Northwest entrance point of Hound Bay.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52, 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.

Previously: Cap George (Vincendon-Dumoulin, 1847); New Fortune-Huk (Brennecke, 1912), Penguin Point (Wilson, 1912), New Fortune Point (Salvesen and Company, 1918?);

Tilbrook Point

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 59° 25' S 027° 13' W

Northwest point of Cook Island.

Naming: Following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964 was named after Peter John Tilbrook (b. 1938), British Antarctic Survey zoologist, 1961-76, who took part in the 1964 survey of the island.

Tomblin Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Height: 24 m

Location 57° 05' S 026° 41' W

Rock rising to 24 m approx. 1 km off northeast coast of Candlemas Island.

Naming: Named following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964 after John Frederick Tomblin, of the Department of Geology and Mineralogy, Oxford University, who took part in the 1964 survey.

Previously: Black Rock (Discovery Investigations, 1930);

Tønsberg Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 10' S 036° 39' W

Northern entrance point of Husvik Harbour, Stromness Bay.

Naming: Named Tønsberg Point after the Tønsberg Hvalfangeri, Norwegian Whaling Company at Husvik Harbour.

Top Meadow

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 038° 04' W

Flat, grassy area with streams and scattered ponds on the NNW slopes of Stejneger Peak, Bird Island.

Naming: Named descriptively and in contrast to Bottom Meadow.

Tor Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 12' S 036° 33' W

Eastern entrance point of Jason Harbour, Cumberland West Bay.

Naming: Named descriptively.

Previously: East Point (Discovery Investigations, 1929);

Tornquist Bay

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 04' S 036° 59' W

Between Cape Constance and Antarctic Point.

Naming: Named Following the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52, 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 southwest shore of the bay.

Previously: Windy Hole (Discovery Investigations, 1929);

Torson Ridge

Name Accepted: 18/12/2013

Type: Place

Height: 189 m

Location 56° 40' S 028° 06' W

Prominent peak at 189 m, the summit of Leskov Island, Traversay Islands, South Sandwich Islands.

Naming: Named after Konstantin Petrovich Torson (c. 1790 - 1852), naval officer and artist with Fabien Gottlieb Benjamin von Bellingshausen's Russian Antarctic Expedition (1819-21).

Tortula Cove

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 15' S 036° 30' W

Northeast side of Maiviken, approx. 500 m south of Mai Point.

Naming: Named after the moss *Tortula robusta* growing in the vicinity.

Totorore Point

Name Accepted: 06/03/2002

Type: Place

Location 54° 17' S 037° 22' W

The tip of a tussac-covered promontory at the southernmost point of Nuñez Peninsula. Delimited by the Esmark Glacier and Hawkesbury Glacier to the East.

Naming: Named after the sloop Totorore, from which a survey of previously unknown seabird colonies in southern Chile, and the first island-wide censuses of Wandering Albatross and King Penguins on South Georgia was carried out during the winters of 1984 and 1985 under the command of Gerald Stanley Clark.

Tow Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 57° 05' S 026° 45' W

Northwest coast of Candlemas Island, south of Vulcan Point.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Traversay Islands

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 56° 30' S 027° 32' W

Island group comprising Zavodovski Island, Leskov Island and Visokoi Island.

Naming: Named by Bellingshausen's Russian Antarctic Expedition, 1819-21, after the Marquis de Traversay, Russian Naval Minister, who helped to organize the expedition.

Treble Peak

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Mountain Height: 702 m

Location 54° 08' S 036° 45' W

Group of three peaks rising to approx. 702 m between Harper Peak and Shackleton Valley.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Trendall Crag

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,005 m

Location 54° 48' S 035° 59' W

Crag rising to 1,005 m on the north side of Drygalski Fjord, north of the entrance to Larsen Harbour.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Alec Francis Trendall (1928-2013), geologist with the South Georgia Surveys, 1951-52 and 1953-54.

The Trident

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 10' S 037° 05' W

Mountain ridge with three peaks, Mounts Tethys, Poseidon and Thalassa, the highest rising to 1,388 m, southeast 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

Naming: Named descriptively following the South Georgia Surveys.

Trinity Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 038° 10' W

One of the Willis Islands, east of Main and Vaughan Islands.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930, probably in reference to the three hills on the island.

Trollhul

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 49' S 036° 12' W

Small cove 8 km northwest of Cape Disappointment.

Naming: [= troll cove] Following the South Georgia Surveys was named after local usage.

Trousers Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 57° 07' S 026° 47' W

A flat-topped sea stack pierced by a cave, between Braces Point and Cook Rock, west of Vindication Island.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 from its shape.

Trulla Bluff

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 59° 02' S 026° 27' W

Bluff at the east end of Bristol Island.

Naming: Named following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964, after the Norwegian whaling ship Trulla, which visited the South Sandwich Islands in 1911.

Previously: Glacier Bluff (Discovery Investigations, 1930);

Turmoil Point

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 59° 01' S 026° 37' W

Western point of Bristol Island, rising to approx. 400 m and forming a distinctive landmark.

Naming: 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.

Turnback Glacier

Name Accepted: 27/05/2014

Type: Water

Location 54° 08' S 036° 51' W

Outlet glacier from Fortuna Glacier, flowing east into Fortuna Bay, South Georgia.

Naming: Shackleton's party descended the glacier in 1916 thinking that it led to Stromness Bay, but had to turn back and retrace their steps.

Turpie Point

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Place

Location 54° 07' S 036° 39' W

Prominent point south of Turpie Rock and eastern entrance point to Hercules Bay, Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named in association with Turpie Rock after a hulk, James Turpie, which was for many years used by the South Georgia Whaling Company at Leith Harbour, and is now sunk there.

Turpie Rock

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 07' S 036° 39' W

Rock almost awash northwest of Cape Saunders, in the entrance of Hercules Bay.

Naming: Following the South Georgia Surveys was named after the James Turpie, which was for many years used by the South Georgia Whaling Company as a hulk at Leith Harbour, and is now sunk there.

Tussock Island

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Place

Location 54° 29' S 037° 07' W

Island just off the west coast of Annenkov Island.

Naming: Following geological work by British Antarctic Survey in 1972-73 was named after the tussock grass (*Poa flabellata*), which mantles the island.

Tweeny Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 14' S 036° 37' W

Between Enten Bay and Carlita Bay, Cumberland West Bay.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1927-28.

The Twins

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 02' S 037° 18' W

Two rocks almost awash WSW of Petrel Island, Bay of Isles.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1929-30.

Twitcher Bay

Name Accepted: 01/04/2015

Type: Water

Location 54° 44' S 035° 57' W

Bay to the south of Iris Bay, south-east South Georgia. It was created by the retreat of Twitcher Glacier, which was first noticed in 2011, and the bay was then surveyed in 2014 by the RV Hans Hansson.

Naming: Named in association with the glacier after John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich, popularly known as "Jemmy Twitcher".

Twitcher Glacier

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 42' S 036° 01' W

Flowing from Mount Paterson southeast to the coast south of Iris Bay.

Naming: Following the South Georgia Surveys was named after John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich, popularly known as "Jemmy Twitcher". The name preserves Cook's original naming in the vicinity.

Twitcher Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 59° 27' S 027° 17' W

Sea stack at south end of Douglas Strait, rising to 55 m, between Thule Island and Cook Island.

Naming: Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 and named after John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich, nicknamed "Jemmy Twitcher".

Tyrrell Glacier

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Water

Location 54° 23' S 036° 31' W

Flowing NNW into Harker Glacier, at the head of Moraine Fjord.

Naming: Named after George Walter Tyrrell (1883-1961), Senior lecturer in geology, Glasgow University, 1919-1948, who published important papers on the petrology of South Georgia and British Antarctic Territory, and colleague of Prof. A. Harker, after whom the Harker Glacier is named.

Undine Harbour

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 02' S 037° 58' W

At head of bay between Cape Paryadin and Chaplin Head.

Naming: Named in about 1909, after SS Undine, formerly RY Osborne II, purchased by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca in 1908.

Previously: Included in Adventure Bay (Weddell, 1825); Gavan' Marii [= port of Mary] after the usage of sealers, referring either to this feature or to Queen Maud Bay (Bellingshausen, 1831); Adventure Harbour (Ferguson, 1915);

Undine South Harbour

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 32' S 036° 32' W

Between Ducloz Head and Leon Head.

Naming: Named by the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12, after SS Undine, formerly RY Osborne II, purchased by the Compañía Argentina de Pesca in 1908.

Previously: Eis Bai [= Ice Bay] (Klutschak, 1881); Marien Bai (Fricker, 1898); Penguin Bay (Faustini, 1906);

Vahsel Bay

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Water

Location 54° 45' S 035° 50' W

Between Wirik Bay and Cape Vahsel.

Naming: Named for Cape Vahsel, after Capt. Richard Vahsel, commanding the expedition ship Deutschland of the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12.

Cape Vahsel

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 46' S 035° 48' W

Southeast point of South Georgia.

Naming: Named by the German Antarctic Expedition, 1911-12, after Capt. Richard Vahsel, commanding the expedition ship Deutschland.

Vakop Cove

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Water

Location 54° 23' S 036° 11' W

Cove on south shore of Hound Bay, just west of Cape Vakop.

Naming: Named for Cape Vakop [=Wake-up] in reference to the rocks offshore.

Cape Vakop

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 23' S 036° 10' W

Southeast entrance point of Hound Bay.

Naming: Named [=Wake-up] in reference to the rocks offshore.

Previously: Cape George (Klutschak, 1881); Wake-up Rocks (Wilson, chart, 1912b)

Vaughan Island

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 038° 11' W

Between Main Island and Trinity Island in the Willis Islands.

Naming: Named after Lieut. Cdr Hugh Lawrence Folliott Vaughan, RN (b. 1926), First Lieutenant of HMS Owen 1960-61.

Previously: Sugarloaf Island (HMS Owen in 1960-61);

Verdant Islands

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 038° 09' W

Group of small islands and rocks, southeast of Trinity Island, Willis Islands.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 from the conspicuous green of this well-vegetated island.

Vestfold Island

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Place

Location 54° 22' S 036° 55' W

Small island dividing Larvik from Newark Bay.

Naming: Named after the whaling company A/S Vestfold, which operated the whaling ship Vestfold, and a shore station at Stromness from 1920.

Vincent Islands

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 09' S 037° 16' W

Three small islands near head of King Haakon Bay.

Naming: Following the South Georgia Surveys was named after J. Vincent, Boatswain of Endurance during the British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition 1914-16, who accompanied Shackleton in James Caird from Elephant Island to King Haakon Bay, May 1916.

Vindication Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 57° 07' S 026° 49' W

Smaller of the two Candlemas Islands, 3 km southwest of Candlemas Island.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 because their survey vindicated Cook's original 1775 report of two islands in the Candlemas Islands group.

Viola Peak

Name Accepted: 25/03/2021

Type: Mountain Height: 1,268 m

Location 54° 43' S 036° 15' W

Prominent peak rising to 1,268 m on the ridge south of Novosilski Glacier, and northwest of the Harmer Glacier, South Georgia. The peak stands above Diaz Cove, named for the name Dias, by which the vessel was known throughout her time in South Georgia.

Naming: Named for the first name of the sealer and supply vessel Dias, which operated out of Grytviken Whaling Station from 1927 to 1965. Originally built in Beverley, UK, in 1906 as a trawler, she became the vessel of choice for supporting expeditions due to her trawler's large hold.

Visokoi Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 56° 42' S 027° 12' W

Southeastern island of Traversay Islands rising to approx. 1,000 m.

Naming: Named [= high island] following Bellingshausens Russian Antarctic Expedition 1819-21.
Previously: Torson Island (Russian Antarctic Expedition, 1819-21);

Vogel Peak

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,350 m

Location 54° 34' S 036° 14' W

Mountain rising to 1,350 m in the Salvesen Range, between the Spenceley Glacier and the Ross Glacier, and north of Smoky Wall.

Naming: Named, following the South Georgia Surveys, after Dr P. Vogel, Second-in-command, physicist and meteorologist on the German International Polar Year Expedition, who made the first glaciological studies in South Georgia.
Previously: Matterhorn (German International Polar year Expedition, 1885-86);

Vostok Point

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 45' S 036° 19' W

Headland north of Diaz Cove.

Naming: Named after Vostok, one of Bellingshausen's vessels during the Russian Antarctic Expedition 1819-21.

Vulcan Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 57° 05' S 026° 45' W

Northwestern point of Candlemas Island.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 in reference to the intensely volcanic nature of the island.

Wales Head

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 037° 35' W

Approximately midway between Craigie Point and Macdonald Cove.

Naming: Following the South Georgia Surveys 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.

Mount Wales

Name Accepted: 18/12/2013

Type: Mountain Height: 800 m

Location 59° 01' S 026° 30' W

Mountain approximately 800 m high on Bristol Island, South Sandwich Islands.

Naming: Named after William Wales (?1734-1798) an astronomer who accompanied Captain James Cook during his second voyage on HMS Resolution (1772-1775), which included the discovery of the South Sandwich Islands.

Waller Peak

Name Accepted: 05/10/1994

Type: Mountain Height: 700 m

Location 54° 19' S 036° 38' W

Peak rising to 700 m, 2.75km northeqast of Paulsen Peak and the northernmost of two isolated peaks on the west side of the Lyell Glacier. Used for training purposes by the 1st Battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment, a team of ten climbed the peak and reached the summit on 18 May 1993.

Naming: Named for Ranger Stephen Archibald Waller (1969-1992), a Platoon member of the 1st Battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment, who died while on duty in Northern Ireland prior to his tour of duty on South Georgia.

Wanderer Ridge

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Place

Location 54° 01' S 038° 03' W

Tussac-covered ridge, east of Jordan Cove, Bird Island, with scattered streams and ponds, running northwest to southeast and rising to approx. 120 m.

Naming: Named by the South Georgia Biological Expeditions, 1958-64, after the wandering albatross (*Diomedea exulans*) which nest there.

Wanderer Valley

Name Accepted: 21/07/1976

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 038° 03' W

Running northeast from the head of Freshwater Inlet, Bird Island.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Biological Expeditions, 1958-64, after the wandering albatross (*Diomedea exulans*) which breeds nearby.

Warburton Peak

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,090 m

Location 54° 05' S 037° 34' W

Peak rising to 1,090 m northeast of Wilson Harbour.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Dr Keith Warburton (1927-59), medical officer, South Georgia Surveys, 1953-54, who was invalided home soon after the expedition reached the island; Second-in-command, medical officer and mountaineer, South Georgia Surveys, 1955-56.

Waring Rocks

Name Accepted: 12/02/1964

Type: Place

Location 54° 05' S 038° 02' W

Two rocks approx. 1 km southwest of Cape Paryadin.

Naming: Named after Leading Seaman Thomas John Waring, RN (b. 1932), a member of the survey party from HMS Owen in 1960-61.

Wasp Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 45' S 035° 51' W

Large island within Wirik Bay.

Naming: Named after Westland Wasp helicopters from HMS Plymouth and HMS Endurance which supported the retaking of South Georgia in April 1982, following the Argentine invasion.

Wasp Lake

Name Accepted: 09/10/2015

Type: Water

Location 54° 23' S 036° 20' W

Lake to the north of Ellerbeck peak, at approximately 450 m.

Naming: Named in association with Ellerbeck Peak. after Lieut. Cdr. John Anthony Ellerbeck, DSC, RN (b. 1943), pilot in command of the Wasp Helicopter from HMS Endurance, who attacked and disabled the Argentine submarine Santa Fe during the retaking of Grytviken and Leith Harbour, 25 April 1982.

Wasp Point

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 59° 27' S 027° 22' W

Between Cape Flannery and Herd Point, southwest coast of Thule Island.

Naming: Named following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964, after the American sealing ship Wasp, Capt. Benjamin Morrell (1795-1839), sealer of Stonington, Conn.,.

Watering Cove

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Water

Location 54° 09' S 036° 42' W

Small cove between Stromness Station and Harbour Point, Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named for a historic site used for the collection of fresh water by whalers.

Webb Glacier

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 32' S 036° 11' W

Flowing southeast into Little Moltke Harbour, Royal Bay.

Naming: Named after E. Clive Webb, member of the British South Georgia Expedition, 1954-55, who with I. M. Brooker climbed nearby Mount Brooker.

Weddell Glacier

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 37' S 036° 01' W

Flowing north into Beaufoy Cove, south side of Royal Bay.

Naming: Named by the German International Polar Year Expedition 1882-83 after James Weddell, Master, RN (1787-1834), British sealing captain who visited South Georgia in 1823.

Weddell Point

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 04' S 037° 48' W

Eastern entrance point of Schlieper Bay.

Naming: Named by D. Ferguson in 1911-12 after James Weddel, Master, RN (1787-1834), British sealing captain who visited South Georgia with the Jane and Beaufoy in 1823.

Welcome Islands

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 53° 58' S 037° 29' W

Group of three islands with outlying rocks WNW of Cape Buller.

Naming: Named by 1906. Individual islands more recently named for fishery protection vessels Sigma, Dorada and Pharos SG that operated from the 1990s to the 2020s.

Wessex Island

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 53' S 036° 02' W

Island at entrance to Smaaland Cove.

Naming: Named after Westland Wessex helicopters used by RN during the retaking of South Georgia in April 1982, following the Argentine invasion.

West Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 13' S 036° 35' W

Southwestern entrance point of Jason Harbour, Lewin Peninsula.

Naming: Named descriptively by the Discovery Investigations in 1929.

West Skerry

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 15' S 036° 20' W

Twin rocks northwest of Lucas Point and Rookery Bay forming western part of Skrap Skerries.

Naming: Named, probably by the Discovery Investigations in 1926-30, in association with West Skerry. Skerry is a Scots word, based on old Norse, for a rock in the sea.

Whale Valley

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Place

Location 54° 30' S 036° 07' W

Ice-free valley running northwest from Moltke Harbour, Royal Bay.

Naming: Named Whaler Thai [= whale valley] by the German International Polar Year Expedition, 1885-86.

Previously: Berg-Strasse [=Mountain Street] (German International Polar Year Expedition, 1885-86);

Whaler Channel

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 11' S 036° 42' W

Channel off Husvik giving ship access to the whaling station from Husvik Harbour.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1928.

Whalers Passage

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 53° 59' S 037° 30' W

Passage between Welcome Islands and Sky Rock.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929-30.

Wheeler Glacier

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Water

Location 54° 36' S 036° 22' W

Flowing northwest from Mount Fraser.

Naming: Named following the work of the South Georgia Surveys after J. F. G. Wheeler, British zoologist and member of the scientific staff of the Discovery Investigations Marine Station, Grytviken, 1925-27 and 1929-30.

Whistle Cove

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 09' S 036° 49' W

Cove at the head of the west side of Fortuna Bay.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929.

Whittamore Pass

Name Accepted: 19/12/2014

Type: Place

Location 54° 17' S 036° 20' W

Pass at approximately 350 m at the head of Martin Valley, Barff Peninsula, South Georgia.

Naming: Named after Les Whittamore, who started at British Antarctic Survey as an Electrician at Halley (1989-1992), was Halley Base Commander 1993-1999 and South Georgia Logistics Coordinator 2000–2014.

Wilckens Peaks

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,375 m

Location 54° 12' S 036° 56' W

Semicircular alignment of peaks rising to 1,375 m on north side of the Kohl Plateau.

Naming: Named by the German South Georgia Expedition 1928-9, after Otto Wilckens, of Bonn University, geologist on the expedition.

Will Point

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Place

Location 54° 34' S 036° 01' W

West of Brisbane Point, southwest side of Royal Bay.

Naming: Following the work of the South Georgia Surveys was named after Dr Hermann Will, botanist of the German International Polar Year Expedition 1882-83, which wintered in Royal Bay.

Williams Cove

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 50' S 036° 00' W

Off the northwest side of Larsen Harbour.

Naming: Charted by and probably named after Midshipman William P. O'Connor, RNR, of RRS Discovery II, a member of the survey party of the Discovery Investigations in 1927.

Willis Islands

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 00' S 038° 11' W

Comprising Main Island, Trinity Island, Hall Island, Verdant Island, Proud Island, Vaughan Island and offliers, west of Bird Island.

Naming: Named by Cook in 1775, after Midshipman Thomas Willis, RN, of HMS Resolution who first sighted it.

Wilson Harbour

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 07' S 037° 42' W

Between Kade Point and Cape Demidov.

Naming: Probably named 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.

Previously: Fliegende Fisch Bai [= Flying Fish Bay] ((Klutschak, 1881); Little Elephant Bay (Faustini, 1906);

Wilson Rock

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Height: 180 m

Location 59° 01' S 026° 41' W

Rock rising off Turmoil Point, Bristol Island, approx. 180 m high, between Freezland Rock and Grindle Rock .

Naming: Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 and named after Brig.Gen. Sir Samuel Herbert Wilson (1873-1950), Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1925-33.

Cape Wilson

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 03' S 037° 10' W

Eastern entrance point of Bay of Isles.

Naming: Named by Robert Cushman Murphy in 1912-13 after Thomas Woodrow Wilson (1856-1924), President of the United States, 1913-21.

Previously: Cape Woodrow Wilson (Murphy, 1914);

Windy Cove

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Water

Location 54° 04' S 036° 59' W

West side of entrance to Antarctic Bay.

Naming: Named Windy Cove after local usage, this name having been erroneously transferred from the next bay to the NW (now Tornquist Bay).

Previously: Whatahope Bay (Discovery Investigations, 1929);

Wirik Bay

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Water

Location 54° 45' S 035° 51' W

WNW of Cape Vahsel and northeast of Lewald Glacier.

Naming: Named by the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1927-28, probably after Haldor Virik, of Sandefjord, Norway, Manager of Normanna Whaling Company in 1912-13.

Previously: Cooper Harbour (Faustini, 1906); Virik Harbour (Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, 1927-28)

Wood Point

Name Accepted: 13/05/1991

Type: Place

Location 54° 12' S 036° 35' W

South of entrance to Little Jason Lagoon, Jason Harbour.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1929.

Woodward Point

Name Accepted: 18/02/2009

Type: Place

Location 54° 05' S 036° 54' W

Point backed by steep headland west of The Guides, supports a giant petrel breeding colony.

Naming: Named after the nearby Mount Woodward, for Roswall Woodward of New Haven, Conn., who in 1790 commanded one of the first two American sealing ships to visit South Georgia.

Mount Woodward

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 773 m

Location 54° 06' S 036° 54' W

Mountain rising to 773 m, east of Antarctic Bay (formerly known as Woodward Harbour) and WSW of Morse Point.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Roswall Woodward of New Haven, Conn., who in 1790 commanded one of the first two American sealing ships to visit South Georgia.

Wordie Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 56° 43' S 027° 15' W

Southwestern point of Visokoi Island.

Naming: Charted by the Discovery Investigations in 1930 and named after Sir James Mann Wordie (1889-1962), Chief of Scientific Staff and geologist, British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914-16; member of the "Discovery" Committee, 1923-49, and of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Scientific Committee; President, RGS, 1951-54.

Worsley Beach

Name Accepted: 07/11/2013

Type: Place

Location 54° 09' S 036° 47' W

Beach that is used as a landing site on the east side of Fortuna Bay to the south of Hodson Point, Busen Region, South Georgia.

Naming: Named after Cdr Frank Arthur Worsley, RNR (1872-1943), Master of Endurance during the British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914-16, who accompanied Shackleton in James Caird from Elephant Island to King Haakon Bay, and made the overland crossing with him to Stromness.

Mount Worsley

Name Accepted: 24/01/1958

Type: Mountain Height: 1,104 m

Location 54° 11' S 037° 09' W

Mountain rising to 1,104 m, north of the Esmark Glacier.

Naming: Named following the South Georgia Surveys after Cdr Frank Arthur Worsley, RNR (1872-1943), Master of Endurance during the British Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914-16, who accompanied Shackleton in James Caird from Elephant Island to King Haakon Bay, and made the overland crossing with him to Stromness.

Yellowstone Crags

Name Accepted: 03/11/1971

Type: Mountain Height: 50 m

Location 57° 46' S 026° 29' W

Crags west of Sombre Point, north Saunders Island.

Naming: Named following surveys from HMS Protector in 1962 and 1964, for the striking yellow colour of the tuff rocks.

Zavodovski Island

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place Height: 550 m

Location 56° 18' S 027° 35' W

Northernmost island of the Traversay Islands, rising to an active volcanic cone at approx. 550 m.

Naming: Named by the Russian Antarctic Expedition in 1820, after Kapitan-Leytenant Ivan Ivanovich Zavodovskiy, Second-in-Command of the expedition ship Vostok. Zavodovskiy was a member of the party which landed on the island on 5 January 1820.

Previously: Prince's Island (James Brown, schooner Pacific, 1830);

Zenker Ridge

Name Accepted: 22/09/1954

Type: Place

Location 54° 19' S 036° 30' W

Low moraine ridge on east side of Hestesletten, Thatcher Peninsula.

Naming: Named following a Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey survey in 1951 after one of the chemical fixatives used in the preparation of histological specimens, in association with similar names in the area.

Zero Point

Name Accepted: 08/09/1953

Type: Place

Location 54° 07' S 037° 09' W

Point near the head of the west side of Possession Bay, marking the southern end of Brighton Beach.

Naming: Named by the Discovery Investigations in 1930.

Zigzag Pass

Name Accepted: 15/07/1982

Type: Place

Location 54° 12' S 036° 00' W

Pass running north-west to south-east between the head of Esmark Glacier and Kohl Plateau.

Naming: Named descriptively from the repeated zigzag folding in the rocks on the north-east side of the pass.