

**SCAR WG-GGI  
PROGRAM / PROJECT COORDINATORS MEETING  
HEPPENHEIM, 26-27 JULY 1999**

**STATUS REPORT OF THE PROJECT "PLACE NAMES"**

Project Leader : Italy/ Germany

The activity program agreed at the last WG meeting in Conception (July 1998) was the following.

**a. Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica:**

- a1** Prepare and distribute guidelines for supply of names approval dates and descriptions
- a2** Members to provide corrections, additions, dates and descriptions
- a3** Discuss with SCAR inclusion of station and special area names, with SCAR as source
- a4** Process all updates and corrections
- a5** Maintain CGA web site with montly updates
- a6** Add approval dates and descriptions as they become available
- a7** Publish addendum to the first edition, and distribute at SCAR XXVI

**b Publications**

- b1** Draft a paper on history and application of the CGA and circulate for review
- b2** Submit final paper to "Polar Record"
- b3** Produce and distribute CGA brochure and publicise CGA web site
- b4** Edition 1.1

**c Regional Names**

- c1** Compile draft reference map defining boundaries of Antarctic region
- c2** Circulate to members for review and comments
- c3** Publish a final version for SCAR XXVI, and include a digital version in the ADD.

The present status report, prepared by Italy, will not deal with all items above but only with those items for which Italy is in the best position to report.

Activities since the Conception meeting (July 1998) until the Heppenheim meeting (July 1999)

**a1** In a workshop held in Rome, 15-17 March, 1999, the actions connected to this item were discussed. R. Cervellati and M.C.Ramorino (Italy), J.Sievers (Germany) and J.Thomson (UK) attended the workshop.

J.Thomson prepared the minutes of the Rome's meeting (attachment 1). An abridged (one-page) summary of the workshop (attachment 2) was then prepared by Cervellati for the benefit of the less involved readers.

After the meeting, the guidelines for the supply of the approval dates and descriptions were drafted. Cervellati drafted the guidelines in co-operation with the members attending the Rome's workshop and the WG Chairman.

The letter asking for the national contributions and accompanying the Guidelines, was sent by surface mail on 15 June, 1999 (see attachments 3 and 4).

The main topics covered by the Guidelines are the data format and the overall length of the description.

The deadline for Italy to receive the additional information has been set to 31 January, 2000.

No contributions have been received until now. A preliminary reply, however, has been received from Chile.

**a2** Waiting for replies (see **a1** above)

**a3** This point has been considered but no action has been already taken toward SCAR. It would be useful to have a supplementary discussion at the Heppenheim meeting.

**a4** Updates and corrections are being processed. Equador has sent two lists of new names for a total of 9 geographical names. The names from Equador have been included in the database.

All corrections and updates are being included in the database. They form the raw material for the new web site versions (see the following point **a5**)

**a5** The discussion held during the workshop in Rome has shown that to maintain the CGA web site updated on a monthly base is neither easy nor useful. A three-month period seemed more appropriate. As a matter of fact, the last updating of the web site was done on the 5 July, 1999.

**a6** This point depends upon the exploitation of point **a2**

**a7** The Supplement (this is the proposed name) to the first edition of the CGA has been prepared in a preliminary form and is here attached (attachment 4) for a discussion at Heppenheim. The Supplement actually consists of two addenda, one to Volume 1 of the CGA, the other to Volume 2. The format of the addenda follows strictly the format of the CGA, the content however will be in continuous evolution until the closing date, 31 March 2000.

**b** The actions under this item have been mainly co-ordinated by Australia. Accordingly, Australia is supposed to report at Heppenheim on the latest news on item **b**.

**c** To be discussed at Heppenheim.

Roberto Cervellati

Rome, 9 July, 1999

Attachments: 4

*SCAR WORKING GROUP ON GEODESY AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION*

**WORKSHOP 2 - SCAR COMPOSITE GAZETTEER OF ANTARCTICA  
ROMA, 15–17 MARCH 1999**

1. The agenda circulated by CR on 22 February and amended by JT on 10 March was adopted after the addition by JS of item G - Toponymic guidelines. RC could not attend the workshop on the mornings of either 15 or 16 March and it was agreed that discussion on items A, D, E, F and G should be deferred until RC could be present.

2. **Item B. The CGA on the web**

a. Implementing search by geographical window. This facility was already available on the CGA web site, using the search menu and the four corner co-ordinates of the area. The system had failed in late 1998/early 1999 but it was now working again. It was agreed that a map-based search facility would be useful but Italy had insufficient resources available to develop one. Australia and USA had developed map-based displays using their national Antarctic gazetteers, and the UK version was based on the CGA. JS suggested that countries should be encouraged to use the CGA instead of their national names database for such search facilities. At present there appeared to be some competition between the CGA and the American Antarctic names database on the global websites. JS expressed concern that collaborative work used on national websites was not always acknowledged and that if the CGA was used for national purposes, it should be given credit on the national sites.

Development of a map-based search facility by Italy would be a duplication of effort if other countries were already making progress in this field.

b. Schedule for periodic up-dates. Because more than one organization was involved in the revision of the CGA and the management of the website, there were unavoidable delays between the completion of the revisions and the transfer of those up-dates to the website at Bologna. It was agreed that three-monthly up-dates of the CGA website would be achievable whereas monthly up-dates would not be practical. The regular up-date programme would provide a quality assurance for the CGA, thus enhancing its status as a reliable reference source.

c. Date of revision on web version. There is continuous up-dating of the website at present and there was some discussions on how to indicate that the date of revision was not the same as the date that the website was up-dated. Although JS would have preferred the date of the up-date to be part of the CGA title, the following wording was agreed for the title page:

**Date of latest information, February 1999.** This text would replace the current wording (Last updating: February 1999).

After Tokyo, instead of the continuous up-dating being done now, an option would be to publish dated versions quarterly, with the date as part of the title.

To improve the currency of the CGA, it was suggested that links to national names sites should be set up on the first page of the CGA website, under New proposals and New approvals. Such links would allow naming authorities to research names that were not yet part of the CGA database because they were either newly approved or still under discussion. Once this idea had been approved by Chairman/GGI members, CR would request countries to supply her with the appropriate website addresses, to enable access to the information on new proposals and new approvals (see German site for an example:-

[www.ifag.de/Kartographie/geoname-antarctic/geo\\_nam\\_ant\\_p1.html](http://www.ifag.de/Kartographie/geoname-antarctic/geo_nam_ant_p1.html)).

d. Annex C. This item was viewed on screen at Casaccia and discussed by CR, JS and JT. E-mail addresses in Annex C should be checked by all GGI members to ensure that the appropriate contact to their national place-names or Antarctic place-names committee could be made. The e-mail addresses should not be hyperlinked in the Annex because the links do not always work - CR agreed to investigate and amend the hyperlinks already created.

e. Availability of SCOUT software. Discussion on this subject awaited the arrival of RC. The software was only accessible from old discs, and the names database contained names in decimal degrees only. Making the software available would not be a problem although CR would need to inform the owner/developer of the software prior to its release. CR noted that none of the up-dates or amendments prepared since Concepción could be made available with the SCOUT product. JT suggested that a password access should be set up for an ftp site, similar to the one created for the ADD website, so that users of the site could be monitored. CR would investigate the feasibility of setting up the ftp site, and the time frame to achieve it (possibly by the end of 1999) and she would report to the GGI meeting at Heppenheim in July 1999.

3. **Item C. The CGA Addendum, for distribution at the WG-GGI meeting, Tokyo 2000**

a. Format of addendum to First edition. CR had prepared a sample of the proposed Addendum format, using revisions received to date (attachment 2 of the Agenda papers: Preface, 0.5 pages; Vol. 1, 2 pages; Vol. 2, 3 pages). Russia had never validated the Russian gazetteer and the information was as supplied by Australia. CR had noticed a few differences between the digital version she had received from Brian Murphy and the entries in the published gazetteer; thus further revisions for the Addendum could be expected when the Russian gazetteer was validated. At the Canberra meeting in February, Australia had advised that there would be about 2000 corrections to the Australian names dataset.

CR noted that some of the reference numbers used in Edition 1 were now surplus to requirements (because the name had been correctly re-assigned to a feature that already had a reference number). She had re-used some of the empty numbers from Edition 1 for the revisions but it was agreed that no other empty numbers would be re-used in future. All new names will have new unique numbers.

JT noticed in the Addendum to Vol. 2 that there was no information beside reference numbers that were now empty. Although the transfer was explained in the preface, JT thought it would be useful to insert (see new Reference No.....) in the pages of Vol. 2 wherever there was a blank space after a reference number. CR thought that this would not be possible to automate but she would investigate.

b. Co-ordinates. There was some discussion about the most appropriate presentation of the geographical co-ordinates. It was decided that these must be published in the CGA in the format supplied by the approving country but that there should be a preferred CGA format. Nevertheless, CR should not be expected to convert co-ordinates to the agreed CGA format. CR noted that there was no consistency in the style of co-ordinates used by individual countries in their own gazetteers.

It was agreed that:

the preferred co-ordinate format for the CGA should be degrees, minutes and seconds (seconds to only one decimal point). It was realized, however, that the CGA would contain a mixture of the above format and co-ordinates in only degrees and minutes, 00 seconds would not be inserted by CR if only degrees and minutes had been supplied,

it was up to the approving country to convert the co-ordinates from decimal degrees to the agreed CGA format, before supplying the information to CR (original as well as new data), and improving the accuracy of the co-ordinates was only appropriate for small features, and if large-scale maps were available when the name was defined.

c. Distribution. The Addendum should be distributed on the web and as hard copy at Tokyo. The hard copy Addendum to Edition 1 would be a slim volume but it would be easier to use, and be more significant on a bookshelf, if it had a card cover. Although there would be separate addenda to Volumes 1 and 2, they would be published between the one card cover. RC suggested subsequently that Mario Zucchelli may agree to pay for a photograph to be used on the cover of the Addendum, and he would investigate this possibility.

CR knew where all copies of Edition 1 had been distributed and, after Tokyo, she would distribute the hard copy Addendum to all those who had received the first edition. At present there were 120 copies of Edition 1 left out of the original 400 printed; 30 requests only had arisen from the distribution of the flyer.

Expenditure of resources on the production of the Addendum should be limited as most effort should be given to the preparation of the guidelines for Edition 2 and, thereafter, the compilation of the descriptive material as and when it reached Italy.

#### 4. **Item A. Edition 2 of the CGA**

##### A.1. Format of the final document and guidelines for new data entries

CR would prepare a draft for Tokyo 2000 of all the data received, as an indication of the final output for Edition 2. Attachment 3 provided an example of the proposed format for Volume 2; Volume 1 would follow the same format as Edition 1. JT commented that users at BAS found the two volume approach of the existing CGA difficult to understand and that they would prefer to see the co-ordinates on the same page as the alphabetically listed names. It was difficult to see how the two volumes could be combined for Edition 2 without much additional work.

a. Guidelines. After a lengthy discussion, the guidelines for the new data entries were agreed as follows:

1. *Official date of approval* of name (day/month/year) - mandatory
2. *Description* to include:
  - Type of feature (the class) - mandatory
  - Location of the feature with respect to other features and its height - optional
  - History of observation/survey - mandatory
  - Reason for the specific part of the name - mandatory
3. *Units* to be metric, with height in metres, distances in kilometres and areas in square kilometres. Where miles have been used in the original description, these should be converted to km by the supplier of the description, with the distance in miles (mi) being supplied in parentheses. The Preface should note whether nautical miles had been used in some of the descriptions, and that (mi) indicated that the original definition of the name had used statute miles.
4. *Co-ordinate accuracy* should be appropriate to the size of the feature and the quality of the maps used to define the name. Large features such as mountain ranges and glaciers should have co-ordinates in degrees and minutes, whereas smaller features identified on large-scale maps could have co-ordinates in degrees, minutes and seconds (seconds to an accuracy of one decimal point if required). The CGA should maintain the relative accuracy submitted by the approving agency rather than imposing an arbitrary 00 seconds on all features.

5. *Length of description*: Average of 300 characters, maximum length 400 characters. The length of the descriptive part of each feature is critical; please read the comment below.
6. *Order of text*: The descriptive information should be provided in the order given in (2), in English. The order was different from the advice given in Annex I of the CGA. However, that had been designed for a different purpose and it was agreed that Annex I should not be changed.

Two possible formats for Volume 2 of the new edition had been prepared by CR (Attachments 3 & 4). These were discussed and edited on screen at Casaccia by CR, JS and JT on 16 March, and the following lay-out (two columns per page) was agreed:

Reference No.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Lat.</b>	<b>Long.</b>	<b>Country ISO code</b>
Date of approval (16/03/99) Description begins..... [no hard returns to be used between different sections of the descriptive material]			

CR would prepare two pages of examples to distribute with the guidelines. These would include examples from Argentina, Bulgaria, UK and USA, showing how long names as well as long descriptions affect the layout of the page. Real descriptions should be used rather than the repetitive examples that had been edited on screen during the workshop discussions.

The length of the descriptive part of each feature is critical. Accepting descriptions in their current form from the different nations would have serious implications for the final size of the CGA database and the hard copy publication that was being considered. JT and JS thought that all nations should accept responsibility for reducing the descriptions of their approved names to 300 characters (400 maximum), whereas RC thought that the descriptions already received from Argentina, Bulgaria, UK and USA should be accepted as they were. However, many of these were well over the character limit agreed above and their inclusion would add many pages to a volume that was already likely to be about 1600 pages in total. A statistical analysis of descriptions received to date from Bulgaria, Italy, Poland and USA indicated that if an average of 300 characters (maximum of 400) were used per description, the page length of Volume 2 would be about 1500; introductory pages and abbreviations used in the descriptions would add a further 30 pages. These calculations were based on 11 descriptions per column, 22 per page and thus 44 per sheet. However, in this dataset alone there were 2000 descriptions that had more than 400 characters total, of which about 1900 were prepared by USA. The current US Geographic Names of the Antarctic was 800 pages in length.

It was thought that differences in the length of the descriptions would create an imbalance between the data included from the different national gazetteers. CR envisaged that descriptions would be received from Argentina, Australia, Bulgaria, Germany, Italy, New Zealand, Poland, UK and USA; the Argentine descriptions were currently in Spanish only and longer than 300 characters. JT suggested that all those descriptions longer than the agreed character length should be excluded from Edition 2 until the entries had been reduced by the country that had submitted the description.

It was important that the guidelines for the new information should explain the reason for the limit on the length of each description. The hard copy would become unmanageable if it was too large, and reading long entries on screen is also less user-friendly than accessing concise descriptions.

b. Date of approval. The following options for this category were discussed:

1. Date of first observation/discovery of feature to be named
2. Date of survey/exploration of area
3. Date name was first applied/assigned to the feature
4. Date when name was first published in a scientific text/on a figure in a scientific paper/mentioned in an expedition report/shown on an expedition map or chart
5. Date when name was submitted to national names board
6. Date of approval by names board (the date of the meeting when the decision to approve a name was made)
7. Date name was officially gazetted/published on an official map or chart

Option 6 is the date that should be included at the head of the description. The other options can be included in the descriptive material for a feature, if space allows.

If the date of approval is not known, the date of submission to the CGA should be entered instead, in parentheses (explain in Preface).

The format for date of approval: day/month/year, e.g. 16/03/99, should be explained in the Preface, and also options 1-7.

#### A.2. Request for additional information

a. Drafting the request. RC would draft a letter to be sent to all WG-GGI members (and copied to the National SCAR Delegate also), summarizing the CGA programme agreed at Concepción and requesting that new data should be supplied to Italy for Edition 2. The letter would be accompanied by the guidelines, prepared by RC/CR according to the discussions above.

As agreed for Edition 1, the onus of supplying the information for Edition 2 would be on the WG-GGI members. However, each member should seek the advice and collaboration of their national Antarctic or national naming committee. The draft letter and guidelines would be sent to Drew Clarke for approval before being distributed.

To assist with the preparation of the guidelines:

JT agreed to e-mail the draft minutes to RC, CR and JS by 26 March.

RC would draft the guidelines and cover letter by 15 April

CR would prepare examples by 15 April.

Draft guidelines, letter and examples to be e-mailed to JS and JT for comment on 30 April

RC would e-mail revised copy of above to Drew Clarke for comment on 5 May

Drew to return comments to RC by 21 May

RC to post material to all WG-GGI members and National SCAR Delegates by 31 May.

b. The time schedule for Italy to receive the additional information should be 31 January 2000, to allow CR time to assemble the material for presentation at Tokyo 2000. The objective for the project had been to hold the workshop in Roma and circulate the guidelines for the new additions and examples by 31 December 1999. The guidelines could now be prepared from the minutes of the workshop and they should be ready for circulation within the next few months. Providing guidelines as soon as possible would increase the time available to GGI members to prepare material for Edition 2 by 31 January 2000.

In view of the anticipated effort for everyone involved, it was agreed that descriptions in the approved format, for names beginning with letters A to F, would be mandatory by 31 January 2000. Nevertheless, all countries would be invited by Italy to supply descriptive material for all their names by that date, if possible.

c. Publication schedule for Edition 2. This matter would need to be discussed at the Tokyo meeting but it was thought that the new edition would be ready within a further two years (2002). However, finalization really depended on how many countries supplied the new information promptly and in the correct format. RC repeated his request that existing descriptions should be used, to ensure that the improved names database was well populated. However, he understood the reason for the limitation on the length of the descriptions imposed by the other members of the workshop.

At some future date, the descriptive element of the entries could be reduced to the one written by the country which first named the feature. Thus the duplicate descriptions would be omitted but all other names, co-ordinates and dates of approval for the feature would be listed. Such work could lead to the publication of Edition 3 but it may not be a project that SCAR would be able to undertake.

#### 5. **Item D. Continuation of resource commitment to CGA**

a. Development of CGA, Edition 2. RC confirmed that he was able to continue working on the project until December 1999, and that he would endeavour to attend the Tokyo meeting. CR would be available up to 2002, when she thought her work on Edition 2 would be finished. There would be no Italian resources available if CR and RC left (this had been confirmed by Mario Zucchelli when he met JS and JT on 16 March at Casaccia). Nevertheless, RC would speak to MZ to see whether a younger person could join the group. JS commented that it would be difficult to train someone younger to continue the work if that person did not have an interest in names, and a knowledge of the complexities of the subject.

b. Maintenance of Edition 2. CR would do this work until she left. JS asked if UK could continue the task. JT said UK was already committed to maintaining the ADD and it would be difficult, and probably not desirable, for two fundamental databases to be administered by one country. She thought that a non-claimant nation like Italy would be preferred, and that the work should be done by a country that was active in Antarctica. It was agreed that it would be good if the work could continue in Italy but JS could also take on the task because work on place-names was supported by Germany. Through his personal interest in the subject, he would be willing to continue with the work in his retirement.

RC agreed to ensure that, by the Tokyo meeting, he knew the potential for Italy's continuation with the CGA work after Tokyo.

#### 6. **Item E. Publications**

a. Hard copy of CGA for publication by Elsevier. This matter had been discussed at a meeting in Canberra, attended by JT, and Drew Clarke had asked that it be given further consideration at the Workshop in Roma (attachments 6 and 7). From discussions at the workshop, it seemed that there would be few people in the world who would be interested in buying the current version of the CGA. The distribution at Concepcion and the requests arising from the flyer had apparently satisfied demand.

Nevertheless, the author's questionnaire was discussed and publication options were considered. JT thought that the Addendum would provide such significant differences to Edition 1 that a publishing house would be embarrassed to discover that their stock was rapidly out-of-date. Should we wait until Edition 2 was ready, or publish an improved first edition (Edition 1.1) which included all the up-dates provided in the Addendum? She tabled some statistics that had been derived from the ADD website, noting that ADD Version 2.0 had been much more widely

used than the CD-ROM version because it was easily accessible via the web. If the CGA (including all the descriptive material) was on the web, would there be enough of a market for a hard copy version? RC suggested that the CGA would not be a viable hard copy product until Edition 3, and that even that edition would be subject to further amendments.

It was finally agreed that there should not be any further discussions with Elsevier for publication of Edition 1 but that the possibility of publishing Edition 1.1 should be discussed by a wider membership of GGI at Heppenheim in July. Edition 2 would be too large for a hard copy publication but there was potential for a further publication if/when Edition 3 was prepared. It was thought that if we published the CGA too early, and sales were poor, it would be difficult to find a publisher for a later edition, when we really wanted to achieve maximum global distribution.

b. CGA flyer for ATCM. The flyer for the ATCM circulated by Drew Clarke on 14 February was discussed. All were happy with the text but it was suggested that the CGA website address should be added at the end of the first paragraph, to distinguish it from the GGI web address at the end of the flyer. The addition would ensure that delegates would have both relevant addresses on one sheet of paper, in case they did not bother to read the CGA leaflet!

c. Polar Record paper. All members of the workshop contributed to a long and constructive discussion about the text and tables prepared for the paper and we were all very grateful that Drew had made time to prepare the first draft. The discussions occupied much of the third day of the workshop. JS prepared a master copy of the revised draft and CR agreed to post this to Drew Clarke for final amendment. CR would prepare a completely new Table 2 and she would send this to Drew Clarke as an e-mail attachment; she would also revise Table 4 electronically if she had time.

**7. Item F. Regional names**

There was no time available to discuss this matter. JS would prepare a paper for discussion at the Heppenheim meeting in July 1999.

**8. Item G. Toponymic guidelines**

See item F above.

Rapporteur: J.W. Thomson (UK)  
24 March 1999



**Second Workshop on SCAR Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica**

held at ENEA (Roma) on 15 -17 March 1999

Present: Dr R. Cervellati (Italy) - RC  
Prof. C. Ramorino (Italy) - CR  
Dr J. Sievers (Germany) - JS  
Mrs J. Thomson (UK) - JT

Aim of the Workshop was to verify the progress of the work on the SCAR CGA after Conception meeting and to decide in detail future actions.

1. The CGA is on the web and will be maintained by the Italian team on the basis of a three-monthly updates.

Some international collaboration is requested for implementing the map-based search facility.

An addendum will be made available separately on the web after Tokyo 2000, to show users what work has been accomplished since the publication of the edition 1998.

2. The Addendum will be also made available as a hard copy at the Tokyo meeting and distributed as was done for Edition 1.

3. Most of the discussion during the Workshop in Rome was devoted to the format of Edition 2.

A letter will be sent to the WG GGI members (c.c. to the Permanent Delegate) describing the new format and requiring all additional data (i.e. names not yet included in the CGA), descriptions of the geographical features, a shortened description for those features which have got one too long, and the date of approval of the names.

4. The necessary additional information for Edition 2 (item 3) should reach the Italian WG Member by 31 January 2000. By that time countries should contribute completing at least letters A to F (possibly all letters) of their gazetteer.

5. The Edition 2 should be ready for publication in 2002. This item will be further discussed at Tokyo meeting.

6 The continuation of resources commitment to CGA for the next few years was discussed.

7. The hypothesis of having a hard copy of CGA published by Elsevier was dismissed at this time.

8. Regional names and toponymic guidelines were on the agenda but were not discussed due to lack of time.

Roma, 15 June 1999  
Prot. N. ANTAR/1999/1860

To: WG GGI Members  
c.c.: National Permanent Delegates to SCAR

Object: Extension of the CGA by addition of descriptions and dates of approval

Dear Working Group Member,

As you certainly remember, the SCAR Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica was distributed in Concepción during the XXIV SCAR Meeting (1998). The work was well received by the colleagues of other WGs and the SCAR Plenary Meeting. The responsibility of producing such a Gazetteer was given to Italy in 1992, but the final publication is the result of the joint efforts of all WG Members. Accordingly, the Gazetteer was issued as a product of the Working Group. The two volumes of Concepción were not, however, the end point of our work. They were instead an intermediate step only.

Actually the WG decided (see the minutes of Concepción) that the work should be extended in two ways. The first extension would be to acquire new names, i.e. recently approved names or names in use but not yet collected and included in the CGA. The second extension would consist in adding important supplementary information to each feature in the CGA, necessary but presently missing. The missing information consists of the description of the feature, as well as the date of approval for the names.

Enclosed with this letter you will find guidelines on how to supply the additional information. (Annex "Guidelines").

I am fully conscious that I am again asking you, or other people active in the field of toponymy in your country, to make a great effort. Let me remind you, on the other hand, the reward of such an effort. The importance of the work we all have jointly developed in the past seems to me quite evident. It is a work that, if completed well, will perhaps leave a wake of benefit lasting for many years to come.

In the "Guidelines" I have tried to condense the actions requested from each of you and, more specifically, the format of the final documents.

You will see in the Guidelines that additional work is required also by the countries which have already included descriptions and dates of approval in their national gazetteers. It is particularly embarrassing for me to make such a request. However the additional work is necessary in order to keep the size of the final document within reasonable limits (that will be better explained in the Guidelines) and to bring all national contributions to the same format.

Most of the Guidelines result from a Workshop on the CGA held in Roma from 15 to 17 March 1999.

Please do not hesitate to reply soon if something in the Guidelines needs to be clarified. I will be glad to take into account all suggestions at this early stage and, should the Guidelines be revised, I will issue a new document in a week or two.

I am confident of your continuing co-operation.

Let us stay in touch while our important work is in progress. In the meantime, may I request a short reply from you, by e-mail perhaps, in order to be sure that the present letter and Guidelines have been received by you.

Yours sincerely

Roberto Cervellati

Roberto Cervellati  
c/o ENEA - Progetto Antartide  
Via Anguillarese 301  
00060 S. M. di Galeria (RM) - Italy  
Tel. (39) 06-30484938  
Fax (39) 06-30484893  
E-mail [antar@casaccia.enea.it](mailto:antar@casaccia.enea.it)

Annex 1: Guidelines

Annex 2: Example of the proposed format for Volume 2 of the CGA

## GUIDELINES

### Scope

The draft of the new CGA should be ready for a discussion we will have at the WG meeting to be held in Tokyo (2000). The draft will contain all data received before a given deadline (see below) and will be an indication of the final output for Edition 2 of the CGA.

The present guidelines apply to both names which are already in the national gazetteers and names which are to be approved in the future.

### Format

The annex 2 provides an example of the proposed format for Volume 2. Volume 1 would follow the same format as Edition 1.

### Data entries

1. *Official date of approval* of name (day/month/year) - mandatory
2. *Description* to include:
  - Type of feature (the class) - mandatory
  - Location of the feature with respect to other features and its height - optional
  - History of observation/survey - mandatory
  - Reason for the specific part of the name - mandatory
3. *Units* to be metric, with height in metres, distances in kilometres and areas in square kilometres.
 

Where miles have been used in the original description, these should be converted to km by the supplier of the description, with the distance in miles (mi) being supplied in parentheses. The Preface of Volume 2 will note whether nautical miles (nm) had been used in some of the original descriptions, and that (mi) indicated that the original definition of the name had used statute miles.
4. *Co-ordinate accuracy* should be appropriate to the size of the feature and the quality of the maps used to define the name. Large features such as mountain ranges and glaciers should have co-ordinates in degrees and minutes, whereas smaller features identified on large-scale maps could have co-ordinates in degrees, minutes and seconds (seconds to an accuracy of one decimal point if required). It should not be forgotten, in any case, that co-ordinates are provided for searching purposes only. The CGA will maintain the relative accuracy submitted by the approving agency rather than imposing an arbitrary 00 seconds on all features.
5. *Length of description*: Average of 300 characters, maximum length 400 characters.
6. *Order of text*: The descriptive information should be provided in the order given in (2), in English. The order is a little different from the advice given in Annex I (Form for future additions/amendments to the CGA) of the CGA, March 1998. However, that had been designed for a different purpose and will not be changed.
7. *Field Separation*. All new data have to be put into a database. In order to ease the task of the database operator it is recommended that each field be separated from the others by a diacritical mark (it is supposed that the original document will be sent as a Word document or similar). It is important that the diacritical mark (for example “#” or “@” or “:”, etc.) is never included in any of the fields.

### Length of the description

Accepting descriptions in their current form from the different nations would have serious implications for the final size of the CGA database and the hard copy publication that is being considered. Such implications make it necessary that all nations accept responsibility for reducing the descriptions of their approved names to 300 characters (400 maximum, for features needing

particular characteristics). Actually many of the existing descriptions in national gazetteers are well over the character limit set above and their inclusion would add many pages to a volume that is already likely to be about 1600 pages in total. A statistical analysis of descriptions received to date from Bulgaria, Italy, Poland and USA indicates that if an average of 300 characters (maximum of 400) were used per description, the page length of Volume 2 would be about 1500; introductory pages and abbreviations used in the descriptions would add a further 30 pages. These calculations are based on 11 descriptions per column, 22 per page and thus 44 per sheet. The present situation is that in the CGA dataset there are 2000 descriptions that have more than 400 characters total.

We have to limit the size of the next, and possibly future, editions of the CGA to a reasonable size. The hard copy would become unmanageable if it is too large; reading long entries on screen is also less user-friendly than accessing concise descriptions. To accomplish that, all those descriptions longer than the character length stated above will be excluded, until the entries have been reduced by the country that had submitted the description.

To have comparatively short descriptions in the GCA does not mean that the more exhaustive description will be lost. It will always be available in the national gazetteer.

To put it in different terms, it should be pointed out that Edition 2 of the CGA should not duplicate the material that is already published in national Antarctic gazetteers but that it should allow a summary of all descriptions of a given feature to be seen side by side on an equal basis.

#### Date of approval.

The attribution of a name to a geographic feature is usually a long process and may take several decades in some cases. Some or all of the following steps can describe the history of naming a feature:

1. Date of first observation/discovery of feature to be named
2. Date of survey/exploration of area
3. Date name was first applied/assigned to the feature
4. Date when name was first published in a scientific text/on a figure in a scientific paper/mentioned in an expedition report/shown on an expedition map or chart
5. Date when name was submitted to national names board
6. Date of approval by names board (the date of the meeting when the decision to approve a name was made)
7. Date name was officially gazetted/published on an official map or chart

- Step 6 is the date that should be included at the head of the description in the CGA. The other options can be included in the descriptive material for a feature, if space allows.

- If the date of approval is not known, the date of submission to the CGA will be entered instead, in parentheses.

- The format for date of approval will be: day/month/year, e.g. 16/03/1999.

#### **Time schedule**

The deadline for Italy to receive the additional information is **31 January 2000**. That will allow time to assemble the material for presentation at Tokyo 2000.

In view of the anticipated effort for everyone involved, it is requested that the descriptions in the approved format, at least for names beginning with letters A to F, should be received by 31 January 2000. Nevertheless, all countries are invited to supply descriptive material for all their names by that date, if possible.

1	<b>Aagaard, glaciar</b> 66°47'00,0"S 64°31'00,0"W	ARG
	01/01/0001 - al este de la península Palmer. Cartografiado por el F.I.D.S. y designado en homenaje a Bjarne Aagaard, autoridad noruega en la caza de la ballena y exploración antártica. Fotografiado por la RARE desde el aire en el año 1947. Aparece por primera vez en la cartografía del SHN en 1957 (carta 110) y en la publicación "Toponimia del Sector Antártico Argentino" de E.J. Pierrou, Tomo 2, en 1982. SHN carta H-7.	
	<b>Alderete, Glaciar</b> 66°45'00,0"S 64°28'00,0"W	CHL
	01/01/0001 -	
	<b>Aagaard Glacier</b> 66°44'00,0"S 64°29'00,0"W	GBR
	01/01/0001 - Flowing S into head of Mill Inlet, Foyn Coast, mapped by FIDS 1946-47 and photographed from the air by RARE in 1947; named after Consul Bjarne Aagaard (1873-1956), Norwegian Antarctic bibliographer and historian, in association with similar names in this area (GBR gaz., 1955).	
	<b>Aagaard Glacier</b> 66°46'00,0"S 64°31'00,0"W	USA
	01/01/0001 - Glacier 8 mi long, which lies close E of Gould Glacier and flows in a southerly direction into Mill Inlet, on the E coast of Graham Land. Charted by the FIDS and photographed from the air by the RARE during December 1947. Named by the FIDS for Bjarne Aagaard, Norwegian authority on Antarctic whaling and exploration.	
17	<b>Ablación, punta</b> 70°48' S 68°22' W	ARG
	01/01/0001 - en la costa este de la isla Alejandro I, marca el lado norte de la entrada al valle Ablación. Fue fotografiada por primera vez desde el aire en 1935 por Lincoln Ellsworth. Posteriormente se la bautizó con el nombre de valle Ablation. El topónimo propuesto por Fuchs, deriva del cercano y preexistente nombre del valle. SHN carta H-7.	
	<b>Ablation Point</b> 70°48' S 68°21' W	GBR
	01/01/0001 - E extremity of rock ridge rising to 550 m and forming N entrance point of Ablation Valley, was surveyed and used as a site for FIDS depots in 1948-49 (Fuchs, 1951b, p.20-219); named in association with the valley (APC, 1955, p.4; USHO chart 6638, 1956; DOS 610 sheet W 70 68, 1960).	
	<b>Ablation Point</b> 70°48' S 68°22' W	RUS
	01/01/0001 -	
	<b>Ablation Point</b> 70°48' S 68°22' W	USA
	01/01/0001 - The E extremity of a hook-shaped rock ridge marking the N side of the entrance to Ablation Valley on the E coast of Alexander Island. First photographed from the air on Nov. 23, 1935, by Lincoln Ellsworth and mapped from these photos by W.L.G. Joerg. RRoughly surveyed in 1936 by the BGLE and resurveyed in 1949 by the FIDS. Named by FIDS for nearby Ablation Valley.	
433	<b>Anvil Crag</b> 62°12'00,0"S 58°29'00,0"W 300 m	GBR
	01/01/0001 - Rising to c. 300m on W side of entrance to Admiralty Bay, King George Island, was named descriptively following geological work by BAS in 1975-76 (GBR gaz., 1980).	
	<b>Zamek</b> 62°11'30,0"S 58°29'00,0"W 339 m	POL
	1980 - Hill (339 m) between Baranowski Glacier and Sphinx Glacier, Admiralty Bay. The name refers to the castle of Polish kings in Warsaw rebuilt after the damage of the 2nd world war.	
	<b>Anvil Crag</b> 62°12'00,0"S 58°29'00,0"W 300 m	USA
	01/01/0001 - A rock crag rising to 300 m 1 mi WSW of Sphinx Hill, King George Island. The vertical crag is at the head of a medial moraine. Descriptively named by the UK-APC in 1977; with its three rock faces and flat top, it has the appearance of an anvil.	
1212	<b>Berge der Deutsch-Sowjetischen Freundschaft</b> 67°59'S 47°22'E	DEU
	01/01/0001 -	
1374	<b>Bismarck, estrecho de</b> 65°00'S 63°40'W	ARG
	01/01/0001 - Entre la costa de isla Amberes y las islas Wauwermans, en isla Wiencke. El primero en explorarlo fue el Capitán Eduardo Dallman con el buque "GRÖNLAND". El nombre que impusiera fue en recuerdo del estadista alemán Príncipe Otto Bismarck. SHN cartas H-714/H-715.	
	<b>Bismarck, Estrecho</b> 64°50'S 64°00'W	CHL
	01/01/0001 -	
	<b>Bismarckstraße</b> 64°51'S 63°58'W	DEU
	01/01/0001 - Eine 15 bis 18 Seemeilen breite Straße, die sich zwischen hohen Ufern weithin erstreckt, so weit das Auge reicht. Otto V Bismarck (1815-1898), deutscher Reichskanzler.	
	<b>Bismarck Strait</b> 64°51'S 63°58'W	GBR
	01/01/0001 - Between S coast of Anvers Island and Wauwermans Islands, with SE limit off Cape Errera, Wiencke Island, was entered from W in 1832 by Biscoe, who described it as the mouth of a considerable entrance (GBR journal, 1830-33); traversed from the W by GAE, 1873-74, in 1874; named Bismarck-Strasse by Polarschiffahrts-Gesellschaft of Hamburg, after Prince Otto von Bismarck (1815-98), Founder and first Chancellor of the German Empire, 1871-90 (GER map, 1875); considered to be a channel extending to the Weddell Sea (GBR chart, 1886). Bismarck Inlet (USA chart, 1894). BeAE showed that no channel to the Weddell Sea existed in this latitude with the discovery that Flandres Bay was closed to the E, and suggested that Dallmann had in fact referred to Beascochea Ba, further to the S. It was also thought that the present strait might form the S entrance to Gerlache Strait. Bismarck Strait (USA paper, 1902;	
	GBR chart, 1914; GBR gaz., 1955; GBR chart, 1958; GBR gaz., 1959 [co-ordinates corrected]). The strait was shown by FAE, 1903-05, in 1904, to form the S entrance to Gerlache Strait and to be a deep inlet that does not run through to the east coast of Graham Land, as had been supposed (GBR report, 1905). The strait was re-charted by RN Hydrographic Survey Units, 1956-58.	
	<b>Bismarck Strait</b> 64°55'S 64°00'W	RUS
	01/01/0001 -	
	<b>Bismarck Strait</b> 64°51'S 64°00'W	USA
	01/01/0001 - Strait between the S end of Anvers and Wiencke Islands and the Wilhelm Archipelago. Explored in 1874 by a German expedition under Dallmann, and named by him for the German statesman, Prince Otto von Bismarck.	
1589	<b>Booth, isla</b> 65°05'S 64°00'W	ARG
	01/01/0001 - la mayor de las islas Dannebrog, costa occidental de la península Antártica. Fue descubierta y bautizada por la Expedición germana (1873-74) del Capitán E. Dallmann, probablemente en honor de Oskar o Stanley Booth, o de ambos, miembros de la Sociedad Geográfica de Hamburgo. SHN cartas H-714/H-715.	
	<b>Wandel, Ile</b> 65°05'S 64°00'W	BEL
	01/01/0001 - L'Amiral Carl WANDEL était Directeur du service hydrographique danois, et participa aux préparatifs de l'expédition	
	<b>Booth, Isla</b> 65°05'S 64°00'W	CHL
	01/01/0001 -	
	<b>Boothinsel</b> 65°05'S 64°01'W	DEU
	01/01/0001 -	
	<b>Booth Island</b> 65°05'S 64°01'W	GBR
	01/01/0001 - Separated from Graham Coast by Lemaire Channel, was discovered by GAE, 1873-74, in 1874 and named Booth-Insel by Polarschiffahrts-Gesellschaft of Hamburg, probably after Oskar Booth or Stanley Booth (or both), members of the Hamburg Geographical Society at that time (GER map, 1875); roughly charted as a new discovery by BeAE in 1898 and renamed Ile Wandel, after Carl Frederick Wandel (1843-1930), Danish Arctic explorer and hydrographer, who assisted the expedition and supplied surplus equipment from the Danish Ingolf expeditions of 1895 and 1896 (BEL chart, 1899). Wandel Island (GBR map in book, 1900). In 1904 the island was recharted as GAE's original discovery by FAE, 1903-05, which wintered at Français Cove on the N coast of the island, but to avoid confusion BeAE's name was retained (FRA book, 1906). Booth(-)Wandel Island (GBR book, 1911). Booth (Wandel) Island (GBR report, 1916). Booth Island (GBR chart, 1929; GBR gaz., 1955). In 1938 the UK Antarctic Names Sub-Committee decided to retain both names on GBR charts. In 1949 GBR approved the single name Booth Island. The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE, 1956-57.	
	<b>Booth Island</b> 65°05'S 64°00'W	RUS
	01/01/0001 -	
	<b>Booth Island</b> 65°05'S 64°00'W	USA
	01/01/0001 - Y-shaped island, 5 mi long and rising to 980 m, in the NE part of the Wilhelm Archipelago. Discovered and named by a German expedition under Dallmann 1873-74, probably for Oskar Booth or Stanley Booth, or both, members of the Hamburg Geographical Society at that time. The US-ACAN has rejected the name Wandel Island, applied by the BelgAE, 1897-99, in favor of the original naming.	
1726	<b>Brabante, isla</b> 64°17'S 62°20'W	ARG
	01/01/0001 - situada entre islas Amberes y Lieja. Fue bautizada en 1898 por Foster, en recuerdo del Teniente Adrián de Gerlache, jefe de la expedición del "BELGICA". SHN carta H-714.	
	<b>Brabant, Ile</b> 64°15'S 62°20'W	BEL
	01/01/0001 - L'expédition fut soutenue financièrement par la province de Brabant	
	<b>Brabante, Isla</b> 64°16'S 62°20'W	CHL
	01/01/0001 -	
	<b>Brabant Island</b> 64°17'S 62°20'W	GBR
	01/01/0001 - Extending from 64°00'S to 64°32'S and separated from Danco Coast by Gerlache Strait. The N coast was discovered by Foster in 1829 (GBR chart, 1829) and probably sighted by GAE, 1973-74 in 1874. The E coast was roughly mapped by BeAE in 1898, when a landing was made and the island was named Ile Brabant after the Belgian province Brabant, which contributed towards the cost of that expedition (BEL chart, 1899). Brabant Island (GBR chart, 1900; GBR gaz., 1955; GBR map, 1974). The N and W coasts of the island were roughly charted by FAE, 1903-05, in 1904 and 1905. The island was photographed from the air by FIDASE in 1956-57 and subsequently mapped from air photographs. The island was further surveyed by JSEBI.	
	<b>Brabant Island</b> 64°15'S 62°20'W	RUS
	01/01/0001 -	
	<b>Brabant Island</b> 64°15'S 62°20'W	USA
	01/01/0001 - Second largest island of the Palmer Archipelago, lying between Anvers and Liège Islands. It is 33 mi long in a N-S direction, 16 mi wide, and rises to 2,520 m in Mount Parry. Named by the BelgAE under Gerlache, 1897-99, for the province of Brabant, Belgium, in recognition of the support given to the BelgAE by its citizens.	
10569	<b>Kliment Ohridski, Mount</b> 69°31'00,0"S 71°30'00,0"W 1500 m	BGR
	05/10/1989 - The highest ridge in Sofia University Mountains, Alexander Island. Its summit rising to approx. 1500 m is located some 6 km E by S of Mount Wilbye (approx.	

2050 m, summit of Lassus Mountains). The feature is extending 7 km in NW-SE direction with partly ice-free southern slopes. Shaw nunatak is located in Nichols Snowfield 4 km off the SE extremity of Mount Kliment Ohridski. British mapping of the area from air photos taken by the 1947/48 US Expedition under Ronne. A name of national culture. Following field work in northern Alexander island by a joint British-Bulgarian party during the summer of 1987/88, the feature was named for St Kliment Ohridski University of Sofia.

**Ohridsky, Mount** 69°03'S 71°30'W GBR  
01/01/0001 -

**Ohridsky, Mount** 69°31'S 71°30'W 1500 m USA  
01/01/0001 - An ice-covered mountain rising to c. 1,500 m, 5 mi S of Mount Braun, in the S part of Sofia Mountains, Alexander Island. The name results from geological work in the area in February 1988 by a field party composed of members of BAS and the first Bulgarian Antarctic Expedition. Named after Kliment Ohridsky (Okhridsky), Bulgarian scholar, whose name is officially associated with the University of Sofia

11435  
**Poljus Nedostupnosti, nauchnaja stancija/SSSR/** 82°06'S 54°58'E RUS  
01/01/0001 -

11905  
**Rawson Mountains** 86°43'S 154°40'W NZL  
01/01/0001 -

**Rawson Mountains** 87°05'S 152°00'W RUS  
01/01/0001 -

**Rawson Mountains** 86°43'S 154°40'W 2850 m USA  
01/01/0001 - A crescent-shaped range of tabular, ice-covered mountains including Fuller Dome, Mount Wyatt and Mount Verlautz, standing SE of Nilsen Plateau and extending SE for 18 mi to the W side of Scott Glacier. Discovered in December 1934 by the ByrdAE geological party under Quin Blackburn, and named by Byrd for Frederick H. Rawson, American banker and contributor to the Byrd Antarctic Expeditions of 1928-30 and 1933-35.

13612  
**Sofia University Mountains** 69°27'30"S 71°23'30"W 1000 m BGR  
05/10/1989 - A cluster of four small mountains in northwestern Alexander Island, 21 km long in NE-SW direction and 13 km wide. Located SSE of Havre Mountains (Massif le Havre), SW of Rouen Mountains (Massif Rouen), NW of Elgar Uplands, E of the northern part of Lassus Mountains and 6 km inland from Lazarev Bay. Bounded to the S and E by Nichols Snowfield, to the N and W respectively by the 30 km long Palestrina Glacier flowing west-southwestward into Lazarev Bay and by its 10 km long southern tributary McManus Glacier. Landers Peaks rising to approx. 1000 m and a nameless 5 km long ridge form the eastern and the north-central part of the feature respectively, separated by the 8 km long Poste Valley, filled with ice and draining northward. Mount Brown rising to approx. 900 m and Mount Kliment Ohridski form respectively the north-western and the south-western parts of the mountains. Lizard Nunatak and Serpent Nunatak are located in Nichols Snowfield respectively 4 km and 9 km ESE of Sofia University Mountains, with Serpent Nunatak facing the W entrance to Tufts Pass between Rouen Mountains and Elgar Uplands. Seen from the air and roughly mapped by the 1936/37 British Graham Land Expedition. More detailed British mapping in 1960 from air photos taken by the 1947/48 US Expedition under Ronne. A name of national culture, given in commemoration of the centennial of Sofia University. During the first Bulgarian Antarctic campaign organized in that occasion, the mountains were visited in January/February 1988 by a field party including two members of the British Antarctic Survey and two Bulgarian Geologists.

**Sofia Mountains** 69°27' S 71°22' W GBR  
01/01/0001 -

**Sofia Mountains** 69°28' S 71°30' W 1500 m USA  
01/01/0001 - A small cluster of mountains rising to c. 1,500 m in N Alexander Island, bounded by the N by Palestrina Glacier, to the E by Landers Peaks, to the S by Nichols Snowfield and to the W by the N part of Lassus Mountains. The name derives from a Feb. 1988 visit by a field geology party comprised of members of BAS and the first Bulgarian Antarctic Expedition. It commemorates the centennial of the founding of the University of Sofia.

13730  
**South Orkney Islands** 60°35'S 45°30'W GBR  
01/01/0001 -

**South Orkney Islands** 60°40'S 45°30'W RUS  
01/01/0001 -

**South Orkney Islands** 60°35'S 45°30'W USA  
01/01/0001 - A group of two larger and several smaller mountainous, barren islands covered with ice and snow and surrounded by many rocks, lying NE of the Antarctic Peninsula between 60°20'S and 60°50'S, and 44°20'W and 46°45'W. Discovered on the occasion of the joint cruise by Capt. George Powell, a British sealer in the sloop Dove, and Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, an American sealer in the sloop James Monroe, in December 1821. The islands were named Powell's Group on Powell's chart, published in England, Nov. 1, 1822. They were explored and roughly recharted by Capt. James Weddell, British sealer, in 1823. Weddell's chart carried the name South Orkney Islands, which became accepted internationally. Subsequent charts of the group were published by the French expedition under Capt. Jules Dumont d'Urville, 1837-40, and by the Norwegian whaling captain Petter Sørlle, 1912-13. A running survey of the

islands was completed in 1933 by DI personnel on the Discovery II. Further surveys were made by the FIDS in the period 1947-50.

15753  
**Warszawa Icefield (Dome, Peninsula)** 62°12'S 58°35'W 1980 m POL  
01/01/0001 - Ice dome (icefield) between Ezcurra Inlet, Admiralty Bay, Bransfield Strait and Maxwell Bay. Named after the capital of Poland.

16075  
**Willan Nunatak** 62°39'15"S 60°16'55"W 456 m BGR  
19/04/1999 - Located 850 m to the east of Nunatak del Castillo. Height 456 m. A name of world and national culture.

**Willan Nunatak** 62°40'S 60°17'W GBR  
01/01/0001  
**Willan Nunatak** 62°39'S 60°17'W 400 m USA  
01/01/001 - A nunatak rising to c. 400 m on the W side of Huntress Glacier, 2.1 mi ENE of Johnsons Dock, Livingston Island, in the South Shetland Islands. Named by the UK-APC after Robert C.R. Willan, BAS geologist in charge of the work on Hurd Peninsula, Livingston Island, from 1985.

**ATTACHMENT 4**

**Draft July 1999**

**SUPPLEMENT TO THE FIRST EDITION**

**of the**

**COMPOSITE GAZETTEER OF ANTARCTICA (CGA)**

**Tokyo 2000**

## Introduction

The present document is the **first supplement** to the **first edition** of the SCAR Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica (CGA), March 1998. It contains the updating of both Volume 1 and Volume 2 of the CGA. The date of last updating is March 2000.

### Addendum to Volume 1

The names reported in the Addendum are new names or names which were already included in the first edition needing a correction somewhere in the record.

Each name in the Addendum has a mark at the left. The mark indicates the reason for the inclusion of the name on the list.

The Addendum lists also the names, which were present in the first edition and have been recognised later as wrong names. In this case a reference to the new name has been added to the wrong name. Wrong names have been listed here as a supplementary information but, obviously, they are not names to be added. No mark has been added at the left of wrong names.

The marks have the following meanings:

- +** **names not existing in the first edition,**  
Example: Mistake Crag
  - \*** **co-ordinates modified,**  
Ex: Lomas Ridge; from 64°21' S, 57°35' W to 64°21'30.0" S , 57°35'24.0"W
  - &** **names associated with new or modified reference number,**  
Ex: Felsinsel; from ref.no.5982 to ref.no.5984
  - ^** **modified name,**  
Ex.: Bio Bio, Isla; from Bøø Bøø, Isla
  - \$** **modified class**  
Ex.: Grautrenna; from class [6] to class [2e]
- wrong old name**  
Ex.: Bøø Bøø, Isla; modified into Bio Bio, Isla

## ATTACHMENT 4

### **Addendum to Volume 2**

All reference numbers for which an amendment in the corresponding record has been done, are listed in the present Addendum.

Some of the reference numbers in the list have no feature associated. That means that the feature corresponding to the given reference number in the first edition has been associated to a new reference number. In this case both reference numbers are listed. For example, reference number 93 corresponded in the first edition to “Advent, Islote - CHL”. Then it was recognised that “Advent, Islote CHL” had to be grouped under reference number 1013. Accordingly, in the present Addendum both reference numbers have been listed: 93 (empty record) and 1013 (with 4 names corresponding to it).

In the Addendum to Volume 2 the mark “+” indicates the new names (for a given country).

**ATTACHMENT 4**

**ADDENDUM TO VOLUME 1 OF THE CGA**

**Tokyo 2000**

## ATTACHMENT 4

* Admirals Nunatak (GBR) [2b]	85	&Gruberberge (DEU) [2a]	4583
&Advent, Islote (CHL) [5]	1013	+ Guayaquil, Ensenada (ECU) [3]	16573
* Aleko Rock (GBR) [2b]	192	* Guépratte Island (GBR) [5]	5765
* Ares Oasis (GBR) [1]	487		
+ Aspis Island (GBR) [5]	16577	&Hädrichberg (DEU) [2a]	13580
* Aurora Gap (GBR) [2e]	640	&Harrison Ice Rises (AUS) [12]	6048
		Harrison Ice Rises (RUS) - see Harrison Ice Rises	
+ Bailey Ridge (GBR) [2d]	16578	^ Harrison Ice Rises (RUS) [2f]	6048
* Balkan Snowfield (GBR) [12]	835	+ Heirtzler Highland (GBR) [2h]	16597
+ Basilisk Crag (GBR) [2f]	16579	* Hellerman Rocks (GBR) [5]	6222
+ Belemnite Valley (GBR) [2g]	16580	* Hespérides Point (GBR) [8]	6321
* Belozem Hill (GBR) [2b]	1153	&Higasi-Ongul Tō (JPN) [5]	4034
+ Betzel Cove (GBR) [3]	16581	* Huns Nunatak (GBR) [2b]	6770
^ Bio Bio, Isla (CHL) [5]	11849	+ Hydra Cove (GBR) [3]	16598
+ Blodwen Peak (GBR) [2d]	16582		
Bøø Bøø, Isla (CHL) - see Bio Bio, Isla		&Insel Range (RUS) [2c]	10361
* Brategg Bank (GBR) [6]	1768		
+ Bremner Bluff (GBR) [2f]	16583	+ Jambeli, Caleta (ECU) [3]	16622
&Buffon, Iles (FRA) [5]	2012		
* Bulgarian Beach (GBR) [7]	2026	* Karlsen Cliffs (GBR) [2f]	7366
&Bundermannketten (DEU) [2c]	5745	&Kayekamm (DEU) [2d]	8094
* Burdick Peak (GBR) [2d]	2062	+ Kennedy Cove (GBR) [3]	16599
		+ Khufu Corrie (GBR) [15]	16600
+ Carruthers Cliff (GBR) [2f]	16584	* Khufu Peak (GBR) [2d]	7500
* Cervin, Mont (FRA) [2a]	2472	* Khyber Pass (GBR) [2e]	7501
+ Charrúa Gap (GBR) [2e]	2555	+ Krakowiak Crag (GBR) [2f]	16601
+ Charybdis Cove (GBR) [3]	16585	&Kurzegebirge (DEU) [2a]	9898
* Clarke, Mount (NZL) [2a]	2730		
+ Crumble Crags (GBR) [2f]	16586	* Lamas Cape (GBR) [8]	8038
+ Cryptogam Ridge (GBR) [2d]	3179	* Larga Valley (GBR) [2g]	8133
+ Cuenca, Punta (ECU) [2f]	16572	+ Linton Knoll (GBR) [2b]	16602
		* Littlewood Nunataks (GBR) [2b]	8538
&Dallmannberge (DEU) [2a]	2874	* Lizard Nunatak (GBR) [2b]	8553
* Day Nunatak (GBR) [2b]	3410	* Lomas Ridge (GBR) [2d]	8594
^ Detroit Plateau (GBR) [2h]	3581	+ Lyaskovets Peak (GBR) [2d]	8747
Détroit Plateau (GBR) - see Detroit Plateau			
^ DeWitt Nunatak (GBR) [2b]	3606	^ Mae-hyôga iwa (RUS) [2b]	8843
Dewitt Nunatak (GBR) - see DeWitt Nunatak		Mae-hyoûga iwa (RUS) - see Mae-hyôga iwa	
* Dingle Nunatak (GBR) [2b]	3654	* Mars Oasis (GBR) [1]	9035
+ Dragon Beach (GBR) [7]	16587	* Mawson Cape (GBR) [8]	9187
+ Drune Hill (GBR) [2b]	16588	* Mazza Point (GBR) [8]	9207
		* McCauley Rock (GBR) [2b]	9235
+ Elephant Ridge (GBR) [2d]	16589	+ Melnik Ridge (GBR) [2d]	9410
+ Emerald Crag (GBR) [2f]	16590	&Mirador, Cerro (ESP) [2b]	4279
* Emona Anchorage (GBR) [3]	4238	+ Mistake Crag (GBR) [2f]	16603
		\$ Molodezhnaya (AUS) [14]	9744
&Felsinsel (DEU) [5]	5984	+ Montufar, Islote (ECU) [5]	16574
^ FitzGerald Bluffs (GBR) [2f]	4647	&Moreno, islote (ARG) [5]	2841
Fitzgerald Bluffs (GBR) - see FitzGerald Bluffs		&Moreno, Islote (CHL) [5]	2841
+ Flabellum Bastion (GBR) [2f]	16591	+ Morton Cliff (GBR) [2f]	16604
* Fork Point (ITA) [8]	4824		
* Fossil Bluff (GBR) [2f]	4048	* Nesebur Gap (GBR) [2e]	10173
+ Fraser Island (GBR) [5]	16592	&Nisi-Ongul Tō (JPN) [5]	10636
+ Galapagos, Caleta (ECU) [3]	16620	\$ Obersee (RUS) [11]	10508
+ Gargoyle Bastion (GBR) [2f]	16593	\$ Obsidianas, Collado de las (ESP) [2e]	10530
* Giza Peak (GBR) [2d]	5350	* Ohridsky, Mount (GBR) [2a]	10569
+ Gloom, Cliffs of (GBR) [2f]	16594	^ Oku-hyôga iwa (RUS) [2b]	10577
+ Godwin Cliffs (GBR) [2f]	16595	Oku-hyoûga iwa (RUS) - see Oku-hyôga iwa	
\$ Grautrenna (NOR) [2e]	5612	+ Organpipe Point (GBR) [8]	16605
* Green Gable (GBR) [2f]	5639	+ Orion, Paso (ECU) [9]	16576
+ Griffin Cove (GBR) [3]	16596	+ Orion, Punta (ECU) [8]	16575

## ATTACHMENT 4

* Orpheus Pass (GBR) [2e]	10689	&Seilkopfberge (DEU) [2d]	11823
* Oviedo Cove (GBR) [3]	10779	&Seilkopfgipfel (RUS) [2d]	11823
&Øvresjøen (NOR) [11]	10508	+ Shipka Saddle (GBR) [2e]	13182
		* Sinemorets Hill (GBR) [2b]	13314
+ Panecillo (ECU) [2b]	16623	+ Slab Point (GBR) [8]	16613
+ Pearce Dome (GBR) [2d]	16606	+ Sophie Rocks (GBR) [2b]	16614
		^ Søya Coast (RUS) [7]	13760
+ Peoples Rocks (GBR) [2b]	16607	Soûya Coast (RUS) - see Søya Coast	
* Perunika Glacier (GBR) [12]	11138	* Spanish Point (GBR) [8]	13768
+ Phelps Promontory (GBR) [8]	16608	&Sphinxkopf (DEU) [2d]	13811
* Pliska Ridge (GBR) [2d]	11362	+ Stamp Buttress (GBR) [2f]	16615
&Pliska, Ridge (BGR) [2d]	11362		
^ Pourquoi Pas, Pointe du (RUS) [8]	11535	&Takaki Promontory (GBR) [8]	2678
Pourquoi Pas, Pont du (RUS) - see Pourquoi Pas, Pointe du		&Takaki Promontory (USA) [8]	2678
&Pourquoi-Pas?, Pointe du (FRA) [8]	11535	+ Teasdale Corrie (GBR) [15]	16616
+ Promenade Screes (GBR) [2b]	16609	* Tesore Hill (GBR) [2b]	14571
* Pup Cove (GBR) [3]	11708	* Thyasira Hill (GBR) [2b]	14688
		* Tombstone Hill (GBR) [2b]	14788
+ Quito, Glaciar (ECU) [12]	16621	+ Trivelpiece Island (GBR) [5]	16617
		* Tukhchiev Knoll (GBR) [2b]	15040
+ Retreat Bluffs (GBR) [2f]	16610	* Turner Rock (GBR) [2b]	15076
* Rezen Knoll (GBR) [2b]	12087		
* Rezen Saddle (GBR) [2e]	12088	+ Usnea Ridge (GBR) [2d]	15237
+ Roundel Point (GBR) [8]	16611	+ Utopia Glacier (GBR) [12]	16618
+ Rubble Glacier (GBR) [12]	16612		
* Ruen Icefall (GBR) [12]	12464	* Velchev Rock (GBR) [2b]	15372
&Ruhnkeberg (DEU) [2a]	4555	* Vergilov Rocks (GBR) [2b]	15401
		+ Vidin Heights (GBR) [2b]	15497
* Sarah Ridge (GBR) [2d]	12736		
* Scarab Bluff (GBR) [2f]	12793	&Wegenerinlandeis (DEU) [12]	10206
+ Schauinsland (DEU) [2a]	16619	* Wilckens Gully (GBR) [2g]	16031
^ Schirmacheroase (DEU) [11]	12821	+ Willan Saddle (GBR) [2e]	16066
Schirmacherseenplatte (DEU) - see Schirmacheroase			

**ATTACHMENT 4**

**ADDENDUM TO VOLUME 2 OF THE CGA**

**Tokyo 2000**

# ATTACHMENT 4

85 (GBR):	Admirals Nunatak	71°24'42,0"S	69°00'48,0"W	4034 (JPN):	Higasi-Ongul To	69°00'36,0"S	39°35'00,0"E
93	See 1013 (CHL)			(RUS):	East Ongul Island	69°01'00,0"S	39°36'00,0"E
192 (BGR):	Aleko Rock	62°37'07,0"S	60°20'31,0"W	(USA):	East Ongul Island	69°01'00,0"S	39°35'00,0"E
(GBR):	Aleko Rock	62°37'00,0"S	60°20'54,0"W	4048 (GBR):	Fossil Bluff	71°20'00,0"S	68°16'40,0"W
487 (GBR):	Ares Oasis	71°50'42,0"S	68°13'30,0"W	(USA):	Eblen Hills	85°51'00,0"S	133°28'00,0"W
640 (BGR):	Wörner Gap	62°38'05,0"S	60°11'10,0"W	4238 (BGR):	Emona Harbour	62°37'35,5"S	60°22'18,5"W
(GBR):	Aurora Gap	62°37'30,0"S	60°11'30,0"W	(GBR):	Emona Anchorage	62°37'57,0"S	60°22'38,0"W
835 (BGR):	Balkan Plateau	62°38'37,5"S	60°19'17,5"W	4279 (ESP):	Mirador, Cerro	62°41'S	60°20' W
(GBR):	Balkan Snowfield	62°38'54,0"S	60°19'33,0"W	4555 (DEU):	Ruhnkeberg	72°08'00,0"S	3°40'00,0"E
1013 (ARG):	Bauprés, rocas	64°54'S	63°37'W	(NOR):	Festninga	72°05'00,0"S	3°40'00,0"E
(CHL):	Advent, Islote	64°53,5'S	63°36,3'W	(USA):	Festninga Mountain	72°07'00,0"S	3°43'00,0"E
(GBR):	Advent Island	64°54'S	63°37'W	4583 (DEU):	Gruberberge	72°00'00,0"S	4°50'00,0"E
(USA):	Bauprés Rocks	64°54'S	63°37'W	4647 (GBR):	FitzGerald Bluffs	74°03'00,0"S	77°20'00,0"W
1153 (BGR):	Belozem Hill	62°38'08,0"S	60°20'52,0"W	(RUS):	FitzGerald Bluffs	74°03'00,0"S	77°20'00,0"W
(GBR):	Belozem Hill	62°38'52,0"S	60°20'52,0"W	(USA):	FitzGerald Bluffs	74°03'00,0"S	77°20'00,0"W
1768 (CHL):	Brategg, Banco	65°15'00,0"S	68°31'00,0"W	4824 (ITA):	Fork Point	74°44'55,0"S	164°06'10,0"E
(GBR):	Brategg Bank	65°15'00,0"S	68°36'00,0"W	5350 (GBR):	Giza Peak	71°20'10,0"S	68°17'06,0"W
(RUS):	Brategg Bank	65°16'00,0"S	68°35'00,0"W	(USA):	Giza Peak	71°20'00,0"S	68°16'00,0"W
(GBC):	Brategg Bank	64°50'00,0"S	68°10'00,0"W	5612 (DEU):	Am Überlauf	71°33'00,0"S	11°37'00,0"E
2012 (FRA):	Buffon, Iles	66°39'48,0"S	140°01'25,0"E	(NOR):	Grautrenna	71°30'00,0"S	11°35'00,0"E
(RUS):	Buffon Islands	66°40'00,0"S	140°01'00,0"E	5639 (GBR):	Green Gable	60°43'00,0"S	45°36'00,0"W
(USA):	Buffon Islands	66°40'00,0"S	140°01'00,0"E	(USA):	Green Gable	60°43'00,0"S	45°36'00,0"W
2026 (BGR):	Bulgarian Beach	62°38'18,0"S	60°21'00,0"W	5745 (DEU):	Bundermannketten	72°00'00,0"S	4°30'00,0"E
(GBR):	Bulgarian Beach	62°38'30,0"S	60°22'30,0"W	(NOR):	Grytøyrfjellet	72°00'00,0"S	4°30'00,0"E
2062 (GBR):	Burdick Peak	62°38'00,0"S	60°15'00,0"W	(USA):	Grytøyr, Mount	72°00'00,0"S	4°31'00,0"E
(USA):	Burdick Peak	62°38'00,0"S	60°15'00,0"W	5765 (ARG):	Discovery, isla	64°30'00,0"S	63°00'00,0"W
2472 (FRA):	Cervin, Mont	66°39'50,0"S	140°01'00,0"E	(ARG):	Guépratte, isla	64°30'00,0"S	63°00'00,0"W
(RUS):	Cervin, Mount	66°40'00,0"S	140°01'00,0"E	(CHL):	Guépratte, Isla	64°30'00,0"S	63°00'00,0"W
(USA):	Cervin, Mount	66°40'00,0"S	140°01'00,0"E	(GBR):	Guépratte Island	64°30'00,0"S	63°00'00,0"W
2555 (BGR):	Charrúa Gap	62°39'18,0"S	60°19'29,0"W	(USA):	Guépratte Island	64°30'00,0"S	63°00'00,0"W
(GBR):	+ Charrúa Gap	62°39'18,0"S	60°19'29,0"W	5984 (DEU):	Felsinsel	71°28'00,0"S	12°10'00,0"E
2678 (GBR):	Takaki Promontory	65°33'S	64°13' W	(NOR):	Hansenhovden	71°30'00,0"S	12°10'00,0"E
(USA):	Takaki Promontory	65°33'S	64°14' W	(USA):	Hansen, Mount	71°28'00,0"S	12°09'00,0"E
2730 (NZL):	Clarke, Mount	85°05'00,0"S	172°18'00,0"E	6041	See 6048 (AUS)		
2841 (ARG):	Moreno, islote	64°02'S	61°00' W	6048 (AUS):	Harrison Ice Rises	66°33,0'S	96°24,0' E
(CHL):	Vio, Islote	64°05,4'S	61°17,0' W	(RUS):	Harrison Ice Rises	66°25'S	96°34' E
2874 (DEU):	Dallmannberge	71°48'00,0"S	10°30'00,0"E	(USA):	Harrison Ice Rises	66°27'S	96°39' E
3179 (GBR):	+ Cryptogam Ridge	60°44'00,0"S	45°40'00,0"W	6222 (GBR):	Hellerman Rocks	64°08'00,0"S	64°01'00,0"W
(USA):	Cryptogam Ridge	60°43'00,0"S	45°40'00,0"W	(USA):	Hellerman Rocks	64°48'00,0"S	64°01'00,0"W
3410 (GBR):	Day Nunatak	64°29'54,0"S	57°20'36,0"W	6321 (ESP):	Hespérides Punta	62°38'42,0"S	60°22'00,0"W
3581 (ARG):	Détroit, meseta	64°10'00,0"S	60°00'00,0"W	(GBR):	Hespérides Point	62°38'36,0"S	60°22'42,0"W
(CHL):	Détroit, Meseta	64°10'00,0"S	60°00'00,0"W	6770 (GBR):	Huns Nunatak	71°15'48,0"S	68°41'48,0"W
(GBR):	Détroit Plateau	64°10'00,0"S	60°00'00,0"W	7366 (GBR):	Karlsen Cliffs	64°20'00,0"S	56°57'30,0"W
(RUS):	Détroit Plateau	64°17'00,0"S	60°36'00,0"W	7500 (GBR):	Khufu Peak	71°20'07,0"S	68°19'29,0"W
(USA):	Detroit Plateau	64°10'00,0"S	60°00'00,0"W	(USA):	Khufu Peak	71°20'00,0"S	68°16'00,0"W
3606 (GBR):	DeWitt Nunatak	84°49'00,0"S	67°42'00,0"W	7501 (GBR):	Khyber Pass	60°43'00,0"S	45°38'00,0"W
(USA):	DeWitt Nunatak	84°49'00,0"S	67°42'00,0"W	(USA):	Khyber Pass	60°43'00,0"S	45°36'00,0"W
3654 (GBR):	Dingle Nunatak	64°31'24,0"S	57°24'42,0"W	8038 (ARG):	Lamas, cabo	64°20'00,0"S	56°56'00,0"W
				(GBR):	Lamas, Cape	64°19'00,0"S	56°54'00,0"W
				(USA):	Lamas, Cape	64°19'00,0"S	56°54'00,0"W
				8094 (DEU):	Kayekamm	72°06'00,0"S	4°22'00,0"E
				(NOR):	Langfloget	72°05'00,0"S	4°25'00,0"E
				(USA):	Langfloget Cliff	72°06'00,0"S	4°24'00,0"E

## ATTACHMENT 4

8133	(GBR): (USA):	Larga Valley Larga Valley	64°18'00,0"S 64°17'00,0"S	56°49'00,0"W 56°49'00,0"W	10577	(JPN): (RUS): (USA):	Oku-hyōga Iwa Oku-hyōga iwa Oku-hyōga Rock	70°08'00,0"S 70°06'00,0"S 70°06'00,0"S	39°01'00,0"E 39°01'00,0"E 39°01'00,0"E
8538	(GBR): (RUS): (USA):	Littlewood Nunataks Littlewood Nunataks Littlewood Nunataks	77°53'00,0"S 77°56'00,0"S 77°53'00,0"S	34°20'00,0"W 33°50'00,0"W 34°20'00,0"W	10636	(JPN): (NOR): (RUS): (USA):	Nisi-Ongul Tō Ongul Ongul Island Ongul Island	69°01'42,0"S 69°00'00,0"S 69°01'00,0"S 69°01'00,0"S	39°31'36,0"E 39°30'00,0"E 39°32'00,0"E 39°32'00,0"E
8553	(GBR): (USA):	Lizard Nunatak Lizard Nunatak	69°30'00,0"S 69°30'00,0"S	71°10'00,0"W 71°03'00,0"W	10689	(BGR): (GBR):	Orpheus Pass Orpheus Pass	62°38'36,0"S 62°38'36,0"S	60°14'33,0"W 60°12'16,0"W
8594	(GBR):	Lomas Ridge	64°21'30,0"S	57°35'24,0"W	10779	(ARG): (GBR): (USA):	Oviedo, caleta Oviedo Cove Oviedo Cove	64°12'00,0"S 64°13'00,0"S 64°13'00,0"S	56°35'00,0"W 56°35'00,0"W 56°35'00,0"W
8747	(BGR): (GBR):	+ Lyaskovets Peak Lyaskovets Peak	62°39'53,0"S 62°39'53,0"S	60°08'25,0"W 60°08'25,0"W	11138	(BGR): (GBR):	Perunika Glacier Perunika Glacier	62°37'37,5"S 62°36'30,0"S	60°15'47,5"W 60°11'30,0"W
8843	(JPN): (RUS): (USA):	Mae-hyōga Iwa Mae-hyōga iwa Mae-hyōga Rock	70°05'30,0"S 70°04'00,0"S 70°00'00,0"S	38°52'30,0"E 38°54'00,0"E 38°54'00,0"E	11362	(BGR): (GBR):	Pliska, Ridge Pliska Ridge	62°38'46,0"S 62°38'42,0"S	60°13'49,0"W 60°13'54,0"W
9035	(GBR):	Mars Oasis	71°52'42,0"S	68°15'00,0"W	11535	(RUS): (USA): (FRA):	Pourquoi Pas, Pointe du Pourquoi Pas Point Pourquoi-Pas?, Pointe du	66°11'S 66°12'S 66°12,00'S	136°13' E 136°11' E 136°11,00' E
9187	(ARG): (CHL): (GBR): (RUS): (USA):	Mawson, cabo Mawson, Cabo Mawson, Cape Mawson, Cape Mawson, Cape	70°12'00,0"S 70°01'00,0"S 70°12'00,0"S 69°59'00,0"S 69°59'00,0"S	74°58'00,0"W 73°22'00,0"W 74°55'00,0"W 74°40'00,0"W 74°40'00,0"W	11536		See 11535 (RUS)		
9207	(GBR): (USA):	Mazza Point Mazza Point	71°19'00,0"S 71°19'00,0"S	73°36'00,0"W 73°36'00,0"W	11708	(GBR): (USA):	Pup Cove Pup Cove	60°42'00,0"S 60°42'00,0"S	45°37'00,0"W 45°36'00,0"W
9235	(GBR): (USA):	McCaughey Rock McCaughey Rock	83°02'00,0"S 83°02'00,0"S	43°53'00,0"W 48°53'00,0"W	11823	(DEU): (RUS):	Seilkopfberge Seilkopfgipfel	72°38'00,0"S 72°35'00,0"S	3°40'00,0"W 3°30'00,0"W
9410	(BGR): (GBR):	+ Melnik Ridge Melnik Ridge	62°36'04,0"S 62°36'04,0"S	60°08'30,0"W 60°08'30,0"W	11849	(CHL): (GBR): (USA):	Bio Bio, Isla Rambler Island Rambler Island	66°28'30,0"S 66°28'00,0"S 66°28'00,0"S	66°27'18,0"W 66°26'00,0"W 66°27'00,0"W
9638	(ARG):	Mirador, cerro	63°26'S	57°02'W	12087	(BGR): (GBR):	Rezen Knoll Rezen Knoll	62°37'33,0"S 62°37'30,0"S	60°16'36,0"W 60°16'30,0"W
9744	(AUS): (RUS):	Molodezhnaya Molodēzhnaja, nauchnaja stancija /SSSR/	67°40'00,0"S 67°40'00,0"S	45°51'00,0"E 45°51'00,0"E	12088	(BGR): (GBR):	Rezen Saddle Rezen Saddle	62°37'35,0"S 62°37'35,0"S	60°15'57,0"W 60°15'57,0"W
9835	(BEL): (GBR): (USA):	Moreno, Ile Moreno Rock Moreno Rock	64°05'S 64°05'S 64°05'S	62°18' W 61°22' W 61°18' W	12464	(BGR): (GBR):	Ruen Icefall Ruen Icefall	62°41'55,0"S 62°41'55,0"S	60°16'20,0"W 60°16'20,0"W
9898	(DEU):	Kurzegebirge	71°55'00,0"S	9°00'00,0"E	12736	(BGR): (GBR):	Atlantic Club Peak Sarah Ridge	62°38'56,0"S 62°38'54,0"S	60°21'54,0"W 60°21'48,0"W
10173	(BGR): (GBR):	Nesebar Gap Nesebur Gap	62°38'43,0"S 62°38'43,0"S	60°12'16,0"W 60°12'16,0"W	12793	(GBR): (USA):	Scarab Bluff Scarab Bluff	71°19'56,0"S 71°20'00,0"S	68°17'30,0"W 68°16'00,0"W
10206	(DEU):	Wegenerinlandeis	73°00'00,0"S	5°00'00,0"E	12821	(DEU): (NOR): (RUS): (USA):	Schirmacheroase Schirmacheroasen Schirmacher Seenplatte Schirmacher Ponds	70°45'00,0"S 70°45'00,0"S 70°45'00,0"S 70°45'00,0"S	11°40'00,0"E 11°40'00,0"E 11°40'00,0"E 11°40'00,0"E
10361	(DEU): (NOR): (RUS): (USA):	Nordwestinsel Nordvestøya Insel Range Nordwestliche Insel Mountains	71°27'00,0"S 71°30'00,0"S 71°26'00,0"S 71°27'00,0"S	11°35'00,0"E 11°30'00,0"E 11°36'00,0"E 11°33'00,0"E	13182	(BGR): (GBR):	+ Shipka Saddle Shipka Saddle	62°39'51,0"S 62°39'51,0"S	60°07'55,0"W 60°07'55,0"W
10445	(ARG): (CHL):	Nunes, punta Nuñez, Punta	65°33'S 65°33,0'S	64°15'W 64°15,0'W	13314	(BGR): (GBR):	Sinemorets Hill Sinemorets Hill	62°38'25,0"S 62°38'18,0"S	60°21'42,0"W 60°21'30,0"W
10508	(DEU): (NOR): (RUS): (USA):	Obersee Øvresjøen Obersee Ober-See, Lake	71°17'00,0"S 71°15'00,0"S 71°17'00,0"S 71°17'00,0"S	13°39'00,0"E 13°40'00,0"E 13°39'00,0"E 13°39'00,0"E	13580	(DEU): (NOR): (USA):	Hädrichberg Snønutane Snønutane Peaks	72°04'00,0"S 72°05'00,0"S 72°05'00,0"S	4°50'00,0"E 4°50'00,0"E 4°48'00,0"E
10530	(ESP):	Obsidianas, Collado de las	62°56'12,0"S	60°42'00,0"W	13760	(JPN): (RUS):	Sōya Kaigan Sōya Coast	68°50,00'S 69°30'S	38°30,00' E 40°00' E
10569	(BGR): (GBR): (USA):	Kliment Ohridski, Mount Ohridsky, Mount Ohridsky, Mount	69°31'00,0"S 69°03'00,0"S 69°31'00,0"S	71°30'00,0"W 71°30'00,0"W 71°30'00,0"W	13768	(BGR): (GBR):	Spanish Point Spanish Point	62°38'07,0"S 62°38'00,0"S	60°21'25,0"W 60°21'30,0"W
					13811	(DEU): (NOR): (RUS): (USA):	Sphinxkopf Sfinksen Sphinx, Mount Sphinx Mountain	71°27'00,0"S 71°25'00,0"S 71°27'00,0"S 71°27'00,0"S	11°57'00,0"E 11°55'00,0"E 11°59'00,0"E 11°58'00,0"E

## ATTACHMENT 4

14571 (GBR):	Tesore Hill	64°20'18,0"S	56°55'00,0"W	16591 (GBR):	+ Flabellum Bastion	62°07'48,0"S	58°10'36,0"W
14688 (GBR):	Thyasira Hill	64°21'30,0"S	56°59'48,0"W	16592 (GBR):	+ Fraser Island	64°43'00,0"S	64°08'00,0"W
14788 (CHL):	Tombstone, Cerro	64°49'00,0"S	63°32'00,0"W	16593 (GBR):	+ Gargoyle Bastion	62°28'00,0"S	60°08'24,0"W
(GBR):	Tombstone Hill	64°49'00,0"S	63°31'00,0"W	16594 (GBR):	+ Gloom, Cliffs of	62°11'18,0"S	58°14'54,0"W
(USA):	Tombstone Hill	64°49'00,0"S	63°31'00,0"W	16595 (GBR):	+ Godwin Cliffs	62°08'00,0"S	58°10'00,0"W
15040 (BGR):	Kuzman Knoll	62°38'12,0"S	60°09'47,0"W	16596 (GBR):	+ Griffin Cove	62°28'01,0"S	60°08'07,0"W
(GBR):	Tukhchiev Knoll	62°38'12,0"S	60°09'47,0"W	16597 (GBR):	+ Heitzler Highland	72°34'00,0"S	61°25'00,0"W
15076 (GBR):	Turner Rock	68°49'30,0"S	69°19'54,6"W	16598 (GBR):	+ Hydra Cove	62°27'48,0"S	60°08'24,0"W
15237 (GBR):	+ Usnea Ridge	60°42'00,0"S	45°38'00,0"W	16599 (GBR):	+ Kennedy Cove	64°45'00,0"S	64°05'00,0"W
(USA):	Usnea Ridge	60°42'00,0"S	45°38'00,0"W	16600 (GBR):	+ Khufu Corrie	71°19'45,0"S	68°19'00,0"W
15372 (BGR):	Krum Rock	62°38'54,0"S	60°20'43,0"W	16601 (GBR):	+ Krakowiak Crag	62°08'36,0"S	58°07'54,0"W
(GBR):	Velchev Rock	62°39'00,0"S	60°20'30,0"W	16602 (GBR):	+ Linton Knoll	62°08'06,0"S	58°10'36,0"W
15401 (BGR):	Vergilov Rock	62°38'24,0"S	60°22'12,0"W	16603 (GBR):	+ Mistake Crag	62°09'24,0"S	58°11'30,0"W
(GBR):	Vergilov Rocks	62°38'24,0"S	60°22'12,0"W	16604 (GBR):	+ Morton Cliff	62°27'30,0"S	60°08'24,0"W
15497 (BGR):	Vidin Heights	62°32'03,0"S	60°09'53,0"W	16605 (GBR):	+ Organpipe Point	62°28'12,0"S	60°09'00,0"W
(GBR):	+ Vidin Heights	62°32'03,0"S	60°09'53,0"W	16606 (GBR):	+ Pearce Dome	71°19'59,0"S	68°20'52,0"W
16031 (GBR):	Wilckens Gully	64°21'39,6"S	56°56'48,0"W	16607 (GBR):	+ Peoples Rocks	64°45'00,0"S	64°05'00,0"W
16066 (BGR):	Willan Saddle	62°38'57,0"S	60°16'20,0"W	16608 (GBR):	+ Phelps Promontory	62°28'00,0"S	60°09'00,0"W
(GBR):	+ Willan Saddle	62°16'20,0"S	60°16'20,0"W	16609 (GBR):	+ Promenade Screens	71°18'15,0"S	68°18'30,0"W
16572 (ECU):	+ Cuenca, Punta	62°26'54,5"S	59°46'15,0"W	16610 (GBR):	+ Retreat Bluffs	62°09'30,0"S	58°12'36,0"W
16573 (ECU):	+ Guayaquil, Ensenada	62°26'48,0"S	59°45'30,0"W	16611 (GBR):	+ Roundel Point	64°23'00,0"S	57°25'00,0"W
16574 (ECU):	+ Montufar, Islote	62°25'24,0"S	59°45'30,0"W	16612 (GBR):	+ Rubble Glacier	71°20'30,0"S	68°18'00,0"W
16575 (ECU):	+ Orion, Punta	62°26'40,5"S	59°44'16,0"W	16613 (GBR):	+ Slab Point	62°28'42,0"S	60°09'42,0"W
16576 (ECU):	+ Orion, Paso	62°26'18,0"S	59°46'00,0"W	16614 (GBR):	+ Sophie Rocks	64°39'00,0"S	62°33'00,0"W
16577 (GBR):	+ Aspis Island	62°27'48,0"S	60°09'12,0"W	16615 (GBR):	+ Stamp Buttress	62°09'42,0"S	58°09'54,0"W
16578 (GBR):	+ Bailey Ridge	71°20'30,0"S	68°19'30,0"W	16616 (GBR):	+ Teasdale Corrie	62°09'36,0"S	58°11'12,0"W
16579 (GBR):	+ Basilisk Crag	62°28'06,0"S	60°08'30,0"W	16617 (GBR):	+ Trivelpiece Island	64°44'00,0"S	64°09'00,0"W
16580 (GBR):	+ Belemnite Valley	71°18'50,0"S	68°20'00,0"W	16618 (GBR):	+ Utopia Glacier	71°51'00,0"S	68°16'00,0"W
16581 (GBR):	+ Betzel Cove	64°43'00,0"S	64°12'00,0"W	16619 (DEU):	+ Schauinsland	68°06'05,0"S	67°01'34,0"W
16582 (GBR):	+ Blodwen Peak	71°20'02,0"S	68°22'39,0"W	16620 (ECU):	+ Galapagos, Caleta	62°26'39" S	59°43'36" W
16583 (GBR):	+ Bremner Bluff	62°10'24,0"S	58°13'18,0"W	16621 (ECU):	+ Quito, Glaciär	62°27' S	59°47' W
16584 (GBR):	+ Carruthers Cliff	62°11'00,0"S	58°17'36,0"W	16622 (ECU):	+ Jambeli, Caleta	62°26'36" S	59°44' W
16585 (GBR):	+ Charybdis Cove	62°28'30,0"S	60°09'24,0"W	16623 (ECU):	+ Panecillo	62°26'58" S	59°44'30" W
16586 (GBR):	+ Crumble Crags	62°09'36,0"S	58°11'12,0"W				
16587 (GBR):	+ Dragon Beach	62°27'54,0"S	60°07'48,0"W				
16588 (GBR):	+ Drune Hill	71°19'36,0"S	68°19'39,0"W				
16589 (GBR):	+ Elephant Ridge	71°20'44,0"S	68°19'17,0"W				
16590 (GBR):	+ Emerald Crag	62°08'12,0"S	58°08'00,0"W				

**A note from Italy on item: Place Names**

**National Names sites**

At the Rome's workshop on Place Names (March 1999), the possibility was taken into consideration of modifying the home page of the CGA in order to offer links to the national names sites.

The linkable addresses should be found under section "New Proposals" or section "New Approvals", to be made available on the modified home page of the CGA.

According to the Rome's minutes, once this idea had been approved by Chairman/GGI members, M.C. Ramorino would request countries to supply her with the appropriate web site addresses.

Heppenheim's meetings offers a good opportunity to further discuss and approve the proposal. The agreement of the WG members not present at Heppenheim should be obtained soon after by mail.

**Edition 1.1**

At the Rome's meeting, the publication as a hard copy of a new edition (Edition 1.1) of the CGA including the Addendum was also considered.

The discussion of this item was deferred until the Heppenheim meeting, where a wider membership of the WG-GGI would meet.

R. Cervellati

15.07.99