

VOORSITTER SE JAARVERSLAG

(Uittreksels uit die 1967/1968 jaarsverslag van mnr. A. M. Venter, uitredende voorsitter van die Suid-Afrikaanse Antarktiese Vereniging.)

Die Suid-Afrikaanse Antarktiese Vereniging is sewe jaar gelede gestig met die doel om persone met 'n gemeenskaplike belang in Antarktika en Sub-Antarktiese Eilande saam te snoer in 'n vereniging waar Antarktiese navorsing, logistiek, menslike aanpassing en so meer bespreek kan word. Lidmaatskap tot ons vereniging was en is nog steeds oop vir alle ouderdomsgroepie sonder enige verpligting van oorwintering of verblyf op Antarktika. Die kern van die vereniging moet egter gevorm word deur persone wat die voorreg het om op Antarktika of die eilande te werk, en te leef. Dit is hierdie persone se kennis en ervarings wat vir die Vereniging oorgedra word na die mede-lede en ook die publiek om sodoende reclame te maark vir ons navorsingswerk. As 'n mens na die lys van ingeskreve lede van die vereniging kyk, is dit opvallend hoe baie buitestaanders—die persone wat nog nooit op Antarktika of op 'n Sub-Antarktiese Eiland was nie—aan die Vereniging behoort, maar helaas, dit is ook pynlik opvallend om op te merk hoe min oud-SANAE-ekspedisie lede se name op hierdie lys verskyn. Die komitee sou graag sien dat meer oud-ekspedisie-lede aktief deelneem aan die Vereniging.

Gedurende die afgelope jaar het die Vereniging twee keer vergader. Mnr. John Pitts, nuusredakteur van *The Star* het die kleur skyfies vertoon en lewendige kommentaar gelewer oor sy besoek aan SANAE gedurende 1966/1967. By die daarop volgende ver-

gadering het ek self 'n praatjie gelewer oor die moontlike gebruik van radio-aktiewe isotoop kragbronne op Antarktika (*Ant. Bull.* No. 24). Die komitee het vyf keer vergader om sake rakende die dinee, die toekenning van die medalje ens. te bespreek.

Die midwinnersgroete en kersgroete is soos gebruiklik aan SANAE en ander Antarktiese basisse gestuur.

MNR. GRAF OOSTHUIZEN

Die heengaan van mnr. Graf Oosthuizen wat baie aktief gemoeid was met die Antarktiese navorsings program, was 'n groot skok vir al die lede van die Vereniging. Die Vereniging het medelye met sy eggenote en kinders betuig.

DIE SUID-AFRIKAANSE—BELGIESE SOMER EKSPEDISIE

Aan die einde van verlede jaar is 'n nuwe era in ons Antarktiese navorsing ingelei toe die SANAE ekspedisie en 'n aantal Belgiese geoloë 'n geslaagde gesamentlike somer ekspedisie onderneem het. Dit was ook die eerste keer dat die SANAE ekspedisie lugvervoer tot hulle beskikking gehad het.

Dit was vir my 'n voorreg om die afgelope jaar saam met 'n baie toegewye komitee te werk. Aan hulle almal wil ek dank betuig en die bestuur vir die volgende jaar alle sukses toe wens.

PLACE NAMES OF THE PRINCE EDWARD ISLANDS

By SILVESTER L. CROZET

These two islands, which are now under the jurisdiction of the Republic of South Africa, were discovered by Captain M. Marion-Dufresne on 13th January, 1772. Marion, the larger of the two, is some 12 miles long from East to West and about seven miles wide at its greatest breadth. It culminates in an almost centrally located peak, the summit of which rears itself to a height of 4,200 feet above sea level. Prince Edward, its neighbour, lies nearly 12 miles NNE of Marion and has a circumference of almost 15 miles. This island also terminates in a peak much lower than that on Marion, rising only to an elevation of 2,370 feet.

In Schedule No. 1 the names of places on Prince Edward are tabulated and, with the exception of two of these, the remainder are of geographical nomenclature.

SCHEDULE No. 1

Cave Bay: A cave in a perpendicular rock face which stretches across the head of the bay.

East Cape: Geographical designation.

High Bluff: Geographical designation.

North-west Cape: Geographical designation.

Ross Rocks: James Clark Ross, who was later elevated to the knighthood, first sighted these islands on 12th December, 1776.

South Cape: Geographical designation.

West Point: Geographical designation.

The derivation of place names on Marion Island makes far more interesting reading than do those of Prince Edward Island, as the details in Schedule No. 2 indicate.

SCHEDULE No. 2

Alpha Kop: A name given to a survey beacon which was erected during 1948 and which has been retained.

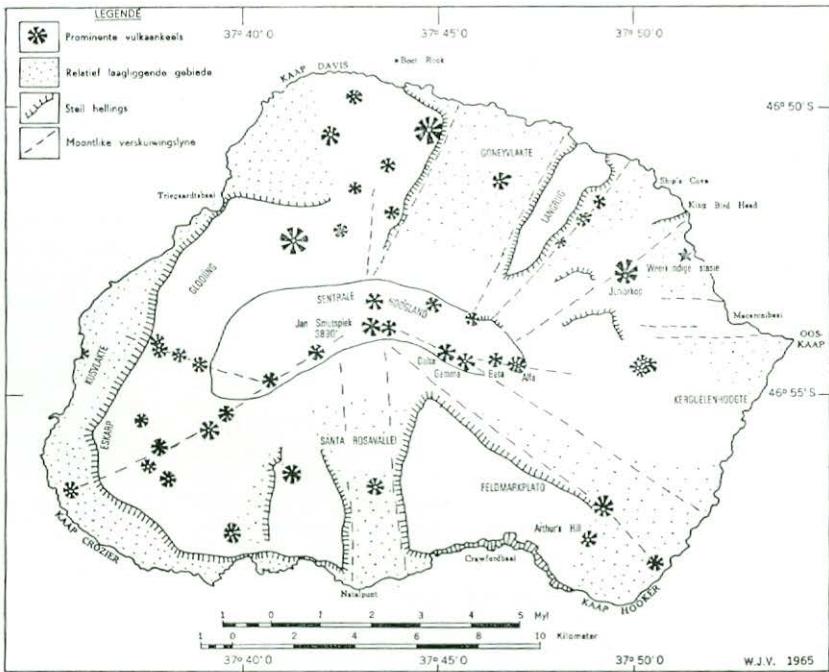
Boot Rock: So called on account of its resemblance to a Wellington Boot.

Cape Crozier: Named by Captain James Clark Ross in 1840 after Captain Crozier, who was in charge of the second ship *Terror* which was under former's command on his voyage of exploration of the Antarctic.

Cape Davis: After Sub-Lieutenant Samuel Davis of the frigate *S.A.S. Natal* which took over duties from the guard ship *S.A.S. Transvaal* on the annexation of the islands in 1947..

Cape Hooker: Designated by Captain James Clark Ross after the botanist Sir Joseph D. Hooker, of the Antarctic Expedition of 1840.

Crawford Bay: Assigned to chart of the island by Alan B. Crawford, who made a survey of it in 1948.



Marion Island.

Map: Dr. W. J. Verwoerd, *Ant. Bull.* No. 13.

Duiker's Point: The Duiker is a species of a cormorant which frequent this area.

East Cape: Geographical designation.

Fred's Hill: After Fred Swain, one of the six Tristan islanders who accompanied the occupation party. He erected the survey beacon on the top of that hill when the island was surveyed in 1948.

Gamma Kop: Eminence on which a survey beacon was erected during 1948, the name of which has been retained.

Halfway Kop: This is a knoll half-way between the meteorological station and Jan Smuts Peak.

Jan Smuts Peak: Named after Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa in 1947 when the islands were annexed by that country.

McMurray's Kop: Sub-Lieutenant A. C. Murray was one of the party from *S.A.S. Transvaal* who remained on the island when this ship sailed on her return to Cape Town.

Macaroni Rocks: The Macaroni is a species of penguins which make their home in this area.

Marion Island: On 12th December, 1776, Captain James Clark Ross visited this island while making his last voyage in the ships *Resolution* and *Discovery*. He claimed this island and its neighbour, Prince Edward, for Great Britain and named them Prince Edward Islands, after the fourth son of the reigning monarch of England. This was the Duke of Kent who was to be the father of Queen Victoria. On Ross' return to England he heard that the islands had already been

discovered by Marion-Dufresne in 1772 and thereon gave the name of Marion to the larger of the two islands, which was the first of the two to be discovered.

Natal Bank: Named after *S.A.S. Natal*, which was the first vessel to sight and chart the bank.

Ned's Kop: Appellation by Alan B. Crawford after Ned Green, another of the Tristan islanders who accompanied the South African occupation party and who assisted with the survey of the island.

Paddy Rock: The Paddy are a species of sheathbill which frequent this locality.

Solglint Blinders: The sealer *S.A. Solglint*, under Captain Ree, foundered at this point during October 1908 and was lost.

Ship's Cove: The remains of the *Solglint* are still to be seen here.

Transvaal Cove: The *S.A.S. Transvaal* was one of the ships which took part in the annexation of the islands in 1947.

Trypot Beach: Here, partly embedded in the sand on the beach, is a large disused cast iron whaler's trypot, which was at one time used for rendering down blubber. The remains of this pot still exist.

Of the 19 place names on Marion Island, it will be seen that four of these are of South African origin, while several have been made after geographical features.

Despite the institution of enquiries at the offices of the Admiralty Hydrographer, London and the Ministry of Marine, Paris, no information could be unearthed as to the origin of the name Aldebert Reef.