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ABSTRACT

THE geology of the Falkland Islands has been re-mapped and described from photo-interpretation together with reference to earlier work. A discussion of some aspects of the physiography, which is closely related to the underlying structure, is followed by an account of the stratigraphy. The rocks range in age from (?) Precambrian to (?) Jurassic or Lower Cretaceous. In West Falkland, a thick succession of marine and terrestrial Palaeozoic sediments rests unconformably on a supposed Precambrian basement; the sediments are folded about two principal axial directions, north-east to south-west and west-north-west to east-south-east. The northern half of East Falkland is also composed of these Palaeozoic rocks, here folded about a west–east axis, while to the south they pass upwards into a thick succession of Permo-Triassic sediments containing plant fossils. Many basaltic dykes were intruded into the sediments of West Falkland in the Jurassic or (?) early Cretaceous.

The interpretation of the structural geology is discussed in relation to the regional tectonic setting. Although comparisons with the geology of South Africa have been made in the past, it is suggested that the geological development of the Falkland Islands was similar to that of the Deseado massif in Argentina, which has remained a stable cratonic area since early Palaeozoic times. Folding is attributed to block faulting in the basement in the late Jurassic–early Cretaceous which was probably connected with the break-up of Gondwanaland. It was closely followed by faulting, jointing and dyke intrusion governed by the same regional stresses.

CONTENTS

I. INTRODUCTION

1. *Location*

The Falkland Islands lie in the South Atlantic Ocean, about 450 km. north-east of Tierra del Fuego and 600 km. due east of Patagonia, between lat. 51° and 52°30'S., and long. 57°30' and 61°30'W. (Fig. 1). The group consists of two large islands, West Falkland and East Falkland, which are approximately 3,500 and 5,000 km.^{2} respectively in area; these are separated by north-east to south-west-trending Falkland Sound and they are fringed by several hundred smaller islands.

2. *History of exploration and previous work*

The Falkland Islands were first sighted in 1592 by the British navigator John Davis. The first landing was made in 1690 by Captain John Strong, who named Falkland Sound after Lord Falkland; afterwards the name was applied to the group as a whole (Boyson, 1924). A French colonist from St. Malo, Antoine Louis de Bougainville, established the first settlement at Port Louis in 1764; thus the islands acquired the name "les Iles Malouines" or, in Spanish, "las Islas Malvinas" (Cawkell and others, 1960). The islands were first settled by the British in 1765, and after a stormy period in which Britain, Spain and Argentina wrestled for their possession the islands were established formally as a British colony in 1833 (Ellis, 1933). Shortly after this, in 1834, the first geological investigation of the Falkland Islands was made by Charles Darwin, when he visited East Falkland during the voyage of H.M.S. *Beagle* (Darwin, 1845, 1846*a*). He was able to establish that there were two main sedimentary formations, "clay-slate" with layers of sandstone containing Palaeozoic fossils forming the lowlands and folded quartzites forming the hill ranges. Darwin was followed by Sir C. Wyville Thomson of the *Challenger* expedition in 1876 (Thomson, 1877; Etheridge, 1885; Renard, 1885, 1889). Around the turn of the century several Antarctic expeditions called at the Falkland Islands and brought back geological specimens (Newton, 1906; Andersson, 1907).

The first major contribution to our knowledge of the geology was made by T. G. Halle (1912), who indicated the main stratigraphical divisions and their resemblance to the geological succession of the Cape Colony, South Africa. In 1920, the Falkland Islands Government commissioned the first official and systematic geological survey of the Colony. This was carried out between December 1920 and April 1922 by H. A. Baker, a geologist specially appointed and sent out from England. He established the stratigraphical succession and published the first official report and geological map (Baker, [1924]).

In recent years, geologists of the British Antarctic Survey (formerly Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey) have briefly studied certain aspects of the geology (Joyce, 1950; Adie, 1952*a*, 1953; Ashley, 1961; Mansfield, 1965; Brown, 1967) but no major geological work has been undertaken.

3. *Photogeological interpretation*

The present study is the result of a photogeological interpretation of the Falkland Islands. The geology has been mapped from 1 : 25,000 air photography with reference to the work of earlier authors who have worked in the field (Andersson, 1907; Halle, 1912; Baker, [1924]). The geology is described in terms of its appearance on the air photographs and has been interpreted using the methods outlined below. The rock types of the Falkland Islands can be differentiated quite easily on air photographs. The sedimentary rocks have a layered appearance, both in the photographic tone they produce and also in their relief, which is a function of their differential resistance to erosion. The coarse-grained sandstones and quartzites of the Devono-Carboniferous Group are well exposed and can be identified by their light appearance. The Port Stanley Beds may be distinguished from the Port Stephens Beds by their more massive bedding and comparative lack of jointing. The softer sandstones and shales of the Fox Bay Beds, Port Philomel Beds and the Lafonian Supergroup are generally poorly exposed and have been mapped by their low relief; where they are exposed, they usually present a darker tone. In West Falkland, areas of higher and lower ground (indicating outcrops of harder and softer rocks respectively) are clearly demarcated by breaks of slope which have been interpreted as geological boundaries. In East Falkland, these distinctions are not so clear; the whole of Lafonia has an almost uniform landscape and it was impossible to map all the known formations (Baker, [1924]) there. The intrusive dykes are evident by their mode of occurrence and topographical expression, and no difficulty was experienced in mapping them. The outcrop of the Cape Meredith Complex is not of sufficient extent for the different igneous and metamorphic rocks to be identified and it was mapped almost entirely by reference to Baker ([1924]).

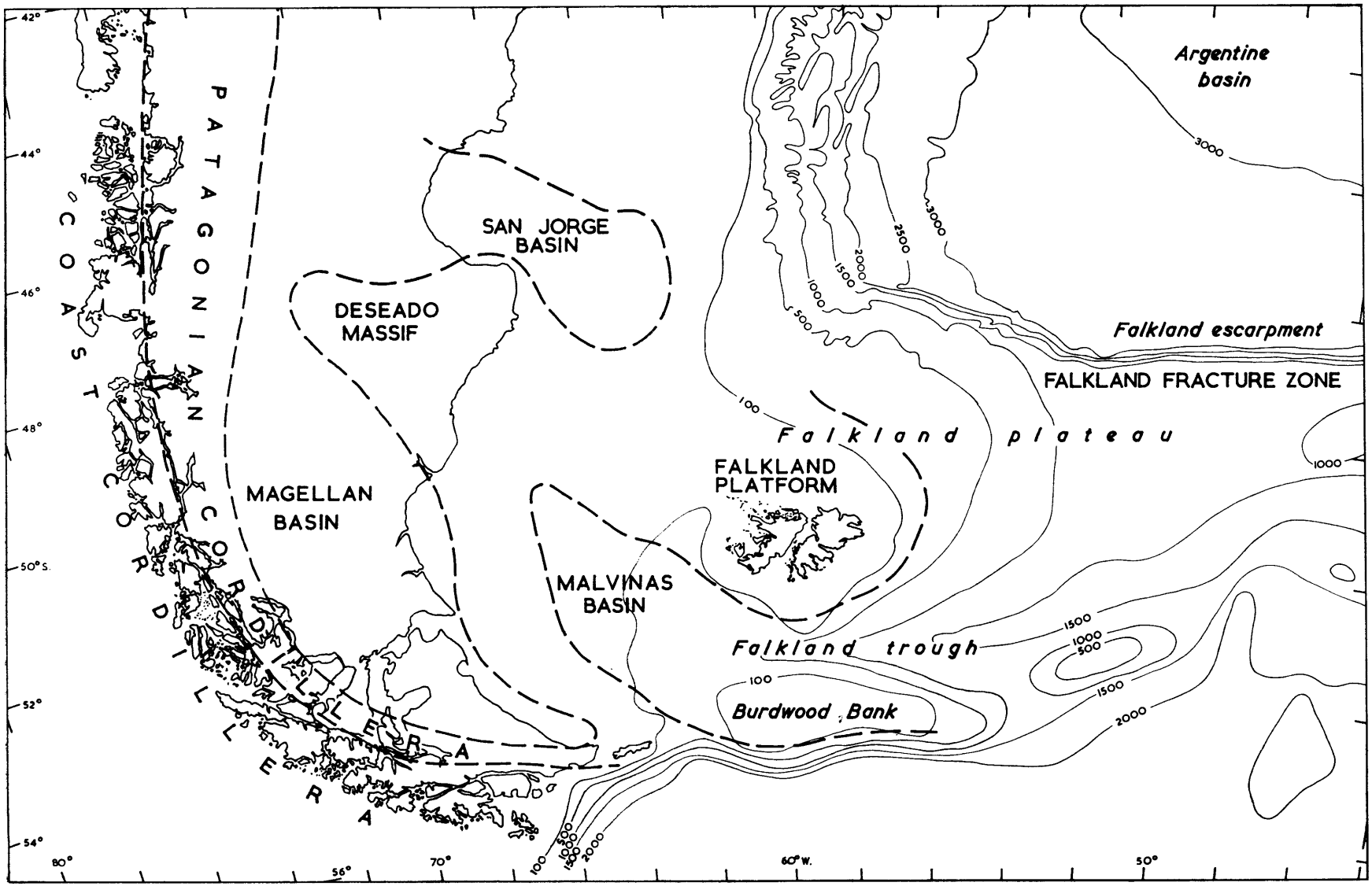

FIGURE 1

A map showing the position of the Falkland Islands in relation to South America, and also the bathymetric and geotectonic features of the area (after Harrington, 1965). The bathymetric contours are in fathoms, and the bathymetric features are named in italics.

Many structural features have been mapped from photo-interpretation. Folds can be mapped by plotting sufficient strike and dip measurements from individual exposures to indicate the existence of a fold. In unexposed terrain, folds can be deduced from surface patterns in the relief or vegetation. The fold axial traces can be determined by joining up the successive positions of the fold hinges. Where the strata are horizontal, bedding traces can be followed around the slopes of hills parallel to the contours. Fractures (both faults and joints) are usually well represented on air photographs by lineaments in the topography, soil and vegetation. The most reliable evidence of faulting is the displacement of stratigraphical horizons along a negative linear feature. With most of the faults mapped in East and West Falkland both the line of fracture and the offset of the bedding are quite clear. Where a fracture can be detected but no evidence can be found for displacement, a joint may be inferred. The occurrence of many lineaments sharing parallel or geometrically related trends indicates a joint set.

II. PHYSIOGRAPHY

1. *Influence of lithology and structure*

Apart from changes of sea-level, which are largely responsible for the configuration of the present coastline, geological structure and lithology have been the main influences in shaping the land surface of the Falkland Islands. This relationship has formed the basis of photogeological interpretation. The relief is a function of the differential resistance to erosion caused by variation in rock type, and the major physiographical features are governed by the structural trends.

The topography is generally hilly but not mountainous. In both West and East Falkland there is usually a clear demarcation between higher and lower ground, often marked by breaks of slope which represent lithological boundaries. Without exception, the highest ground is composed of the most resistant rocks. In West Falkland, the Devonian sandstones and quartzites form hilly ground in the southern peninsula, on Weddell Island, in the Hornby Mountains and along the northern shore of King George Bay. The Port Stanley quartzites form a chain of hills extending from the Byron Heights, in the west, south-eastward to Mounts Adam (700 m.) and Robinson (686 m.), and thence eastward to Falkland Sound. A prominent quartzite ridge extends along the whole of the eastern coast of West Falkland from Port Edgar to White Rock Bay. These features follow the trends of folding. The intervening Fox Bay Beds and Port Philomel Beds form belts of low ground between the hills, again parallel to the fold trends; the folds are particularly well displayed in Rock and Many Branch Harbours, where drowning of the coastline has accentuated the structural patterns. In southern West Falkland, the rivers have exploited a joint system and have eroded valleys and sounds in two prominent directions at right-angles to each other.

In East Falkland, the dominant structural trend is west–east, swinging to the west-north-west in the west. The folded Port Stanley Beds present a formidable barrier of hills across the island; Mount Usborne is 705 m. above sea-level. South of Stanley, the rocks have been eroded to form a series of alternating harbours and headlands trending west–east. In Port Salvador the fold patterns in the Fox Bay Beds re-appear, but the land is generally devoid of any significant features. The southern half of East Falkland consists of near-horizontal Permo-Triassic sediments; the fold trend is clearly displayed on the eastern shore of Falkland Sound but elsewhere the ground is almost featureless and most of it is less than 75 m. above sea-level.

2. *Drainage*

Apart from many small streams which take the shortest route to the coast, there are a number of larger rivers with substantial drainage basins covering many square kilometres. In West Falkland, these are Warrah River and Chartres River and, in East Falkland, Orqueta Arroyo, San Carlos River and Arroyo Malo, and between them they account for a large proportion of the surface drainage of the Falkland Islands.

It is evident, when comparing the geology and topography (see geological map), that drainage is well adjusted to structure, since the drainage patterns differ from one area to another according to the underlying rocks. In areas of dipping or folded rocks, particularly where the beds alternate in their resistance to erosion, the drainage is trellis-like, with subsequent streams flowing along the strike and eroding valleys in the less resistant beds. This pattern is prevalent on the outcrop of the Fox Bay Beds in central West Falkland (Plate IVa) and in East Falkland, both on the Lower Lafonian Group north of Choiseul Sound and on the Upper Lafonian Group in the western part of Lafonia. In other areas drainage is largely

consequent; on most of the outcrops of the Port Stanley Beds, particularly in West Falkland where they are gently folded, most of the rivers drain down dip at right-angles to the strike direction. Furthermore, in Lafonia those rivers whose estuaries now form Bay of Harbours and Adventure Sound were originally consequent upon the south-eastward-dipping Lafonian rocks. Dendritic and rectangular drainage patterns

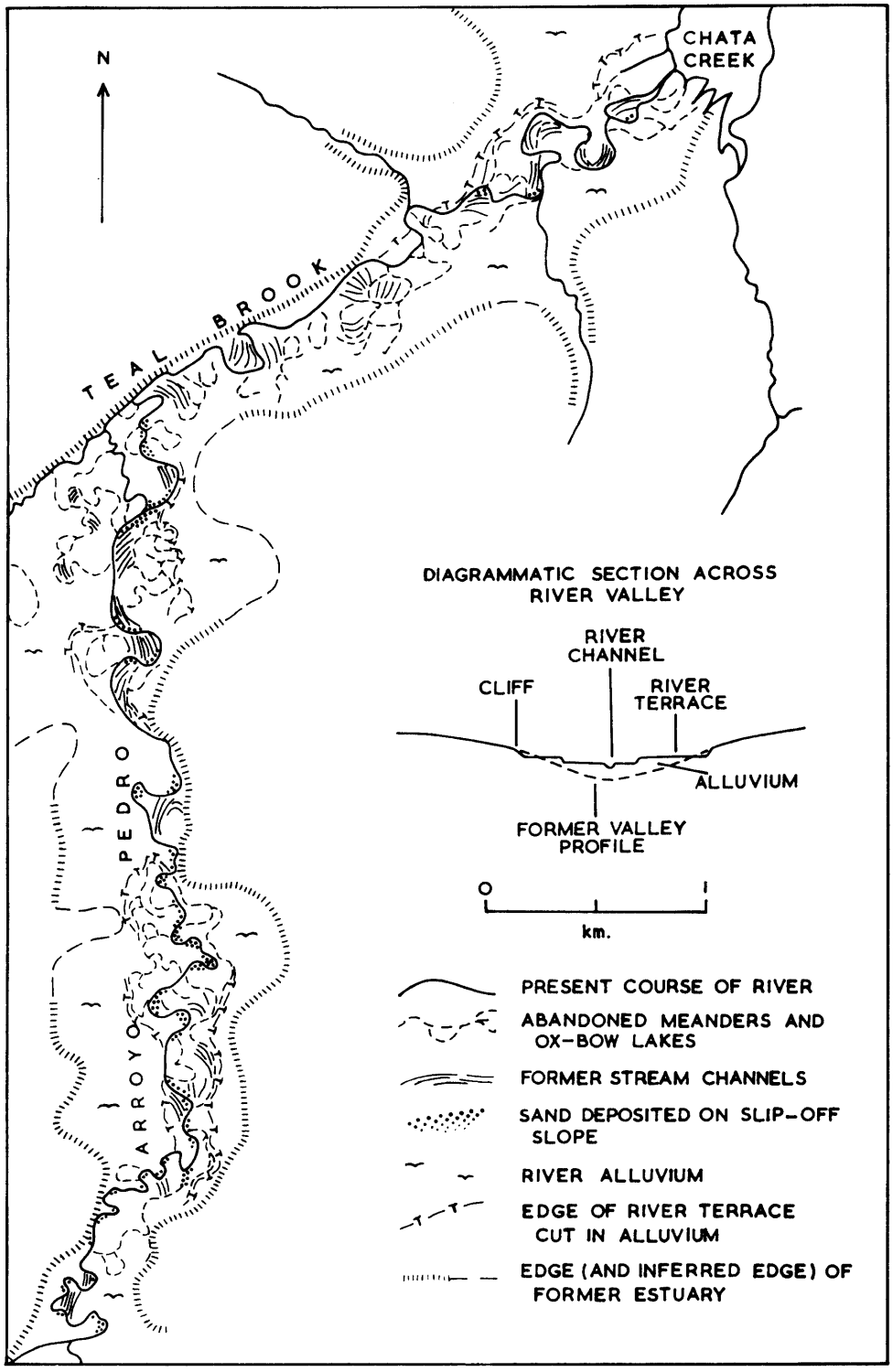

FIGURE 2

A map of Teal Brook and its tributary, Arroyo Pedro, East Falkland, showing features ascribed to changes of sea-level.

also occur in northern East Falkland and in southern West Falkland, respectively, the latter where jointing is present. Angulate, radial, sub-dendritic and laculate types have also been identified on a small scale (King and others, 1969).

Most rivers are mature, sluggish and underfit (Maling, 1960*a*), and they flow across wide valley floors filled with alluvium (Fig. 2). They appear to have been graded to a base level much lower than the present sea-level. The major Pleistocene submergence resulted in the rivers becoming misfit. River terraces and incised meanders are indicative of rejuvenation which may be correlated with the most recent emergence.

3. *Coastal features*

The two most important factors in the coastal evolution of the Falkland Islands are submergence and marine deposition. Submergence affects the entire coastline, whereas marine deposition has occurred subsequent to submergence and appears to be associated with emergence. Clearly, the coastline cannot be defined either as one of submergence or of emergence. Deposition has occurred along the relatively sheltered northern and eastern coasts of East Falkland, whereas the south, west and north-west coasts of West Falkland are exposed to the prevailing winds and are cliffed.

a. *Estuaries.* A ria is a drowned river valley in areas of rugged relief, whereas an estuary is the corresponding feature in subdued lowlands (Sparks, 1960). Most of the drowned valleys in the Falkland Islands fall into the second category. Their form is dependent on the orientation of the structural trend in relation to the coastline. Port Fitzroy, East Falkland, is the estuary of a river which drains parallel to the strike of the underlying rocks, whereas Swan Inlet is a drowned river valley eroded along joints transverse to the strike and its present form is reticulate (Plate IVb). Many Branch Harbour, West Falkland, is a drowned valley in an area of folded rocks. Port Salvador, Adventure Sound and Bay of Harbours typify estuaries formed where structure exerts a subordinate trend on the topography. In southern West Falkland and on Weddell Island, numerous estuaries have been formed at right-angles to each other by the drowning of valleys eroded along joint planes (Plate IVc).

b. *Depositional landforms*

i. *Barrier beaches.* These are common around the coast, particularly in East Falkland. In most cases they cut off lagoons or lakes formerly connected with the sea. In East Falkland, these include Paloma Sand Beach and Paloma Pond, Elephant Beach and Elephant Beach Pond, Cow Bay Beach and Loch Head Pond, Volunteer Beach and Volunteer Lagoon, and, in West Falkland, Elephant Bay with Big Pond and Long Pond (on Pebble Island). Barrier beaches are a typical modification of a flat indented coastline of submergence in its youthful or sub-mature stage (Johnson, 1919; King, 1959).

ii. *Bay-head beaches.* There are numerous examples of small sandy beaches deposited by wave action at the heads of bays in both East and West Falkland, e.g. Hell's Kitchen, Kidney Cove and Christina Bay, near Port William, East Falkland, and Carcass Bay, West Falkland.

iii. *Tombolos.* Bertha's Beach, East Falkland (Fig. 3), consists of a sand spit which joins two former islands (isolated by submergence) to the mainland. The sand was deposited from north to south by longshore drift. Four other small islands have also been joined together by the deposition of sand and the formation of salt marshes between them, and the intervening inlets are now closed at their eastern ends, forming East Cove. Whereas submergence tended initially to indent the coastline, it subsequently straightened it by the building of beaches across newly formed bays and inlets.

iv. *Sand dunes.* Wind-blown sandy beaches and dunes are common on exposed points around the coasts of West and East Falkland. The occurrences of sand are usually distinctive on the air photographs because of their bright white tone. It is sometimes difficult to make out the form of the dunes but these may be seen at Yorke Bay near Stanley.

4. *Changes of sea-level*

Sea-level changes in the Falkland Islands have been discussed by earlier workers (Andersson, 1907; Halle, 1912; Baker, [1924]; Adie, 1953). Two of these changes, a pre-glacial (early Pleistocene) rise of sea-level and a much smaller Recent fall of sea-level, have been confirmed from photo-interpretation, although the altitude of these levels must remain indeterminate.

The characteristically drowned coastline of both East and West Falkland is indicative of a significant rise of sea-level which occurred subsequent to the establishment of an original drainage system, probably in the early Pleistocene. Much of the former land surface was submerged and many river valleys were flooded to form sounds and estuaries, the best examples being Port Salvador, Adventure Sound and Bay of Harbours in East Falkland. In southern West Falkland, where valleys were eroded along joint planes, the effect of submergence was to create a large number of small islands, separated by sounds. There is insufficient evidence to determine the maximum height which sea-level attained; the most likely level is 69 m. above the present sea-level (Adie, 1953) but this has not been confirmed. A subsequent fall of sea-level during Recent times has resulted in rejuvenation of the rivers, the formation of raised beaches and the drying-up of ponds and lakes.

Both the above changes are indicated in the valleys of many typically sluggish and underfit rivers in the Falkland Islands. It is inferred that with submergence the rivers became choked with sediment, and, unable to carry it all to their mouths, they deposited it as alluvium across the valley floor (Fig. 2). The boundary of a former estuary is often marked, particularly in the lower reaches, by a small cliff; this may represent a stillstand prior to the most recent submergence. Emergence is indicated in the same rivers by the presence of a river terrace (denoting rejuvenation) cut in the alluvium. The height of this terrace above the present channel of Arroyo Pedro, East Falkland (Fig. 2), is estimated from air photographs to be 6 or 7 m. This may be tentatively correlated with the 6–8 m. raised beaches discovered by Adie (1953), and it follows that 8 m. must be the minimum height of the earlier sea-level, although it cannot be determined accurately.

It is assumed that, since the Pleistocene "glaciation" in the Falkland Islands was limited and resulted in minimal isostatic depression, sea-level changes were primarily eustatic and were related to glacio-eustatic changes in the Southern Hemisphere. It is therefore unlikely that any detailed comparison is possible between these levels and other former sea-levels marked by raised beaches in Patagonia and South Georgia, because these two areas have been much more extensively glacierized than the Falkland Islands (personal communication from C. M. Clapperton).

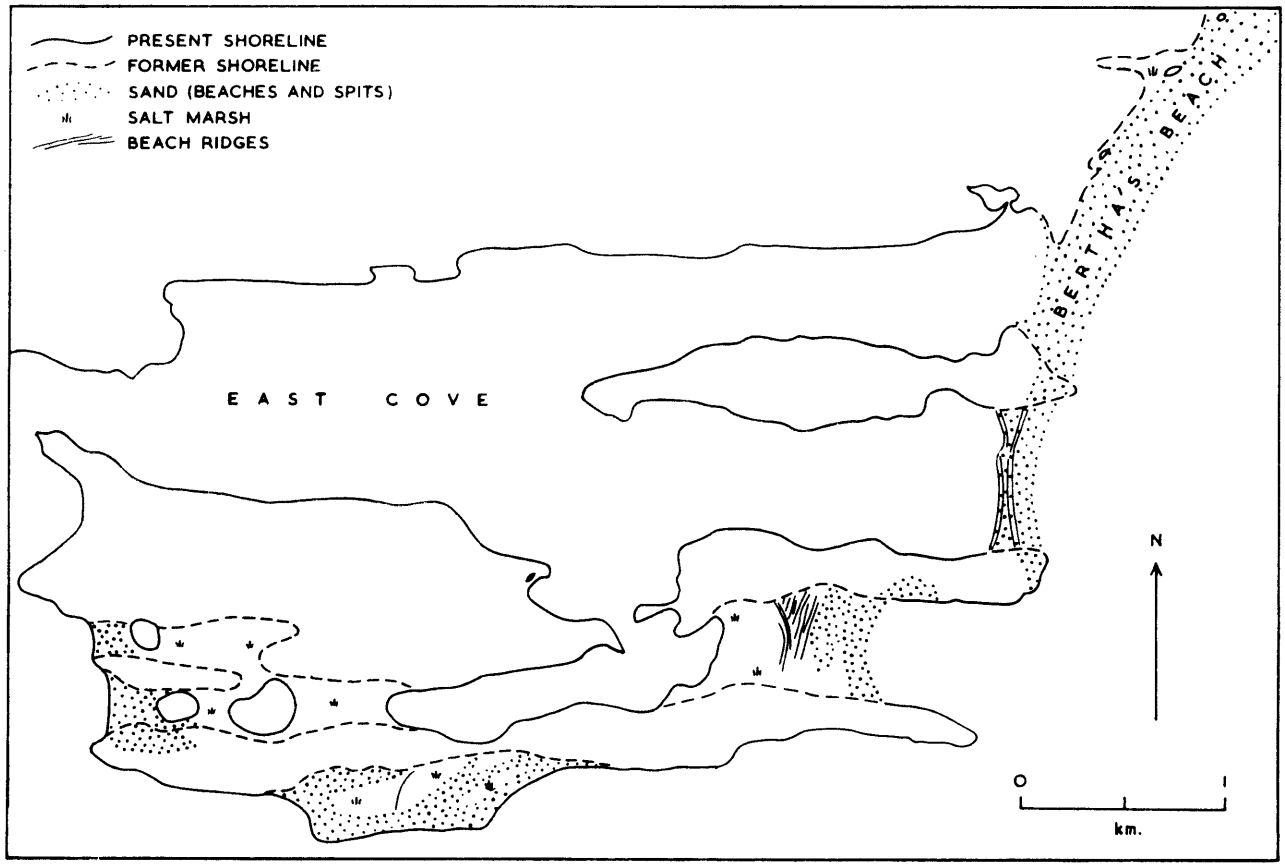

FIGURE 3
A map of Bertha's Beach, East Falkland, showing landforms produced by marine deposition.

5. *Lakes*

There are several thousand lakes and ponds in the Falkland Islands. Apart from glacial tarns, very few of these occur on quartzitic outcrops, and most overlie less resistant sediments, i.e. the Fox Bay Beds, Port Philomel Beds and Lafonian Supergroup. Several lakes are 1–2 km. long, although many are less than 1 km. and all appear to be shallow. Many lake shorelines are controlled by the strike direction of the underlying rocks. In East Falkland, structurally orientated lakes occur to the north of Choiseul Sound and also in the south-western part of Lafonia. These lakes are characteristically elongated in plan and occupy basins eroded in shales or sandstones confined between more resistant bands. Other lakes in East Falkland appear to be unrelated to structure and some have formed as a result of the silting up of estuaries.

Although lakes occur sporadically throughout West Falkland, they are concentrated in the central part of the island where 1,000 to 2,000 occur between Port Philomel and the east coast. In the Blue Mountain area (Plate IVd) and near Doyle Ridge, the lakes are elongated parallel to the strike of the dipping sediments and occupy basins eroded in the less resistant bands. Farther west, however, near Lake Sulivan, the strata are nearly horizontal and the rounded or oval lakes are often unorientated but aligned with a straight shoreline facing west-north-west. On the opposite shore, to the east-south-east, there is often a crescent-shaped ridge of sand bordering the shoreline (Plate IVe). Whereas this alignment is apparently unrelated to any underlying structural trend in this area, it is parallel to the shore of Whitsand Bay. However, the significance of this observation is not known.

The origin of the lakes is somewhat problematical. Many of them may be remanent lakes left behind in areas once drowned by the sea. As some of these occur approximately 61 m. above sea-level, an emergence of this amount is inferred; this is compatible with the sea-level changes discussed by Adie (1953). The aligned lakes east of Whitsand Bay are similar in many respects to the Carolina "bays" (Johnson, 1942, p. 22, fig. 7) and to orientated lakes of the coastal plain of northern Alaska (Black and Barksdale, 1949, pl. 1, A). The conditions and processes of formation of these two groups of lakes were in part similar and many probably represent either the thawing of permanently frozen ground or the uplift of segmented lagoons. Prevailing winds were believed to be the main factor controlling their orientation. Since periglacial conditions are thought to have prevailed in the Falkland Islands in Pleistocene times, it is possible that thawing of permafrost or the melting of ground ice and subsequent collapse of the soil may account for the formation of many of the lakes in this area. The prevailing wind direction may also have been responsible for the orientation of those lakes not structurally controlled. However, orientated lakes overlying superficial deposits, as at Whitsand Bay (Plate IVe), may owe their alignment to shallow subsidence over down-faulted basement blocks (Plafker, 1964).

6. *Glacial and periglacial features*

a. *Cirques.* It is generally agreed from both field work and photo-interpretation that the Falkland Islands did not support a continuous ice cover in the past. Although the characteristic assemblage of glacial landforms is absent, numerous undoubted glacial cirques and nivation hollows have recently been observed which may have formed during two phases of glacierization (Clapperton, 1971*a*).

There are approximately 35 cirques and numerous nivation hollows in the Falkland Islands. They are associated with the three highest mountain areas: Mount Usborne (705 m.) in East Falkland, Mount Adam (700 m.) and the adjacent peaks, and the central Hornby Mountains (625 m.) in West Falkland. They stand out in contrast to the smooth mountain slopes on which they occur and they are so similar to glacial cirques occurring in formerly glaciated areas of the United Kingdom and of other countries that their glacial origin cannot be disputed (Plate IVf). They range from small hollows in the mountainside to armchair-shaped basins up to 1,000 m. across at the heads of valleys. The sides and headwalls are usually cliffed with screes at the foot. The length to height ratio of the well-developed cirques seems to be close to the average ratio of 3 : 1 (Embleton and King, 1968). The cirques may occur either singly or in groups of two or more where the connecting walls have been eroded away. They often contain tarns, which fill glacially eroded rock basins or may be ponded-up by the crescent-shaped moraines forming the outer rim of many cirques.

The elevation and orientation of cirques are closely related to meteorological factors and possibly to rock structure (Embleton and King, 1968). In the Falkland Islands, cirques are developed only on the highest mountains, indicating that only above a particular altitude were climatic conditions severe enough for cirque glaciers to have formed. The firn line is estimated to have stood at 300 and 450 m. above sea-level

in West Falkland, and at 385 and 550 m. in East Falkland (Clapperton, 1971*a*). All of the cirques face either east, north-east or south-east. This is due to the prevailing westerly winds, an important factor in snow accumulation, and to the structural trend of the mountain ranges, which are aligned either north-east to south-west or roughly north-west to south-east. Although south-facing slopes in the Falkland Islands would have received least insolation and presumably the greatest accumulation of snow, this seems to have been insignificant in this area. On the contrary, it is anticipated that cirques might have developed better on the sunnier slopes where more numerous freeze-thaw cycles would accelerate rock shattering, as suggested for South Georgia (Clapperton, 1971*b*). The attitude of the rocks appears to have been equally unimportant since cirques are developed both on sharply folded rocks on Mount Usborne and on almost horizontal strata on Mount Adam.

The cirques appear to be related to two firn lines which can be attributed to two separate phases of glacierization (Clapperton, 1971*a*). During the more extensive phase, small ice caps may have formed that were probably responsible for the erosion of large trough-like valleys. These valleys are most conspicuous on the northern slopes of Mount Adam, Shingly Mountain and Mount Robinson, and they resemble glacially eroded valleys on other glaciated lands. However, they must have been modified by river erosion since the Pleistocene.

b. *Stone-runs.* The extent of the well-known stone-runs of the Falkland Islands is unique, although similar but smaller-scale phenomena occur in other parts of the world (Büdel, 1937; Washburn, 1947; Smith and Smith, 1945; Smith, 1949, 1953). They have been described and discussed by previous workers who have visited the islands (Darwin, 1845; Thomson, 1877; Andersson, 1906, 1907; Baker, [1924]; Joyce, 1950; Maling, 1960*a*) and by other authors who have not visited the region (Davison, 1889; Geikie, 1894; Stechele, 1906). The stone-runs consist of extensive sheets, "rivers" or networks of large angular blocks of quartzite; these may be up to 20 ft. [6·1 m.] long (Thomson, 1877) and have been estimated to weigh up to 100 tons each (Maling, 1960*a*). The blocks are relatively fresh and unweathered, and the edges and corners are only slightly rounded. The surfaces are smooth and polished, and often covered with a thin layer of lichen. The blocks are disposed quite haphazardly and rest irregularly on top of one another (Plate Ia). Soil and fine-grained detritus may or may not be present between the boulders, and often the edges of the runs are overgrown and concealed by vegetation. Small streams draining the valleys may trickle between the boulders at depth.

The largest single stone-run in the Falkland Islands is "Darwin stone-river" described and mapped by Andersson (1907), and locally known as "Prince's Street". It occurs south of Berkeley Sound in the valley of a stream which drains into a branch of Port Salvador. The main part is approximately 4 km. long by 0·5 km. wide and lines the valley floor like a glacier, with a very gentle down-stream gradient to the west. On either side, the main mass of stones passes into a network of anastomosing strips covering the adjacent valley sides parallel to the direction of greatest slope. In places, horizontal benches apparently related to the underlying rock structure seem to have impeded movement of the stones, which are thus piled up along them. To the north and south, the stone-run is surrounded by low rounded hills with jagged exposures of steeply dipping quartzites, but there are no exposures in the immediate vicinity up-stream. "Darwin stone-river" is atypical of the Falkland Islands stone-runs as it is more river-like than most and extends parallel to the strike direction of the underlying rocks. Most of the other stone-runs are related to local topography, occurring as irregular or fan-shaped sheets and coalescing into valleys or gullies which are often transverse to the trend of the folded or dipping quartzites (Plate Va).

Stone-runs are restricted to areas underlain by quartzite, i.e. both the Port Stanley Beds and the Port Stephens Beds, and they terminate abruptly at the junctions with other formations (Plate Va). Before the geology of the islands was well known they were thought to be restricted to the main mountain belt of East Falkland, but photo-interpretation has shown that they are just as extensive in West Falkland. In this island they occur in numerous parallel and sub-parallel valleys on the northerly dip slopes of the Byron Heights–Mount Adam–Mount Robinson–Mount Edgeworth–Six Hills range, and also less extensively on Saunders, Keppel and Pebble Islands. Stone-runs are absent on the Dunnose Head peninsula and Mounts Philomel, Sulivan and Doyle; since only the lower part of the Port Stanley Beds is present at these localities, it is possible that these beds are not sufficiently resistant to produce stone-runs. However, they overlie the Port Stephens Beds on Mount Maria, on Mount Weddell (Weddell Island) and in the valleys of Third Arroyo, Gibraltar Stream and Wellington Arroyo.

The various theories advanced by earlier workers for the formation of stone-runs have been reviewed by

Maling (1960*a*) and by Embleton and King (1968). From them and from the present study it is possible to assume the following:

i. Stone-runs were formed in Pleistocene times under periglacial conditions, when both freeze-thaw and solifluction were much more prevalent than they are today; therefore it is assumed that they are a relict form.

ii. The boulders composing the runs were derived by weathering and erosion of the resistant quartzites exposed in the ridges above the valleys in which they occur. Moreover, individual boulders are related to the bedding and jointing planes along which the rocks were fragmented.

It remains uncertain which method of transport was responsible for the down-slope movement of the blocks and exactly how far they have travelled. Joyce (1950) considered that "hill creep, freeze and thaw, frost heaving, and solifluction all contributed to the formation", and, like Davison (1889), that the blocks accumulated largely *in situ* as the scarps retreated. The distribution of runs also suggests this. Joyce (1950 p. 112) placed some emphasis on the structure and attitude of the quartzites, stating "To picture the method, of formation is not difficult when we remember firstly, the rock series composed of quartzites, resistant, jointed, and bedded, contrasting with the shales, easily weathered and already in small trapezohedral fragments; secondly, the small sharp composite folds of the anticlinorium in East Falkland; and thirdly, a possibly long period of tundraic or near-tundraic climate." This was written before it was established that stone-runs are equally extensive in West Falkland as in East Falkland, and that in West Falkland there are no sharp folds. Joyce further stated "On the dip slopes there would be no detachment of the quartzite . . . and where the dips are small and the folding gentle, there would similarly be no breaking up of the strata." Whatever the relationship is between structure and the development of stone-runs, it cannot be that suggested by Joyce. In West Falkland, as stone-runs occur both on horizontal strata (on Mount Weddell and near Chaffers Gullet) and on gently dipping strata, usually dip slopes (Byron Heights and Mount Edgeworth), any apparent relationship between the alignment of stone-runs and structural trend is usually topographical.

Embleton and King (1968) have compared the stone-runs with boulder fields, which are the equivalent features occurring on a flatter surface, usually on hill summits. They considered that the runs are of periglacial origin and that the boulders were derived by frost action. Frost-heave, solifluction or the washing-out of fine-grained interstitial debris (which would have disturbed the equilibrium of the boulders) are preferred to large-scale solifluction as a possible mechanism of movement. Stone-runs may also be compared with similar features ascribed to periglacial processes in the "Driftless Area" of Wisconsin (Smith, 1949) and with Hickory Run boulder field, Pennsylvania (Smith, 1953), which resemble them both in the type of accumulation and in the form of individual boulders. All are anomalous in terms of present-day processes. Smith considered that the phenomena are best explained as products of accelerated mechanical weathering and mass movement resulting from periglacial conditions during Wisconsin time. In the case of the Hickory Run boulder field, he suggested that the processes "were so vigorous as to interrupt the normal progress of stream erosion" (Smith, 1953, p. 640) and that when the climate ameliorated after deglaciation the "normal" processes of weathering and erosion were sufficient to remove only the interstitial debris, leaving the boulders along the valley bottom.

In conclusion, it appears that the most important factors in the formation of the stone-runs were the periglacial conditions and the resistant and well-jointed quartzites, associated with frost weathering and mass movement. Since the Falkland Islands stone-runs are so similar to the periglacial landforms described by Smith (1949, 1953), his explanation, together with that of Embleton and King (1968), is probably the best that can be offered at the present time,* although the present author disputes the significance attached to the washing-out of interstitial fine-grained debris (Embleton and King, 1968).

III. STRATIGRAPHY

1. *Cape Meredith Complex*

The Cape Meredith Complex (Adie, 1952*a*), formerly called the Cape Meredith Series (Baker, [1924]), comprises the oldest rocks in the Falkland Islands (Table I). Their occurrence was first discovered by

*Since this paper was written, another explanation for stone-runs has appeared (Clapperton, in press). Clapperton has concluded that the stone-runs are probably the result of processes that form stone stripes in periglacial environments and that their exceptional development in the Falkland Islands is due to the susceptibility of the widespread, folded and jointed Devono-Carboniferous quartzites to mechanical and chemical weathering, to the severe maritime periglacial climate and the possible widespread occurrence of a chemically weathered regolith.

TABLE I
STRATIGRAPHY OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS
(after Baker, [1924]; Adie, 1952*a*)

(?) Jurassic (or Lower Cretaceous)	Dolerite dykes		
Upper Triassic	West Lafonian Beds	Upper Lafonian Group	Lafonian Supergroup
	Bay of Harbours Beds		
Upper Permian	Choiseul Sound and Brenton Loch Beds		
Lower Permian	Lafonian Sandstone	Lower Lafonian Group	
Lowest Permian	Black Rock Slates		
	Lafonian Tillite		
Upper Carboniferous	Bluff Cove (Fitzroy Basin) Beds		
	Unconformity		
Lower Carboniferous	Port Stanley Beds	Devono-Carboniferous Group	
Middle Devonian	Port Philomel Beds		
Late Lower Devonian	Fox Bay Beds		
Lower Devonian	Port Stephens Beds		
	Unconformity		
Precambrian	Cape Meredith Complex		

Andersson (1907) and, on the basis of their appearance and the unconformable relationship between them and the overlying (?) Lower Devonian sandstones, he assigned them to the Archaean.

These rocks form a very limited outcrop in the cliffs of Cape Meredith in the extreme south of West Falkland. The outcrop was described by Baker ([1924], p. 8): "At the western end of the section the older rocks first emerge from the sea, from beneath the Devonian sandstones, with a north-westerly dip, and proceeding eastwards occupy more and more of the cliff-section, the junction-line between the two formations being irregularly undulating. On either side of, and at, the most southerly point of the cape, the entire cliff is composed of the older rocks. Still farther eastward the Devonian sandstones again begin to make their appearance and the older rocks gradually disappear from view beneath the sea." The rocks consist of crystalline schists (in the western part of the section) and gneisses (in the east), both of which are intruded by granites, basic dykes (including lamprophyres) and acid pegmatites. All of these rocks have been examined and described by Baker; similar types were reported by C. G. Smith (unpublished field notes, 1969).

The Cape Meredith rocks have been of some interest in the search for economic mineral deposits in the Falkland Islands. Rare crystals of xenotime (yttrium phosphate) occur in some of the pegmatites; boulders of this rock have also been found in the Lafonian Tillite (Baker, [1924]).

No radiometric dating work has been carried out on the Cape Meredith rocks. In view of current stratigraphical nomenclature, it is preferable to regard them as Precambrian rather than Archaean. Similar basement rocks in South America are considered to be Precambrian (Harrington, 1962).

2. *Devono-Carboniferous Group*

Palaeozoic marine and terrestrial sedimentary rocks occupy almost the whole of West Falkland and the northern half of East Falkland. Baker ([1924]) called these rocks the Devono-Carboniferous Series and divided them into four units, in ascending stratigraphical order the Port Stephens Beds, Fox Bay Beds, Port Philomel Beds and Port Stanley Beds (Table I). This succession is now referred to as the Devono-Carboniferous Group and on the air photographs only three main lithostratigraphical divisions can be recognized, the Port Philomel Beds being grouped with the Fox Bay Beds (Plate Vb).

a. *Port Stephens Beds.* The lowermost Palaeozoic formation takes its name from Port Stephens, a large inlet in southern West Falkland. It crops out extensively in this area and also farther to the north and east, but it is absent from East Falkland. The rocks are coarse-grained unfossiliferous sandstones, quartzites and quartz-conglomerates with an estimated thickness of 1,600 m. (Baker, [1924]). The sandstones are often red or yellow in colour and exhibit cross bedding and jointing; in the hand specimen the grains appear well-rounded (Halle, 1912). The rocks are massive or thickly bedded, resistant to erosion and give rise to

rugged hilly country with numerous rocky crags (Plates Ic and IIa). Two sets of joints trending approximately 030° and 125° can be observed in these exposures. Where erosion has proceeded along the joints the rocks assume fantastic shapes, e.g. the "ruin-village" south of Stephens Peak (Andersson, 1907). Superficially, the Port Stephens Beds resemble the Port Stanley Beds (Plate Vc), but generally they show more variation in lithology, being interrupted at intervals by marked bedding planes, and they are usually jointed.

The main outcrops of the Port Stephens Beds are in southern West Falkland (south of Port Richards) and on Weddell, Beaver and New Islands; here the sediments are either horizontal or dip gently at angles up to 6°. Many of the creeks (e.g. Fish Creek) and outlying islands in this locality have formed as a result of drowning of valleys eroded along the joint planes. Parallel dyke swarms trend at 125° and may have been intruded along joint planes. The rocks appear to be relatively uniform in this area, and between Port Richards and Port Edgar they pass gradually up into the Fox Bay Beds. At Cape Meredith, the Port Stephens Beds rest on the eroded surface of the Cape Meredith Complex.

Elsewhere in West Falkland the base of this formation cannot be observed, but these rocks are exposed in the cores of two major anticlines (the "Christmas Harbour anticline" and the "Hornby Mountains anticline") which affect the entire thickness of the Devono-Carboniferous Group. The "Christmas Harbour anticline" (Plate Vd) is a gentle fold with an axial trend west-north-west to east-south-east, occurring just to the north of King George Bay. The lithology of the Port Stephens Beds is essentially the same here as it is in the south of the island. The Hornby Mountains are formed entirely of the Port Stephens Beds. They comprise an asymmetrical anticline with an axial trend north-east to south-west, parallel to the coastline (p. 21; Plate IVd). Baker ([1924]) believed that the Hornby Mountains were composed of the Port Stanley Beds and his misidentification is understandable on account of the similar lithologies. However, it can be shown stratigraphically that these rocks belong to the Port Stephens Beds and they are sufficiently well exposed for individual beds to be traced around the nose of the fold from one limb to the other. Their appearance in this area is almost identical to that in the "Christmas Harbour anticline" and equivalent horizons can be recognized. Farther north the formation crops out in a small area on the southern shore of Shallow Bay, Port Egmont, where it is faulted to the south and south-east against the Lafonian Tillite and Fox Bay Beds, respectively. The succession is identical to that seen on the northern flank of the "Christmas Harbour anticline" and again it passes up into the Fox Bay Beds.

In areas where the rocks are well exposed, the boundary between the Port Stephens Beds and the Fox Bay Beds has been chosen arbitrarily on the air photographs by reference to the *American code of stratigraphic nomenclature* (American Commission on Stratigraphic Nomenclature, 1961, Article 5). At the top of the lower quartzitic sequence (identified as the Port Stephens Beds) resistant bands of quartzitic sandstone alternate with a number of softer bands and a break of slope marks the upper surface of the highest band. This horizon has been interpreted as the boundary between the Port Stephens Beds and Fox Bay Beds. It can be followed along the strike for long distances and can be identified successfully from one outcrop to another, e.g. the north-eastern flank of the "Christmas Harbour anticline" (Plate Vd), the southern part of the "Hornby Mountains anticline" (Plates IVd and Vc) and Shallow Bay (Plate Ve). The boundary is not so easy to place in the area between Port Richards and Port Edgar.

b. *Fox Bay Beds.* This formation comprises the middle section of the Devono-Carboniferous Group; it consists of interbedded micaceous sandstones and slaty shales, and contains fossils which are concentrated at certain horizons throughout its thickness (Baker, [1924]). It occupies most of the low-lying ground in West Falkland and that to the north of the quartzite ranges in East Falkland. Baker ([1924]) called these rocks the "fossiliferous series" and he noted the localities where he collected fossils. He stated (Baker, [1924], p. 11): "In the time at my disposal I was unable to map in detail the boundaries between the fossiliferous series and the quartzitic series, but the areas occupied by their respective outcrops can be indicated." An attempt has been made in the present study to map this formation for the first time, but in East Falkland its extent is still uncertain, due mainly to the poor exposure. Baker estimated the formation to be about 750 m. thick.

In West Falkland, the outcrop of this formation can be followed from Port North on the west coast to Many Branch Harbour on the east coast. It forms a continuous belt of low-lying ground defined by breaks of slope between areas of higher ground occupied by the overlying and underlying quartzitic rocks (Plates Vb and VIIa). The outcrop extends southward on the west side of the Hornby Mountains as far as Fox Bay and Port Edgar, and is intruded by dykes. The Fox Bay Beds also crop out on Pebble Island, Saunders Island and on all of the smaller islands between Port Egmont and Keppel Sound.

In East Falkland, the Fox Bay Beds are known to occur north of the quartzite ranges. Fossils have been collected from Port San Carlos, Port Louis and Port Salvador (Halle, 1912; Baker, [1924]). The low undulating ground surrounding these inlets has been interpreted as the outcrop of these beds. However, it is difficult to map the different rock types in this area on the air photographs because of the poor exposure (due to a thick mantle of peat). The demarcation between areas of high and low ground is not so clear here as in West Falkland, but breaks of slope have been interpreted as boundaries where appropriate.

The fauna of the Fox Bay Beds has been described and discussed by Clarke (1913) and to a lesser extent by Morris and Sharpe (1846); it is listed in Appendix B.

c. *Port Philomel Beds.* The upper part of the "fossiliferous series" is known to contain fragments of plant fossils and it has been called the Port Philomel Beds (Baker, [1924]). He stated (Baker, [1924], p. 11): "There appears to be no clear line of demarcation between the strata with marine fossils [Fox Bay Beds] and the overlying quartzitic sandstones [Port Stanley Beds], but above the fossiliferous series occur soft yellow sandstones, thin-bedded micaceous sandstones and greyish-brown sandy shales, in which indistinct traces of plants can sometimes be discerned." These fragments were described by Seward and Walton (1923), and were given a Middle Devonian age. The localities where these beds occur are all in West Falkland, although Andersson (1907, p. 9) found "a minute *Calamites*-like fragment" (which may represent this flora) at Port Louis in East Falkland.

From the present study, it is difficult to delimit the actual extent of the Port Philomel Beds. The base of the Port Stanley Beds (the top of the Port Philomel Beds) has been mapped as the lowest horizon at which a massive sequence of sandstones and quartzites can be recognized, and the strata referred to previously as the Port Philomel Beds therefore lie immediately beneath this boundary (Plate IVa). In central and eastern West Falkland these strata are indistinguishable from the Fox Bay Beds, which here have been interpreted as the entire thickness of sediments between the Port Stephens Beds and Port Stanley Beds. However, at Port Philomel and Port North particularly, and at other localities in western West Falkland, the upper part of the "Fox Bay Beds" differs from that below; a small thickness of soft shaly rocks occurs immediately above the top of the Port Stephens Beds and passes into more resistant and better exposed sandstones (Plate Vf). Thus it would seem appropriate to regard the Port Philomel Beds as merely a local development, restricted to the western part of West Falkland and extending eastward as far as Lake Sulivan and Mount Donald Pond. As these beds do not form a mappable unit on the air photographs, their outcrop has been included with that of the Fox Bay Beds, but evidently they can be recognized as a separate formation in the field (Baker, [1924]).

d. *Port Stanley Beds.* The Port Stanley Beds take their name from the natural harbour in East Falkland on which stands the capital, Stanley (Plate IIb). They form the highest of the three main lithological divisions of the Devono-Carboniferous sequence and consist mainly of about 700 m. of unfossiliferous quartzites and quartzitic sandstones with some intercalated shales (Baker, [1924]). At Stanley the quartzite is indurated, whitish in colour, cross-bedded and consists almost entirely of well-sorted quartz grains well cemented with quartz. There appear to be lithological variations in other areas.

These beds occupy all of the high or mountainous ground in East Falkland and most of that in West Falkland north of Fox Bay, with the exception of the Hornby Mountains and the Mount Maria range. These rocks are massive and appear as a single uninterrupted unit, often covered with extensive stone-runs (Plate Va). In West Falkland, where they are gently folded, the quartzites are usually well exposed. Steep crags, formed by weathering along the bedding planes, are prominent both from the air and on the ground (Plate IIc and d). In some areas, notably northern East Falkland, the quartzites are covered by extensive peat deposits and are poorly exposed. They show some resemblance to the Port Stephens Beds but can be distinguished by their stratigraphical position. Some of the quartzite exposures are covered by unconsolidated sand, presumably a weathering product.

In West Falkland, the Port Stanley Beds crop out on the extreme flanks of the "Hornby Mountains anticline" (p. 21). On the south-eastern limb of this fold, the quartzites form a prominent coastal ridge which extends the whole length of the island. The entire formation is exposed near Bold Cove (Plate VI), where the main anticline is complicated by minor folding. On the north-western flank of the "Hornby Mountains anticline" the quartzites dip gently northward and form a range of hills extending the width of the island from West Point Island through Mount Adam and Mount Robinson to Many Branch Harbour (Plate VIIa). The Port Stanley Beds also crop out at Port Philomel, Saunders Island, Keppel Island and Pebble Island, where they dip gently northward, and also on the outlying islands to the north-west.

In East Falkland, the Port Stanley Beds occupy most of the northern half of the island, but they are interrupted by the outcrop of the Fox Bay Beds at Port San Carlos and surrounding Port Salvador. The formation was described by Baker ([1924], p. 16) as follows: "The upper quartzitic sandstone of these beds is the most conspicuous rock in the Falkland Islands. It is well seen around Stanley in the gaunt, barren ridges whose presence does much to chill the optimism of the stranger arriving at these inhospitable-looking shores. All the main ranges are composed of it, these latter being in the form of what appear at first to be ridge-folds separated by equally simple troughs, although a closer inspection shows that the character of the folding is complicated in consequence of the occurrence of a good deal of isoclinal overfolding." Several individual folds have been mapped from the air photographs; the limbs dip steeply up to angles of 70° and the fold axes trend west–east in the east and west-north-west to east-south-east in the west. Wickham Heights is the highest and most southerly of the fold ranges formed by the quartzites; Mount Usborne reaches a height of 705 m. above sea-level. West of Berkeley Sound and north of the main quartzite ranges the ground flattens out around the shores of Port Salvador and has been interpreted as the Fox Bay Beds. Farther north, the few rock exposures suggest that the land is again underlain by the Port Stanley Beds, as was noted by Darwin (1846*b*, p. 271): "The remaining facts which I have to give refer entirely to the structure of the ranges composed of quartz rock. In crossing the eastern island in a N.N.W. and S.S.E. direction, in a line intersecting the head of Berkeley Sound, we find north of it several low, parallel interrupted east and west ranges, with their strata all dipping a little west of south, at angles varying between 20° and 40°." Few investigations have since been carried out in this part of East Falkland, and the precise structure of the area remains uncertain.

The contacts of the Port Stanley Beds with the underlying Fox Bay Beds (Plate Vb), Port Philomel Beds (Plate IVa) and the overlying Lafonian Tillite (Plate VIIa) have in all cases been inferred from more or less distinct breaks of slope.

3. *Lafonian Supergroup*

The Gondwana or Permo-Triassic sediments (Table I), grouped by Baker ([1924]) into the Lower and Upper Lafonian "Series", occupy the land known as Lafonia (the southern half of East Falkland) and also crop out sparsely on the east and north coasts of West Falkland. The succession is described as being unconformable on the underlying Port Stanley Beds and consists of tillite, sandstone and a large thickness of alternating sandy and clayey rocks containing plant fossils (Baker, [1924]). The lithologies have also been described by Adie (1952*a*).

From the point of view of photogeological mapping, the Lafonian Supergroup is disappointing; the formations are not so distinct as those of the underlying Devono-Carboniferous Group and thus East Falkland does not provide such an interesting study as does West Falkland. The main mappable unit to be identified is the Lafonian Tillite. Some of the units have not been recognized in the present study and therefore they have been grouped together.

a. *Lower Lafonian Group.* The only divisions of this group to be mapped in the present study are the Lafonian Tillite and the Black Rock Slates. The Bluff Cove (Fitzroy Basin) Beds were described as impersistent, lenticular, shaly beds at the base of the glacial boulder beds overlying the Port Stanley quartzites (Baker, [1924]). This unit has not been identified by photo-interpretation and therefore the outcrop is included within that of the tillite. Similarly, the Lafonian Sandstone, "a fairly fine-grained, uniform, soft, thin-bedded brown sandstone" (Baker, [1924], p. 18), is not well demarcated on the air photographs and has been included with the Upper Lafonian Group.

The Lafonian Tillite consists of supposed glacial boulder beds which have been correlated with the Dwyka Tillite of South Africa (Baker, [1924]). It is not well exposed but has a characteristic appearance, giving rise to low topography with a hummocky surface (Plate VIIb). It crops out in West Falkland in a narrow strip along the western shore of Falkland Sound (Plate Vb), at Hill Cove (Plate VIIa) and at Port Purvis, where it can be demarcated from the Port Stanley Beds by a break of slope. In East Falkland, it can be followed in a continuous belt to the south of the quartzite ranges, from Port Sussex on the west coast to Port Fitzroy in the east, where it is folded and alternates with the Port Stanley Beds. In most exposures, a vertical cleavage parallel to the strike direction can be seen. The air photographs show no evidence of an unconformity at the base of the tillite, although one has been observed in the field by other workers (Baker, [1924]; Frakes and Crowell, 1967).

The tillite was described as "a rock typically bluish or greenish in colour, compact and fine-grained. In

the Falklands it shows local variations due to the amount of induration to which it has been subjected and the extent to which it has been weathered" (Baker, [1924], p. 17). It contains clasts of variable size and composition which include the rock types occurring at Cape Meredith and also sedimentary rocks. Baker noted that many of the boulders showed one or more striated, flattened faces produced as the result of ice action. By examining the smooth, striated surfaces of the quartzitic rocks which underlie the tillite at Port Purvis and at Hill Cove, he inferred that the direction of glacial movement was from south to north. More recently this theory for the deposition of the tillite has been disputed. Frakes and Crowell (1967) examined the formation at the localities noted by Baker and substituted the term "Lafonian diamictite" in order "to avoid an unqualified genetic designation". They also stated (Frakes and Crowell, 1967, p. 37). "No striated floor was recognized and clearly faceted clasts are extremely rare." They divided the deposit into a western facies assigned to marginal glacial conditions and an eastern facies interpreted as offshore marine in origin, with intermediate slope deposits resulting from submarine mass movement. They considered it likely that the diamictite was derived from an ice shelf fringing south-eastern South America during late Palaeozoic times. C. G. Smith and L. E. Willey (unpublished field notes, 1966) investigated the tillite in the Bluff Cove area in the hope of finding boulders of the Cape Meredith pegmatites in it. They reported that the rocks appeared to have been deposited by water rather than by ice and consist essentially of intercalated sandstones and mudstones with occasional shales.

The southerly limit of the Lafonian Tillite in East Falkland is marked by a low but prominent ridge of black, thinly bedded, cherty slates which extends from the west coast to the east (Baker, [1924]; Plate VIIb). These are known as the Black Rock Slates. They are poorly exposed but are distinctive on the air photographs by their topographical expression and by the dark-toned vegetation which covers them. They cannot be traced in West Falkland and are assumed to be absent from that island.

b. *Upper Lafonian Group.* The Upper Lafonian Group consists of approximately 3,000 m. of banded siltstones and alternating sandstones and shales (Baker, [1924]). Together they occupy the whole of Lafonia and a strip of land bordering the northern shores of Brenton Loch and Choiseul Sound. They also crop out sparsely on the east coast of West Falkland and on the islands in Falkland Sound. Baker ([1924]) divided this part of the succession into three formations: the Choiseul Sound and Brenton Loch Beds, the Bay of Harbours Beds and the West Lafonian Beds. On photographic evidence alone, it is impossible to subdivide the group as all the rocks are very similar in appearance and give rise to an almost uniform landscape over the whole area.

According to Baker ([1924]), the Choiseul Sound and Brenton Loch Beds crop out on the north and south shores of these two inlets, extending over the whole width of the island. They consist of banded siltstones which alternate with soft sandstones above the Lafonian Sandstone but which predominate higher in the succession. Baker considered that they represent glacial varves deposited in fresh water. The rocks are easily weathered and split along the closely spaced bedding planes, and this is thought to have been a contributory factor to the erosion of the two sounds. The beds are not well exposed but they give rise to numerous low ridges and valleys parallel to the strike, and these are interrupted at intervals by joints and faults trending north-east or north-north-east (Plate VIIc); several large faults occur in the vicinity of Darwin Settlement. The strata appear to dip gently southward or south-westward, although Baker has described them as being isoclinally folded.

The strike ridges die out gradually west and south of Brenton Loch and Choiseul Sound, and it is in this area that the formation passes upwards into the Bay of Harbours Beds, consisting of alternating sandstones and shaly rocks. Baker ([1924], p. 19) stated: "In spite of the thickness I could discover no lithological differentiation at any horizon sufficiently marked to afford a boundary for geological mapping." Reference may be made to his map for the approximate position of such a boundary. The Bay of Harbours Beds pass up almost imperceptibly into the shales and sandstones of the West Lafonian Beds, which are exposed in places on the west coast of Lafonia. The sandstone horizons stand out in relief from the shales, and they dip very gently north-westward and apparently represent the youngest sediments in the Falkland Islands (Plate VIId). To the south-east the dip gradually decreases and at the head of Bay of Harbours it is reversed to the south-east. Here again the rocks are exposed but elsewhere in the south there are few exposures, and apart from the monotonous occurrence of low ridges and valleys the country is almost featureless. In the most southerly parts of Lafonia and on Speedwell, George, Barren and Bleaker Islands the rocks are horizontal. They are also intersected by two prominent joint sets trending north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east as in southern West Falkland (Plate VIIe).

Fossil plants belonging to the *Glossopteris* flora have been collected from the Bay of Harbours Beds and West Lafonian Beds at many localities including North Arm, George Island, Speedwell Island, Dos Lomas, Bodie Creek, Walker Creek, Fanny Cove, Cygnet Harbour and Egg Harbour. They have been described by Halle (1912) and by Seward and Walton (1923), and have been listed by Adie (1958). A complete list of these fossils is given in Appendix B.

4. *Superficial deposits*

In addition to the older sediments described above, various types of Quaternary superficial deposits also occur. Although most of these have been observed on the air photographs, they have not been mapped in this study owing to the difficulty of determining their precise nature and of classifying them without field information. Numerous deposits of unconsolidated sands and muds occur in both coastal and inland areas. Many inland lakes have been, or are being, filled with silts and muds, sandy beaches and dunes are common around the coast, particularly on the north and east coasts of East Falkland, and many of the river valleys contain considerable deposits of alluvium (Fig. 2).

Peat is widespread in the Falkland Islands and is the most extensive of the superficial deposits, often completely blanketing the underlying rocks. On the air photographs it is difficult to identify the types of vegetation under which peat usually develops, the most common being the shrub *Empetrum* (Moore, 1968; Plate Ib). Peat occurs both on high ground as small isolated patches and on low ground as a continuous cover. Its thickness varies from a few centimetres to several metres (Plate IIIa); it is thicker on the uplands where rainfall is heaviest and on those areas of lowland where drainage is poor (Maling, 1960*b*).

A small deposit of Recent shell limestone occurs at Shell Point, East Falkland (Adie, 1953).

5. *Comparison with the stratigraphy of other Southern Hemisphere continents*

Numerous comparisons of the stratigraphy of the Falkland Islands with that of South America and of South Africa have been made in the past (Halle, 1912; Baker, [1924]; Du Toit, 1927, 1937, 1954; Adie, 1952*a*, *b*; Frakes and Crowell, 1967). Although the Falkland Islands are grouped geographically with South America and rest on an eastward extension of its continental shelf (p. 23), lithological and faunal comparisons indicate a closer stratigraphical relationship to South Africa. Clarke (1913) compared the Devonian fossils of the state of Paraná (Brazil) with those of Matto Grosso and the Lower Amazonas (Brazil), Bolivia, Argentina, Cape Province (South Africa), the Sahara and the Falkland Islands, and he stated (Clarke, 1913, p. 329) that there is an "... evident closer affiliation in expression between the Falklands fauna with that of the Bokkeveld series than with the much nearer regions at the west . . .".

Halle (1912) was the first to comment on the outstanding lithological and faunal correspondence between the Devono-Carboniferous Group of the Falkland Islands and the Cape System of South Africa. The two successions are virtually identical (Rogers and Du Toit, 1909; Baker, [1924]; Du Toit, 1954) but comparisons may also be made with the Devono-Carboniferous successions of Argentina, Uruguay and southern Brazil (Du Toit, 1954). The Devono-Carboniferous Group was thought to range in age from Lower Devonian to Lower Carboniferous by analogy with the Cape System (Adie, 1952*a*). The lowest formation in the group, the Port Stephens Beds, has for a long time been equated with the Table Mountain Series of the Cape System (Halle, 1912; Baker, [1924]); the latter was dated as Upper Silurian to Lower Devonian (Du Toit, 1954) by comparison with equivalent fossiliferous strata in South America. However, the Cedarberg Formation, or Upper Shale (Schwarz, 1905), of the Table Mountain Series has recently yielded the first proved Lower Palaeozoic fauna in South Africa (Cocks and others, 1970). This fauna consists mainly of marine articulate and inarticulate brachiopods, indicating a probable uppermost Ordovician age; the estimated age of the Table Mountain Series now ranges from Upper Cambrian to Silurian. In view of the well-established equivalence of the Table Mountain Series and the Port Stephens Beds of the Falkland Islands, it is evident that at least part of the latter formation must be older than Lower Devonian, possibly even Ordovician. As yet, the Port Stephens Beds have yielded no fossils to confirm this hypothesis and it is not known whether the base of the formation is equivalent to the base of the Table Mountain Series.

The Gondwana succession of the Falkland Islands has also been compared to similar rocks in the Southern Hemisphere (Du Toit, 1954); in particular, the Lafonian Tillite has been correlated with the Dwyka Tillite of South Africa. Frakes and Crowell (1967, 1969, 1970; Crowell and Frakes, 1971) have made a study of the deposits of the late Palaeozoic glaciation of the Southern Hemisphere in the Falkland

Islands (the Lafonian Tillite), South America, South Africa and Australia. Seward and Walton (1923) compared species from the Permo-Carboniferous *Glossopteris* flora of the Falkland Islands with similar species from Australia, Russia, Sweden, South Africa and India. They considered the upper part of the Gondwana succession to be homotaxial with the Damuda Series of India, with the Beaufort Series of South Africa and with the Permian succession of the Northern Hemisphere.

IV. IGNEOUS ROCKS

INTRUSIVE dolerites are the only igneous rocks occurring in the Falkland Islands, apart from those included in the Cape Meredith Complex. The presence of "basaltic" dykes was first noted by Captain Sulivan of the *Beagle* expedition in 1834 (Darwin, 1846*b*), and they have since been mentioned by several workers, including Baker ([1924]) who mapped a number of them. It is now known from air photographs that there are between three and four hundred dykes, many more than previously suspected, most of them occurring in West Falkland. Only one dyke has been mapped in East Falkland, although another has been described by Baker from Port Sussex. In addition, there are probably many more dykes which are invisible on the air photographs.

1. *Field occurrence*

The dykes appear most commonly as straight or slightly sinuous ridges standing up from the surrounding country rocks by as much as 15 or even 30 m., e.g. Racecourse Ridge, West Falkland. The rock is rarely exposed but the outcrops are characterized by dark-toned vegetation. The width varies from an estimated 10 to 60 m.; Baker ([1924]) has reported some dykes as wide as 100 m., whereas the "Fox Bay dyke" described by Brown (1967) varies in width from 18·3 to 30·5 m. Some of the dykes can be traced continuously across country for as much as 30 km. and successive outcrops may link up to extend even further. Most of the intrusions are probably near vertical, although in some localities they appear to follow both the strike and the dip of the country rocks, for example, the "Fox Bay dyke" west of Blue Mountain. The relief of the dykes is affected by the lithology of the adjacent sediments and their relative resistance to erosion. Those intruding the softer Fox Bay Beds and Port Philomel Beds always form prominent features (Plate VIIf), while in southern West Falkland those intruding the resistant Port Stephens Beds sometimes occur as linear depressions. Where the contacts of the dykes can be seen, they are usually quite sharp, appearing as a pair of more or less parallel lines which represent the baked contacts of the country rocks. The baked sediments are sometimes more resistant than the dolerite and stand up above the surface of the intrusion. Only rarely do the dykes intrude the Port Stanley Beds.

2. *Petrology*

The dykes are composed of dolerite with varying amounts of olivine (Baker, [1924]). Brown (1967) studied specimens from a dyke north-east of Fox Bay which she classified as tholeiitic; the rock has been described as an "homogeneous, coarse-grained dolerite with an intergranular to subophitic texture". Baker studied specimens from a number of dykes, and from their uniform composition he concluded that all the intrusions belonged to the same period of igneous activity. The uniformity of their appearance on the air photographs also supports this conclusion, but it is possible that the two main trends represent two different but closely connected intrusive phases.

The Falkland Islands dolerites are closely comparable in chemical composition to other similar intrusions in the Southern Hemisphere. A bronzite-dolerite from the Falkland Islands was shown to be almost identical in composition to the Hangnest type of the Karroo dolerites of South Africa (Walker and Poldervaart, 1949, p. 667, table 20); it is also very similar to those from the Theron Mountains and Whichaway Nunataks, Antarctica (Stephenson, 1966, p. 52, table 4).

3. *Distribution and trends*

The dykes can be divided into two groups on the basis of their distribution and individual trends. Considering only West Falkland, there are two main trends, north-north-east and west-north-west, which form two geographically distinct groups. The north-north-east-trending dykes occur mainly north of lat. 52°S. in central and northern West Falkland, while the west-north-west-trending dykes are confined to the

south-western peninsula and islands (Fig. 4). There is a small area of overlap around Weddell Island and Cape Orford where several trends are represented.

The dykes in these two groups have different characteristics. The northerly (north-north-east-trending) intrusions occur singly or in pairs and form prominent and frequently isolated ridges; they are often sinuous and some branch and bifurcate (Plate VIIf). They are probably steeply dipping rather than vertical. They have a maximum width of about 50 m. and a maximum length of 30 km. They commonly intrude the Fox Bay Beds and rarely the Port Stephens or Port Stanley Beds.

By contrast, the southerly (west-north-west-trending) dykes occur in swarms; although described by Baker ([1924]) as radial, they have a distinctly parallel arrangement. Compared with the northerly dykes, these are narrower, straighter, shorter and generally more numerous. They are confined to the Port Stephens Beds. The west-north-west (120°) trend is by far the commonest in this area but on Dyke Island dykes trend in all directions, and elsewhere the main dykes are often intersected at right-angles by smaller ones, e.g. at Albemarle Harbour. There is evidently a connection between dykes and joints in this area; they share common trends in areas 16, 17 and 23 (Figs. 4 and 6). Where available in this locality, magma was injected along joint planes which must have opened up a little since their initial formation. It is particularly noticeable that where the sinuous north-north-east-trending dykes occur (in areas 10, 11, 18 and 19 in Fig. 4) joints are absent. These dykes are probably inclined to the horizontal by varying amounts and were not injected along joint planes. Their emplacement may have been guided by the fold trends. Although there are many joints in southern East Falkland, only one dyke was mapped there (see geological map, east sheet). The area of the Falkland Islands beneath which basaltic magma was generated during the late Jurassic or early Cretaceous was therefore strictly limited.

4. *Age relationships*

Comparisons have been made (Baker, [1924]; Du Toit, 1927; Adie, 1952*b*) between the Falkland Islands dolerites and the Karroo dolerites of South Africa, and on this basis they have been dated as late Triassic or early Jurassic. This is also contemporaneous with the age of the folding postulated by these authors. It was previously considered that the major occurrences of dolerite and basalt in the Southern Hemisphere (in South America, South Africa, Tasmania and Antarctica) were contemporaneous. However, it has recently been shown (Amaral and others, 1966; McDougall and Rüegg, 1966) that in South America the principal Brazilian volcanism (the Serra Geral formation) is dated at about 120 m. yr., which is Lower Cretaceous rather than mid-Upper Jurassic (Antarctica) or mid-Lower Jurassic (Karroo) (McDougall, 1963). In view of the fact that the tectonic development of the Falkland Islands is apparently more closely comparable with that of South America than of South Africa (p. 26), it seems preferable to relate the Falkland Islands igneous activity to that of South America and to consider it to be also of a Lower Cretaceous age. It may then be associated with the block faulting which occurred in this area in late Jurassic–early Cretaceous times; it is therefore suggested that, like the Deseado massif, "the basement faults making up the fundamental 'modern' tectonic pattern . . . were probably used by the basaltic magma as paths to the surface" (Zambrano and Urien, 1970, p. 1385).

Although the basalts of the Serra Geral formation are significantly younger than those of the Karroo, by their similar geochemistry they may together be considered to form a "non-contaminated" Karroo–Serra Geral suite (with undoubted mantle origin) contrasting with the "contaminated" Ferrar–Tasmanian suite which appears to have undergone selective crustal contamination before reaching the surface (Compston and others, 1968). It is implied that the similarity between South American and South African (and also possibly Falkland Islands) rocks may be due to a former close association of these continents during the Mesozoic. Until geochemical analyses and radiometric dating are carried out on the Falkland Islands dolerites their precise affinities cannot be determined.

V. STRUCTURAL GEOLOGY

1. *Folding*

Folding determines both of the two major structural trends in the Falkland Islands; these are west-north-west to east-south-east (approaching west–east in the east) and approximately north-east to south-west. The former trend crosses the northern parts of both islands, while the latter dominates the east coast of West Falkland. The style of folding differs between the two islands but not necessarily between the two

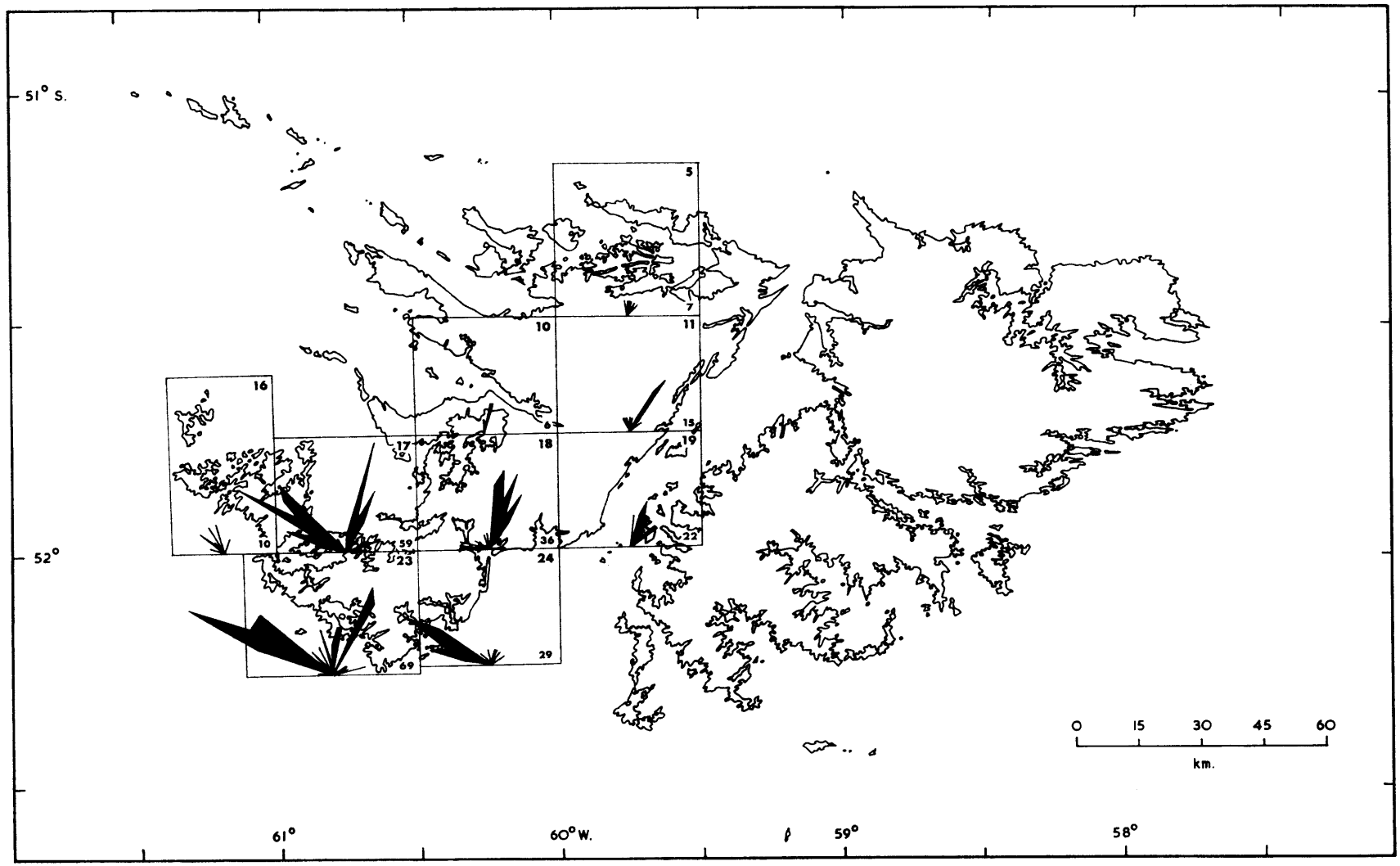

FIGURE 4

Rose diagrams showing the distribution and orientation of dykes in West Falkland. The orientation of dykes, faults (Fig. 5) and joints (Fig. 6) has been analysed in areas corresponding to the 29 1 : 50,000 map sheets of the Falkland Islands. The number in the top right-hand corner of each box refers to the map sheet, while that in the bottom right-hand corner is the number of readings taken in that area. Readings were plotted radially at 5° intervals. Where a dyke or fault bends through two or more directions, a reading was taken of each straight section. (Readings were taken at the scale of 1 : 50,000 and therefore exceed the number of structural features shown on the 1 : 250,000 geological map.)

trends; in West Falkland there are numerous large open folds, whereas in East Falkland (in the mountainous belt) the majority of folds are smaller, tighter and possibly isoclinal (Baker, [1924]).

The fold structure of West Falkland is relatively simple and yet it is not easily explained. The different trends do not overlap or interfere with each other; rather the folds die out and merge gradually into one another. The principal element is a large strongly asymmetrical, almost monoclinal anticline (the "Hornby Mountains anticline") with a fold axis trending roughly north-east to south-west, parallel to the east coast. The Port Stanley Beds form a prominent coastal ridge on the south-eastern flank of the fold where dips of 60–90° have been observed but gentle dips occur on the northern limb. The Port Stephens Beds crop out in the core of the fold, forming the Hornby Mountains and adjacent hills. There is no evidence of isoclinal folding in this area as suggested by Adie (1952*b*, p. 409) before the air photography was available; the strata are well exposed and do not appear to be repeated by folding (Plate IVd).

To the south and west of the Hornby Mountains, the influence of the north-east to south-west trend dies out and other directions emerge (Plate IIIb). From Port Philomel northward all of the major topographical features are governed by a west-north-west to east-south-east trend; there are many fold axes (Plate Vd) and also faults with this alignment (Plate VIIIa). The trend continues as far as the Jason Islands, although South Jason and Elephant Jason are notable exceptions and lie across the trend. Eastward the folds cannot be traced beyond a line connecting the heads of King George Bay and Byron Sound. In the north-east there are some localized folds with an approximate west–east axial trend (Plate VIIIa). To the south of Port Philomel, the Port Stephens Beds, Fox Bay Beds and Port Philomel Beds are affected by three gentle folds with axial trends approximately north–south. Southward and westward the folds die away and the main outcrop of the Port Stephens Beds consists of horizontal or gently dipping strata. At Port Edgar the coastline follows the last remaining trace of the "Hornby Mountains anticline".

In East Falkland, one main fold axial trend is present and all of the fold axes mapped trend either west-north-west to east-south-east (in the west of the island) or west–east (in the east.) The folding is mainly restricted to the Devono-Carboniferous rocks, the Lafonian Supergroup being influenced to a much lesser degree. The main belt of folding occurs within the outcrop of the Port Stanley Beds from Wreck Point on the west coast to Port Stanley in the east. The folds are much tighter than those in West Falkland; they are often symmetrical and the limbs dip at angles of up to 70°. Baker ([1924]) believed that the folds were isoclinal but from photogeological mapping ([Greenway and Adie], 1971), and from field work (Joyce, 1950), it appears that the overall structure of the fold belt resembles an anticlinorium. However, it is difficult to determine whether successive strata are the right way up or whether they are repeated by folding and are inverted. Similarly, the Lafonian Tillite is repeated by folding and alternates with the Port Stanley Beds on the east coast but elsewhere it may be represented by a single thickness. At individual exposures in northern East Falkland, dips appear steep but the outcrop pattern suggests a relatively simple structure.

South of the hill ranges the trend of the folding is parallel to the shores of Choiseul Sound and Brenton Loch. It is impossible to determine whether or not the strata of the Upper Lafonian Group are repeated by folding, but from previous work (Baker, [1924]) it seems that they are. This trend can be followed for several kilometres southward into Lafonia, but on the west coast the influence of the north-east to south-west fold trend is apparent and the rocks dip gently towards Falkland Sound. Hence the overall synclinal structure of Falkland Sound mapped by Baker ([1924]) is confirmed, but it is probable that there is also a fault underlying the sound. In the extreme south of Lafonia and on the offshore islands the strata are horizontal, all traces of the folding having died out.

2. *Discussion*

Any explanation of the folding must account for the following:

i. The contrasting fold axial trends which are, in West Falkland, predominantly north-north-east to south-south-west and north-west to south-east (with subsidiary north–south and west–east folds) and, in East Falkland, west–east (with a subsidiary north-east to south-west trend parallel to Falkland Sound).

ii. The contrasting style of folding: tilting and gentle folding in West Falkland and Lafonia, and intense folding in northern East Falkland.

iii. The fact that folding affects all sediments from (?) Lower Devonian age to Upper Triassic.

iv. The absence of any major unconformities within this succession.

v. The parallelism between some fold and fault trends.

The various fold trends may be the result of several phases of deformation, each with a different stress field; this might also account for the different styles of folding. A minor phase of deformation (in addition to undoubted erosion) may have occurred after the deposition of the Port Stanley Beds and before the deposition of the Lafonian Tillite, since a slight unconformity has been observed at the base of the Lafonian Tillite (Baker, [1924]; Frakes and Crowell, 1967). (This unconformity is not evident on air photographs.) However, most of the folding must have occurred after the deposition of the Upper Lafonian Group, since these sediments are affected by it. Since no re-folding has been observed, it is suggested either that the post-Upper Triassic folding followed the trends of any earlier folding or that all of the folding occurred more or less contemporaneously.

The latter alternative leads to a comparison of the Falkland Islands with the Atlantic offshore zone of Argentina (Zambrano and Urien, 1970). It is known that both of these localities have occupied subpositive cratonic areas since early Palaeozoic times (p. 26) and therefore have not been subjected to any major orogenic activity. The Argentine area is characterized by block faulting in the "technical" basement which is expressed by gentle folds in the sedimentary cover. In the Falkland Islands, the Palaeozoic and Mesozoic sediments could be considered as a folded cover overlying a basement of Precambrian metamorphic rocks which are exposed only at Cape Meredith but are assumed to underlie a much wider area. Faulting of the basement and associated buckling of the cover would provide a convenient explanation for the fold pattern of the Falkland Islands and for the relationship between the structural trends of this area and those of the Patagonian mainland (there are also north-west to south-east folds in the Deseado massif). The proposed basement faults are compatible with the north-west to south-east and north-north-east to south-south-west structural pattern (Zambrano and Urien, 1970, fig. 7) which can be traced in the fold trends described above, in the suspected fault underlying Falkland Sound (p. 21) and in the Falkland fracture zone (p. 27; Fig. 1).

There are several problems inherent in the use of this mechanism to explain the Falkland Islands folding. The "technical" basement in the Argentine region includes rocks as young as Upper Jurassic, and the basement blocks, separated by intervening sedimentary basins, did not come into existence until late Jurassic–early Cretaceous times. Under this scheme, therefore, the whole of the Falkland Islands succession would be included in the basement category, rather than consist of a basement and cover. Either there was some precursory tectonic activity prior to the Upper Jurassic phase by which the rocks were folded, or they were largely undeformed until Upper Jurassic times, when they were affected by basement faulting, both in the form of folding and also by major faults breaking through to the surface.

Alternatively, it may be appropriate to compare the fold belts of the Falkland Islands with those of the Cape Province of South Africa; comparisons between the respective stratigraphies of these two areas have already been discussed (p. 17). In the Cape Province, the rocks of the Cape System (which is the stratigraphical equivalent of the Devono-Carboniferous Group) are affected by three sets of folding almost at right-angles to each other; the north-north-west to south-south-east Cedarberg foldings in the west, the west–east Zwartberg foldings in the south and the north-north-east to south-south-west Lebombo monocline in the east (De Villiers, 1944). A region of syntaxis occurs where the first two of these belts meet. According to De Villiers, the folds may be attributed to three orogenic periods (Middle Carboniferous, early to Middle Triassic and Liassic), and an important factor affecting the behaviour of the rocks of the Cape System was the variation in competence of the already folded underlying pre-Cape platform, which caused the Cape foldings to be parallel to these earlier folds. In the Falkland Islands, there is similarly more than one direction of folding, the main trends being north-west to south-east and north-east to south-west. There is a possibility that these folds were influenced by pre-existing structures in the supposed Precambrian basement (represented by the Cape Meredith Complex), but its exposure is so restricted that its structure and extent cannot be ascertained. Furthermore, the arcuate pattern of the fold axes in the southern Cape fold belt is thought to have been controlled by the intrusion of granite plutons; in the Falkland Islands, granitic intrusions are unknown and a limited gravity survey (Fig. 9) of the islands suggests that basic, rather than acidic, igneous masses may be present below the surface (personal communication from P. F. Barker).

In conclusion it must be emphasized that neither of these hypotheses can be proved at present owing to the absence of any detailed structural field work.

3. *Faulting*

Although many faults have been mapped, only a limited number appear to have any major tectonic significance. In general, the faults can be divided into two groups: those which are of variable trend and are associated particularly with folds, and those which share parallel or sub-parallel trends and can be fitted into the regional tectonic pattern.

Many faults are thought to have originated in association with folding of the competent strata of the Devono-Carboniferous Group. They are transverse to the fold axial traces in the fold belt of East Falkland, where they cut principally the Port Stanley Beds and the Lafonian Tillite, and also in West Falkland, within the outcrops of the Port Stanley Beds and on the north and west flanks of the Hornby Mountains. Many of these faults are apparently of short extent and they are indicated mainly by the offset of geological boundaries, beyond which they are difficult to trace. Two of the more extensive faults terminate the Port Stephens Beds at Blue Mountain and south of Jack Scott Mountain. Minor faults occur at Port Richards and Port Purvis in West Falkland and in northern East Falkland.

A second series of faults is characterized by parallel or sub-parallel trends. In Lafonia, and in the adjacent part of northern East Falkland, topographical lineaments striking roughly north-north-east to south-south-west or north-east to south-west (sometimes parallel and otherwise transverse to the regional strike) suggest the presence of faults. For example, Lower and Upper Lafonian rocks have been apparently up-faulted between two such fractures to form an isthmus connecting the two halves of East Falkland. There may also be a fault with a similar orientation underlying part, or the entire length, of Falkland Sound. Another group of parallel lineaments suggests a fault system in northern West Falkland (Plate VIIIa). These faults trend north-west to south-east or west-north-west to east-south-east and dissect the area into a number of islands separated by sounds; there appear to be no major displacements. It is suggested that these faults may be related in origin to ones which also trend north-west to south-east and north-north-east to south-south-west in southern Argentina (Zambrano and Urien, 1970, fig. 7).

In the absence of three-dimensional data, it is difficult to make an analysis of the fault pattern but the distribution of various trends can be seen on rose diagrams (Fig. 5). The obvious maxima at north west to south-east (areas 4, 5 and 11) and north-north-east to south-south-west (areas 20 and 21) are parallel to two of the main fold axial trends (and to some joint directions) and they are evidently tectonically significant. It is suggested that the major faults are related to (or are surface manifestations of) probable block faulting in the basement and were initiated by similar regional stresses. Basement faulting occurred in late Jurassic–early Cretaceous times (Zambrano and Urien, 1970), associated probably with the opening of the South Atlantic Ocean and the break-up of Gondwanaland, and was responsible for the present configuration of the Falkland platform and surrounding sedimentary basins. The Falkland fracture zone (p. 27) probably also originated at this time. The rest of the faulting in the Falkland Islands was roughly contemporaneous or later, and some faults may have been re-activated because several dykes are affected by minor faults.

4. *Joints*

The major joint sets in the Falkland Islands are confined to the south and west parts of West Falkland and to Lafonia. Joints strike roughly north-west to south-east (or north-north-west to south-south-east in East Falkland) and north-east to south-west (or north-north-east to south-south-west in West Falkland) (Fig. 6; Plates VIIe and VIIIb).

The relationship between joints and dykes in West Falkland has already been discussed (p. 19). There also appears to be a connection between faults and joints in southern East Falkland where two prominent joint sets occur (Figs. 5 and 6, areas 20 and 21). This connection may be real, or it may be merely apparent, due to the difficulty of distinguishing between joints and faults on air photographs. Jointing probably followed the faulting, being initiated by similar regional stresses. In other areas (e.g. West Falkland), joint and fault directions do not coincide with each other.

VI. REGIONAL AND TECTONIC SETTING

1. *Bathymetry*

The Falkland Islands are situated on an embayment of the continental shelf of Argentina, which bends eastward at lat. 48°S. and extends as far as long. 40°W. (Fig. 1). This area, the Falkland plateau (Ludwig and others, 1968), is bounded to the north by a steep slope (known as the Falkland escarpment) which

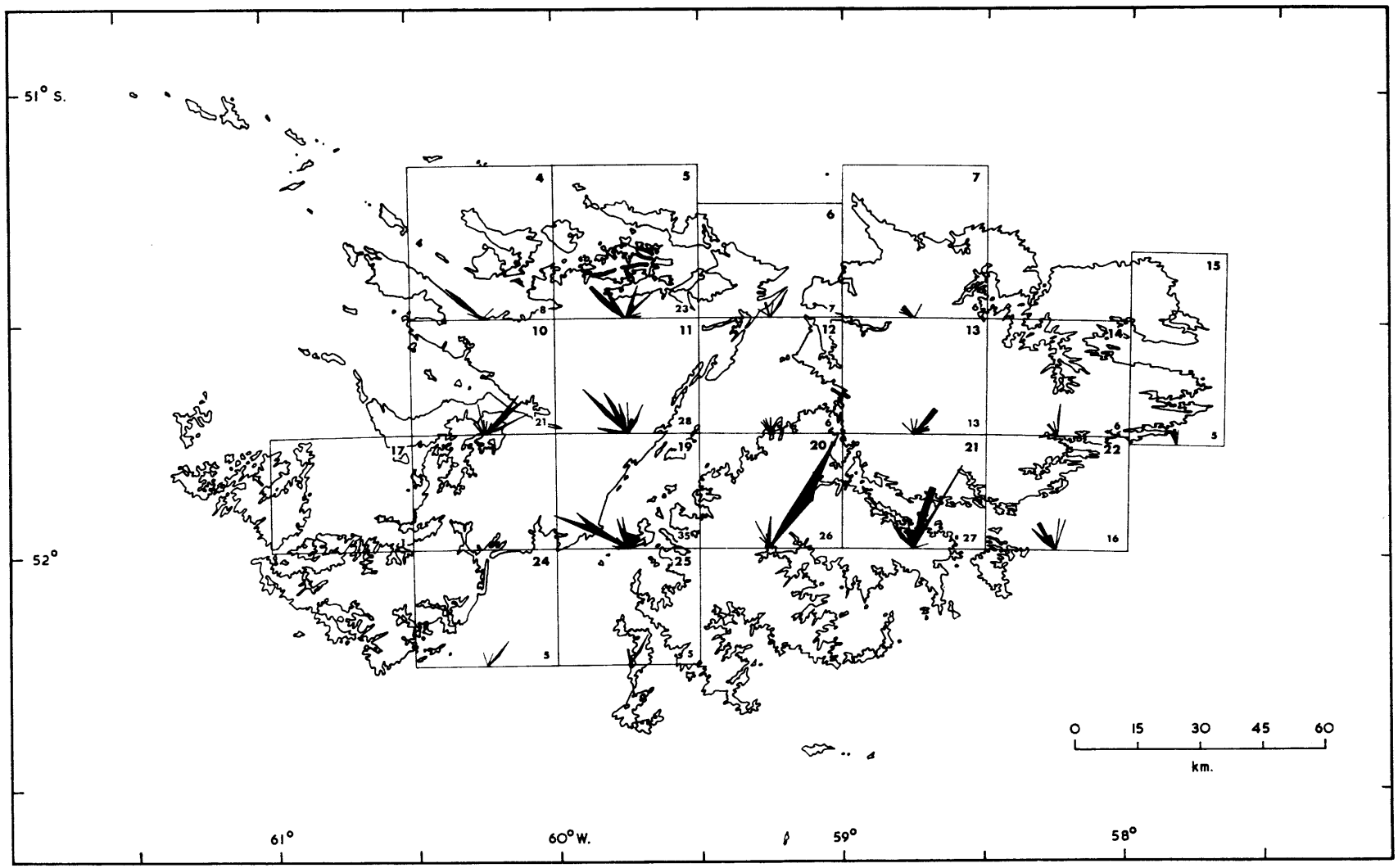

FIGURE 5
Rose diagrams showing the distribution and orientation of faults in the Falkland Islands. (For explanation, see Fig. 4.)

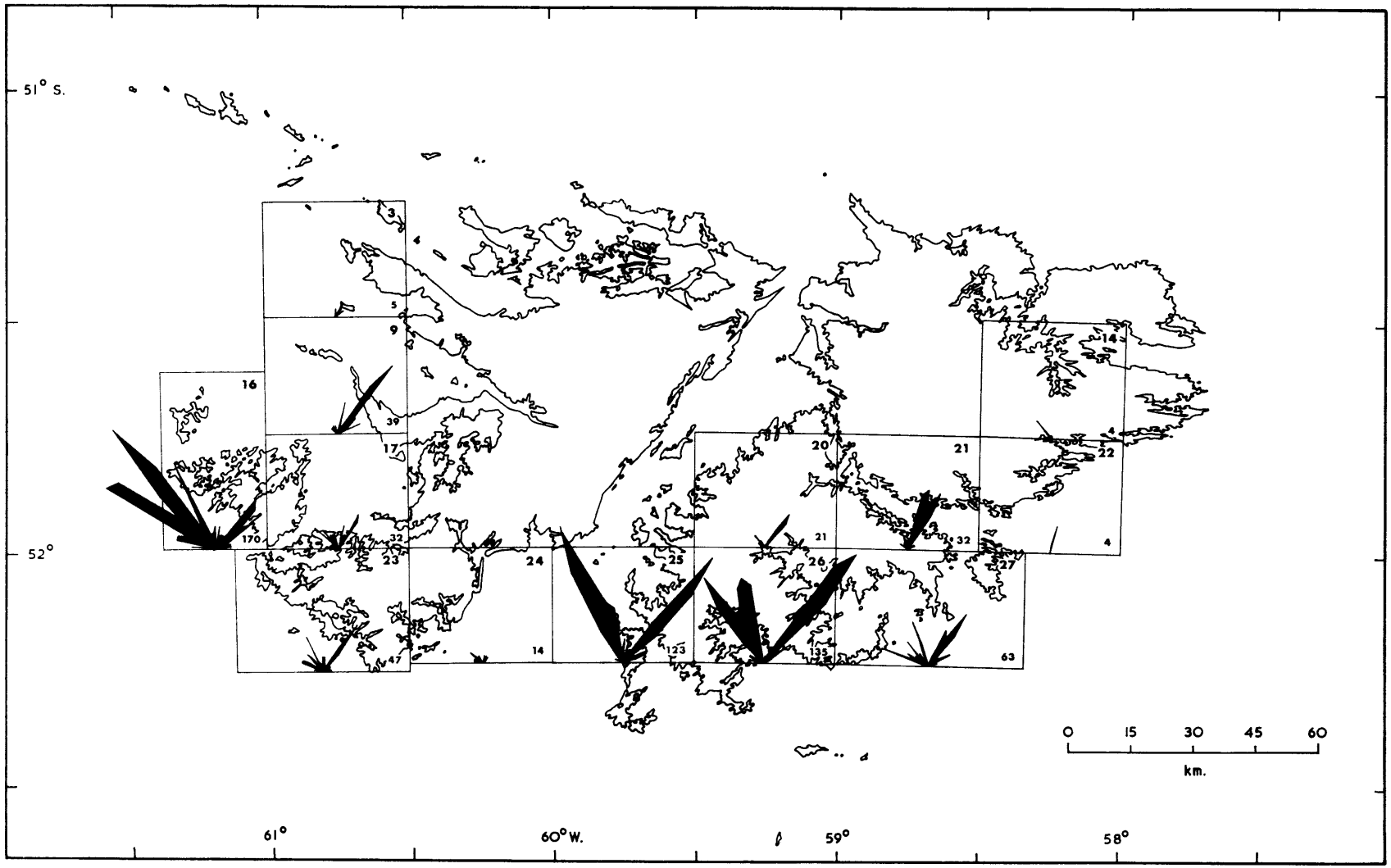

FIGURE 6
Rose diagrams showing the distribution and orientation of joints in the Falkland Islands. (For explanation, see Fig. 4.)

separates it from the Argentine basin. To the south, a deep west–east chasm, the Falkland trough, divides the plateau from Burdwood Bank and broadens eastward into a basin to the north of South Georgia. Burdwood Bank is one of a number of elevated blocks which, with submarine ridges and troughs, comprise the Scotia arc and link South America with the Antarctic Peninsula. Morphologically, the Falkland Islands may be considered part of the South American continent.

2. *Tectonic setting*

Southern South America, south of lat. 47°S., can be divided into four "morpho-structural" or geotectonic units (Harrington, 1965; Fig. 1). The two units nearest to the Falkland Islands are the Deseado massif, a "nesocraton", in southern Patagonia, and the Magellan basin, a "pericratonic" basin, which includes parts of Argentina and Tierra del Fuego and extends offshore. The Deseado massif extends west-north-west to east-south-east across the Santa Cruz province and ends abruptly at the Atlantic coast. It has been a positive cratonic area since early Palaeozoic times and is composed of thin continental sediments of Permian to Middle Jurassic age which overlie a Precambrian or Palaeozoic basement. From the occurrence of supposed Precambrian metamorphic rocks at Cape Meredith in the Falkland Islands, Harrington (1962) has suggested that in former times the Deseado massif may have extended a considerable distance offshore. The Magellan basin contains a succession of Upper Jurassic lavas and tuffs (the Serie Tobifera), and Cretaceous and Tertiary sediments overlying a basement of granitized schist.

Recent geophysical work on the continental margin of Argentina (Ludwig and others, 1968; Davey, 1969; Ewing and others, 1971) has confirmed that the Falkland Islands are situated on a basement platform, the Falkland platform, which corresponds roughly to the bathymetric Falkland plateau (Fig. 1). The basement has been arbitrarily defined in this area as those layers with a seismic velocity equal to or greater than 4·5 km./sec., although actual velocities vary from 4·2 to about 6 km./sec. (Ludwig and others, 1968). Thus the basement includes some rocks which might otherwise be considered as reservoir rocks and vice versa, but the major structural features are adequately revealed and these broadly determine the submarine topography. The platform is a south-eastward extension of the Deseado massif and is connected to it by a low basement ridge; it has been described as "a southward-tilted continental block, apparently a submerged portion of South America" (Ewing and others, 1971, p. 7130). Eastward from the Falkland Islands, the platform continues for a considerable distance, covered with up to 4 km. of sediments (personal communication from Professor D. H. Griffiths), whereas to the north it ends abruptly in the north-facing scarp which marks the Falkland fracture zone at lat. 49°S. To the south is a huge sediment-filled depression, the Malvinas basin, which trends west–east and closes to the west of the Falkland Islands.

The Malvinas basin is one of several sedimentary basins which underlie the continental shelf of Argentina (Zambrano and Urien, 1970), characterized by thick sequences of Cretaceous and Tertiary sediments overlying a 4·2 km./sec. substratum. When seismic refraction work was originally undertaken in this area (Ludwig and others, 1965, 1968), the existence of the Malvinas basin was unsuspected, but its presence has since been confirmed by gravity data (Davey, 1969; personal communication from Professor D. H. Griffiths). The Malvinas basin is one of the largest in this area but, unlike the others, it does not underlie land; its northern flank underlies the Falkland trough, whereas the southern flank is a basement rise beneath Burdwood Bank. It has a maximum depth of 9 km. south of the Falkland Islands and the sediments here reach a maximum thickness of 8·5 km. The basin is separated by basement rises from the Magellan basin to the west and from the San Jorge basin to the north-west. It is now considered unlikely that the Malvinas and Magellan basins are continuous in the south (Barker and Griffiths, 1972).

From the occurrence in the basement, in the Magellan basin, of rocks as young as Upper Jurassic, Zambrano and Urien (1970) have inferred that the sedimentary basins of the Argentine region (including the Malvinas basin) were formed by block faulting of the basement in late Jurassic–early Cretaceous times; prior to this the configuration of this region was quite different from that of the present. Barker and Griffiths (1972) have suggested that this faulting may have been connected with the opening of the South Atlantic Ocean. The formation of the Magellan basin has been outlined by Harrington (1965), and Davey (1969) has suggested that the Malvinas basin had a parallel development.

A seismic section across the Falkland platform and the Malvinas basin (Ludwig and others, 1968, fig. 14) has been compared with a gravity profile along a similar traverse in order to construct a crustal model of the area (Davey, 1969, figs. 46 and 47). The model shows a 30 km. thick (continental) crust under the Falkland Islands, thinning to 20 km. (more oceanic in character) beneath Burdwood Bank. The 4·2

km./sec. layer which overlies the basement beneath the Falkland Islands may represent an offshore extension of the Palaeozoic rocks exposed in the south of the islands (Port Stephens Beds and Fox Bay Beds). It is assumed that the Cape Meredith Complex represents the basement at the surface. The relationship of structural elements in this region, between the Argentine basin and the Scotia Sea, is similar to that of an elementary geosyncline (Aubouin, 1965, p. 70, fig. 16).

3. *The Falkland Islands in relation to Gondwanaland and continental drift*

The geological history of the South Atlantic region is complicated by the existence, prior to late Mesozoic times, of a single large landmass, the former continent of Gondwanaland, which then broke up and moved apart to form the present continents. Since this concept was introduced by Wegener (1929), many different reconstructions of Gondwanaland have been attempted. Among these, two (Du Toit, 1927, 1937; Adie, 1952*b*) have specifically mentioned the position of the Falkland Islands, while others (Bullard and others, 1965; Frakes and Crowell, 1968; Van der Linden, 1969; Dietz and Holden, 1970; Smith and Hallam, 1970; Elliot, 1971; Barker and Griffiths, 1972) have merely indicated their position graphically.

On the basis of the similarity between the structure and stratigraphy of South Africa (Cape Province) and South America (southern Brazil, Uruguay and northern Argentina), Du Toit (1927, 1937) suggested that these two continents were formerly joined together. Since the Falkland Islands succession is again similar and in parts almost identical to both of the above-mentioned (p. 17), Du Toit placed the Falkland Islands in his reconstruction between northern Argentina and the Cape Province. He stated (1927, p. 102): "If we admit the displacement hypothesis [continental drift], these affinities would collectively assign the Falklands to a position along the northern edge of the broad belt of foldings that linked the Cape with Argentina, but would place them somewhat nearer to Africa." Adie (1952*b*), on the other hand, "on structural, tectonic and stratigraphical grounds" placed the Falkland Islands due east of the coast of the Eastern Province, South Africa, thus completing the truncated Karroo basin and extending the Cape foldings eastward. He suggested that "it is preferable to consider these [Falkland Islands] fold-mountains, with their local flexure or loop, as being the eastward continuation of the 'Cape Foldings' of South Africa, rather than occupying an intermediate position between the Cape Province and the Argentine" (Adie, 1952*b*, p. 409).

If the Falkland Islands are a "far-travelled mass" (Du Toit, 1937, p. 55) and did not originate in their present position relative to South America, one would expect to find some evidence that this portion of continental crust is not part of the South American continent. No such evidence has yet been found. It has been shown (p. 26) that the Falkland Islands rest on a basement platform which is apparently a continuation of the Deseado massif in southern Patagonia (Fig. 1). Precambrian rocks occur in both of these areas and, apart from a short period in Lower Devonian times when marine sediments were deposited in the Falkland Islands, both have been positive cratonic areas emerged above sea-level since the early Palaeozoic. It is therefore assumed that the Falkland Islands basement has remained attached to that of Patagonia (and therefore to the South American continent) during the whole of Phanerozoic time.

The position of the Falkland Islands has been considered in more recent reconstructions of Gondwanaland which depend on current theories of continental drift, in particular plate tectonics. Bullard and others (1965) have proposed a reconstruction depending on a "least-squares" fit for the present continents around the 500 fathom isobath, and this model has been used by many other authors, including Barker and Griffiths (1972). It is substantially similar to Du Toit's (1937) model but differs in that it shows the Falkland Islands as part of the South American block. Barker and Griffiths (1972) have proposed a reconstruction which refers specifically to the formation of the Scotia Ridge. They stated: "We consider firstly the fitting of South America and Africa. In this, the continental crust of the Falkland platform as far east as 40°W should be included in the South American block. The least squares fit . . . of these two continents . . . leaves a 250 km wide channel of deep water between the south coast of Africa and the Falkland platform. We close this channel by a small anticlockwise rotation of southern Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland platform as it seems likely that the southern tip of Africa separated from and moved eastward along the Falkland fracture zone and a slight rotation may have been necessary for the separation to proceed" (Barker and Griffiths, 1972, p. 177). Le Pichon (1968) indicated that the region which includes the north Scotia Ridge and the Falkland escarpment is a zone separating lithospheric plates that have been subject to transcurrent movement. The Falkland fracture zone nearly follows the line of flow predicted for the tip of South Africa during the break-up of Gondwanaland, ending at the boundary of the Tertiary mid-Atlantic ridge (Le

Pichon, 1968, p. 3689, fig. 10). Thus it appears that the area in which the Falkland Islands are situated is a strategic locality with respect to the plate tectonics of the South Atlantic region.

VII. CONCLUSIONS

THE geology of the Falkland Islands has been mapped and described from photo-interpretation, using the stratigraphical scheme established by earlier workers in the field. Lithostratigraphical divisions described in the literature have been successfully matched with those expressed topographically on the air photographs. Three main topographical sub-divisions have been identified in West Falkland and ascribed to the formations of the Devono-Carboniferous Group; they have also been recognized in East Falkland. Two predominantly quartzitic units, the Port Stephens Beds and the Port Stanley Beds, have been differentiated by their photographic appearance and by the order of succession. The full extent of the Fox Bay Beds, formerly known as the "fossiliferous series", has been determined for the first time, and it has been mapped far beyond those localities where fossils were originally collected. The formations of the Lafonian Supergroup cannot be identified so easily by photo-interpretation, but their previously known extent has been confirmed. Large numbers of dykes are clearly visible on the air photographs and they appear to belong to two groups characterized by different trends. However, similarities in their field relationships indicate that they are closely related in time. It is suggested that they may be contemporaneous with the Serra Geral basalts of Brazil, which are Lower Cretaceous in age.

A wealth of physiographical features can be observed on the air photographs, but the inferences which may be made regarding their origin are limited. Quaternary sea-level changes are indicated by the drowned coastline and the rejuvenation of many rivers. From the presence of glacial cirques, it is deduced that a short period of glacierization occurred in the Pleistocene. The full extent of the well-known stone-runs has been realized and assessed when reviewing explanations of their origin.

The main orographic trends of the Falkland Islands were known from early investigations and it has been proved that these are due to folding, with faulting playing a subsidiary role. However, there are also other fold axial trends, and the nature of folding differs substantially between West Falkland and East Falkland. Although the Falkland Islands have been compared geologically with South Africa in the past, a comparison with the much nearer South American continent is preferred. An attempt has been made to explain the structural geology (so far as it may be determined from photo-interpretation) by analysing fault, joint and dyke directions, and by comparing the Falkland Islands with the Deseado massif in southern Argentina. The sub-positive cratonic nature of the area since early Palaeozoic times and the lack of any major orogenesis are reflected in the structural styles. It is suggested that tectonic deformation was related to block faulting of the basement in late Jurassic–early Cretaceous times, which was probably associated with the break-up of Gondwanaland.

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APPENDIX A

ECONOMIC GEOLOGY

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At various times in the past, searches for mineral deposits have been undertaken in the Falkland Islands without marked success. Baker ([1924]), p. 33–38) reported his views on the prospect for economic minerals in the Colony, but a number of other reports have remained unpublished.

1. *Cape Meredith Complex*

The metamorphic rocks of the Cape Meredith Complex which are intruded by pegmatite and camptonite dykes are the most likely source for metallic mineral deposits. Assays for gold and silver have yielded negative results, but in some of the pegmatites there are rare crystals of xenotime (yttrium phosphate) which could be an indication of higher concentrations elsewhere. It is also possible that denudation of these rocks could have led to deposition and concentration of such minerals in younger formations, i.e. as noted in the Lafonian Tillite (p. 16). A more detailed investigation of this occurrence is in hand but the results are not yet available.

2. *Absence of coal deposits*

Carbonaceous horizons occur throughout the sediments of the Lafonian Supergroup in Lafonia and the offshore islands, but no coal seams have been discovered thus far. Reported "graphitization" in the vicinity of a dolerite dyke at Port Sussex (Baker, [1924], p. 35) has proved to be baking of the adjacent shales, and hence of no economic importance.

The Lower Permian Lafonian Sandstone, the correlative of the coal-bearing Middle Ecca Series of South Africa, has been examined for coal horizons but with negative results.

3. *Prospect for oil shales and mineral oil*

The only likely area of the Falkland Islands for the occurrence of oil shales and mineral oil is Lafonia, where the Lafonian Supergroup is exposed, but at no locality have oil shales been discovered so far.

As far as the possibility of the occurrence of mineral oil is concerned, it is unlikely that the Devono-Carboniferous Group sediments would be oil-bearing, although structural considerations have revealed the possibility of suitable trap structures. The Lafonian Supergroup sediments are almost horizontal throughout Lafonia and the highest beds occur in the basin structure exposed on the islands in Falkland Sound. It is possible that to the east of this basin there is a minor anticlinal structure with its axis trending north-east to south-west, but there is so far no evidence that oil-bearing sediments are associated with this structure.

It is perhaps worth recalling that over the last half century an extensive drilling programme has been undertaken in the Karroo sediments of South Africa with unimpressive results. Structural and stratigraphical similarities between the Falkland Islands and South Africa are such that the search for onshore oil in the Falkland Islands is likely to be unproductive.

However, on the basis of recent preliminary surveys, the structural and tectonic relationship between the Falkland Islands and South America is apparently such that a systematic geophysical survey of the surrounding sea-floor may yield valuable information leading to the discovery of offshore late Mesozoic and Tertiary oil-bearing strata either in the region between South America and the Falkland Islands or in the vicinity of Burdwood Bank, where Cretaceous sediments are known to occur.

4. *Silica sands*

White beach sands from "Hooker's Bay" (near Stanley), Elephant Bay (Pebble Island), Kidney Island and "Carcass Point" (Fox Bay) were examined for their potential as glass sands by Baker ([1924]). He concluded that, although their grading and equivalent grade factors were suitable (Table II; Fig. 7), the chemical composition was unsatisfactory in the high percentages of iron oxide and alumina. In 1950, a number of samples of beach sand were collected from localities near Stanley for re-examination. In the field it was observed that some of the beach deposits contained ilmenite and garnet as heavy minerals but,

TABLE II
RECALCULATED MECHANICAL ANALYSES OF SILICA SANDS AS CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES (SEE FIG. 7)
(after Baker, [1924], p. 37–38)

Grain-size (mm.)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0·35	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
0·30	23	10	6	5	2	—	—	10	10
0·25	40	25	18	13	11	7	—	37	30
0·20	69	50	35	28	28	22	—	76	71
0·15	98	87	57	54	70	56	12	—	—
0·10	—	—	98	—	98	—	60	—	—
0·05	—	—	99	—	99	—	99	—	—
TOTAL	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Equivalent grade (mm.)	0·243	0·210	0·187	0·173	0·181	0·168	0·113	0·237	0·232
Grading factor	0·777	0·831	0·730	0·712	0·785	0·786	0·800	0·849	0·841

1. "Hooker's Bay", near Stanley, Falkland Islands.
2. Fontainebleau, France.
3. Stone, near Aylesbury, England.
4. Elephant Bay, Pebble Island, Falkland Islands.
5. Aylesford, Kent, England.
6. Burythorpe, Yorkshire, England.
7. Denford, Northamptonshire, England.
8. Kidney Island, Falkland Islands.
9. "Carcass Point", Fox Bay, Falkland Islands.

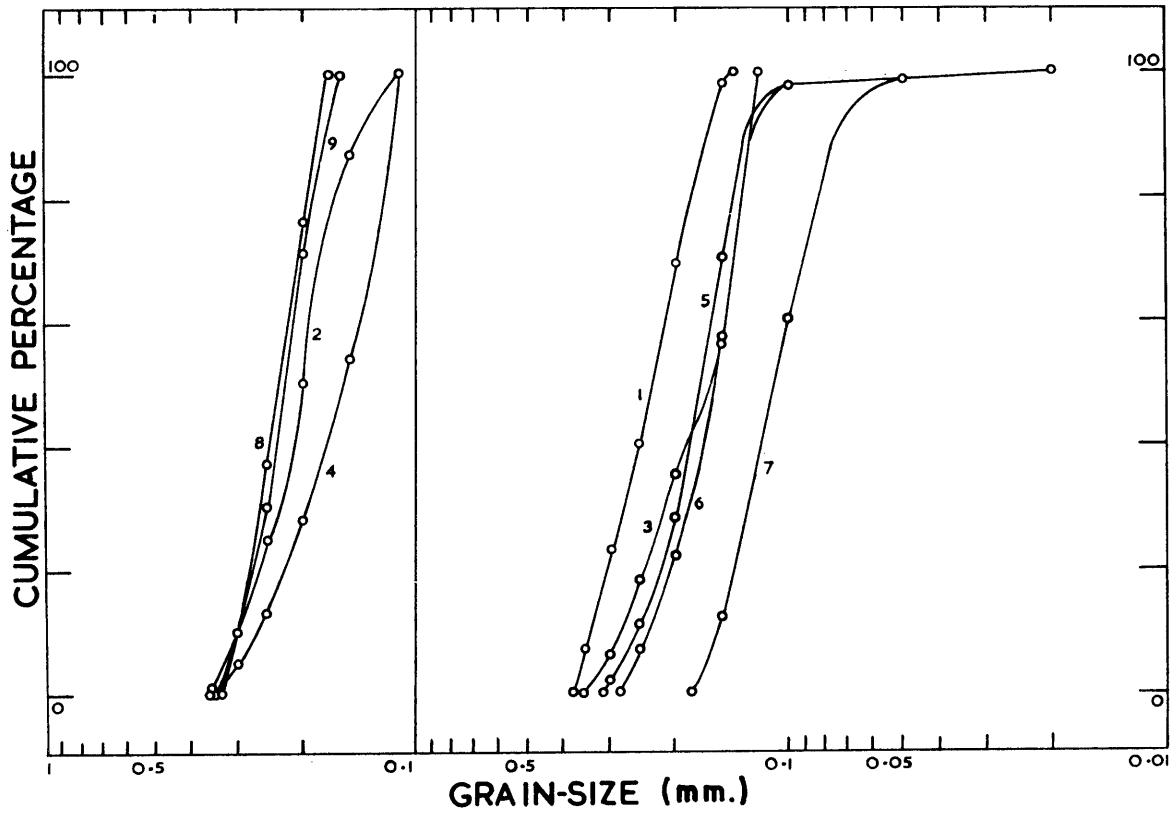

FIGURE 7

Recalculated mechanical analyses of silica sands (Table II) plotted as logarithmic cumulative percentage curves.

where winnowing by wind had occurred, these minerals had been differentially separated leaving a very pure clean quartz sand. One of these samples was analysed, giving 0·08 per cent of Fe_2O_3 and 0·16 per cent of Al_2O_3. Subsequent bead tests yielded encouraging glasses which had acceptable melting points and colour indices.

Although it is possible that a careful search could reveal suitably graded deposits for glass manufacture, it is probable that such materials would require expensive pre-treatment.

The quartzites of the Port Stanley Beds are exceptionally even-grained, consisting essentially of quartz with a little accessory orthoclase, sodic plagioclase, zircon, iron ore (ilmenite and magnetite) and negligible interstitial muscovite, sericite and limonite. The mean grain-size is 0·22 mm. Upon weathering, the degradation products of the feldspar are usually readily removed by water action, leaving a relatively clean quartz sand, which has a mean sphericity coefficient of 0·93. Small quantities of the heavy minerals—zircon, magnetite, ilmenite (usually decomposed to leucoxene)—accumulate in small isolated patches on the beaches, where later wind sorting takes place. The resultant sand therefore has a naturally high quartz (silica) content.

However, in the case of sediments derived from the Cape Pembroke sandstones (Plate IIIc) a little of the limonitic cementing material adheres to the grains themselves if they have not been sufficiently abraded either by wind or water. Some of the unabraded sands in fact exhibit a ferruginous pseudo-desert varnish.

The beach sands of the northern part of East Falkland are all derived from the Port Stanley Beds and the Cape Pembroke sandstones, whereas those of the southern part of East Falkland are derived from the Lower Permian Lafonian sandstones.

The majority of the deposits examined in the Falkland Islands are being continually re-worked and abraded by wind and wave action, resulting in remarkably smooth, well-rounded (see sphericity coefficients in Table III) and frequently wind-polished sands.

a. *Surf Bay and Yorke Bay, near Stanley.* From the point of view of their chemical, mineralogical and mechanical compositions (Table III; Fig. 8), perhaps the most interesting of the Falkland Islands silica

TABLE III
MECHANICAL ANALYSES OF SILICA SANDS AS CUMULATIVE PERCENTAGES (SEE FIG. 8)

Grain-size (mm.)	1	2	3	4
0·589		0·09		
0·417	0·2		1·8	0·5
0·246		22·21		
0·208	96·0		83·9	68·9
0·157	99·5		93·9	82·3
0·147		99·87		
TOTAL	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
*Mean grain-size**	0·32	0·22	0·28	0·26
Equivalent grade (mm.)†	0·333	0·224	0·293	0·253
Grading factor‡	0·850	0·693	0·768	0·697
Sphericity coefficient	0·84	0·87	0·95	—

*Obtained by determining mean grain-size of 500 randomly selected grains.
†Equivalent grade of Baker (1920).
‡Grading factor of Baker (1920).
(Both *equivalent grade* and *grading factor* may only be derived from simple cumulative frequency curves.)

1. Campito peninsula, near San Carlos, East Falkland.
2. Surf Bay, near Stanley, East Falkland.
3. Pyramid Cove, East Falkland.
4. Seal Cove, East Falkland.

sands are those from Surf Bay and Yorke Bay (Plate IIId), where they form wide beaches with exceptionally flat profiles. At both of these places, the sand is being constantly re-worked by wave action and being blown inland by the prevailing north-easterly and westerly winds, which tend to concentrate heavy minerals such as garnet, magnetite, ilmenite and zircon along the seaward margins of the beaches.

In the immediate vicinity of the beaches there is a certain amount of local contamination of the quartz sands by shelly material, which can be separated with relative ease.

A complete chemical analysis of the sample from Surf Bay is given in Table IV, where it is compared with that of the Fontainebleau deposits of France. The beach sands from "Hooker's Bay", which are apparently similar in origin to those described above, are identical chemically with the ones from Surf Bay.

b. *West side of Campito peninsula, west of San Carlos.* For a distance of about 3·6 km. along the north-west coast of Campito peninsula a wide beach of glittering white sand abuts the vegetation-free quartzite cliffs. These deposits, like those already described from Surf Bay and Yorke Bay, are derived directly from the Port Stanley Beds and hence iron ore and zircon concentrates are also present at the seaward edge of the deposits. Data on their mechanical and chemical compositions are given in Tables III and IV (see Fig. 8).

c. *Pyramid Point, Pyramid Cove and Seal Cove.* At the heads of most of the bays and inlets of this area, where wide beaches have formed, the sands differ remarkably from those of the two previous localities. These deposits are all derived from the more feldspathic Upper Lafonian sandstones which are richer in iron and alumina than the Port Stanley quartzites. Although the majority of the sand samples appear to be reasonably white and clean, there is invariably a certain amount of iron ore (especially ilmenite) present as minute grains. Often where these sands have not been re-worked over long periods of time, the limonitic cementing material still adheres to individual grains.

TABLE IV
CHEMICAL ANALYSES OF SILICA SANDS

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
SiO_2	98·48	98·23	97·92	94·05	99·80	92·53	—	99·62	99·45	99·39
Al_2O	0·04	0·16	0·31	0·87	0·13	—	3·75	0·07	—	0·30
Fe_2O_3	0·04	0·08	0·10	0·87	0·006	3·11	0·42	$0·01_4$	0·30	0·12
MnO	0·002	tr	tr	0·05	—	—	—	—	—	—
TiO_2	0·03	0·05	0·08	0·08	—	0·85	—	$0·02_7$	—	0·03
CaO	0·04	0·15	0·12	0·08	tr	—	—	$0·02_5$	0·13	0·29
MgO	0·06	0·09	0·11	0·14	n.d.	—	—	0·01	tr	—
K_2O	0·21	0·16	0·18	0·60	—	—	—	—	—	—
Na_2O	0·26	0·18	0·34	0·14	—	—	—	$0·02_1$	—	—
Ignition loss	0·38	0·64	0·45	0·45	0·18	4·12	—	0·15	—	0·17
TOTAL	99·542	99·74	99·61	98·50	100·116	100·61	—	99·94	99·88	100·30

tr Trace.
n.d. Not determined.

1. Sand from "Hooker's Bay", near Stanley. (Anal. Imperial Institute)
2. Surf Bay. (Anal. R. J. Adie)
3. Campito peninsula, near San Carlos. (Anal. R. J. Adie)
4. Pebbles from "Hooker's Bay", near Stanley. (Anal. Imperial Institute)
5. Fontainebleau glass sands.
6. Pyramid Point. (Anal. R. J. Adie)
7. Baker's specimen from "Hooker's Bay", near Stanley. (Anal. A. Wolf)
8. Sand from Loch Aline.
9. St. Peter Sandstone (Ordovician).
10. Oriskany glass sand (Devonian).

Specimens from Pyramid Cove and Seal Cove, which have been re-worked continually, possess a silica content up to 98 per cent and as little as 0·5 per cent of Fe_2O_3 in the form of ilmenite. The mechanical and chemical compositions of these are given in Tables III and IV (see Fig. 8).

d. *Garnetiferous dune sands.* Superficial concentrations of almandine garnet ($n = 1·803 \pm 0·002$; $a = 11·25$ Å) occur at several places among the migrating dune sands which at present cover the greater part of the 6 m. raised beach at Yorke Bay, Port William (Adie, 1953, p. 4, pl. Ia). Mechanical analyses carried out on several specimens from localities where the concentrations are greatest show that the almandine generally constitutes 80–90 per cent of the total weight of sample. A typical analysis of these sands is given in Table V.

TABLE V
MECHANICAL ANALYSIS OF A GARNETIFEROUS DUNE SAND FROM YORKE BAY, PORT WILLIAM

Grain-size (mm.)	*Weight per cent*	*Quartz*	*Almandine** (weight per cent)	*Feldspar*
0·107–0·139	39·1	0·6	38·4	0·1
0·139–0·211	58·4	11·2	47·2	—
0·211–0·421	2·5	2·0	—	0·5

*Rare ilmenite particles were found in the garnet fractions.

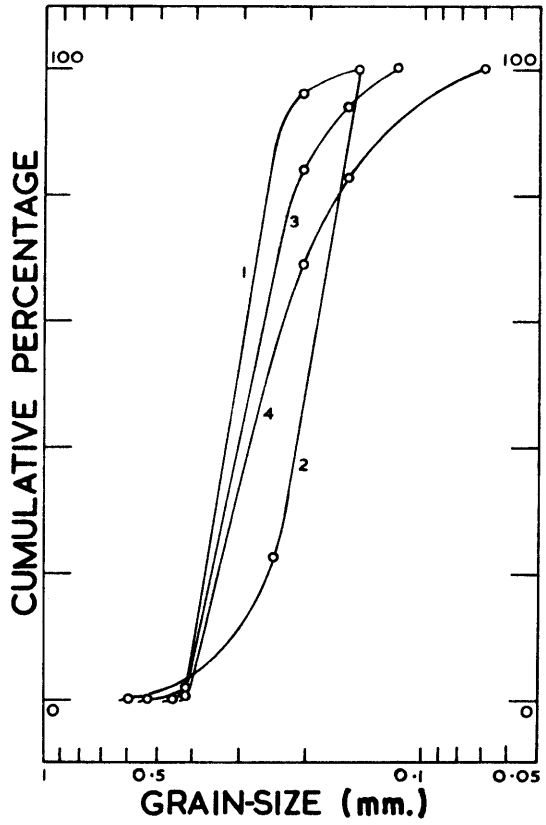

FIGURE 8
Mechanical analyses of silica sands from East Falkland (Table III) plotted as logarithmic cumulative percentage curves.

Though the garnet was probably partially concentrated in the beach sands by wave action prior to the elevation of the beach, it is quite clear that the present mode of concentration is aeolian, since the almandine accumulations are only found in places from which dunes have already moved inland. Only the lighter quartz and feldspar fractions have been carried away by the wind, leaving the garnetiferous patches as the only indications of the former sites of dunes.

A thin-section examination of the Cape Pembroke sandstones reveals the presence of almandine as an accessory detrital mineral. The garnet fraction has been separated from crushes of this sandstone and has been found to be identical in refractive index and cell size to the almandine from the dune sands. It therefore seems likely that the garnetiferous sands were originally derived from the Cape Pembroke sandstones, which crop out on the coast only 4·8 km. to the east of Yorke Bay.

After suitable separation from the quartz and feldspar by an electromagnetic or flotation method, the garnet itself may have some commercial value as an abrasive, but the available tonnages have not yet been proved.

5. *Peat deposits*

Both in West and East Falkland there is an abundance of peat, which has been the main fuel source since the islands were first inhabited. The distribution of peat deposits appears to have influenced the siting of most of the settlements.

Although the peat deposits have been frequently mentioned in the literature, there is only one reference to the mechanical breakdown of these deposits due to water saturation. On 30 November 1878 (Bailey, 1879), after a period of high precipitation, the peat banks above Stanley became supersaturated, broke loose and slipped down the adjacent slope, causing near-devastation of parts of the town.

For many years peat-cutting was carried out in a destructive manner, even the top-sod being used as a fuel. However, the Government of the Colony became aware of the problem of regeneration of the peat and introduced legislation requiring the return of the top-sod once the peat had been extracted.

In most occurrences, the peat varies in thickness from 0·5 to 2 m. but in the deeper bogs it reaches a thickness of almost 5 m. In the inland areas, the peat succession appears to be fairly homogeneous with no obvious stratigraphical breaks, but in the coastal areas, where wind-blown sands have invaded the peats, up to seven sandy horizons have been recorded.

Although the commercial exploitation and development of the peat deposits were investigated some years ago both by the Government and by the Falkland Islands Company, no full reports on the findings of the investigations have been made available. It is unlikely that prepared peat bricquetted in some form or other would have a ready sale either in the Colony or abroad, because of the excessive costs involved.

The composition of the Falkland Islands peat deposits is similar to that of peats from other parts of the world, especially Ireland. In 1906, Dunstan (1939) investigated both their chemistry and calorific values (Table VI), and he reported favourably stating that there was close comparability with Irish peats.

TABLE VI
ANALYSES OF FALKLAND ISLANDS PEATS

	1	2	3
Ash	2·71	6·52	2·72
Moisture (at 100° C)	11·13	31·29	37·23
Volatile matter	57·26	35·39	39·17
Fixed carbon	28·90	26·80	20·18
Calorific value (cal.)	4,728	4,241	4,033

1. Brown mossy peat; the first sod obtained after removing the top-sod.
2. Black peat, 1–2 years old, obtained at a depth from 0·6–1·2 m.
3. Black peat obtained at a depth of 2·75 m.

In comparison with Irish peats, which average 5,726 B.T.U. at 39 per cent moisture, the average calorific value of samples from the Falkland Islands is 7,800 B.T.U. at 26 per cent moisture content.

Dunstan also investigated the value of peat as a fertiliser (Heaton, 1939, p. 11). The average ash analysis was as follows:

CaO	7·76%
K_2O	2·08%
P_2O_5	0·75%

Reluctantly, he concluded that the percentages of lime, potash and phosphorus pentoxide were insufficiently high to be of any real value.

From the available information, it seems that no thoroughly scientific investigation has been undertaken on the peat deposits. There are no data on the maximum age of the deposits or on the rates of growth or regeneration. At some future date a comprehensive investigation of these deposits would be worthwhile.

The future usage of the Falkland Islands peat deposits is solely dependent on the availability of labour for this purpose and the distance it has to be transported prior to use. This is an especially important point as far as Stanley is concerned, since it may be more of an economic proposition to import oil fuel from South America in the future.

6. *Water supplies*

Due mainly to the moderate rainfall (750 mm. per annum), there is an abundance of surface water in the Falkland Islands. Direct run-off is restricted in those areas where peat deposits occur, but it is reasonably rapid in scree-covered areas and especially in the vicinity of the stone-runs.

Domestic water supplies are derived primarily from springs and surface run-off, but in many of the settlements and even in Stanley rain water is still collected. Most surface waters are severely discoloured due to their organic content derived from contact with peat, and the average pH is 4. In Stanley, a purification plant has been installed in association with the public water supply to remedy the discoloration and to neutralize excess acidity.

Although it is likely that there are adequate supplies of ground water in the Falkland Islands which could be tapped by drilling, there are no records of bore holes having been sunk for this purpose.

APPENDIX B

PALAEONTOLOGY

No new information about the palaeontology of the Falkland Islands rocks has been gained in the present study, but the previous published work is briefly reviewed here. The main fossiliferous formations within the sedimentary succession are the Fox Bay Beds of the Devono-Carboniferous Group and the Bay of Harbours Beds and West Lafonian Beds of the Upper Lafonian Group.

1. *Devonian invertebrate fossils*

Fossils were first collected from the Falkland Islands by Darwin in 1834, and this was at that time the most southerly locality in the world at which Palaeozoic fossils had been found. They were found in the sandstone horizons within the "clay-slate" formation [Fox Bay Beds], and consisted mainly of brachiopods; they included three new species of *Orthis* with a Silurian character and three of *Spirifer* resembling Devonian forms (Morris and Sharpe, 1846). Similar Palaeozoic fossils have also been described by Thomson (1877) and Newton (1906). Halle (1912) found a similar range of species and referred them to Clarke (1913), who also described a collection made by the Swedish South Polar Expedition of 1901–03 and one made by Governor and Mrs. W. L. Allardyce of Stanley. Clarke dated the fossils as early or Lower Devonian and considered them to be more closely affiliated to the fauna of the Bokkeveld Series of South Africa than to the Devonian fauna of South America. Halle also found lepidodendroid stems at Port Philomel.

Baker ([1924]) updated Clarke's list of fossils by adding a number of new species which he had found. His plant specimens were closely examined by Seward and Walton (1923). They assigned the lepidodendroid stems, from the Port Philomel Beds, to a Middle rather than Upper Devonian flora. Recently, some of the Falkland Islands invertebrate species have been assigned to new genera (Boucot and Gill, 1956; Boucot and others, 1963; Doumani and others, 1965). A complete list of Devonian fossils collected in the Falkland Islands is given below.

Trilobites
Dalmanites falklandicus Clarke
D. accola Clarke
D. (*Mesembria*) *acacia* Schwarz
D. africanus (Salter)
Cryphaeus australis Clarke
C. allardyceae Clarke
Acaste (*Calmonia*) *ocellus* (Lake)
Calmonia signifer Clarke
C. sp.
Homalonotus (*Burmeisteria*) *herscheli* Murchison
Proetus sp.

Annelids
Tentaculites crotalinus Salter
Conularia africana Sharpe

Cephalopods
Orthoceras cf. *gamkaensis* Reed

Gastropods
Diaphorostoma allardycei Clarke
Bellerophon (*Plectonotus*) *quadrilobata* (Salter)
Ptomatis moreirai Clarke
Tropidodiscus antarcticus (Clarke)
Loxonema (?) sp.

Lamellibranchs
Nuculites sharpei Reed
N. reedi Clarke
N. cf. *branneri* Clarke
Leptodomus cf. *ulrichi* Clarke
Janeia sp.
Palaeoneilo (large sp.)
Toechomya (?)
Cardiomorpha (*?*) *colossea* Clarke

Brachiopods
Prothyris (*Paraprothyris*) *knodi* Clarke
Australospirifer antarcticus (Morris and Sharpe)
Spirifer hawkinsi Morris and Sharpe
Leptocoelia flabellites (Conrad)
Australocoelia sp. [= *Atrypa palmata* Morris and Sharpe; Boucot and Gill, 1956, p. 1175]
Australocoelia (*?*) *aymara* (Salter)
Derbyina sp.
Coelospira (?) sp.
Schuchertella sulivani (Morris and Sharpe)
S. agassizi Hartt and Rathbun
Leptostrophia concinna (Morris and Sharpe)
L. (*?*) *mesembria* Clarke
Chonetes falklandicus Morris and Sharpe
C. skottsbergi Clarke
C. hallei Clarke
Cryptonella (*?*) *baini* (Sharpe)
Mutationella falklandica (Clarke)
Rensselaeria sp.
Orbiculoidea baini (Sharpe)
O. cf. *bodenbenderi* Clarke
O. sp. (large)

Sponges
Clionolithus priscus (McCoy)

Fish plates and crinoid stems have also been found in these beds.

2. *Permo-Triassic fossil flora*

The occurrence of sediments younger than the Devono-Carboniferous Group was first discovered by Andersson (1907) when he recorded the presence of *Phyllotheca*, a member of the *Glossopteris* flora, on Speedwell Island, East Falkland. Halle (1912) found a number of species of *Glossopteris* and other plant genera and he considered them as belonging to a typical Lower Gondwana flora. At Bodie Creek he found the wing of an insect belonging to the *Palaeodictyoptera*.

Baker also investigated the Lafonian Supergroup and a full discussion of the Gondwana flora was published in the paper by Seward and Walton (1923). They disputed the undoubted presence of *Gangamopteris* cited by Halle and on these grounds attributed the flora to a Lower Gondwana age.

Adie (1958) dated the Upper Lafonian Group as Upper Permian to Upper Triassic and listed the plant fossils. The following list includes those found by Halle (1912) and by Baker (Seward and Walton, 1923).

Glossopteris angustifolia Brongniart
G. browniana Brongniart
G. damudica Feistmantel
G. indica Schimper
G. indica Schimper cf. *G. decipiens* Feistmantel
G. indica Schimper cf. var. *wilsoni* Seward
Gangamopteris cyclopteroides var. *major*
Phyllotheca australis Brongniart
P. deliquescens (Goeppert)
Dadoxylon bakeri Seward and Walton
D. lafoniense
D. cf. *D. angustum* Felix
Voltzia heterophylla Brongniart
Desmiophyllum sp.
Neocalamites carrerei (Zeiller)

APPENDIX C

Gravity Survey of the Falkland Islands

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The purpose of this survey, carried out during a short period in November and December 1971, was to supplement the marine geophysical work of Griffiths and others (1964), and to establish gravity bases around the Falkland Islands to facilitate future more detailed surveys.

The survey was carried out using Worden gravimeter No. 886, which had been re-calibrated shortly before departure to the Falkland Islands. Transport within the area was by Beaver float aircraft operated by the Falkland Islands Government Air Service. In all, 17 gravity stations were occupied, including the base station at Stanley which has an absolute gravity value of 981·2433 cm. sec.$^{-2}$ (Kennett, 1965).

The gravimeter was read at the Stanley base station at the beginning and end of each day's survey with the intervening drift being assumed linear. Maximum recorded drift over one closed loop was 0·3 mgal. On one occasion it was possible to re-occupy the field station at Salvador when the difference in gravity value between the successive visits was found to be insignificant.

All stations, apart from Stanley, were situated within a few metres of sea-level and heights were measured to this by Abney level. The heights were later corrected to the Mean Low Water Springs datum by reference to the tide tables for Stanley Harbour. It is suggested that local tidal variations may cause an elevation error of up to $\pm$0·3 m. The elevation of the Stanley base station was determined by direct levelling to a bench mark.

A density value of 2·0 g. cm.$^{-3}$ was used throughout the data reduction, producing a maximum estimated error in elevation correction of less than 0·5 mgal. Terrain corrections were applied using the zone method of Hammer (1939). Inner zones were estimated in the field while contributions from the outer zones were obtained from the relevant 1 : 50,000 and 1 : 250,000 Directorate of Overseas Surveys topographical maps. Where necessary, the 1 : 225,000 Admiralty Charts were used for bathymetric contributions. In general, terrain corrections were usually small, although one station yielded a value of 1·0 mgal. Station latitudes were determined from the D.O.S. 1 : 50,000 maps.

The Bouguer anomalies are plotted in Fig. 9, but their sparse distribution does not yet merit a quantitative

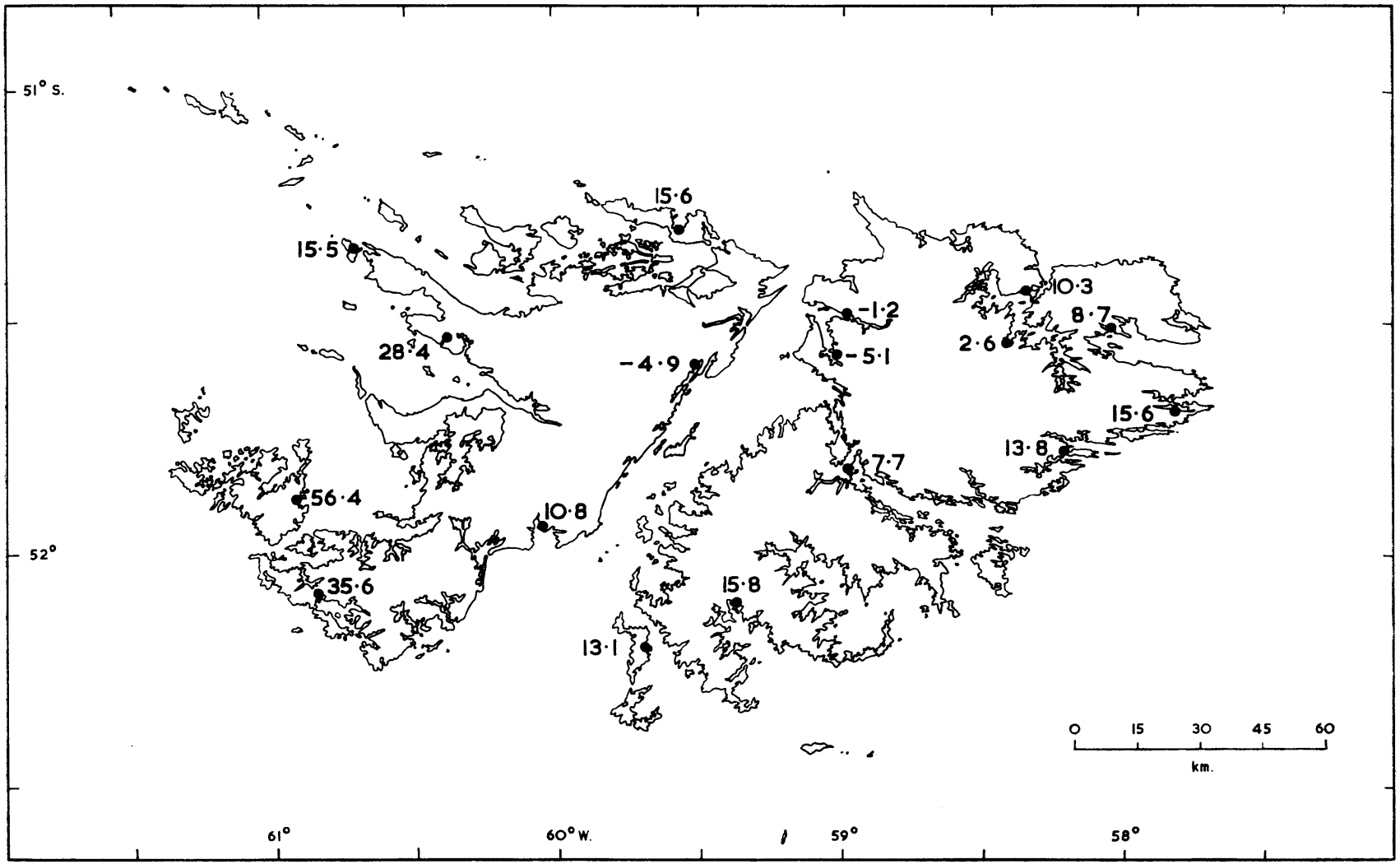


FIGURE 9
Map of the Falkland Islands showing Bouguer anomalies (mgal) for 17 stations.

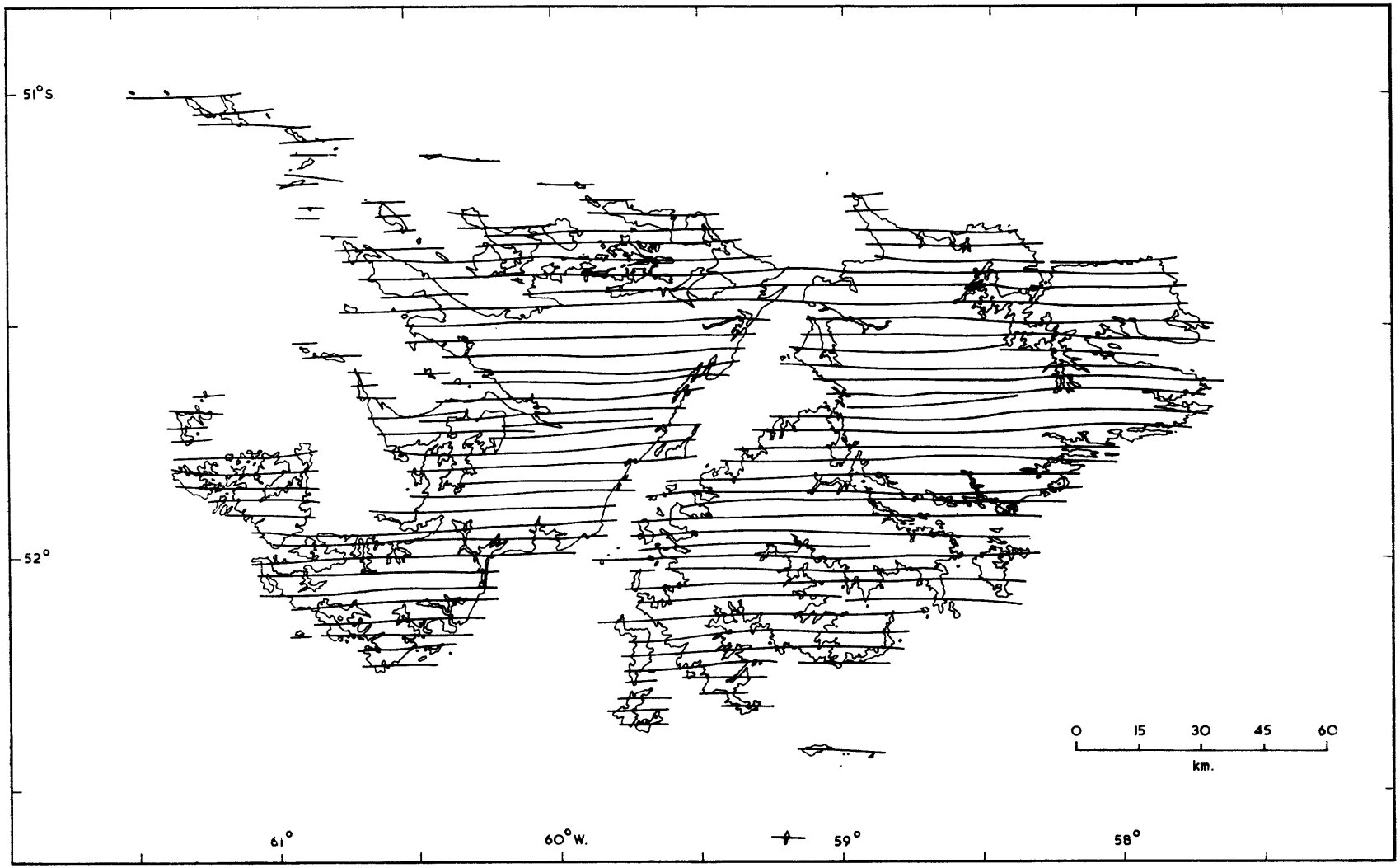


FIGURE 10
Map of the Falkland Islands showing the flight lines for the air photography, flown by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in October and November 1956.

interpretation. Qualitatively, these data can give a provisional picture of the basement topography, and the application of a simple two-dimensional Bouguer slab formula supports the geological findings that there must be several thousand metres of sediments present beneath certain areas of the Falkland Islands.

APPENDIX D

Map Compilation

1. *Photogeological interpretation*

The information shown on the geological maps (in end pocket) was interpreted by the stereoscopic examination of a complete 1 : 25,000 air-photograph cover of the Falkland Islands (comprising approximately 2,500 frames) flown by Hunting Aerosurveys Ltd. in October and November 1956. Annotations were made on tracing plastic overlays on the central one-third of each photograph, and these were transferred (and simultaneously reduced by one-half) in colour inks on to 29 1 : 50,000 topographical map sheets (D.O.S. 453 (Series H791), 1961–62). Work proceeded along the flight lines from west to east (Fig. 10) and adjacent strips were joined from north to south. A photogeological legend was designed to distinguish between those features directly observable from rock exposures and those inferred from topographical and other surface features.

2. *Reproduction*

The major geological features and trends on each of the 29 map sheets were selected and traced on to plastic overlays. These were then reduced photographically at the Directorate of Overseas Surveys to one-fifth of the original scale and were re-assembled to fit the two 1 : 250,000 topographical map sheets (D.O.S. (Misc.) 452, 1967). The geological map was re-drawn at this scale and combined with the base map for reproduction in six colours.

A selection of stereo pairs of the air photographs is given in Plates IV–VIII to illustrate various points discussed in the text. The stereo pairs are mounted at approximately 5·7 cm. apart, which is the normal image separation for most viewers. They can be viewed stereoscopically either by eye or with a pocket stereoscope. The vertical exaggeration is between $\times 3$ and $\times 4$.

GAZETTEER OF THE FALKLAND ISLANDS

This gazetteer contains a list of 2,895 place-names currently in use in the Falkland Islands, compiled from the official maps published by the Directorate of Overseas Surveys (D.O.S. 453, Series H791, 1961–62). From the large number of repetitions, it is evident that many of the names are of local significance only and most of these are descriptive in origin, e.g. Black Point, Rabbit Island, The Forkings. Others commemorate individuals or events which featured in the discovery and settlement of the islands and reflect periods of Spanish, French and British possession, e.g. Cape Bougainville, Arroyo Chico, Mount Usborne and Ajax Bay. The names in italics are "camp" names, derived from the Spanish word *campo*, meaning "the country". These names refer to the individual grazing areas or paddocks which comprise the various stations. Many names mentioned in the early literature on the Falkland Islands do not appear on the present maps and there may be many more which are still used locally but have never appeared in print.

The coordinates given represent the median point of each geographical feature.

	lat. S.	*long. W.*
Aadm, Mount	51°34′30″	60°04′15″
Adventure Harbour	52°11′30″	59°04′00″
Adventure Island	52°11′30″	59°01′50″
Adventure Sound	52°01′00″ to 52°10′00″	59°19′00″ 58°52′00″
Aiguade Cove	51°33′15″	58°08′40″
Ajax Bay	51°33′50″	59°04′10″
Albemarle Harbour	52°07′40″	60°33′30″
Albemarle, Port	52°11′30″	60°25′00″
Albemarle Rincon	52°10′00″	60°32′00″
Albemarle Rock	52°13′00″	60°23′00″
Alec's Valley	51°24′50″	58°00′25″
Alice, Mount	52°08′30″	60°34′30″
Ames Rincon	51°23′30″	59°52′00″
Anchor Inlet	52°10′15″	60°41′00″
Andrews Bay	51°51′35″	61°13′00″
Angelina Ditch	51°29′20″	58°34′00″
Annie Brook's Bay	51°57′40″	60°00′50″
Annie Island	52°16′10″	59°40′40″
Annie Island Point	52°16′00″	59°42′50″
Anthony Creek	52°00′00″	60°42′00″
Anthony Rincon	51°59′00″	60°41′10″
Anxious Passage	51°22′05″	59°48′50″
Ararat, Mount	51°20′45″	60°43′00″
Archer Cove	51°54′05″	58°37′00″
Archies Pond	51°56′30″	59°02′50″
Arch Islands	52°13′00″	60°26′30″
Arch Road	52°13′20″	60°29′20″
Arch Rocks	52°03′10″	58°26′00″
Arehas, Pass	51°26′00″	58°17′00″
Armantine Beach	51°23′10″	58°12′20″
Arrow Harbour	51°52′10″	58°57′10″
Arrow Harbour	51°54′00″	59°00′00″
Arrow Harbour Arroyo	51°55′30″	58°58′30″
Arrow Harbour House	51°54′10″	58°57′15″
Arrow Harbour Pond	51°53′55″	58°56′50″
Arrow Island Islands	51°52′00″	58°55′00″
Arrow Point	51°39′40″	57°47′00″
Arroyo Malo	51°57′00″	60°11′00″
Arroyos	51°44′00″	58°54′00″
Arthur, Lake	51°29′40″	59°44′15″
Arthur, Mount	51°30′45″	59°44′50″
Arthur, Mount	51°30′20″	60°14′45″
Arthur's Pass	51°31′15″	60°14′30″
Assies Island	52°15′30″	59°01′05″
August Hill	51°59′20″	60°53′30″
Babies Heart	51°50′00″	61°07′30″
Baby, The	51°37′10″	58°24′00″
Bacon and Ham	51°28′30″	58°13′00″
Bagwell Point	52°12′10″	59°02′20″
Bailey Bridge	51°31′20″	60°19′25″
Baker's Rock	51°25′00″	59°21′45″
Bald Island	51°46′35″	60°57′40″
Bald Road	51°47′00″	60°56′00″
Ballast Beach	51°17′20″	60°34′40″
Ballion's Gorsebush	51°38′45″	59°33′50″
Ballion Stream	51°38′30″	59°35′15″
Ball Mountain	51°36′00″	58°35′00″
Ball Mountain	51°34′00″	58°31′00″
Barclay Island	51°47′10″	61°05′45″
Barossa Rock Pond	51°19′05″	59°31′00″
Barrel Point	52°12′00″	59°05′15″
Barrel Valley	51°23′30″	58°09′10″
Barrel Valley	51°25′40″	58°07′45″
Barren Island	52°23′00″	59°41′30″
Barren Island House	52°22′35″	59°42′50″
Barrow Harbour	52°08′30″	59°07′45″
Barton Island	51°20′40″	59°51′55″
Basin, The	51°54′15″	60°05′00″
Basin, The	51°56′00″	60°27′00″
Bay Point	51°19′20″	59°50′40″
Beach Point	51°45′15″	57°45′00″
Beacon Point	51°46′50″	60°58′10″
Beagle Ridge	51°37′30″	57°54′30″
Beatrice Cove	51°38′40″	57°45′00″
Beauchêne Island	52°53′00″	59°12′00″
Beaver Bay	51°49′30″	61°16′00″
Beaver Bay Point	51°48′30″	61°15′40″
Beaver Harbour	51°49′50″	61°13′30″
Beaver Hill	51°50′10″	61°16′30″
Beaver Island	51°50′30″	61°16′00″
Beaver Settlement	51°51′10″	61°14′50″
Becher Islands	51°54′30″	58°47′10″
Beechams Island	51°18′10″	60°32′20″
Beech Flat	51°23′30″	59°20′15″
Beef Island	51°43′40″	61°16′00″
Bense Harbour	51°29′45″	60°30′20″
Bense Island	51°29′30″	60°31′05″
Berkeley Sound	51°34′00″	57°54′00″
Bertha Ditch	51°52′10″	58°23′30″
Bertha's Beach	51°53′30″	58°22′30″
Betts' Pond	51°17′50″	59°31′20″
Big Cape	52°14′00″	60°40′00″
Big Channel Island	51°20′25″	59°51′00″
Big Flock	51°18′30″	59°30′00″
Big Hole, The	51°47′00″	59°43′00″
Big Island	51°44′55″	59°01′00″
Big Mollyhawk, The	52°07′25″	60°30′20″
Big Mountain	51°36′50″	58°40′50″
Big Mountain	51°46′40″	61°13′30″
Big Paddock	51°33′30″	58°10′30″
Big Peaty Mountain	51°25′40″	60°34′50″
Big Point	51°28′10″	58°25′15″
Big Pond	51°19′10″	59°34′00″
Big Pond	51°22′40″	60°05′55″
Big Pond	51°45′50″	59°01′40″
Big Pond	51°45′00″	58°50′30″
Big Rabbit Island	51°28′05″	58°30′30″
Big Rincon	51°26′40″	59°15′45″
Big Rincon	51°31′00″	60°26′30″
Big Rincon Mountain	51°30′45″	60°27′20″
Big Rocky Mountain	51°24′45″	60°28′30″
Big Samuel Island	51°56′30″	58°40′00″
Big Shag	51°23′45″	58°18′45″
Big Sound	51°58′00″	59°19′00″
Billy Creek	51°24′20″	59°53′40″
Billy Rock	51°40′30″	57°42′30″
Binney's Double Stream	51°43′30″	59°40′00″
Bird Island	52°10′20″	60°55′00″
Biscuit Pond	52°01′10″	59°27′00″
Black Beach, The	52°03′00″	58°44′00″
Blackburn	51°29′45″	59°51′00″
Blackburn River	51°28′30″	59°53′00″
Blackfish Creek	52°12′20″	60°38′20″
Black Hill, The	52°16′40″	59°27′00″
Black Hill Corner	51°50′30″	59°52′10″
Black Hill Corner	51°35′05″	60°06′40″
Black Hill Corner	51°32′15″	60°13′00″
Black Hill House	51°49′10″	59°51′10″
Black Hill Paddock	51°35′15″	60°07′30″
Black Hill Stream	51°34′00″	59°40′00″
Black Hog Hill	51°21′05″	60°41′50″
Black Island	51°53′25″	58°53′50″
Black Island	51°58′20″	58°36′45″
Black Island	51°41′10″	59°04′30″
Black Jack's Valley	52°14′45″	59°25′05″
Black Mountain	51°35′55″	59°37′50″
Black Point	51°20′00″	58°22′15″
Black Point	51°38′05″	57°44′10″
Black Point	51°41′10″	60°06′40″
Black Point	51°31′55″	58°05′30″

	lat. S.	*long. W.*
Black Point	52°11′00″	59°38′00″
Black Point	52°04′00″	58°43′40″
Black Point	51°23′45″	59°57′20″
Black Point	51°24′20″	59°51′30″
Black Rincon	51°25′00″	59°00′00″
Black Rincon	51°35′20″	59°01′20″
Black Rincon	51°45′15″	58°59′50″
Black Rincon	51°48′10″	58°15′30″
Black Rincon	52°17′00″	59°21′30″
Black Rincon	52°10′00″	59°05′00″
Black Rock	51°50′30″	60°32′40″
Black Rock	51°25′30″	58°00′20″
Black Rock	51°47′30″	58°41′00″
Black Rock Arroyo	51°47′30″	58°42′30″
Black Rock Brook	51°26′30″	58°01′00″
Black Rock House	51°48′10″	58°42′50″
Black Rock Valley	51°24′40″	57°59′00″
Black Shanty	52°06′20″	60°23′15″
Black Shanty House	51°57′50″	60°10′20″
Black Tarn	51°41′15″	58°49′00″
Black Valley	51°32′45″	59°39′30″
Blakeleys	51°31′25″	58°53′25″
Blakely's Pass	52°01′45″	60°35′30″
Blanco Bay	51°40′00″	57°50′30″
Blazer, Mount	51°30′25″	59°42′50″
Bleaker Island	52°13′00″	58°52′00″
Bleaker Jump	52°15′00″	59°00′20″
Bleaker Settlement	52°12′25″	58°50′55″
Blind Island	52°16′20″	59°32′30″
Blow Hole	51°16′25″	58°54′05″
Blue Mountain	51°44′00″	58°43′30″
Blue Mountain	51°53′30″	59°53′10″
Blue Mountain	51°55′00″	59°53′00″
Blue Mountain House	51°54′55″	59°57′30″
Blue Mountain Ponds	51°53′00″	59°53′30″
Blue Mountain Sand	51°52′30″	59°52′00″
Blue Mountain Shanty	51°51′45″	59°49′30″
Blue Stone Run, The	51°55′30″	60°58′00″
Bluff, The	52°16′10″	59°26′10″
Bluff, The	52°08′00″	59°21′20″
Bluff, The	51°30′40″	58°31′45″
Bluff, The	51°14′55″	58°56′05″
Bluff, The	51°16′00″	58°54′10″
Bluff Cove	51°44′40″	58°09′30″
Bluff Cove Peak	51°40′40″	58°09′10″
Bluff Cove Rincon	51°45′00″	58°08′00″
Bluff Cove Settlement	51°44′50″	58°10′30″
Bluff Creek	51°53′10″	58°44′00″
Bluff Creek House	51°52′00″	58°45′50″
Bluff Creek Ponds	51°51′20″	58°46′00″
Bluff Head	52°05′00″	58°52′00″
Bluff Island	51°28′50″	60°08′25″
Bluff Point	51°21′00″	60°14′00″
Bluff Pond	51°26′00″	59°03′20″
Boat Point	51°50′40″	58°12′30″
Bob's Creek	51°27′10″	59°16′45″
Bob's Island	51°27′15″	58°29′15″
Boca House	51°48′05″	58°58′55″
Bodie Creek	51°51′30″	59°02′00″
Bodie Creek	51°53′30″	59°04′00″
Bodie Creek Bridge	51°51′10″	59°00′50″
Bodie Creek House	51°53′00″	59°02′40″
Bodie Creek Ponds	51°52′50″	59°03′00″
Bodie Peak	51°39′10″	58°55′10″
Bold Cove	51°36′30″	59°27′30″
Bold Cove	51°35′00″	59°24′00″
Bold Hill	51°41′45″	61°14′20″
Bold Point	51°41′20″	61°12′45″
Bold Point	51°20′45″	59°55′00″
Bold Point	51°27′20″	58°27′05″
Bold Point	51°40′20″	60°22′00″
Bold Point	51°38′10″	59°28′20″
Bold Point	51°46′10″	58°03′20″
Bold Point	51°25′30″	58°26′00″
Bold Rocks	51°20′35″	59°54′00″
Bombilia	51°32′00″	58°44′00″
Bombilia Hill	51°31′30″	58°43′30″
Bone Hill	51°58′15″	59°03′30″
Bonners Bay	51°34′30″	59°01′40″
Boot Jack Point	52°05′00″	58°53′10″
Boro Shanty	51°33′00″	59°24′00″
Bosom Hills	51°52′00″	60°05′00″
Bosom Hills	51°53′00″	60°03′00″
Bosoms, The	51°52′10″	60°01′00″
Bosom Stream	51°53′30″	60°03′50″
Bottle Mountain	51°51′50″	61°07′05″
Bottle Valley	51°51′35″	61°06′30″
Bottomless Pond	51°57′25″	60°00′20″
Bougainville	51°20′30″	58°28′00″
Bougainville, Cape	51°18′00″	58°27′40″
Boulder Point	51°52′40″	61°14′00″
Boulder Point Hill	51°52′00″	61°14′15″
Boulders	51°51′45″	61°15′00″
Boundary Brook	51°42′00″	58°34′00″
Boundary Creek	51°36′10″	59°29′30″
Boundary Hill	51°35′35″	59°29′55″
Boundary Hill	51°38′25″	60°00′30″
Boundary Hills	51°30′30″	60°13′00″
Boundary Hills Horse Paddock	51°31′15″	60°11′30″
Boundary House	51°31′15″	60°11′20″
Boundary Ponds	51°50′30″	60°15′45″
Boundary Stream	51°33′00″	59°28′00″
Boundary Stream	51°28′00″	59°46′00″
Box Harbour	51°20′50″	59°50′10″
Box Island	51°21′00″	59°50′20″
Box's Swamp	52°05′30″	59°32′00″
Boxwood Point	51°26′20″	60°35′45″
Boxwood Point	51°20′50″	60°40′20″
Bramble Point	51°22′25″	60°35′30″
Brandy Island	52°26′30″	59°00′00″
Brandy Stream	51°44′30″	59°41′20″
Brasse Mar	51°34′45″	58°11′30″
Bras y Mar	52°09′45″	59°15′30″
Brazil's Corner	51°56′30″	59°00′00″
Brazo del Mar	51°23′30″	58°21′00″
Brazo la Mar	52°02′00″	58°49′00″
Brazo Mar	51°26′00″	60°04′15″
Brenton Loch	51°47′30″ to 51°48′00″	59°02′30″ to 58°59′00″
Brenton Loch	51°45′30″	59°03′30″
Brenton Loch House	51°46′20″	59°02′35″
Brett Harbour	51°22′40″	60°09′00″
Brett Harbour	51°22′00″	60°12′10″
Brett Hill	51°21′20″	60°12′40″
Bridge Mountain	51°29′35″	59°38′25″
Bridge Mountain Stone Run	51°29′10″	59°37′40″
Brisbane, Mount	51°29′25″	57°55′40″
Broken Island	51°20′40″	59°40′00″
Brown Flat	51°32′10″	59°39′50″
Brown Flat	51°35′10″	59°30′20″
Brown Harbour	51°49′30″	60°18′30″
Brown Harbour	51°51′30″	60°17′00″
Brown, Mount	51°27′30″	60°22′45″
Brown Point	51°37′30″	60°15′20″
Brown Point	51°36′30″	60°12′00″
Brown's Hill	52°13′20″	60°37′50″
Bucket Valley	51°30′40″	59°01′30″
Bull Cove	52°20′30″	59°19′40″
Bull Flat	51°50′20″	59°57′10″
Bull Hill	51°35′10″	58°39′00″
Bull Hill	52°03′30″	60°36′00″
Bull Hill Stream	51°34′35″	59°31′00″

	lat. S.	long. W.
Bull Island	52°17′20″	59°20′05″
Bull Island	51°51′30″	58°14′30″
Bull Mountain	51°40′40″	59°43′20″
Bullock Island	51°20′25″	59°37′10″
Bullock Island	51°45′50″	60°23′10″
Bull Point	52°20′00″	59°17′35″
Bull Point	52°07′00″	59°04′10″
Bull Point	51°49′20″	58°17′50″
Bull Point	51°30′30″	59°21′00″
Bull Point	52°20′30″	59°21′00″
Bull Point Rincon	52°06′40″	59°05′00″
Bull Ponds	51°32′35″	58°50′30″
Bull Roads	52°20′30″	59°18′30″
Bulls Head, The	51°51′30″	59°58′00″
Bulls House, The	51°58′00″	59°29′40″
Bulls Pass, The	51°53′45″	59°00′50″
Bull Stream	51°32′30″	60°01′30″
Bull Stream	51°50′00″	59°57′00″
Burnt Harbour	51°24′30″	60°07′40″
Burnt Island	51°25′10″	60°07′30″
Burnt Island	51°44′20″	59°01′00″
Burnt Island	51°52′20″	58°16′00″
Burnt Island	52°01′35″	59°10′50″
Burnt Point	51°52′40″	58°15′20″
Burntside Brook	51°47′00″	58°56′00″
Burntside House	51°47′10″	58°56′05″
Burntside Pond	51°46′45″	58°56′10″
Bush Pass	51°48′00″	58°17′00″
Bush Rincon	51°48′40″	58°18′20″
Butler's Hill	52°13′30″	59°31′00″
Butter's Hill	51°33′35″	59°31′55″
Button Bay	51°54′10″	58°38′40″
Button Island	51°20′40″	60°26′30″
Button Island	52°04′40″	59°03′10″
Buzzard Point	52°02′30″	60°40′40″
Byng, Mount	51°16′30″	60°34′10″
Byron Heights	51°25′20″	60°32′00″
Byron Sound	51°27′00″	60°13′00″
Calf Creek	51°57′20″	58°47′50″
Calf Creek	51°33′00″	60°23′05″
Calf Island	51°20′45″	59°36′35″
Calf Island	51°24′05″	60°05′15″
Calista Island	52°01′45″	59°51′00″
Calm Head	52°07′00″	60°55′00″
Camerons Brook	51°32′00″	58°58′00″
Camerons Point	51°30′30″	58°58′40″
Camerons Ridge	51°31′30″	58°58′00″
Camerons Rocks	51°52′20″	61°08′00″
Camilla Creek	51°47′00″	58°58′00″
Camilla Creek	51°44′00″	58°57′00″
Camilla Creek Arroyo	51°46′00″ to 51°42′00″	58°57′00″ to 58°53′00″
Camilla Creek House	51°44′35″	58°57′30″
Campa Menta Bay	51°22′50″	58°08′00″
Campa Menta Beach	51°23′00″	58°07′55″
Campa Menta Brook	51°24′00″	58°07′15″
Campbell Creek	51°59′50″	60°20′30″
Campbell Creek Stream	52°01′00″	60°23′00″
Camping Hills	51°34′00″	60°19′30″
Camping Hills	51°34′00″	60°20′00″
Campito	51°34′50″	59°05′30″
Camp Menta	51°25′30″	58°07′30″
Canache, The	51°41′45″	57°47′10″
Canada Runde	51°49′15″	58°41′10″
Canard Cove	51°33′05″	58°09′10″
Candle Pond	52°21′45″	59°47′30″
Caneja Creek	51°51′30″	58°16′10″
Canopus Hill	51°41′25″	57°47′00″
Cantera	51°41′30″	58°59′00″
Cantera House	51°42′35″	59°01′15″
Cantera Island	51°43′55″	59°01′00″
Cantera Mountain	51°41′00″	58°53′00″
Cape	51°49′40″	61°19′00″
Cape Hill	51°49′50″	61°18′05″
Cape House	51°20′30″	58°50′00″
Cape Meredith Shanty	52°13′10″	60°39′05″
Cape Orford	52°02′00″	61°01′00″
Cape Orford House	52°03′30″	60°58′50″
Cape Valley	51°49′45″	61°19′40″
Carancho Bluff	52°05′50″	60°58′10″
Carcass Bay	51°49′00″	58°57′40″
Carcass Bay	51°58′15″	59°54′30″
Carcass Bay Hill	51°58′50″	59°56′50″
Carcass Island	51°17′00″	60°35′15″
Carcass Island Settlement	51°17′25″	60°33′00″
Carcass Reef	51°18′30″	60°34′20″
Carew Harbour	52°00′30″	60°40′20″
Carew Harbour	52°00′00″	60°37′30″
Carew Harbour House	52°02′10″	60°38′00″
Carew Harbour Rincon	51°59′20″	60°36′00″
Caroline, Mount	51°30′45″	59°32′00″
Caroline, Mount	51°32′00″	60°26′10″
Cart Arroyo	52°09′00″	59°11′00″
Cart Gate	52°01′40″	58°49′10″
Carthorse Island	51°51′30″	60°58′40″
Carthorse Island	51°23′40″	59°44′50″
Carthorse Point	51°24′20″	59°45′10″
Cart Pass	51°32′35″	59°36′10″
Carysfort	51°24′30″	57°54′00″
Carysfort, Cape	51°24′50″	57°50′40″
Cassard Point	52°14′50″	59°00′00″
Castle Hill	51°28′10″	59°48′45″
Castle Rock	52°11′40″	60°48′00″
Castle Rock	51°49′20″	61°20′10″
Castle Rocks	51°37′15″	59°34′30″
Cat Cove	51°20′25″	60°41′20″
Catherine, Mount	51°32′10″	60°24′50″
Cat Island	51°32′10″	59°09′00″
Cat Island Valley	51°32′30″	59°07′00″
Cattle Ground	51°42′00″	60°22′00″
Cattle Ground Creek	51°42′50″	60°22′30″
Cattle Point	52°10′30″	59°18′45″
Cattle Point	52°11′00″	59°11′00″
Cattle Point House	52°10′15″	59°15′00″
Cattle Point Island	52°12′20″	59°15′30″
Cattle Point Rincon	52°11′30″	59°13′20″
Cauliflower Rocks	52°10′10″	60°38′00″
Cavadi Ridge	51°25′50″	58°43′40″
Cavadi Rocks	51°27′20″	58°43′00″
Cave Point	51°18′25″	60°32′00″
Caves, The	51°40′20″	60°09′20″
Cay Wolfe	52°01′55″	59°41′00″
Celery Island	51°41′00″	60°06′40″
Celery Island	51°32′50″	58°05′15″
Cemetery Creek	51°36′15″	59°30′00″
Centre	52°05′30″	59°27′00″
Centre Brook	51°39′00″	58°24′00″
Centre Camp	51°43′00″	59°54′00″
Centre Camp	51°43′30″	60°28′00″
Centre Camp	51°54′00″	60°06′00″
Centre Camp	52°02′00″	60°44′00″
Centre Camp	52°12′00″	59°43′00″
Centre Gate	52°03′55″	59°20′35″
Centre Island	51°56′40″	58°33′45″
Centre Island	51°25′30″	58°18′20″
Centre Point	51°19′00″	58°52′00″
Ceritos	51°37′00″	59°02′00″
Ceritos	51°46′00″	58°48′00″
Ceritos Arroyo	51°46′20″ to 51°42′30″	58°56′30″ to 58°52′30″
Ceritos House	51°44′30″	58°51′30″

	lat. S.	long. W.
Cerro Montevideo	51°30′25″	58°53′00″
Chabot Creek	51°30′10″	57°59′00″
Chabot Point	51°30′40″	58°02′15″
Chaffers Gullet	52°09′45″	60°22′00″
Chain Island	51°52′15″	61°13′10″
Challenger, Mount	51°42′35″	58°05′50″
Chamoro Valley	51°24′25″	58°13′10″
Champina Pond	51°49′00″	58°26′30″
Chancho Point	51°29′45″	59°07′30″
Channel Hill	51°26′00″	60°00′55″
Channel Islands	51°48′10″	61°11′40″
Channel Point	51°24′30″	60°04′40″
Channel Point	51°25′15″	60°02′00″
Channel Rock	51°47′40″	61°12′05″
Chapel Rocks	51°33′15″	59°00′20″
Charles Point	51°39′30″	57°46′15″
Charlies Cove	52°02′20″	60°53′00″
Charlies Renown	51°31′00″	60°25′00″
Chartres Paddocks	51°43′00″	60°03′00″
Chartres River	51°44′00″ to 51°39′00″	60°00′00″ to 59°53′00″
Chartres Settlement	51°42′45″	60°04′30″
Chata Creek	51°29′30″	58°31′30″
Chata Flats	51°33′00″	58°56′00″
Chata Hill	51°30′20″	58°35′40″
Chata House	51°29′45″	58°31′55″
Chata Rincon	51°28′00″	58°34′00″
Chatham	51°51′00″	61°04′00″
Chatham Harbour	51°51′00″	60°58′00″
Chatham Hill	51°51′00″	61°03′55″
Chatham House	51°51′30″	61°01′50″
Checquer Board, The	51°34′25″	59°34′10″
Cheeks Creek	51°57′00″	60°03′30″
Cheeks' Creek	51°57′30″	60°21′20″
Cheeks' Pass	51°58′30″	60°21′45″
Cheroogs Pond	51°55′05″	59°09′15″
Cherry's Ditch	51°33′15″	59°40′00″
Cheviot Hump	52°02′00″	60°46′50″
Chico, Arroyo	51°54′50″	60°10′30″
Chico Point	51°58′20″	59°36′30″
Chimango Valley	51°20′40″	58°45′00″
Choiseul Sound	51°51′00″ to 51°56′30″	58°57′00″ to 58°26′00″
Chris's Pass	51°18′10″	58°49′30″
Christina Bay	51°41′20″	57°43′50″
Christmas Harbour	51°41′00″	60°09′00″
Christmas Island	51°40′55″	60°05′35″
Christmas Island	51°22′35″	59°57′45″
Church Rocks	51°42′00″	58°21′00″
Church Rocks	51°24′55″	58°38′15″
Church Valley	51°30′10″	57°59′00″
Cinnamon Valley	51°27′00″	59°59′30″
Circum Island	51°56′05″	60°52′30″
Circum Peak	51°55′40″	60°55′20″
Circum Point	51°56′10″	60°53′20″
Clam Bed Point	51°40′35″	57°51′50″
Clam Valley	51°34′55″	59°00′45″
Clam Valley	51°30′10″	58°57′45″
Clay Ditch	51°29′30″	58°40′30″
Clay Hill	51°52′10″	61°14′45″
Clay Island	51°46′35″	59°00′45″
Clay Mountain	51°37′30″	59°39′40″
Clay Patch Hill	52°00′10″	58°55′00″
Clay Point	51°50′00″	60°54′45″
Clay Pond	51°38′20″	58°21′00″
Cliff Island	51°56′35″	61°05′00″
Cliff Island	51°28′30″	60°33′30″
Cliff Knob Island	51°43′15″	61°13′45″
Cliff Peak	51°43′50″	61°18′10″
Cliff Mountain	51°21′50″	60°42′10″
Cliff Point	52°00′40″	58°31′00″
Cliff Point	51°18′15″	60°04′40″
Cliffs, The	51°41′00″	58°18′50″
Clippie Paddock	51°28′10″	58°19′15″
Clipping Valley	51°18′00″	59°57′15″
Clippy Hill	51°36′00″	59°31′15″
Clockett Valley	51°26′50″	58°55′00″
Clump Island	52°13′30″	60°30′05″
Clump Island	52°01′25″	59°44′50″
Coast Camp	51°25′00″	58°14′30″
Coast Paddock	51°24′00″	58°11′00″
Coast Ridge	51°58′00″	59°55′00″
Coast Ridge	51°57′00″	59°54′00″
Coast Ridge	51°39′00″	60°08′00″
Cobbs Pass	51°50′25″	59°07′20″
Cobweb Hill	52°19′35″	59°44′40″
Cochon Island	51°36′15″	57°47′00″
Coffee Pass	51°28′20″	58°37′40″
Coffin Island	51°44′20″	61°15′10″
Colliers, The	51°47′20″	61°13′05″
Colorado Bay	51°27′15″	58°21′30″
Colorado Pass	51°53′00″	59°08′00″
Colorado Pond	51°38′30″	58°28′20″
Comoda Ditch	51°48′00″	58°29′30″
Concordia Bay	51°18′30″	58°36′00″
Concordia Beach	51°19′00″	58°35′30″
Concordia Rock	51°17′30″	58°36′00″
Congo	51°59′30″	59°30′00″
Congo Gate	52°02′15″	59°26′50″
Congo House	51°59′25″	59°29′45″
Congo Ponds	51°59′20″	59°31′00″
Conical Hills	51°41′30″	59°50′00″
Cooke Hill	51°33′40″	60°22′20″
Cookhouse Arroyo	52°08′15″	59°18′30″
Cookhouse Pond	52°08′40″	59°18′15″
Cookies Ridge	51°58′35″	59°00′00″
Cookies Swamp	52°05′10″	59°17′00″
Corner Pass	51°38′45″	58°01′20″
Coronation Point	51°57′50″	58°56′45″
Corral Brazo	51°20′45″	58°48′00″
Corral Creek	51°39′10″	58°13′00″
Corral Pass	51°34′10″	58°07′35″
Cortley Hill	51°40′50″	57°51′45″
Coutts Hill	51°26′30″	58°53′50″
Cove Hill	51°18′05″	59°57′15″
Cow Bay	51°26′10″	57°51′30″
Cow Bay Beach	51°26′15″	57°51′40″
Cow Bay Ridge	51°25′40″	57°52′45″
Cow Island	51°59′15″	58°28′00″
Cow Paddock	51°53′30″	60°53′30″
Cow Paddock	52°05′00″	60°50′00″
Cow Park Pond	52°07′30″	59°22′10″
Cow Point	52°13′15″	59°13′00″
Cow Point	51°46′55″	58°08′30″
Cowshed Ditch	51°29′00″	58°37′40″
Cow Valley	52°12′45″	60°36′20″
Cow Valley	51°28′15″	59°42′40″
Cow Valley	52°04′00″	60°56′00″
Cow Valley Point	52°02′30″	60°53′30″
Craigielea Hill	52°17′50″	59°23′00″
Crates, The	51°24′30″	60°01′45″
Crates Point	51°27′15″	59°46′30″
Creek, The	51°46′00″	60°28′50″
Creek Point	51°23′35″	59°51′20″
Creek Point	51°24′45″	59°55′30″
Creek Point Manada Paddock	51°23′30″	59°53′00″
Crooked Inlet	51°33′00″ and 51°34′30″	60°16′00″ and 60°16′00″
Crooked Inlet East	51°35′00″	60°11′00″
Crooked Inlet House	51°33′30″	60°14′30″
Crooked Inlet Ram Paddock	51°33′00″	60°13′00″
Crooked Inlet Stream	51°34′15″	60°13′00″

	lat. S.	*long. W.*
Crooked Inlet West	51°35′00″	60°15′00″
Crooked Valley	51°28′05″	59°33′35″
Cross Island	52°11′10″	60°41′40″
Cross Valley	52°07′45″	59°41′00″
Crouching Lions, The	51°34′50″	60°28′40″
Cucumber Island	51°49′55″	61°12′00″
Curlew Creek	51°31′50″	58°55′40″
Cushy's Hill	51°28′00″	58°50′10″
Cussie's Corral	51°28′45″	59°30′45″
Cut Sheep Valley	51°35′00″	60°15′15″
Cutter Cove	51°45′15″	59°15′00″
Cygnet Harbour	51°53′20″	59°29′00″
Daddy's Ditch	51°25′40″	59°54′40″
Dangerous Point	52°00′20″	58°20′40″
Danson Harbour	52°06′15″	59°38′00″
Danson Harbour	52°08′30″	59°39′00″
Danson Harbour House	52°09′00″	59°37′00″
Dan's Shanty Brook	51°31′00″	58°11′30″
Dan's Shanty Creek	51°31′45″	58°12′30″
D'Arcy, Mount	51°30′10″	59°34′45″
Darwin and Goose Green Parks	51°48′00″	58°58′00″
Darwin Harbour	51°49′30″	58°57′00″
Darwin Narrows	51°50′20″	58°55′45″
Darwin Settlement	51°48′30″	58°57′20″
Dave's Ridge	51°28′00″	59°35′15″
Davy's Valley	52°07′00″	59°16′00″
Dean, Mount	52°05′15″	60°46′40″
Dean's River	52°06′00″	60°39′00″
Death Cove	51°21′40″	60°36′30″
Deaths Head	51°24′40″	60°38′10″
Deaths Head Ridge	51°25′00″	60°36′55″
Deaths Head Stream	51°24′50″	60°36′00″
Death Valley	51°41′10″	60°11′30″
Death Valley	51°31′15″	59°02′45″
December Island	51°22′35″	59°45′05″
Deep Arroyo	51°57′00″	59°12′20″
Deep Arroyo Creek	51°59′30″	59°09′30″
Deep Ferny Valley	51°23′40″	59°25′30″
Deep Pass	51°30′10″	60°06′00″
Deep Valley	51°23′10″	58°04′45″
Deep Valley	52°06′30″	60°39′00″
Deep Valley	51°28′10″	59°34′40″
Deep Valley	51°25′40″	59°20′30″
Deep Valley	52°05′30″	60°38′30″
Devil's Den, The	52°05′45″	60°35′30″
Devil's Den Valley	52°06′00″	60°37′45″
Devils Nose	51°21′00″	60°42′30″
Devil's Point	52°12′45″	59°20′20″
Devil's Point	52°15′00″	59°23′00″
Devils Steps, The	51°40′50″	60°17′40″
Diamond Corner	51°38′00″	59°59′05″
Diamond Corner	51°49′30″	60°01′00″
Diamond Cove	51°32′20″	57°54′55″
Diamond Cove	51°31′00″	57°56′00″
Diamond Cove Valley	51°32′00″	57°54′30″
Diamond Mountain	51°31′40″	57°56′55″
Diamond Rincon	52°00′20″	60°33′30″
Dick Point	51°48′20″	60°32′00″
Diddle Dee	51°27′00″	58°50′00″
Diddle Dee Island	51°23′40″	59°49′20″
Diddle Dee Ridge	51°50′50″	59°02′30″
Dip Creek	51°32′50″	60°23′05″
Dip Paddock	51°33′40″	58°09′00″
Dip Paddock	51°54′00″	60°55′00″
Dip Paddock	51°56′00″	60°03′45″
Dip Point	51°58′05″	60°00′45″
Dip Ponds	51°55′00″	59°17′30″
Dip Valley	51°56′00″	60°03′00″
Direction Island	51°53′45″	58°21′00″
Dirty Ditch	51°32′30″	60°21′00″
Dirty Ditch	51°34′00″	59°45′30″
Dirty Ditch	51°16′05″	60°35′30″
Dirty Ditch, The	51°22′50″	59°53′30″
Dirty Point	51°55′00″	61°05′30″
Disappointment Pass	51°33′10″	60°09′30″
Dish Cover Hill	51°18′40″	60°01′35″
Dismal Swamp	52°06′00″	60°34′00″
Dixon's Swamp	52°03′00″	60°58′20″
Dockyard, The	51°20′45″	59°38′50″
Dockyard Islands	51°21′10″	59°39′10″
Doctor Point	51°39′50″	57°58′50″
Doctors Creek	51°56′45″	60°03′10″
Doctors Head	51°31′00″	59°03′40″
Doctors Leap	51°48′20″	59°57′20″
Doctor's Mountain	51°30′15″	59°46′15″
Dog Hill	51°43′05″	60°10′45″
Dog Point	51°55′05″	58°53′15″
Dog Point	51°57′00″	58°48′20″
Dolphin, Cape	51°14′00″	58°58′00″
Donald, Mount	51°33′10″	60°06′00″
Don Carlos Bay	51°38′10″	57°45′00″
Doree Ridge	51°33′00″	59°57′00″
Doree Stream	51°32′00″	59°58′00″
Dorée Stream	51°29′30″	59°58′00″
Dos Lomas	51°46′50″	59°15′00″
Dos Lomas House	51°46′10″	59°13′30″
Dos Lomas Pond	51°50′10″	59°16′35″
Dotterel Point	51°29′50″	59°01′00″
Double Creek East Arm	52°00′15″	60°31′45″
Double Creek Islands	51°58′45″	60°34′00″
Double Creek Rincon	51°59′30″	60°29′30″
Double Creek West Arm	52°00′20″	60°35′00″
Double Island	51°52′00″	60°30′15″
Double Peak	51°49′10″	60°58′20″
Double Rocks	51°24′20″	59°34′10″
Double Standing Man Ridge	51°29′00″	59°29′30″
Double Stream	51°40′00″	59°39′00″
Double Stream Basin	51°39′00″	59°40′30″
Dougherty's Brook	51°37′15″ to 51°40′00″	58°45′35″ to 58°40′00″
Dougherty's Flat	51°37′45″	58°46′00″
Dougherty's Shanty	51°38′35″	58°44′20″
Douglas Creek	51°27′00″	58°34′00″
Douglas Paddocks	51°27′00″	58°36′00″
Douglas Settlement	51°27′35″	58°36′10″
Doyle, Mount	51°45′35″	60°08′30″
Doyle Ridge	51°49′00″	60°02′00″
Doyle, River	51°47′00″	60°08′30″
Driftwood	52°13′00″	59°05′30″
Driftwood Island	52°16′00″	59°00′30″
Driftwood Point	52°15′30″	59°01′10″
Drone Corner	51°54′30″	59°15′00″
Drone Gate	51°54′00″	59°15′00″
Drone Hill	51°54′30″	59°13′30″
Drone Ponds	51°54′40″	59°14′00″
Drunken Rock	51°38′50″	57°57′10″
Drunken Rock Pass	51°39′05″	57°56′45″
Dry Island	51°22′20″	59°53′35″
Dry Pond	51°26′00″	58°50′40″
Dry Pond	51°34′05″	59°33′30″
Dry Pond	51°59′30″	59°24′00″
Dry Pond	51°59′35″	58°56′40″
Dry Pond	52°04′20″	59°26′00″
Dry Pond	51°34′00″	59°33′00″
Dry Pond Gate	51°59′50″	58°55′50″
Dry Ponds	51°37′25″	59°02′50″
Duck Pond	52°18′00″	59°24′30″
Duclos Point	51°32′05″	58°00′45″
Duffins Bridge	52°06′55″	59°24′20″
Dump, The	51°26′20″	58°20′45″
Dunbar	51°26′40″	60°24′50″

	lat. S.	*long. W.*
Dunbar Creek	51°24′30″	60°26′40″
Dunbar Hill	51°21′55″	60°23′00″
Dunbar House	51°24′50″	60°26′50″
Dunbar Horse Paddock	51°25′00″	60°26′25″
Dunbar Island	51°21′55″	60°23′00″
Dunnose Head	51°40′30″	60°38′30″
Dunnose Head Paddocks	51°45′00″	60°25′30″
Dunnose Head Settlement	51°45′00″	60°25′00″
Duperrey Harbour	51°34′35″	58°05′00″
Dutchmans Brook	51°23′20″	57°54′30″
Dutchmans Island	51°23′10″	57°53′15″
Dutchmans Pass	52°05′00″	60°45′00″
Dutchmans Point	51°23′20″	59°58′45″
Dutchmans Pond	51°23′30″	57°55′50″
Dyke Island	51°59′30″	60°53′00″
Dyke Island House	51°58′35″	60°51′45″
Dyke Island Passage	51°58′15″	60°51′00″
Dyke Paddock	51°18′20″	60°31′20″
Dyke Point	51°55′55″	61°04′30″
Dyke Valley	51°17′45″	60°31′30″
Eagle Hill	51°32′30″	57°47′30″
Eagle Hill	51°31′30″	57°48′00″
Eagle Passage	52°19′00″	59°34′00″
Eagle Rock	52°12′00″	60°35′00″
Eagle Rocks	52°13′30″	60°35′15″
Ear Island	51°28′00″	58°23′15″
East Arm Hill	52°00′25″	60°24′20″
East Bay	51°46′30″	60°14′45″
East Bay	51°48′00″	60°15′00″
East Bay House	51°47′40″	60°12′30″
East Centre	52°01′00″	58°27′30″
East Cove	51°54′20″	58°26′30″
East Cove Pond	51°53′00″	58°25′00″
East End	51°17′25″	60°31′40″
East End Sound	51°30′00″	59°55′30″
East Falkland	51°45′00″	59°15′00″
East Head	51°59′50″	60°00′30″
East Island	51°47′20″	58°03′40″
East Island	51°22′30″	59°37′40″
East Lagoon Hill	51°27′05″	59°58′50″
East Lagoons	51°27′30″	59°57′00″
East Passage	51°40′30″	60°40′00″
East Point	51°20′15″	60°02′20″
East Point	51°26′40″	59°46′25″
East Rincon	51°33′00″	60°16′00″
East Road	51°47′40″	58°05′00″
East Rock	51°22′25″	59°31′15″
East Wolfe	52°02′00″	59°39′20″
Eddy Point	51°45′20″	61°16′15″
Eddystone Rock	51°11′20″	59°03′00″
Edgar Pond	52°07′45″	60°20′00″
Edgar, Port	52°01′00″	60°15′30″
Edgar Ridge	52°03′30″	60°15′30″
Edgeworth, Mount	51°32′30″	59°52′30″
Edye Creek	51°51′00″	60°23′30″
Eel Reef	51°14′50″	60°34′50″
Egg Harbour	51°50′00″	59°23′00″
Egg Harbour Hocse	51°52′00″	59°22′10″
Egmont	51°20′30″	60°05′20″
Egmont, Mount	51°21′10″	60°05′10″
Egmont, Port	51°21′30″	60°01′00″
Elephant Bay	51°18′00″	59°34′00″
Elephant Bay	52°20′20″	59°46′00″
Elephant Beach	51°22′00″	58°51′30″
Elephant Beach	51°22′00″	58°43′00″
Elephant Beach House	51°23′05″	58°45′30″
Elephant Beach Pond	51°22′30″	58°46′00″
Elephant Cays	52°08′30″	59°51′00″
Elephant Cove	51°49′10″	60°57′20″
Elephant Flat	51°15′25″	60°34′45″
Elephant Island	51°52′40″	58°17′30″
Elephant Jason	51°09′20″	60°50′20″
Elephant Point	51°53′10″	58°17′40″
Elephant Point	51°15′55″	60°19′20″
Elephant Point	51°17′20″	60°16′25″
Elephant Pond	52°23′00″	59°41′30″
Eliza Cove	51°43′05″	57°50′45″
Ellen, Lake	52°05′50″	60°55′40″
Ellen, Mount	52°04′35″	60°48′45″
Elmer's Ditch	51°29′15″	58°46′20″
Emery, Mount	52°02′30″	60°20′00″
Empire Beach	52°08′40″	60°51′00″
Enderby Point	52°01′30″	58°32′30″
Engineer Point	51°41′00″	57°49′20″
Enos Pass	51°34′30″	60°09′00″
Esperanza Beach	52°09′20″	60°21′20″
Esperanza Pond	52°09′00″	60°21′10″
Estancia	51°40′00″	58°12′00″
Estancia Brook	51°39′00″	58°09′30″
Estancia Creek	51°38′40″	58°11′30″
Estancia House	51°38′45″	58°10′30″
Estancia Horse Paddock	51°39′00″	58°11′30″
Estancia, Mount	51°38′00″	58°08′30″
Evan's Shirt	51°36′50″	59°34′15″
Evelyn Hill	51°35′45″	58°28′40″
Evergreen Stream	51°33′30″	59°35′40″
Ewe Camp	51°32′45″	58°13′00″
Ewe Pond	51°50′10″	58°44′00″
Exmoor Gully	51°35′30″	59°36′45″
Fairy Cove	51°41′00″	57°52′45″
Falkland Sound	52°05′00″ to 51°24′00″	59°51′00″ to 59°09′00″
Fall Point	51°21′20″	59°55′30″
False Creek	51°57′30″	58°48′25″
False Moffitt Bay	52°14′30″	59°01′50″
False Narrows	51°41′00″	60°14′10″
False Passage	51°34′00″	60°50′50″
Fanning Harbour	51°28′40″	59°05′00″
Fanning Head	51°28′15″	59°07′55″
Fanning Head	51°27′45″	59°07′00″
Fanning Island	51°29′10″	59°04′20″
Fanny Cove Creek	52°16′30″	59°22′30″
Fanny Cove House	52°17′00″	59°25′40″
Fanny Cove Park	52°17′30″	59°26′00″
Fanny Islands	52°14′45″	59°18′45″
Fanny Rincon	52°15′00″	59°21′00″
Fanny Roads	52°13′50″	59°20′30″
Fan's Ditch	51°34′00″	59°46′30″
Farm Bay	51°20′30″	59°55′00″
Far Peaks	51°32′00″	60°11′30″
Fascine Valley	51°16′40″	60°33′00″
Fascine Valley	51°39′45″	60°09′00″
Fegen	51°30′00″	60°17′30″
Fegen Inlet	52°04′00″	60°53′00″
Fegen Inlet Hill	52°04′45″	60°50′30″
Fegen, Mount	51°30′00″	60°16′40″
Felton Stream	51°41′30″	57°54′10″
Fenton Valley	51°26′15″	59°34′00″
Fern Valley Creek	51°33′40″	59°01′30″
Ferny Bank	51°25′10″	59°23′50″
Ferny Valley	51°57′00″	60°14′00″
Findlay Creek	51°52′00″	59°00′20″
Findlay Harbour	51°59′40″	59°36′00″
Findlay Rocks	51°28′45″	59°01′10″
First Arroyo	52°05′20″	60°31′00″
First Arroyo	52°05′30″	60°32′30″
First Creek	51°37′15″	59°31′50″
First Island	51°38′30″	60°40′30″
First Island	52°12′40″	58°51′30″
First Mount	51°17′00″	59°38′30″

	lat. S.	*long. W.*
First Mountain	51°17′15″	59°39′20″
First Neck	52°10′15″	58°50′20″
First Sand Grass Bay	51°24′50″	58°17′00″
Fish Creek	51°19′25″	59°35′30″
Fish Creek	51°26′20″	58°17′55″
Fish Creek	51°29′45″	58°02′50″
Fish Creek	51°32′45″	60°23′10″
Fish Creek	51°31′10″	58°05′40″
Fish Creek	51°51′00″	61°14′00″
Fish Creek	51°54′25″	60°54′20″
Fish Creek	51°52′15″	60°21′00″
Fish Creek	52°02′40″	60°16′45″
Fish Creek	51°53′30″	60°24′00″
Fish Creek Hill	51°54′30″	60°24′40″
Fish Creek House	51°53′40″	60°22′40″
Fish Creek Paddock	52°05′00″	60°52′00″
Fish Creek Paddock	51°26′30″	58°18′00″
Fisherman's Gate	51°27′10″	59°00′50″
Fisherman's Valley	51°28′15″	59°00′00″
Fish Hole	51°29′15″	59°36′55″
Fish Hole	51°31′30″	59°37′40″
Fish Pond	51°39′45″	58°23′10″
Fish River	51°22′00″	60°35′10″
Fish Rock	51°41′10″	57°43′00″
Fitz Cove	51°45′25″	58°10′50″
Fitzroy Bridge	51°45′25″	58°13′45″
Fitzroy Creek	51°47′45″	58°13′00″
Fitzroy Parks	51°47′15″	58°10′00″
Fitzroy, Port	51°46′30″	58°08′00″
Fitzroy Ridge	51°46′30″	58°16′30″
Fitzroy River	51°45′30″	58°21′00″
Fitzroy Settlement	51°47′15″	58°13′30″
Five Shilling Pass	51°50′15″	59°08′00″
Flat Island	51°57′20″	60°04′50″
Flat Jason	51°06′20″	60°51′45″
Flat Paddock	52°05′30″	60°51′00″
Flat Pass	51°51′30″	59°14′50″
Flats	51°54′30″	60°10′30″
Flats	51°55′30″	60°10′00″
Flats	51°40′00″	58°50′00″
Flats	51°30′30″	60°00′00″
Flats Brook	51°39′00″	58°51′00″
Flats Shanty	51°38′00″	58°53′50″
Flat Tyssen	51°52′30″	59°38′30″
Flat Wolfe	52°00′50″	59°40′05″
Flores Harbour	52°13′00″	59°35′00″
Flores Harbour Island	52°13′40″	59°35′15″
Flower Pond	51°59′00″	59°22′20″
Foam Creek	51°28′20″	58°19′50″
Foam Creek House	51°28′10″	58°19′30″
Foot Point	51°29′00″	60°09′00″
Foresight Hill	51°23′05″	59°24′30″
Forkings, The	51°39′25″	58°20′15″
Forkings, The	52°11′10″	59°35′45″
Fork of the Brooks	51°39′20″	58°49′45″
Fortuna Point	51°45′20″	59°32′00″
Foul Bay	51°20′00″	58°57′00″
Fourth Island	51°33′45″	60°52′00″
Fox Bay	51°59′00″	60°03′00″
Fox Bay East Settlement	51°57′10″	60°04′00″
Fox Bay Mountain	51°59′00″	60°07′20″
Fox Bay West Settlement	51°57′00″	60°05′10″
Fox Harbour	52°05′30″	59°06′00″
Fox Island	51°46′45″	61°04′45″
Fox Island	51°50′30″	60°29′00″
Fox Pass	51°34′40″	59°30′40″
Fox Point	51°55′25″	58°23′55″
Fox Point	52°03′00″	60°50′00″
Freezer Pass	51°31′30″	59°42′35″
Freezer Rocks	51°36′25″	59°33′30″
Frehel, Cape	51°23′00″	58°13′50″
French Harbour	51°51′00″	61°06′00″
French Hills	51°53′30″	61°07′00″
French Hills	51°53′00″	61°04′30″
French Peak	51°52′45″	61°10′10″
French Peaks	51°31′00″	60°09′30″
French Wreck	51°26′00″	58°12′00″
Fresh Water	52°04′00″	59°31′30″
Fridays, The	51°03′20″	60°58′30″
Frizzly Bay	51°27′20″	59°39′10″
Front Six Hills	51°30′30″	59°26′00″
Frying Pan, The	51°48′40″	58°19′40″
Frying Pan Creek	51°49′00″	58°19′40″
Furze Bush Pass	51°39′15″	57°53′30″
Gallina Rock	51°39′50″	59°36′00″
Gap, The	51°41′25″	58°51′45″
Garden Hill	51°25′30″	59°23′00″
Garden Pass, The	51°28′15″	59°59′15″
Garden Point	52°08′30″	59°22′20″
Garden Point	51°46′00″	58°12′20″
Garden Point	51°50′20″	59°23′30″
Garden Pond	52°01′20″	58°39′40″
Garibaldi Bay	51°55′30″	60°52′40″
Garibaldi Point	51°55′10″	60°52′15″
Garnier Point	51°34′10″	58°06′05″
Gateado Pond	51°53′50″	59°12′50″
Gauchos Corral	51°27′00″	59°25′05″
Geordies Valley	51°30′50″	58°13′00″
Geordies Well	52°13′55″	59°03′30″
George Island	52°20′30″	59°45′00″
George Island House	52°21′15″	59°44′40″
George Llamosa Horse Pond	51°49′40″	59°57′30″
Geysers Paddock	51°28′00″	58°17′30″
Ghost Arroyo	51°52′00″	59°13′10″
Ghost Island	52°11′25″	58°49′40″
Ghost Pass	51°51′10″	59°13′15″
Ghost Peat Banks	51°36′55″	58°25′30″
Gibraltar	52°04′00″	60°22′00″
Gibraltar Gate	51°29′40″	58°50′10″
Gibraltar Hill	52°05′00″	60°20′20″
Gibraltar Rock	52°05′30″	60°19′40″
Gibraltar Rock	51°19′05″	60°45′40″
Gibraltar Stream	52°04′20″	60°20′00″
Gid's Gate	51°44′00″	60°32′40″
Gid's Island	51°39′00″	60°18′00″
Gilpin's Ridge	51°32′40″	59°35′20″
Gin Pond	51°30′35″	58°41′35″
Gladstone Valley	51°28′30″	59°26′30″
Gladys Cove	51°58′00″	60°46′00″
Glen Point	51°20′40″	59°59′00″
Glorious Hill	51°57′40″	59°25′45″
Glorious Ridge	51°55′45″	59°24′30″
Goat Hill	51°24′00″	59°18′10″
Goat Mountain	51°42′00″	58°33′00″
Goat Point	51°25′10″	58°17′30″
Goat Ridge	51°41′55″	58°00′30″
Golden Knob	52°09′00″	59°49′40″
Golden Stream	51°39′30″	58°34′30″
Golding Ball	51°22′00″	59°40′00″
Golding Bay	51°20′20″	59°48′00″
Golding Island	51°21′15″	59°44′30″
Gonzales Arroyo	51°56′00″	58°56′40″
Goose Green	51°43′20″	57°51′15″
Goose Green	51°30′30″	59°24′45″
Goose Green Settlement	51°49′40″	58°58′00″
Goose Pond	51°48′50″	58°23′10″
Goose Pond	51°57′00″	59°18′10″
Goose Wing Brook	51°31′40″	58°38′00″
Gorge, The	51°18′00″	60°16′15″
Gorge, The	51°43′50″	59°45′00″
Gorge Gate	51°44′10″	59°43′30″

	lat. S.	*long. W.*
Gorge Stream	51°45′30″	59°42′30″
Gorgon Peak	51°52′25″	61°04′50″
Goring House	51°44′40″	59°56′50″
Goring House Horse Paddock	51°44′30″	59°57′00″
Gorse Bush Hill	52°05′20″	59°12′20″
Gorsebush Pass	51°33′00″	60°10′00″
Gorsebush Stream	51°32′40″	60°10′30″
Gorsebush Valley	51°29′00″	59°18′30″
Gosling, The	52°05′15″	59°24′00″
Gosling Creek	51°59′50″	58°28′15″
Gosling Pond	51°56′45″	59°18′10″
Gosling Ridge	52°05′35″	60°39′00″
Gothic Point	51°18′15″	60°30′20″
Gothic Point Paddock	51°18′20″	60°31′00″
Government Islet	51°12′55″	59°54′45″
Government Reserve	51°39′00″	57°47′00″
Governor Channel	51°52′30″	61°11′00″
Governor Island	51°51′20″	61°11′00″
Grand Cliff	51°44′50″	61°18′30″
Grandfathers Rocks	52°07′35″	60°28′20″
Grand Jason	51°03′20″	61°05′30″
Grannies Pass	52°04′40″	60°46′20″
Grantham Sound	51°39′00″	59°09′00″
Grass Island	51°24′20″	59°52′55″
Grass Island Point	51°24′30″	59°53′00″
Grassy Ridge, The	51°46′15″	59°41′30″
Grave Cove	51°21′45″	60°37′40″
Grave Cove	51°21′50″	60°38′45″
Grave Point	51°32′05″	58°01′50″
Graveyard Pond	51°32′05″	58°07′45″
Great Island	51°58′00″	59°41′30″
Great Island	52°04′30″	59°04′50″
Green Canyon	51°38′10″	60°03′20″
Green Cottage	51°34′45″	58°37′00″
Green Cottage Brook	51°37′00″	58°36′30″
Green Gate	51°55′55″	59°09′50″
Green Hill	51°36′00″	58°08′40″
Green Hill	51°30′30″	59°36′20″
Green Hill	51°26′30″	60°30′00″
Green Hill	51°35′30″	58°08′00″
Green Hill	51°32′00″	59°36′00″
Green Hill Ditch	51°32′30″	59°35′30″
Green Hill House	51°38′40″	59°54′35″
Green Hill Horse Paddock	51°39′00″	59°54′30″
Green Hill Pass	51°32′25″	59°37′55″
Green Hill Stream	51°31′30″	59°38′00″
Green Hill Stud Flock	51°40′00″	59°36′30″
Green Island	51°39′30″	60°15′30″
Green Island	51°32′35″	58°16′40″
Green Island	51°52′10″	61°12′20″
Green Island	51°49′00″	60°32′50″
Green Island	51°45′05″	59°02′20″
Green Island	51°57′45″	58°30′20″
Green Mountain	52°05′20″	60°36′50″
Green Mountain	51°41′00″	59°42′00″
Green Pass Arroyo	52°08′30″	59°11′30″
Green Pass Brook	51°25′20″	58°46′00″
Green Patch Paddocks	51°33′40″	58°09′00″
Green Patch Settlement	51°33′20″	58°07′50″
Green Point	51°21′00″	58°21′30″
Green Point	51°25′15″	59°04′15″
Green Point	51°35′30″	58°01′50″
Green Pond	51°28′05″	58°44′45″
Green Pond	51°18′20″	59°30′20″
Green Pond	51°56′00″	59°24′10″
Green Rincon	51°20′00″	59°45′50″
Green Rincon	51°15′45″	59°43′40″
Green Valley	51°32′50″	59°29′15″
Gregorio Rock	51°30′15″	58°54′30″
Grey Channel	51°45′00″	61°12′00″
Gullet, The	52°00′50″	59°30′50″
Gullet Valley	51°29′00″	58°55′30″
Gull Harbour	51°54′00″	60°53′00″
Gull Hill	51°18′30″	60°00′45″
Gull Island	51°32′15″	58°06′05″
Gull Island	52°02′00″	58°27′00″
Gull Island	51°56′50″	58°46′00″
Gull Island	51°48′50″	61°08′20″
Gull Island Pond	51°51′50″	58°26′00″
Gull Point	52°00′05″	60°16′10″
Gull Point	51°54′05″	60°52′10″
Gull Point	51°18′20″	60°02′20″
Gull Point	51°40′45″	60°06′20″
Gull Point	52°10′45″	58°51′20″
Gull Point	51°55′30″	60°54′00″
Gull Rookery Gate	52°09′35″	59°31′40″
Gull Rookery Pond	52°08′40″	59°31′00″
Gun, The	51°39′00″	59°43′30″
Gun Hill	51°41′00″	60°12′10″
Gun Hill	51°43′00″	60°07′00″
Gun Hill Shanty	51°41′35″	60°09′00″
Gun Rock	51°23′05″	59°23′30″
Guttery, The	52°15′45″	59°29′00″
Guttery Pass	51°48′35″	58°48′40″
Guttery Pass Ditch	52°00′00″	58°48′10″
Gwendoline Bay	52°04′55″	59°43′00″
Gypsy Cove	51°40′30″	57°48′10″
Hadassa Bay	51°40′45″	57°49′10″
Hadassha Point	51°57′25″	60°54′50″
Half Mile Gate	51°30′20″	58°50′50″
Half Tide Island	51°24′00″	60°06′20″
Half Tide Island	51°19′25″	59°40′50″
Half Tide Island	51°41′05″	60°08′05″
Half Tide Island	51°46′00″	60°13′00″
Halfway Cove	51°44′50″	60°24′15″
Halfway Cove	52°12′50″	59°41′00″
Halfway House Arroyo	51°59′00″	59°19′00″
Half Way Rock	51°25′15″	58°54′45″
Halt Island	52°11′20″	58°52′35″
Hamblin Cove	51°39′40″	57°48′40″
Hamiltons Valley	51°15′30″	58°55′45″
Hammond Cove	51°58′20″	58°37′10″
Hammond Island	51°58′25″	58°35′50″
Hammond, Lake	51°56′45″	60°20′30″
Hammond Point	51°58′10″	58°38′00″
Harbour Islands	52°14′55″	59°17′50″
Harbour Islands	51°52′10″	60°52′00″
Harbours, Bay of	52°12′00″	59°18′00″
Hardy's Pass	51°55′00″	58°56′30″
Hare Island	51°50′10″	58°57′00″
Harpoon Island	51°50′30″	60°31′30″
Harriet, Mount	52°08′15″	60°33′45″
Harriet, Mount	51°42′25″	58°00′30″
Harriet, Port	51°44′00″	57°54′00″
Harry's Hill	51°33′40″	59°33′00″
Harston, Mount	51°17′25″	60°16′20″
Hawk Hill	51°28′45″	58°05′15″
Hawk Hill	52°11′40″	59°08′20″
Hawk Hill House	52°11′15″	59°06′45″
Hawk Rock	51°39′00″	59°35′45″
Hawk Rock	51°39′20″	59°55′45″
Hawk Rock	51°28′50″	59°35′35″
Hawks Nest	52°06′00″	60°51′20″
Hawk's Nest Shanty	51°48′25″	59°57′50″
Hawk's Nest Stream	51°48′10″	59°56′30″
Hawks Nest Valley	51°16′15″	60°33′30″
Hawk Valley	51°29′10″	58°05′35″
Head of the Bay Brook	51°37′10″	58°58′30″
Head of the Bay Creek	51°35′50″	59°01′20″
Head of the Bay House	51°36′00″	59°01′30″
Head of the Creek Stream	51°29′40″	58°05′00″

	lat. S.	long. W.
Head of the Sound Pass	51°28′25″	59°58′35″
Hearnden Hill	51°31′20″	58°08′05″
Hearnden Water	51°40′15″	57°53′00″
Heifer Point	51°56′10″	58°50′00″
Hells Kitchen	51°39′00″	58°35′15″
Hells Kitchen	51°31′30″	60°08′40″
Hell's Kitchen	51°39′30″	58°59′15″
Hell's Kitchen	51°51′40″	60°56′50″
Hell's Kitchen	51°39′00″	57°46′00″
Henry Creek	51°32′45″	60°25′40″
Henry, Mount	51°29′55″	59°41′35″
Henry, Mount	51°29′40″	59°27′15″
Henry, Mount	51°30′00″	59°41′35″
Herbert Stream	51°30′15″ to 51°32′00″	60°19′00″ to 60°09′30″
Herbert Stream	51°31′30″	60°14′00″
High Bluff	52°04′30″	61°00′45″
High Cliff Island	51°48′35″	59°28′40″
High Gate	52°05′10″	59°21′20″
High Hill	51°59′00″	58°48′20″
High Hill	51°47′00″	58°53′10″
High Hill	51°48′00″	58°50′00″
High Hill House	51°47′25″	58°51′30″
High Island	51°32′10″	58°21′10″
High Island	51°23′25″	59°45′45″
High Rock	51°39′30″	57°46′05″
High Tyssen	51°54′30″	59°40′00″
Hill Cove	51°30′00″	60°05′00″
Hill Cove Point	51°29′45″	60°07′20″
Hill Cove Settlement	51°29′50″ and 51°30′20″	60°06′45″ and 60°08′20″
Hill Gap	51°48′30″	59°44′40″
Hill Gap	51°46′30″	59°42′00″
Hill Gap Island	51°50′45″	59°45′40″
Hill Head	51°48′00″	58°35′30″
Hill Head House	51°48′30″	58°37′35″
Hill Island	51°47′55″	61°04′50″
Hillside	51°44′30″	58°24′00″
Hillside House	51°45′00″	58°21′05″
Hill Stream	51°48′00″	59°46′30″
Hoggett Camp	51°27′00″	58°16′00″
Hog Ground	51°21′00″	60°41′30″
Hog Island	51°32′25″	58°04′50″
Hole, The	51°35′00″	59°56′00″
Hole Stream, The	51°36′00″ to 51°32′00″	59°56′00″ to 59°46′00″
Holy City, The	51°16′40″	60°18′45″
Holy Valley	51°33′30″	59°59′30″
Home Flock	51°29′00″	58°42′30″
Home Flock	51°22′30″	59°19′30″
Home Flock	51°34′00″	59°26′00″
Home Flock	51°52′00″	59°57′00″
Honard Point	51°29′05″	58°23′00″
Hookers Point	51°42′00″	57°46′20″
Hope Cottage	51°28′30″	58°37′30″
Hope Cottage	51°52′00″	59°20′50″
Hope Cottage	51°52′00″	59°17′00″
Hope Cottage Rincon	51°49′00″	59°19′00″
Hope Harbour	51°21′20″	60°38′00″
Hope Place	51°43′10″	59°03′00″
Hope Point	51°20′30″	60°39′30″
Hope Reef	51°11′10″	60°44′45″
Horn Hill	52°07′20″	59°14′30″
Horn Hill	52°06′00″	59°10′30″
Horn Hill Creek	52°04′20″	59°11′40″
Horn Hill House	52°06′40″	59°13′10″
Horn Hill Rincon	52°04′30″	59°06′30″
Hornby Mountains	51°44′00″ to 51°38′00″	59°44′00″ to 59°38′00″
Horqueta Valley	51°28′15″	58°56′40″
Horse Block	51°56′25″	61°06′40″
Horse Island	51°23′15″	60°05′10″
Horse Island	51°45′25″	60°22′35″
Horseman's Hill	51°54′15″	61°04′45″
Horse Paddock	51°49′45″	59°51′00″
Horse Paddock	52°05′30″	60°49′15″
Horse Paddock	51°43′00″	60°00′00″
Horse Paddock	51°27′30″	58°38′50″
Horse Paddock	51°35′00″	59°30′30″
Horse Paddocks	51°34′00″	58°24′00″
Horse Park	52°06′20″	59°21′00″
Horse Point	51°43′20″	57°49′00″
Horse Point	51°58′15″	60°52′00″
Horse Rincon	52°03′40″	59°12′30″
Horse Rincon	51°58′20″	60°43′30″
Horseshoe	51°31′00″	58°13′00″
Horseshoe Bay	51°30′15″	58°18′00″
Horseshoe Bay House	51°30′00″	58°16′40″
Horseshoe Bay Rincon	51°31′30″	58°17′00″
Horseshoe Hill	51°35′30″	60°15′25″
Horseshoe Valley	51°35′45″	60°15′20″
Hospital, The	51°33′10″	59°31′15″
Hospital Flat	51°24′50″	60°01′00″
Hospital Point	51°30′10″	59°02′05″
Hoste Inlet	52°07′30″	60°42′30″
Hoste Inlet House	52°08′35″	60°39′20″
Hoste Inlet Mountains	52°07′30″	60°38′00″
Hoste Inlet Rincon	52°09′00″	60°41′30″
Hotham Heights	51°52′00″	61°04′30″
Hot Stone Cove	51°24′15″	60°30′30″
Hot Stone Cove Creek	51°22′45″	60°30′40″
Hot Stone Cove Mountain	51°24′20″	60°32′10″
Hot Stone Cove Stream	51°23′45″	60°30′30″
House Cove	51°59′45″	60°52′00″
House Creek	51°54′00″	60°55′30″
House Point	51°58′25″	60°51′20″
House Rocks	52°00′35″	58°24′15″
House Rocks	51°29′00″	59°47′55″
House Rocks	51°47′30″	59°50′30″
House Stream	51°36′20″	59°32′30″
Howard, Port	51°39′00″	59°33′00″
Hummock Island	51°37′00″	60°26′00″
Hummock Point	51°22′05″	59°39′20″
Hundseker Hill	51°27′25″	60°23′50″
Hunters Arroyo	52°07′20″	59°30′00″
Hunters Pond	52°06′50″	59°31′50″
Hut Point	51°23′40″	58°16′45″
Impassable Valley	51°41′00″	58°11′30″
Incas Pond	51°17′30″	58°53′30″
Indian Mountain	51°21′10″	58°31′00″
Inlet Hill	51°42′45″	60°01′40″
Inlet Point	52°01′50″	60°53′30″
Inner Horse Paddock	51°33′00″	60°21′30″
Inner Pass	51°21′00″	59°27′00″
Inner Pass	51°20′00″	59°29′20″
Inner Verde	51°30′00″	58°59′00″
Inside Volunteer	51°28′00″	57°52′00″
Irene Island	51°59′10″	58°28′50″
Island Creek	51°58′00″	58°41′20″
Island Creek	52°00′00″	58°39′00″
Island Creek House	52°00′00″	58°41′50″
Island Harbour	51°53′00″	60°53′00″
Island Harbour	51°49′30″	58°19′30″
Island Harbour	51°51′30″	58°22′00″
Island Harbour House	51°50′05″	58°21′15″
Island Harbour Pond	51°50′10″	58°20′15″
Island Point	52°12′45″	59°24′40″
Island Point	51°59′00″	58°36′45″
Island Point	51°59′45″	59°07′30″
Islet Point	51°39′45″	57°55′00″
Isthmus Cove	51°42′00″	60°18′50″

	lat. S.	long. W.
Jackass Rincon	51°18′00″	58°48′45″
Jack Bean Valley	51°26′55″	57°55′30″
Jack Scott Mountain	51°40′00″	59°48′30″
Jack's Mountain	51°37′20″	58°43′35″
Jack's Point	51°32′10″	58°07′00″
Jack's Point	51°32′30″	58°10′30″
Jack's Well	52°09′30″	59°39′20″
Jameson's Stream	51°38′10″	57°57′50″
Jason East Cay	51°00′05″	61°18′00″
Jason Hill	51°17′55″	60°31′00″
Jason Islands	51°00′00″ to 51°13′00″	61°27′00″ to 60°53′00″
Jason West Cay	51°00′00″	61°26′40″
Jenesta Point	51°15′50″	59°36′00″
Jersey Harbour	51°27′40″	59°16′00″
Jersey Harbour Islands	51°27′00″	59°15′00″
Jersey Harbour Point	51°27′00″	59°13′30″
Jersey Point	51°26′05″	59°12′00″
Jim Biggs Ditch	51°40′50″	60°04′10″
Jock, Mount	51°29′55″	59°28′45″
Jock's Hole	51°29′10″	59°28′40″
Jock's Pass	51°32′10″	59°44′05″
Joe's Rocks	51°42′20″	58°21′30″
John Point	51°52′50″	58°48′40″
John's Brook	51°29′00″	58°50′30″
Johnson Harbour	51°31′00″	58°00′30″
Johnson Harbour Settlement	51°30′00″	58°02′05″
Johnsons Island	51°54′20″	58°31′30″
Johnsons Rincon	51°30′30″	58°04′30″
John's Rincon	51°30′00″	58°49′00″
Karina Kirsten Island	51°20′20″	59°37′45″
Kelly Rocks	51°40′20″	57°45′30″
Kelly's Garden	51°35′00″	59°01′30″
Kelp Bay	51°59′45″	58°30′00″
Kelp Creek	51°52′45″	61°02′00″
Kelp Creek House	51°53′25″	61°02′50″
Kelp Harbour	51°47′00″	59°19′00″
Kelp Island	52°07′50″	59°00′40″
Kelp Islands	51°51′40″	58°11′30″
Kelp Lagoon	52°20′20″	59°22′30″
Kelp Lagoon	51°51′45″	58°15′00″
Kelp Point	51°58′05″	60°02′50″
Kelp Point	51°51′45″	58°12′30″
Keppel Island	51°19′00″	59°58′00″
Keppel Islet	51°16′15″	59°53′30″
Keppel, Mount	51°19′55″	59°57′40″
Keppel Settlement	51°19′50″	59°56′20″
Keppel Sound	51°18′00″	59°52′00″
Kent Island	51°25′55″	59°40′00″
Kent Island Knob	51°25′20″	59°40′25″
Kent, Mount	51°40′20″	58°06′15″
Kidney Cove	51°37′50″	57°45′15″
Kidney Island	51°37′30″	57°45′00″
Kidney Islands	51°59′45″	58°31′20″
Kidney Ridge	52°05′50″	60°36′30″
King George Bay	51°37′00″	60°30′00″
King, Port	51°55′00″	59°31′00″
Kings	51°25′00″	58°35′30″
King's Brook	51°26′40″	58°37′00″
King's Creek	51°26′00″	58°34′00″
King's Hill	51°24′35″	58°36′20″
King's Pond	51°18′05″	58°50′15″
King's Ridge	51°25′40″	58°36′00″
Kits Creek	52°12′20″	60°39′00″
Kit's Creek	52°10′40″	59°41′30″
Knob Island	52°08′00″	60°46′40″
Knob Island	52°19′15″	59°41′15″
Knob Island	51°58′25″	60°04′40″
Knob Point	51°59′30″	58°36′00″
Knob Point	51°48′25″	58°16′40″
Knobs, The	51°48′00″	58°09′30″
Knoll Island	52°08′30″	60°46′00″
Ladrillo	52°10′30″	59°34′00″
Ladrillo Island	52°12′10″	59°38′00″
Lafonia	southern East Falkland	
Lafonia Point	52°12′00″	58°51′20″
Lagoon, The	51°45′45″	58°04′30″
Lagoon Bar	51°30′50″	57°46′30″
Lagoons	52°14′00″	60°38′30″
Laguna Babas	51°44′40″	58°54′00″
Laguna Isla	51°58′00″	59°23′15″
Laguna Isla	51°49′15″	58°46′00″
Laguna Isla House	51°50′00″	58°46′20″
Laguna Legna	51°44′00″	58°59′00″
Laguna Lorenzo	51°21′00″	58°40′00″
Laguna Ronde	51°49′10″	58°43′20″
Laguna Seca	51°47′00″	59°10′00″
Laguna Verde	51°48′00″	58°53′00″
Lake Hammond	51°58′00″	60°23′30″
Lake Hammond Shanty	51°46′00″	60°22′15″
Lake Point	51°43′45″	57°52′00″
Lamarche Point	51°31′35″	57°59′00″
Lamb Marking Pond	51°56′45″	58°55′00″
Landmark Hill	52°00′50″	60°27′10″
Landsend Bluff	51°41′30″	61°19′40″
L'Antioja Ridge	51°49′15″	58°31′30″
L'Antioja Stream	51°53′30″	58°33′10″
Large Island	52°08′30″	59°00′00″
Large Island Point	52°08′40″	59°01′20″
Last Rock	52°12′00″	60°24′40″
Lebon Creek	51°34′10″	58°06′05″
Leicester	51°55′00″	60°15′00″
Leicester Creek	51°56′50″	60°18′50″
Leicester Creek House	51°54′50″	60°17′00″
Leicester Falls	51°54′40″	60°16′00″
Leicester Stream	51°55′15″	60°17′00″
Leopard Bay	51°25′00″	59°13′30″
Leopard Beach	51°18′30″	60°31′00″
Lerat Point	51°33′55″	58°06′00″
Letterbox	51°25′30″	58°43′00″
Letterbox, The	51°46′45″	60°25′00″
Letterbox Hill	51°25′30″	58°41′40″
Letterbox Island	51°49′25″	61°08′40″
Letterbox Point	51°23′20″	60°02′55″
Letterbox Point	51°46′10″	60°24′40″
Letterbox Point	52°00′55″	60°17′05″
Lewis, Mount	52°06′15″	60°48′00″
Lightening Ridge	51°55′10″	60°11′30″
Lighthouse	52°15′00″	60°38′30″
Lightning Rocks	51°37′00″	59°36′45″
Limpet Creek	51°21′00″	58°36′00″
Limpet Creek	51°20′00″	58°32′00″
Limpet Creek Horse Park	51°23′00″	58°31′00″
Limpet Creek House	51°22′15″	58°31′35″
Lion Creek	52°13′00″	59°26′20″
Lion Creek	52°14′30″	59°27′30″
Lion Creek House	52°13′40″	59°28′40″
Lion Creek Island	52°17′05″	59°29′00″
Lion Point	51°18′00″	58°34′50″
Lion Point	51°21′00″	60°42′30″
Lion Point	51°25′10″	60°24′15″
Little Bense	51°29′00″	60°30′20″
Little Black Hill Stream	51°38′20″	59°38′30″
Little Brown	51°28′10″	60°21′45″
Little Chartres	51°45′00″	59°57′30″
Little Chartres	51°46′00″	59°59′00″
Little Coffin Island	51°51′50″	61°09′15″
Little Creek	51°20′00″	58°43′30″
Little East Island	51°47′35″	58°02′30″
Little Island	52°08′35″	58°58′00″

	lat. S.	*long. W.*
Little Island	51°57′15″	58°45′40″
Little Mollyhawk	52°06′30″	60°24′00″
Little Mountain	51°31′10″	59°51′15″
Little Mountain	51°23′30″	59°18′00″
Little Peaty Mountain	51°24′30″	60°34′00″
Little Pond	51°22′05″	60°05′35″
Little Pond	51°46′05″	59°01′50″
Little Rabbit Island	51°28′25″	58°32′00″
Little Rincon	51°34′30″	59°02′15″
Little Rincon	51°27′30″	59°16′30″
Little Rocky Mountain	51°24′55″	60°28′00″
Little Samuel Island	51°57′10″	58°39′30″
Little Shag	51°23′35″	58°19′00″
Little Stud Paddock	51°43′00″	59°58′00″
Little Wether Ground	51°44′30″	58°14′30″
Little Wreck Point	51°17′25″	59°33′00″
Lively Island	52°02′30″	58°28′00″
Lively Settlement	51°59′35″	58°27′30″
Lively Sound	52°05′30″	58°33′00″
Loafers Cove	51°47′30″	58°07′10″
Loafers Cove	51°39′30″	59°32′30″
Loch Head House	51°25′30″	57°56′30″
Loch Head Pond	51°25′30″	57°54′30″
Loggerduck Point	51°26′20″	59°48′05″
Long Cove	51°55′45″	61°03′00″
Long Creek	52°00′45″	58°31′00″
Long Creek	52°02′45″	58°53′00″
Long Creek	51°51′40″	58°31′30″
Long Creek	51°39′20″	58°12′00″
Long Creek	51°28′20″	58°32′30″
Long Creek	51°29′50″	58°25′20″
Long Creek	51°22′05″	60°33′35″
Longdon, Mount	51°40′10″	57°58′40″
Long Grass Valley	52°09′20″	58°49′50″
Long Gulch	52°12′30″	58°50′00″
Long Island	51°33′20″	58°04′00″
Long Island Coast	51°36′00″	57°59′00″
Long Island Horse Paddock	51°35′00″	58°04′30″
Long Island House	51°34′30″	58°04′00″
Long Island Mountain	51°36′15″	58°03′40″
Long Mountain	51°29′35″	59°40′10″
Long Mountain	51°49′00″	60°08′30″
Long Point	51°59′30″	59°24′30″
Long Point	51°39′35″	59°37′00″
Long Point	51°29′25″	58°24′20″
Long Point	51°23′30″	59°56′40″
Long Point	51°28′00″	59°30′00″
Long Point	51°49′00″	61°17′30″
Long Pond	51°19′10″	59°33′10″
Long Pond	51°25′45″	58°27′00″
Long Pond	51°50′00″	58°24′00″
Long Pond	51°54′10″	59°22′45″
Long Rincon	52°08′00″	59°25′00″
Long Valley	51°27′20″	58°51′30″
Long Valley	51°24′00″	58°47′30″
Lookout Hill	51°32′20″	59°01′30″
Lookout Rocks	51°42′00″	57°50′25″
Loop Head	51°45′50″	60°53′45″
Loop Ridge	51°52′20″	60°52′40″
Lorenzo	51°21′30″	58°38′00″
Los Cerritos	51°19′20″	58°28′00″
Lotus Rock	51°20′20″	59°24′45″
Louis Pass	51°40′10″	58°02′10″
Louis, Port	51°31′50″	58°07′00″
Lovers Gate	51°59′30″	58°55′20″
Low Bay	52°06′00″	58°48′00″
Low Bay House	52°01′20″	58°53′00″
Low Bay Rincon	52°03′30″	58°56′00″
Lower Black Hill	51°46′00″	59°53′00″
Lower Hog Ground	51°41′00″	60°00′00″
Lower Malo	51°39′00″	58°19′00″
Lower Malo House	51°37′50″	58°19′00″
Lower Paddock	51°44′30″	59°58′30″
Lower Pass	51°44′05″	57°55′50″
Low Gate Pond	51°56′35″	58°52′20″
Low Ground	51°48′00″	58°19′30″
Low Island	51°48′00″	61°06′50″
Low Island	51°20′05″	60°27′45″
Low Moffitt Harbour	52°08′30″	59°30′00″
Low, Mount	51°37′45″	57°49′45″
Low Mountain	51°29′00″	59°29′05″
Low Pass	51°36′10″	59°02′20″
Low Pass	51°53′00″	59°01′10″
Low Pass, The	51°46′30″	58°57′15″
Low Point	51°57′10″	58°41′40″
Low Point	52°04′50″	59°05′45″
Low Point	51°41′00″	60°07′50″
Low Walker Creek	51°59′00″	58°44′00″
Lucas Bay	52°09′30″	60°26′00″
Lucas Hill	52°09′50″	60°23′45″
Lucas Point	52°10′35″	60°22′00″
Lucas Rincon	52°08′00″	60°28′00″
'L' Valley	51°31′50″	59°40′30″
MacBride Head	51°21′45″	57°56′40″
MacBride Head	51°23′00″	57°57′00″
MacDonald's Rock	51°32′40″	59°32′50″
Mackinnon Creek	51°53′30″	58°41′00″
Mackintosh Bay	51°35′45″	58°16′30″
Mackintosh's Pass	51°24′40″	59°22′00″
Mackintosh's Ridge	51°24′00″	59°22′30″
MacPhee Pond	51°51′00″	58°25′00″
Mac's Hill	51°33′00″	59°34′00″
Mac's Paddock Brook	51°28′30″	58°16′50″
Magellan Cove	51°30′30″	57°59′50″
Magellan Cove Beach	51°30′15″	57°59′50″
Magellan Pond	51°30′00″	58°00′00″
Maguires Flat	52°04′10″	60°41′30″
Maguires Hill	52°04′30″	60°40′00″
Mahogany Pond	52°13′45″	59°05′20″
Main Passage	51°47′30″	59°30′00″
Main Point	51°25′30″	59°43′30″
Main Point	51°25′30″	59°48′30″
Main Point	51°48′30″	60°26′00″
Main Point Creek	51°24′45″	59°53′30″
Main Point Creek	51°26′45″	59°50′20″
Main Point House	21°26′05″	59°54′30″
Malacara Valley	52°02′35″	60°36′00″
Malo, Arroyo	51°56′00″	60°08′50″
Malo, Arroyo	51°40′30″ to 51°37′00″	58°38′00″ to 58°18′30″
Malo Creek	51°36′00″	58°17′30″
Malo Creek	51°58′20″	60°10′30″
Malo Hill	51°35′40″	58°23′45″
Malo Hills	51°36′30″	58°21′00″
Malo Hills	51°36′30″	58°22′30″
Malo Rincon	51°36′30″	58°17′00″
Manada Paddock	51°51′00″	60°25′00″
Manada Paddock	51°49′00″	59°53′30″
Manada Paddock	51°35′00″	60°09′30″
Many Branch Creek	51°31′00″	59°25′00″
Many Branch Harbour	51°30′30″	59°20′30″
Many Branch House	51°32′10″	59°24′25″
Many Branch Point	51°32′00″	59°21′00″
Mappa	52°03′00″	59°16′00″
Mappa Big Arroyo	52°04′00″	59°15′00″
Mappa House	52°02′00″	59°18′45″
Mappa Pond	52°03′15″	59°20′40″
Marble	51°16′00″	59°47′00″
Marble Horse Paddock	51°15′40″	59°49′00″
Marble Mountain	51°16′00″	59°47′20″
Marble Shanty	51°16′10″	59°48′30″

	lat. S.	*long. W.*
March Pond	51°51′15″	58°41′50″
March Ridge	51°50′15″	58°27′00″
Mare Harbour	51°54′00″	58°29′30″
Mare Harbour	51°53′00″	58°28′30″
Mare Rincon	51°47′00″	60°33′00″
Mare Rincon	51°19′30″	58°35′30″
Mare Rock	51°21′05″	59°23′15″
Margaret Bay	51°47′15″	61°00′00″
Margaret Hill	51°36′00″	58°00′15″
Maria, Mount	51°36′20″	59°35′25″
Markhams Ridge	52°04′20″	60°45′30″
Markham Valley	51°17′25″	59°40′20″
Mark Point	51°53′25″	60°52′20″
Mark Point Paddock	51°53′15″	60°53′00″
Marrows Hill	51°41′50″	60°21′00″
Marville Bay	51°23′00″	58°11′30″
Mary Hill	51°41′05″	57°47′20″
Melvern Creek	51°24′10″	59°13′30″
Mengeary Point	51°38′50″	57°43′30″
Meredith, Cape	52°15′30″	60°38′30″
Meredith Hill	52°14′30″	60°39′20″
Michaels Mount	51°20′50″	60°41′00″
Mickey Doolan's Ditch	51°55′30″	60°10′00″
Middle Bay	51°25′00″	59°02′30″
Middle Island	51°24′15″	59°42′20″
Middle Island	51°38′00″	60°21′00″
Middle Island	51°57′20″	58°28′00″
Middle Mount	51°17′00″	59°43′00″
Middle Paddock	51°44′00″	59°58′00″
Middle Peak	51°17′00″	59°45′00″
Middle Plantation	52°14′30″	60°39′15″
Middle Point	51°23′10″	59°00′05″
Mid Island	52°14′20″	59°37′30″
Mike's Island	52°06′10″	59°44′20″
Mile Pond	51°43′15″	57°52′20″
Mile Ridge	51°37′00″	60°07′20″
Mile Ridge, The	51°31′00″	60°12′40″
Miles Creek	51°56′15″	58°50′40″
Miles Creek	51°56′00″	58°55′00″
Miles Creek House	51°58′05″	58°53′20″
Miles Creek Pond	51°59′15″	58°50′30″
Millers Ridge	51°50′40″	59°56′30″
Misery, Mount	51°22′20″	60°42′00″
Misery, Mount	51°51′45″	58°39′20″
Misery Valley	51°22′00″	60°41′40″
Misery Valley	51°21′55″	60°41′40″
Miss Robinson	51°36′25″	59°59′00″
Mocha Mountain	51°25′45″	60°31′00″
Mocha Ridge	51°25′35″	60°27′40″
Mocha Ridge	51°52′00″	59°55′00″
Mocha Ridge Stream	51°52′00″	59°56′00″
Mocha Valley	51°25′35″	60°28′40″
Mocho Pond	51°50′30″	58°27′40″
Moffit Bay	52°13′50″	59°02′50″
Moffit Point	52°13′50″	59°01′40″
Moffitt Harbour	52°05′15″	59°36′20″
Moffitt Harbour	52°06′30″	59°33′00″
Moffitt Harbour House	52°06′30″	59°35′25″
Monday Island	51°21′55″	59°53′45″
Monkey Point	51°32′20″	57°57′15″
Monkey Point	52°00′15″	60°50′35″
Monkey Sam's Rock	51°24′10″	59°12′10″
Monty Dean's Creek	51°34′00″	58°07′50″
Moody Brook	51°41′00″	57°57′00″
Moody, Mount	51°45′35″	59°45′20″
Moody Valley	51°41′00″	57°57′00″
Moore, Mount	52°07′15″	60°38′30″
Moro, The	51°25′40″	58°31′30″
Moro Rincon	51°27′20″	58°32′00″
Morrissons (Canyadon)	51°43′00″	60°28′00″
Moss Side House	51°28′45″	58°55′05″
Motley Island	52°08′00″	58°36′30″
Motley Point	52°08′00″	58°39′30″
Mound Point	51°54′50″	60°29′45″
Mount Adam	51°33′00″	60°05′00″
Mount Adam Stream	51°37′00″	60°03′45″
Mountain	51°21′30″	60°40′50″
Mountains	51°25′20″	60°33′00″
Mountains	51°42′30″	58°18′00″
Mount Brown Beach	51°28′35″	60°23′40″
Mount Dean	52°05′30″	60°47′30″
Mount Donald	51°34′00″	60°09′00″
Mount Donald Pond	51°34′00″	60°10′20″
Mount Doyle	51°45′00″	60°09′00″
Mount Edgeworth	51°30′30″	59°47′30″
Mount Edgeworth East	51°27′45″	59°49′00″
Mount Edgeworth Stream	51°32′00″	59°48′00″
Mount Edgeworth West	51°27′35″	59°53′20″
Mount Ellen	52°04′30″	60°49′00″
Mount Henry Valley	51°28′10″	59°41′50″
Mount Kent	51°40′00″	58°06′30″
Mount Longdon	51°40′00″	57°58′30″
Mount Maria	51°36′00″	59°36′00″
Mount Misery	51°22′15″	60°41′40″
Mount Moody	51°45′30″	59°46′30″
Mount Pleasant	51°49′00″	58°28′00″
Mount Pleasant House	51°48′55″	58°29′00″
Mount Pleasant Peak	51°46′30″	58°28′00″
Mount Pleasant Peak	51°46′00″	58°23′00″
Mount Pleasant Pond	51°47′10″	58°23′00″
Mount Robinson	51°34′00″	59°56′00″
Mount Rosalie	51°27′30″	59°20′00″
Mount Rosalie House	51°29′10″	59°21′40″
Mount Weddell	51°55′00″	60°58′30″
Muddy Creek	51°24′30″	58°32′30″
Muddy Pond	51°23′45″	57°59′00″
Muddy Stream	51°35′15″	60°11′00″
Muffler Jack Mountain	51°38′30″	59°46′30″
Mullet, The	52°14′40″	59°30′25″
Mullet Creek	51°43′10″	57°54′00″
Mullet Creek	51°24′30″	59°57′45″
Mullet Creek	51°43′00″	57°54′00″
Mullet Creek Stream	51°43′00″	57°57′00″
Murdos House Rocks	51°23′35″	58°55′00″
Murray Heights, The	51°41′55″	57°51′15″
Murrel Bridge	51°40′05″	58°02′10″
Murrell	51°38′30″	57°51′00″
Murrell River	51°58′50″ to 51°40′50″	58°01′45″ to 57°53′30″
Mushroom Point	51°30′25″	58°01′50″
Mustard Arroyo	51°48′00″	58°38′00″
Mustard Mountain	51°44′30″	58°34′15″
Mutiny Creek	52°09′15″	59°06′00″
Mutiny Point	52°08′20″	59°06′30″
Mutton Paddock Gate	51°42′50″	59°58′55″
Mutton Point	52°07′00″	59°38′30″
Narrow Creek	51°59′30″	60°37′40″
Narrow Island	51°23′00″	59°42′30″
Narrow Point	51°44′00″	57°57′00″
Narrows	51°41′00″	60°14′00″
Narrows, The	51°41′10″	60°18′50″
Narrows, The	51°41′00″	57°49′30″
Narrows Island	51°40′00″	59°32′30″
Natural Arch	51°13′50″	60°29′40″
Navy Point	51°41′00″	57°49′40″
Navvy's Shanty Gate	51°56′05″	59°12′20″
Near End	51°24′00″	59°15′30″
Near Peaks	51°31′00″	60°09′30″
Neck	51°56′30″	60°30′00″
Ned Casey's Hill	51°32′50″	59°59′00″
Needles Point	51°19′00″	60°31′00″

	lat. S.	long. W.
Needles Rocks	51°19′25″	60°30′40″
Neuquen Stream	51°37′30″	59°33′00″
New Blue Mountain Horse Paddock	51°55′00″	59°57′00″
New Haven	51°44′40″	59°12′30″
New Haven Gate	51°44′50″	59°11′40″
New House	51°53′25″	59°21′15″
New House	51°27′05″	58°46′10″
New House	51°28′00″	58°45′00″
New House Arroyo	51°52′30″	59°18′30″
New House Corner	51°23′30″	58°43′55″
Newings Creek	51°29′20″	58°21′25″
New Island	51°43′00″	61°18′00″
New Island Settlement	51°43′25″	61°17′30″
New Paddock	52°05′20″	60°48′30″
New Paddock	51°34′00″	59°47′00″
New Paddock	51°32′30″	60°09′30″
New Park	52°05′00″	59°19′30″
New Ram Paddock	51°42′30″	59°58′00″
New Ram Paddock	51°31′00″	60°03′00″
Near Year Cove	51°56′30″	60°55′00″
Nipple Hill	51°46′15″	60°07′20″
Nipple Hill	51°41′55″	60°10′45″
No Man's Land	51°42′00″	58°41′30″
North Arm	51°56′00″	60°04′30″
North Arm House	52°07′10″	59°18′15″
North Arm House	52°07′00″	59°17′30″
North Arm Parks	52°06′00″	59°22′00″
North Arm Rincon	51°59′20″	59°09′00″
North Arm Settlement	52°07′20″	59°21′35″
North Arm Stream	51°54′45″	60°04′40″
North Basin (Rolon Cove)	51°44′20″	58°03′30″
North Beach	51°41′45″	60°14′20″
North Bluff	51°40′40″	61°15′50″
North Bluff	51°15′55″	60°34′10″
North Camp	51°43′00″	60°34′00″
North Camp	52°19′30″	59°44′00″
North East Island	52°00′30″	58°21′45″
North East Point	51°47′15″	58°06′20″
North End	51°41′40″	61°14′00″
North End	51°49′00″	61°14′00″
Northern Stream	51°30′00″	58°08′00″
Northern Valley	51°30′00″	58°08′00″
North Falkland Sound	51°22′00″	59°08′00″
North Fur Island	51°07′40″	60°44′30″
North Harbour	51°42′30″	61°14′00″
North Head	52°01′00″	60°14′00″
North Island	51°39′20″	61°13′40″
North Lookout	51°28′35″	58°02′00″
North Point	52°08′10″	58°49′25″
North Point	51°17′00″	59°57′05″
North Point Island	52°08′35″	58°51′00″
North Pond	51°18′30″	58°49′00″
North Pond Ditch	51°19′20″	58°44′30″
North, Port	51°28′30″	60°26′30″
North Side	51°23′30″	60°31′00″
North Swan Island	51°44′30″	59°30′30″
North Tyssen	51°52′00″	59°36′00″
North West Arm	52°09′40″	52°27′00″
North West Arm	52°09′30″	60°30′30″
North West Arm	51°23′25″	58°01′00″
North West Arm	52°12′30″	59°30′00″
North West Arm House	52°10′00″	59°29′20″
North West Bay	51°43′30″	60°21′30″
North West Islands	51°35′00″	59°11′30″
North West Passage	51°18′30″	59°45′00″
North West Point	51°14′35″	60°35′55″
North West Point	51°15′20″	60°35′20″
North West Rincon	51°35′15″	59°09′30″
Norton Inlet	51°51′15″	58°51′00″
November Island	51°22′25″	59°43′00″
No. 8	51°44′30″	59°41′00″
No. 9	51°42′30″	59°39′00″
No. 10	51°41′00″	59°38′00″
October Island	51°22′20″	59°42′10″
Old Blue Mountain Horse Paddock	51°55′30″	59°58′40″
Old Drone House	51°53′30″	59°14′20″
Old Horse Paddock	51°44′00″	60°24′00″
Old Horse Paddock	51°36′45″	59°00′00″
Old House	51°27′25″	59°36′30″
Old House	51°27′30″	59°35′40″
Old House Bay	51°25′55″	59°16′45″
Old House Creek	51°32′00″	59°03′00″
Old House Ditch	51°33′30″	59°42′10″
Old House High Hill	51°59′40″	58°39′30″
Old House Pond	51°48′10″	58°29′10″
Old House Pond	51°47′30″	58°50′45″
Old House Rocks	51°44′35″	58°52′35″
Old Orqueta House	51°50′50″	59°11′20″
Old Settlement Point	52°14′55″	59°45′10″
Old Shanty Ridge	51°40′50″	58°57′20″
One Pond Valley	52°05′20″	60°44′30″
Onion, The	51°37′50″	58°36′20″
Ordnance Point	51°40′25″	57°48′10″
Orford, Cape	52°01′00″	61°04′30″
Orford Hill	52°01′25″	61°01′15″
Orissa, Lake	52°01′35″	60°43′20″
Orqueta	51°53′00″	59°10′00″
Orqueta Arroyo	51°50′00″	59°11′30″
Orqueta House	51°51′20″	59°07′30″
Orqueta Park	51°50′00″	59°06′20″
Orqueta Pond	51°50′45″	59°10′45″
Oscar Pond	51°29′45″	58°48′40″
Ottos Bay	51°53′45″	60°54′00″
Outer Arrow Harbour	51°58′30″	58°57′00″
Outer Black Hill	51°44′30″	59°49′30″
Outer Island	51°51′50″	60°31′20″
Outer Knob	51°48′15″	58°08′10″
Outer Horse Paddock	51°31′30″	60°21′00″
Outer Ram Paddock	51°43′30″	59°57′00″
Outer Triste Islands	52°09′00″	58°42′10″
Outer Verde	51°35′00″	58°55′00″
Outside Carew Harbour	52°03′00″	60°37′30″
Outside Chata	51°31′00″	58°38′00″
Ovens	51°15′50″	60°34′15″
Ovens Hill	51°16′15″	60°34′00″
Owen Roads	52°20′30″	59°42′00″
Packe's Corner	51°34′30″	59°24′10″
Packes Creek	51°36′35″	59°24′55″
Packes Port Howard	51°36′45″	59°30′00″
Packe's Ridge	51°36′00″	59°23′00″
Paddies Paddock	51°54′00″	60°54′30″
Paddle Beach	51°26′35″	58°23′20″
Paddock	51°44′30″	58°12′00″
Paddocks	51°29′30″	58°02′00″
Paddocks	51°21′15″	60°04′00″
Paddocks	51°23′30″	60°07′30″
Paddocks and Parks	51°19′50″	59°35′00″
Paices Rincon	51°46′30″	58°59′20″
Paloma Pond	51°26′40″	59°01′30″
Paloma Sand Beach	51°26′00″	59°02′00″
Pansy Point	51°59′30″	60°43′00″
Paragon House	51°47′20″	59°08′00″
Paragon Pond	51°47′00″	59°08′40″
Partridge Valley	51°28′00″	59°07′00″
Pasa Grande	51°39′00″	58°15′00″
Pasa Grande Creek	51°28′20″	58°15′00″
Pasa Maneas Brook	51°38′30″	58°19′30″
Passage Island	51°22′20″	59°50′30″
Passage Islands	51°33′30″ to 51°40′30″	60°53′30″ to 60°40′00″

	lat. S.	long. W.
Pass y Pedro	51°51′20″	59°15′00″
Pattison, Port	51°17′55″	60°32′15″
Peak Rincon	52°07′30″	60°23′20″
Peak Stream	51°48′30″	58°21′00″
Peat Bank Hill	52°04′30″	60°47′30″
Peat Banks	52°02′30″	59°23′00″
Peat Banks	51°25′00″	59°19′00″
Peat Banks Arroyo	52°01′30″	59°21′00″
Peat Banks House	52°04′50″	59°24′15″
Peat Bog	51°16′40″	60°34′30″
Peat Bog Hill	52°21′30″	59°46′05″
Peatbog Paddock	51°50′30″	60°26′30″
Peatbog Paddock	51°31′00″	60°05′00″
Peat Bog Point	51°21′30″	59°48′20″
Peat Bog Ridge	52°13′40″	59°42′45″
Peat Cove	51°51′10″	58°15′50″
Peat Island	52°11′00″	60°28′30″
Peat Islet	51°32′35″	58°03′45″
Peat Moss Valley	52°14′00″	59°27′00″
Peat Stack Ditch	51°48′10″	58°20′00″
Peat Tyssen	51°54′30″	59°39′00″
Pebble Beach	51°25′35″	59°06′30″
Pebble Cove	51°15′30″	59°45′05″
Pebble Island	51°18′00″	59°35′00″
Pebble Island Settlement	51°19′00″	59°35′45″
Pebble Islet	51°15′00″	59°52′00″
Pebbly Bay	52°12′40″	58°50′45″
Pebbly Pond	51°43′05″	57°49′25″
Pedro, Arroyo	51°30′30″ to 51°37′30″	58°31′45″ to 58°40′30″
Pembroke, Cape	51°41′00″	57°43′00″
Penarrow Point	51°40′25″	57°52′00″
Penarrow Point	51°23′25″	60°18′40″
Penarrow Point Sand Beach	51°23′50″	60°16′10″
Penguin Cove	51°57′55″	60°57′30″
Penguin Island	51°24′20″	60°12′10″
Penguin Point	52°00′50″	58°26′50″
Penguin Point	51°55′30″	60°38′30″
Penguin Point	51°21′10″	59°26′45″
Penguin Point	51°23′35″	60°38′20″
Penguin Point	51°21′30″	59°26′30″
Penn Bluff	51°47′00″	61°08′00″
Penn Island	51°47′20″	61°08′45″
Penny Mountain	51°39′10″	59°47′15″
Pen Point	51°59′00″	60°50′00″
Pen Point	51°28′40″	58°30′35″
Pens Pond	51°18′00″	58°54′30″
Pen Valley	51°28′50″	59°17′00″
Percival, Cape	51°50′10″	61°20′30″
Perk's Island	51°47′10″	59°40′40″
Perrings Hole	51°28′00″	59°25′10″
Peter's Rock	51°23′15″	59°17′55″
Philimore Chico	51°58′25″	58°30′00″
Philimore Island	51°59′00″	58°27′45″
Phillip's Bay	52°10′10″	59°45′30″
Phillips Cove	51°20′40″	59°30′10″
Phillips Point	51°43′00″	57°48′35″
Phillips Point	51°25′50″	58°30′50″
Phillip's Point	52°08′20″	59°46′20″
Phillip's Point	52°10′00″	59°47′00″
Philomel	51°48′00″	60°04′00″
Philomel, Mount	51°46′00″	60°03′30″
Philomel Pass	51°46′15″	60°25′30″
Philomel, Port	51°44′00″	60°19′00″
Philomel Road	51°48′30″	60°30′00″
Piano Point	51°22′20″	60°04′15″
Picaso Pond	51°33′40″	58°23′20″
Picaso Rincon	51°33′00″	58°23′20″
Picket Rocks	51°40′00″	59°57′40″
Pickthorne, Mount	51°30′25″	60°29′30″
Pickthorne Point	51°29′25″	60°28′45″

	lat. S.	long. W.
Picnic, The	51°53′15″	59°09′30″
Picos	51°28′00″	58°58′00″
Picos, The	51°27′30″	58°58′25″
Pidgeons Park	51°58′35″	59°25′30″
Pidgeons Park Ponds	51°58′20″	59°25′30″
Piedra Sola	51°38′40″	58°49′20″
Pig Flat	52°05′35″	60°38′15″
Pig Paddock	51°53′45″	60°55′10″
Pig Point	52°13′40″	59°45′00″
Pillar Bluff	51°55′50″	61°05′30″
Pillar Cove	51°55′30″	61°04′45″
Pilot Stream	51°32′00″	59°56′45″
Pilot Stream	51°29′05″	59°56′40″
Piojo Gate	51°55′40″	59°04′25″
Piojo Point	52°02′10″	59°02′40″
Pirate Creek	51°21′40″	59°24′00″
Pitaluga Bay	51°24′30″	58°29′00″
Pitt Creek	51°50′00″	61°03′00″
Pitt Heights	51°50′05″	61°01′00″
Pitt Island	51°48′15″	61°03′20″
Plain	51°39′00″	59°44′00″
Plain	51°33′00″	59°40′00″
Plain, The	51°15′50″	60°35′30″
Plain House	51°33′00″	59°43′00″
Plain House	51°33′00″	59°43′00″
Plain Pond	51°33′40″	59°37′10″
Plains	51°54′00″	60°19′30″
Platt Point Rincon	51°29′00″	58°21′00″
Playa Ridge	51°23′35″	58°27′30″
Plaza Creek	51°23′30″	58°30′00″
Pleasant Island	51°48′20″	58°11′30″
Pleasant Peak	51°47′00″	58°28′00″
Pleasant Point	51°48′55″	58°09′40″
Pleasant Point	51°50′00″	58°16′00″
Pleasant, Port	51°47′50″	58°12′00″
Pleasant Roads	51°50′00″	58°12′30″
Point	51°37′30″	59°30′30″
Point Paddock	51°17′40″	60°33′20″
Poke Point	51°35′15″	59°24′10″
Poke Point Hill	51°36′20″	59°23′00″
Poker Point	51°34′15″	59°03′30″
Polinki Pond	51°27′10″	57°52′00″
Polinki Pond Valley	51°27′30″	57°52′30″
Poncho Hill	51°38′00″	59°44′40″
Poncho Hill Pass	51°35′30″	59°48′50″
Poncho Hill Stream	51°33′00″	59°47′30″
Ponchos Pond	51°52′30″	59°09′30″
Ponchos Shanty	51°52′45″	59°09′15″
Poncho Valley Stream	51°59′20″	60°27′00″
Pond	51°44′50″	57°59′45″
Pond Bay	51°52′30″	60°27′30″
Pondi Ridge	51°54′00″	58°56′35″
Pond Paddock	51°33′45″	58°08′15″
Pond Point	51°48′20″	60°51′15″
Pond Ridge	51°27′00″	59°23′25″
Pond Ridge	51°26′45″	59°21′50″
Pond Ridge	51°28′40″	58°45′20″
Ponds Flat	51°29′30″	58°45′00″
Ponds Rincon	51°58′25″	59°04′15″
Pond Valley	51°25′30″	59°22′00″
Pond Valley	51°25′00″	58°02′00″
Pond Valley	51°51′50″	60°25′15″
Pond Valley	51°51′45″	60°26′30″
Ponies Pass	51°40′30″	59°57′00″
Pony Island	51°31′35″	58°20′30″
Pony's Pass	51°43′00″	57°58′25″
Pony's Valley	51°34′15″	59°01′45″
Poochas Canal	51°31′00″	60°15′00″
Porpoise Cove	51°58′00″	60°44′15″
Porpoise Creek	51°48′40″	61°02′15″
Porpoise Island	52°19′40″	59°17′25″

	lat. S.	*long. W.*
Porpoise Point	52°21′00″	59°18′20″
Port Edgar House	52°02′55″	60°16′30″
Port Edgar Rincon	52°07′30″	60°20′30″
Port Egmont Cays	51°12′45″	60°02′00″
Port Harriet House	51°44′05″	58°00′50″
Port Harriet Point	51°44′45″	57°59′00″
Port Howard Narrows	51°38′45″	59°32′15″
Port Howard Paddocks	51°36′00″	59°32′00″
Port Howard Settlement	51°36′45″	59°31′00″
Port King	51°57′00″	59°30′00″
Port King Rincon	51°56′30″	59°34′00″
Port Louis Harbour	51°32′50″	58°07′00″
Port Louis Settlement	51°31′40″	58°07′30″
Port North	51°29′00″	60°20′30″
Port North Horse Paddock	51°31′00″	60°21′00″
Port North House	51°30′50″	60°22′00″
Port North Pond	51°29′05″	60°21′15″
Port San Carlos Paddocks	51°30′00″	58°58′00″
Port San Carlos Settlement	51°30′05″	58°59′30″
Port Stephens Settlement	52°05′50″	60°49′30″
Port Sussex House	51°39′10″	59°00′40″
Pot Rincon	51°35′30″	58°20′00″
Praltos	51°44′00″	59°08′00″
Praltos Island	51°43′00″	59°11′50″
Praltos Point	51°43′40″	59°11′35″
Precipice Hill	51°41′40″	61°17′20″
Pretty Banks	51°33′50″	58°25′30″
Price's Rock	51°34′55″	59°32′10″
Prince's Street	51°36′50″	58°06′00″
Private Island	51°23′40″	59°46′50″
Promontory, The	52°02′40″	59°08′30″
Prong Point	52°05′40″	58°25′00″
Prong Point	52°04′00″	58°26′30″
Puntafrio	51°30′00″	58°28′00″
Purvis	51°30′00″	59°33′30″
Purvis Hill	51°33′00″	59°41′00″
Purvis House	51°26′20″	59°35′35″
Purvis, Mount	51°25′20″	59°31′55″
Purvis Narrows	51°24′15″	59°28′40″
Purvis Pass	51°31′10″	59°24′20″
Purvis Point	51°24′10″	59°27′30″
Purvis Pond	51°34′00″	59°32′00″
Purvis, Port	51°26′00″	59°27′00″
Purvis Rincon	51°25′30″	51°32′00″
Puzzle Island	51°54′20″	58°51′30″
Pyramid Cove	52°00′00″	58°36′00″
Pyramid Creek	52°00′15″	58°37′25″
Pyramid Island	52°00′05″	58°36′05″
Pyramid Point	52°00′50″	58°35′30″
Quaker	51°47′00″	61°01′30″
Quaker Harbour	51°49′00″	61°04′30″
Quaker Hill	51°49′45″	61°07′05″
Quaker Island	51°47′10″	61°03′30″
Quaker Passage	51°47′00″	61°02′10″
Quareo Brook	51°36′10″	58°44′30″
Quark Pond	51°41′15″	59°34′15″
Quark Pond	52°20′40″	59°46′40″
Quark Rocks	51°36′15″	58°18′05″
Quawk Pond	51°17′25″	59°31′50″
Queen Charlotte Bay	51°52′00″	60°44′00″
Queen Point	51°55′50″	60°35′30″
Queen Point	51°54′30″	60°27′00″
Queen Point Shanty	51°54′45″	60°28′35″
Queen's Brook	51°29′30″	58°39′10″
Rabbit Cove	51°39′20″	57°46′30″
Rabbit Hill	51°40′40″	61°18′20″
Rabbit Hill	51°30′30″	61°16′30″
Rabbit Island	51°18′25″	59°43′25″
Rabbit Island	51°29′20″	59°02′45″
Rabbit Island	51°40′55″	59°03′45″
Rabbit Island	51°50′40″	58°56′45″
Rabbit Island	51°49′35″	58°18′30″
Rabbit Island	52°12′15″	60°38′30″
Rabbit Island	51°28′05″	58°21′45″
Rabbit Island	51°26′00″	59°42′30″
Rabbit Island	51°33′30″	60°29′30″
Rabbit Island Rocks	51°34′55″	60°28′40″
Rabbit Mountain	51°39′15″	58°47′30″
Rabbit Point	51°18′05″	59°42′30″
Rabbit Rincon	51°22′30″	58°03′30″
Racecourse	51°34′30″	59°30′15″
Racecourse, The	51°31′15″	58°56′00″
Racecourse Ridge	51°54′30″	60°17′00″
Race Point	51°59′20″	60°59′50″
Race Point	51°24′40″	59°05′55″
Race Point	51°27′00″	59°04′00″
Rain Cove	51°58′15″	58°38′40″
Rame Head	51°24′50″	60°14′10″
Rame Head	51°23′20″	60°14′00″
Ram Paddock	51°33′00″	60°24′00″
Ram Paddock	51°31′30″	58°56′30″
Ram Paddock	51°31′00″	58°17′00″
Ram Paddock	51°56′30″	60°00′00″
Ram Paddock	52°22′20″	59°45′30″
Ram Paddock	51°29′30″	59°22′00″
Ram Paddock Hill	51°18′40″	60°31′30″
Ram Paddock Mountain	51°28′35″	59°23′50″
Ram Paddock Pond	52°13′20″	58°52′55″
Ram Point	51°58′05″	60°41′45″
Ram Point	51°59′30″	60°41′00″
Rams Gate	51°50′00″	59°03′45″
Ramsground	51°50′00″	59°01′00″
Rams Head	51°19′25″	59°36′00″
Ranee Bay	51°23′25″	60°06′15″
Rannee Creek	51°58′50″	60°51′40″
Rapid Point	51°23′35″	60°00′55″
Rat Castle	51°33′00″	59°54′00″
Rat Castle Shanty	51°34′30″	59°49′00″
Rat Island	51°23′55″	58°19′40″
Rat Island	51°50′40″	61°13′00″
Rat Island	51°48′00″	58°14′15″
Rats Piece, The	51°43′10″	59°01′20″
Red Gate	51°54′00″	60°00′30″
Red Gate Ditch	51°54′00″	60°01′00″
Red Hill Point	51°33′10″	59°04′00″
Red Point	51°22′55″	60°04′35″
Red Pond	51°33′20″	59°36′45″
Reed Pond	51°46′15″	59°39′35″
Reef Harbour	52°01′50″	61°00′00″
Reef Island	51°58′55″	58°29′15″
Reef Point	52°05′20″	58°27′40″
Reef Point	51°18′50″	59°53′50″
Rees Harbour	51°45′30″	60°15′00″
Rees, Mount	51°23′30″	60°13′55″
Richard	51°19′50″	60°10′40″
Richard Harbour	51°20′15″	59°37′45″
Richards, Mount	51°19′40″	60°09′40″
Richards, Port	51°58′00″	60°31′00″
Ridge	51°29′00″	59°18′00″
Ridge	51°20′00″	59°33′00″
Ridge Camp	51°46′00″	58°18′00″
Rincon	51°27′00″	58°21′00″
Rincon	51°58′30″	60°08′00″
Rincon, The	51°44′30″	60°23′00″
Rincon, The	51°29′30″	58°19′00″
Rincon del Moro	51°26′30″	58°34′30″
Rincon de los Indios	51°18′45″	58°37′30″
Rincon Gate	51°55′00″	59°59′05″
Rincon Gate	51°56′45″	59°11′05″
Rincon Grande Settlement	51°27′40″	58°18′15″

	lat. S.	*long. W.*
Rio Verde Bay	51°26′05″	59°32′00″
River Camp	51°44′45″	58°18′30″
River Harbour	51°26′50″	59°43′30″
River Island	51°22′30″	59°36′40″
River Island Knob	51°23′45″	59°36′35″
River Island Reef	51°25′10″	59°34′45″
Robin's Hill	51°59′30″	60°51′55″
Robinson, Mount	51°36′20″	59°56′30″
Robinson Point	51°17′10″	59°59′15″
Robson	51°31′30″	58°08′30″
Rock Harbour	51°23′00″	59°48′00″
Rock Island	51°20′10″	59°39′25″
Rock Point	51°56′10″	58°45′30″
Rock Point	51°45′30″	58°14′10″
Rocky Inlet	51°42′00″	60°03′00″
Rocky Mountain	51°37′45″	59°41′30″
Rocky Mountain	51°41′50″	58°25′10″
Rocky Mountain	51°36′10″	58°59′00″
Rocky Mountain East	51°36′00″	58°59′00″
Rocky Mountain West	51°35′00″	58°59′00″
Rocky Ridge	51°32′30″	59°32′40″
Rocky Ridge	51°32′30″	59°33′30″
Rocky Ridge, The	51°16′35″	60°35′00″
Rocky Ridge Hill	51°20′30″	60°42′00″
Rocky Ridge Paddock	51°17′00″	60°35′05″
Rodea Creek	51°49′35″	58°17′10″
Rodeo Creek	51°29′10″	58°27′45″
Rodeo Hill	52°07′15″	60°40′30″
Rodeo Mountains	51°37′00″	58°50′30″
Rodeo Point	52°10′20″	60°27′30″
Rodeo Point	51°38′50″	59°36′20″
Rodeo Point	51°28′05″	58°29′00″
Rodney Bluff	52°04′15″	61°02′20″
Rodney Bluff	52°03′30″	61°01′30″
Rodney Cove	52°03′30″	61°00′20″
Ronda	51°22′00″	58°23′00″
Ronda House	51°22′20″	58°21′20″
Ronda Pond	51°22′40″	58°23′00″
Rookery	51°19′15″	60°06′50″
Rookery Bay	51°42′20″	57°48′00″
Rookery Bay	51°37′15″	59°05′40″
Rookery Hill	51°42′40″	61°18′05″
Rookery Island	51°37′10″	59°07′30″
Rookery Island	51°50′10″	61°12′40″
Rookery Mountain	51°19′10″	60°07′50″
Rookery Point	51°37′15″	59°06′10″
Rookery Ponds	51°32′00″	57°47′00″
Rookery Sands	51°26′00″	59°06′00″
Rookery Valley	51°23′15″	58°01′30″
Rookery Valley	51°36′40″	57°54′00″
Ropewalk Point	51°45′55″	60°15′05″
Rorys Creek	51°55′35″	58°53′30″
Rorys Island	51°53′30″	58°53′00″
Rosalie, Mount	51°28′10″	59°20′10″
Rough Sheep Paddock	51°27′30″	58°18′00″
Round Hill	51°24′05″	59°25′40″
Round Hill	52°09′00″	59°03′15″
Round Island	51°35′25″	60°43′20″
Round, Mount	51°36′10″	57°58′40″
Round Mountain	51°36′20″	59°04′00″
Round Mountain	51°51′30″	60°07′30″
Round Point	51°45′10″	60°21′10″
Round Pond	51°43′30″	57°52′15″
Rous Creek	51°41′10″	60°36′30″
Rous Creek	51°41′30″	60°38′00″
Rous Creek Stream	51°42′30″	60°36′10″
Roy Cove Creek	51°33′30″	60°23′45″
Roy Cove Settlement	51°33′00″	60°22′50″
Ruana	51°54′30″	59°24′00″
Ruana Rincon	51°54′15″	59°29′00″
Rudds Pass	51°37′00″	58°45′40″
Rugged Hill	51°32′15″	57°51′30″
Rugged Hill	51°31′30″	57°52′00″
Ruggles	52°01′30″	59°33′30″
Ruggles Arroyo	52°02′15″	59°33′00″
Ruggles Bay	52°04′00″	59°39′00″
Ruggles Island	52°04′30″	59°43′40″
Ruggles Pass	52°05′45″	59°43′30″
Ruggles Rincon	52°02′30″	59°35′30″
Ruins Point	51°21′35″	59°25′15″
Rum Arroyo	52°02′00″	59°26′00″
Rumford	51°39′40″	58°15′00″
Rumford Brook	51°40′00″	58°14′20″
Rumford Creek	51°39′40″	58°15′45″
Rum Pass	51°40′00″	59°56′25″
Rushes, The	51°18′25″	58°50′00″
Rush Valley	52°00′30″	58°39′00″
Rush Valley Hill	51°59′50″	58°40′20″
Rutters Pond	52°00′20″	58°29′10″
Ryans Cove	52°00′00″	60°51′50″
Ryan's Cove	52°00′25″	60°53′05″
Ryan's Creek	52°06′10″	60°48′50″
Sabina Point	51°42′30″	61°15′00″
Sabruno Ditch	51°23′00″	58°32′00″
Saddle, The	51°16′45″	60°34′20″
Saddleback, The	51°37′40″	57°59′00″
Saddlebacks	51°38′00″	58°00′00″
Saddle Horse Paddock	51°38′00″	59°52′30″
Saddle House	51°38′25″	59°52′10″
Saddle Island	51°40′10″	61°14′10″
Saddle Up Valley	51°18′10″	58°53′00″
Sailor's Ditch	51°29′40″	59°22′30″
Sail Rock	51°35′30″	60°43′30″
Saladero	51°43′00″	59°04′00″
Saladero Gate	51°43′50″	59°04′50″
Salinas Beach	51°48′50″	58°59′50″
Salinas Beach	51°49′25″	59°00′20″
Sal Point	52°03′25″	58°31′30″
Sal Point	52°02′00″	58°30′30″
Salt Arm	51°49′45″	60°16′45″
Salt Creek	51°27′15″	58°19′00″
Salthouse Point	51°30′45″	58°06′35″
Salthouse Point	52°11′40″	59°25′40″
Salt Point	51°31′40″	58°55′00″
Saltwater, The	51°53′00″	59°06′40″
Salt Water Pass, The	51°31′40″	60°19′30″
Salvador Hill	51°26′05″	58°12′40″
Salvador Paddocks	51°25′40″	58°21′00″
Salvador, Port	51°31′00″	58°23′00″
Salvador Settlement	51°26′20″	58°22′00″
San Carlos Paddocks	51°34′00″ and 51°36′00″	59°01′00″ and 59°00′30″
San Carlos, Port	51°30′15″	59°00′30″
San Carlos River	51°32′00″ to 51°42′00″	58°53′00″ to 58°45′00″
San Carlos Settlement	51°34′30″	59°01′30″
San Carlos Water	51°33′00″	59°03′30″
Sandbar Island	51°55′20″	59°38′40″
Sand Bay	51°43′35″	57°56′55″
Sand Bay	51°27′25″	59°44′10″
Sand Bay	51°21′20″	59°24′10″
Sand Bay	51°29′45″	59°00′55″
Sand Beach Harbour	51°50′00″	61°09′00″
Sandbed, The	52°01′30″	59°35′30″
Sand Corner	51°25′15″	59°15′50″
Sand Creek	51°29′15″	60°22′10″
Sand Grass, The	51°21′40″	58°49′00″
Sand Grass Paddock	51°29′40″	60°22′00″
Sandhill Ponds	51°57′15″	59°16′50″
Sand Hills	51°24′20″	58°59′15″
Sand Hills	51°24′20″	58°59′15″

	lat. S.	*long. W.*
Sand Hills	51°56′30″	59°57′00″
Sand Hills	52°00′30″	58°25′30″
Sand Hills	51°55′00″	61°03′30″
Sand Hills, The	51°57′45″	59°16′00″
Sand Hills, The	52°03′00″	58°38′30″
Sandhills Arroyo	51°57′15″	59°19′00″
Sand Hills Point	52°00′00″	58°23′35″
Sand Island	51°53′30″	60°09′10″
Sand Pass Brook	51°29′00″	58°47′30″
Sand Paddock	51°19′45″	60°43′30″
Sand Point	51°21′45″	60°08′50″
Sand Pond	51°58′05″	59°58′30″
Sand Pond	51°49′35″	58°28′00″
Sand Pond	52°07′30″	59°12′10″
Sand Pond	52°12′00″	59°12′00″
Sand Pond	52°01′50″	58°58′30″
Sand Pond Arroyo	52°11′20″	59°12′10″
Sand Ponds	51°36′00″	60°10′00″
Sand Pond Stream	51°57′30″	59°56′00″
Sandy	51°48′00″	60°53′30″
Sandy Bay	52°11′20″	58°50′00″
Sandy Bay Island	52°11′40″	58°40′00″
Sandy Cove	52°03′05″	59°08′15″
Sandy Island	51°53′00″	59°37′30″
Sandy Pass	51°52′00″	59°55′00″
Sandy's Rincon	51°50′00″	59°21′40″
Sandy Stream	51°51′00″	59°58′00″
Sapper Hill	51°42′15″	57°53′20″
Sardine Rocks	51°38′00″	58°38′00″
Sarnys Creek	51°53′00″	59°00′40″
Saturday Island	52°02′00″	59°05′15″
Saturday Point	52°01′20″	59°05′50″
Saucepan Hill	52°02′30″	60°26′50″
Saucers Valley	52°07′00″	59°35′05″
Saunders Island	51°20′30″	60°07′00″
Saunders Island Settlement	51°21′55″	60°04′50″
Saw Hill	52°02′55″	60°28′10″
Schooner Hill	51°53′40″	59°25′45″
Scott Island	51°51′20″	58°55′50″
Scotts Land	51°52′00″	60°13′00″
Scow Pond	51°54′20″	59°59′40″
Scrag Paddock Point	51°57′00″	60°19′20″
Screeches Point	52°11′40″	60°39′15″
Sea Dog Island	52°00′20″	61°05′30″
Sea Hen Point	52°10′10″	59°48′00″
Sea Hen Point	51°24′40″	59°28′35″
Sea Hen Point	51°26′10″	59°46′05″
Seal Bay	51°26′00″	58°02′00″
Seal Bay House	51°22′55″	58°03′00″
Seal Cave	51°21′30″	59°21′25″
Seal Cove	51°25′45″	60°04′15″
Seal Cove	52°01′40″	58°39′30″
Seal Cove	52°05′00″	58°40′00″
Seal Cove House	52°01′30″	58°42′40″
Seal Cove Ponds	52°00′20″	58°43′00″
Sealer Cove	51°48′30″	60°52′40″
Sealer Cove	51°21′45″	60°04′40″
Sea Lion Easterly	52°26′40″	58°53′45″
Sea Lion Island	51°55′40″	58°43′00″
Sea Lion Island	52°00′35″	60°17′25″
Sea Lion Islands	52°26′00″	59°00′00″
Sea Lion Point	51°21′20″	58°20′10″
Sea Lion Rocks	51°32′30″	57°59′40″
Seal Island	51°36′00″	60°17′45″
Seal Island	51°46′00″	60°23′20″
Seal Island	52°02′10″	58°35′45″
Seal Islands	51°47′00″	59°01′00″
Seal Point	52°06′05″	59°04′00″
Seal Point	51°44′10″	57°50′20″
Seal Point	51°44′30″	57°54′00″
Seal Rocks	51°07′05″	60°48′45″
Seal Rocks	51°40′30″	57°41′10″
Seal Rocks	51°47′50″	61°17′30″
Seal Rookery	51°16′00″	58°56′00″
Seal Rookery	51°58′30″	60°16′30″
Seal Rookery Creek	51°58′45″	60°13′00″
Seal Rookery Stream	51°58′30″	60°14′50″
Sea View Creek	51°35′00″	59°04′10″
Sea View Point	51°34′50″	59°03′10″
Seccomb Island Islands	51°50′30″	58°57′00″
Second Arroyo	52°04′20″	60°29′00″
Second Arroyo	52°05′30″	60°27′00″
Second Creek	51°37′40″	59°32′00″
Second Creek	51°33′30″	58°46′35″
Second Creek	51°29′40″	58°03′25″
Second Creek	51°39′00″	59°36′00″
Second Island	52°12′25″	58°51′55″
Second Island	51°34′40″	60°46′00″
Second Neck	52°09′50″	58°50′10″
Second Sand Grass Bay	51°24′10″	58°16′30″
Sedge Island	51°09′50″	60°24′10″
Semaphore Hill	52°10′35″	59°06′20″
Semaphore Hill	52°12′20″	58°50′20″
Semaphore Point	52°10′00″	59°39′30″
Settlement Creek	52°02′45″	60°16′20″
Settlement Hill	52°06′00″	60°52′00″
Settlement Rocks	51°29′30″	58°58′40″
Settlement Spit	52°02′45″	60°16′15″
Shadrow Hill	51°33′35″	59°34′10″
Shag Cove	51°42′00″	59°36′00″
Shag Cove House	51°44′10″	59°39′15″
Shag Cove Mountain	51°42′00″	59°40′30″
Shag Cove Mountain Stream	51°43′00″	59°38′00″
Shag Harbour	51°39′30″	59°37′00″
Shag Islands	51°24′30″	58°22′00″
Shag Paddock	51°17′40″	60°33′55″
Shag Point	52°00′00″	60°49′15″
Shag Point	52°13′20″	59°40′30″
Shag Rincon	52°01′50″	58°52′00″
Shag Rock	52°14′10″	58°38′30″
Shag Rock (Little Harbour Island)	52°15′15″	59°15′50″
Shag Rocks	51°25′15″	59°33′30″
Shag Rocks	51°20′35″	59°33′30″
Shag Rookery Corner	51°27′35″	59°28′10″
Shag Rookery Point	51°43′30″	59°13′00″
Shag Rookery Point	52°09′30″	59°20′40″
Shag Rookery Point	51°49′45″	59°27′00″
Shallop Point	51°42′00″	60°05′20″
Shallow Bay	51°24′20″	59°59′10″
Shallow Bay	51°40′30″	60°06′00″
Shallow Bay House	51°25′20″	59°59′40″
Shallow Bluff	51°46′20″	60°35′00″
Shallow Cove	51°47′00″	58°12′00″
Shallow Harbour	51°59′45″	58°26′00″
Shallow Harbour	51°46′30″	60°30′30″
Shallow Harbour Creek	51°45′45″	60°31′00″
Shallow Harbour House	51°44′45″	60°31′00″
Shallow Pond	51°26′30″	59°03′10″
Shanty Ridge	51°26′35″	58°05′00″
Shanty Stream	51°39′00″	58°03′10″
Sharp Peak	51°29′00″	60°18′00″
Shedder Pond	51°24′20″	58°16′10″
Shedder Pond	51°15′30″	60°35′40″
Sheep Pass	51°53′00″	60°06′30″
Sheilas Creek	51°26′15″	58°20′00″
Shell Bay	52°04′20″	58°57′00″
Shell Island	52°05′00″	59°00′00″
Shell Point	52°05′30″	58°59′00″
Shell Point	51°47′50″	58°13′40″
Shell Point	52°00′30″	59°00′30″
Shell Point	51°50′30″	61°14′30″
Shepherds Brook	51°41′30″	58°57′00″

	lat. S.	*long. W.*
Shingly Mountain	51°35′05″	60°02′00″
Shingly Pond	51°24′55″	57°57′55″
Shingly Pond	51°50′30″	58°41′10″
Ship Harbour	51°42′30″	61°16′00″
Ship Harbour	51°20′00″	59°27′30″
Ship Harbour	51°42′15″	61°18′00″
Ship Harbour Pond	51°19′40″	59°30′00″
Ship Island	51°42′30″	61°16′20″
Ship Point	52°06′00″	59°05′10″
Shivery Creek	52°09′30″	60°42′30″
Sierra Sandy	51°51′20″	59°20′00″
Signboard Hill	51°59′45″	60°46′45″
Silver Bay	51°50′40″	61°07′30″
Silver Rincon	51°50′55″	61°07′20″
Silvery Tops	51°44′45″	60°09′10″
Simon	51°36′30″	58°23′00″
Simon, Mount	51°38′00″	58°31′50″
Sisters	52°11′15″	58°59′20″
Six Hills	52°01′00″	60°23′00″
Six Hills	51°29′00″	59°26′00″
Six Hills, The	51°29′00″	59°25′00″
Sixtus Hill	51°34′45″	60°45′30″
Sixtus Rock	51°29′15″	57°47′00″
Skip Rock	51°26′35″	60°08′00″
Skull Bay	51°53′00″	61°07′20″
Skull Bay Island	51°53′15″	61°08′00″
Skull Pass	51°33′15″	59°35′45″
Sleigh Valley	51°28′50″	59°32′40″
Sloop Rock	51°20′30″	60°37′15″
Small Plantation	51°49′30″	61°18′00″
Smasher Pond	52°11′55″	59°06′00″
Smashers Standing Man Hill	52°00′30″	59°18′10″
Smithfield Ridge	51°40′00″	59°53′00″
Smoke Rock	51°36′00″	59°34′45″
Smoko Mountain	51°42′20″	58°15′30″
Smoko Rocks	51°42′35″	58°14′30″
Smylie Channel	51°59′30″	60°59′00″
Smylie Rocks	51°25′35″	58°56′20″
Smylies	51°24′00″	58°56′00″
Smylies Black Point	51°19′00″	58°44′00″
Snare Pass Arroyo	52°00′00″	59°00′15″
Snipe Camp	51°38′00″	58°56′00″
Snipe Creek	52°04′00″	60°53′50″
Snipe Rincon	52°04′30″	60°54′00″
Snipes Arroyo	52°01′25″	58°50′30″
Snipes Gate	52°01′00″	58°51′30″
Snow Hole	51°37′00″	59°35′00″
Snug Cove	52°11′10″	59°25′00″
Sound Bridge	51°28′40″	59°57′55″
Sound House	51°29′10″	59°57′50″
Sound House	51°59′30″	59°16′35″
Sound Point	51°26′15″	60°05′45″
Sound Ridge	51°29′00″	60°01′00″
Sound Rincon	52°00′00″	59°10′00″
Sound Rincon	51°59′00″	59°13′00″
South Arm	51°57′40″	60°06′00″
South Camp	52°15′00″	59°43′00″
South Camp	52°21′30″	59°46′30″
South Camp	51°45′00″	60°34′00″
South East Point	51°47′50″	58°06′50″
South End	51°45′00″	61°17′30″
South Fur Island	51°15′30″	60°50′40″
South Harbour	51°44′00″	61°17′00″
South Harbour	52°01′00″	60°51′00″
South Harbour House	52°00′15″	60°44′25″
South Harbour Rincon	51°59′00″	60°46′00″
South Head	52°01′10″	60°14′30″
South Hill	51°45′05″	61°17′40″
South Jason	51°12′10″	60°52′35″
South Shore	51°57′35″	60°04′00″
South West Horse Island	51°36′10″	59°08′30″
South West Point	51°59′45″	60°56′50″
Sow Rincon	52°10′30″	59°26′00″
Sparrow Cove	51°39′20″	57°48′20″
Sparrow Point	51°39′40″	57°48′15″
Sparrow Rincon	51°38′30″	58°14′15″
Spectacle Hill	51°33′50″	59°59′00″
Speedwell Island	52°13′00″	59°43′00″
Speedwell Island Settlement	52°13′10″	59°41′10″
Speedwell Pass	52°18′00″	59°44′20″
Spit, The	51°54′25″	58°20′20″
Spit Ridge	51°54′20″	58°20′50″
Split, Cape	51°48′20″	61°19′00″
Split Creek	51°49′00″	61°18′00″
Split Island	51°48′50″	61°18′50″
Split Island	51°29′30″	60°42′20″
Split Valley	51°50′15″	61°17′20″
Spots Arroyo	52°02′40″	59°21′00″
Spring Point	51°49′30″	60°28′25″
Spring Point Hill	51°49′00″	60°25′30″
Spring Point Island	51°51′15″	60°27′20″
Spring Point Settlement	51°49′45″	60°27′20″
Spud Pass	51°32′35″	59°35′25″
Spur, The	51°50′10″	60°05′00″
Spur Paddock	52°05′00″	60°49′15″
Spur Stream	51°49′00″	60°06′30″
Staats Bluff	51°54′35″	61°12′30″
Staats Island	51°53′30″	61°11′00″
Stable Valley	51°20′30″	58°48′40″
Standing Man Hill	51°49′00″	60°15′30″
Standing Man Hill	51°28′00″	58°09′55″
Stanhope	51°49′00″	61°00′00″
Stanhope Hill	51°48′00″	61°00′45″
Stanley	51°41′40″	57°51′30″
Stanley Common and Government Land	51°42′50″	57°51′00″
Stanley Gate	51°48′15″	58°51′10″
Stanley Harbour	51°41′50″	57°51′00″
Stanley Hill	51°17′20″	60°33′50″
Starfish Creek	52°01′20″	60°17′20″
Starvation Peak	51°39′25″	58°53′30″
Starvation Ridge	51°56′30″	59°04′40″
States Cove	51°50′50″	60°53′50″
Steeple Jason	51°02′05″	61°12′30″
Steep Point	51°43′15″	60°17′00″
Stephens Bluff	52°12′00″	60°45′00″
Stephens Peak	52°08′05″	60°50′30″
Stephens, Port	52°07′30″	60°47′00″
Stevelly Bay	51°26′35″	60°27′40″
Stevelly Hill	51°26′35″	60°25′35″
Stewart's Brook	52°03′30″	60°39′30″
Stewart's Rock	51°40′25″	59°39′30″
Stickout Bluff	51°52′05″	60°16′30″
Stick In The Mud Passage	51°51′00″	61°10′00″
Stick Pass, The	51°28′15″	59°59′35″
Stinker Hill	51°49′25″	61°12′30″
Stinker Island	51°49′30″	61°11′20″
Stinker Island	52°07′35″	59°37′30″
Stinker Point	51°49′10″	61°11′30″
Stone Hill	51°54′40″	61°05′00″
Stone Pass	51°32′40″	59°43′40″
Stoney Pass	51°57′15″	58°57′40″
Stony Hill	51°42′30″	60°09′20″
Stony Mountain	51°29′20″	59°26′20″
Stony Ridge	52°02′30″	60°32′00″
Stony Ridges	52°02′15″	60°34′00″
Stop	51°59′00″	60°59′00″
Stop Cove	51°57′00″	60°59′00″
Stop Island	51°59′00″	60°57′45″
Storm Mountain	51°25′50″	60°32′15″
Stormy Peaks	51°25′40″	60°33′00″
Strangers Hole	51°26′10″	59°18′30″

	lat. S.	long. W.
Strawberry Hill	51°48′00″	60°16′50″
Strawberry Hill	52°01′30″	58°46′30″
Strike Off Point	52°18′10″	59°40′40″
Strike Off Point	51°35′15″	57°58′20″
Strong Tide Point	51°45′50″	61°17′15″
Stud	51°33′00″	59°30′30″
Stud Flock	51°45′30″	60°28′00″
Stud Paddock	51°53′30″	60°55′00″
Stud Paddock	51°55′00″	60°01′30″
Stud Paddock Stream	51°56′00″	60°01′30″
Stud Point	51°49′00″	60°23′30″
Stud Rincon	51°37′00″	58°11′30″
Sturgess Point	51°20′30″	59°35′15″
Suffolk Hill	51°39′10″	59°38′15″
Sugar Loaf	51°25′20″	60°35′45″
Sugarloaf	51°30′15″	60°28′30″
Sulivan Harbour	52°02′40″	59°10′30″
Sulivan House	51°51′25″	60°04′25″
Sulivan, Lake	51°49′30″ and 51°53′00″	60°11′30″ and 60°09′30″
Sulivan, Mount	51°49′30″	60°08′30″
Sulivan Stream	51°52′50″	60°06′00″
Sunday Island	51°23′20°	59°39′40″
Sunshine Bay	51°33′30″	60°18′20″
Surf Bay	51°41′45″	57°46′20″
Sussex	51°40′00″	58°57′30″
Sussex Creek	51°39′30″	59°00′30″
Sussex Mountains	51°37′30″	59°01′00″
Sussex, Port	51°39′00″	59°03′00″
Swamp, The	52°12′00″	59°35′20″
Swan Inlet	51°52′00″	58°32′00″
Swan Inlet	51°51′00″	58°31′00″
Swan Inlet Ditch	51°50′15″	58°31′00″
Swan Inlet House	51°49′40″	58°37′10″
Swan Inlet Ponds	51°50′30″	58°38′00″
Swan Inlet River	51°49′00″	58°40′20″
Swan Island	51°47′30″	59°37′30″
Swankies Nest	52°00′10″	59°24′40″
Swan Passage	51°47′00″	59°37′30″
Swan Point	51°45′50″	60°51′40″
Swan Pond	52°08′20″	59°17′00″
Swan Pond	51°23′30″	58°00′45″
Swan Pond	52°18′40″	59°43′00″
Swan Pond	51°16′15″	58°56′20″
Swan Pond	51°17′30″	59°29′40″
Swan Pond	51°23′40″	58°56′00″
Swan Pond	51°17′30″	59°29′00″
Swan Pond	51°24′00″	58°55′00″
Swan Pond Arroyo	52°07′40″	59°16′00″
Swan Pond Brook	51°24′30″	58°54′30″
Sweat Hill	51°38′30″	59°36′45″
Sweeney's Creek	52°11′00″	60°39′00″
Sweeneys Rincon	52°09′30″	60°37′30″
Symonds Harbour	51°50′00″	60°21′00″
Table Cove	51°48′40″	61°14′30″
Table Point	51°47′45″	61°13′50″
Table Rock	51°43′10″	58°45′40″
Tamar, Cape	51°17′00″	59°28′15″
Tamar Pass	51°20′30″	59°25′00″
Tamar Pass	51°28′30″	59°27′00″
Tamar Point	51°21′30″	59°22′00″
Tank	51°16′55″	60°33′30″
Tank, The	51°31′45″	59°41′00″
Tank Point	52°17′35″	59°43′55″
Tarbarrel, The	51°38′25″	58°13′00″
Tarn Stream	51°40′45″	58°48′15″
Tea Bluff	51°54′45″	60°10′50″
Tea Island	51°54′10″	61°10′00″
Tea Island Passage	51°54′00″	61°08′30″

	lat. S.	long. W.
Teal Brook	51°34′00″ to 51°31′20″	58°41′00″ to 58°34′00″
Teal Creek	51°49′15″	58°55′30″
Teal Creek	51°50′00″	58°52′00″
Teal Creek Arroyo	51°49′30″	58°52′30″
Teal Creek House	51°49′00″	58°54′30″
Teal Creek Pond	51°50′00″	58°54′30″
Teal Inlet	51°33′00″	58°25′20″
Teal Inlet Paddocks	51°34′00″	58°26′00″
Teal Inlet Settlement	51°33′20″	58°26′00″
Teal River	51°39′00″	60°04′45″
Teal River East	51°38′00″	60°02′00″
Teal River House	51°39′20″	60°04′20″
Teal River Ponds	51°39′30″	60°03′00″
Teal River West	51°36′00″	60°07′00″
Tea Point	52°21′10″	59°38′00″
Teapot Pond	51°55′40″	59°19′15″
Telephone Gate	51°46′40″	58°22′15″
Telephone Hill	51°29′35″	60°22′25″
Ten Shilling Bay	52°11′00″	60°43′50″
Ten Shilling Bay	52°10′30″ and 52°06′00″	60°46′30″ and 60°53′00″
Ten Shilling Bay Islands	52°11′30″	60°45′30″
Tent Mountain	51°36′30″	59°42′30″
Tent Pass	52°01′00″	59°19′15″
Tern Hill	51°51′30″	60°54′30″
Tern Hill	51°52′00″	60°55′00″
Tern Hill Stream	51°52′30″	60°55′00″
Tern Point	51°57′20″	60°50′30″
Terra Motas Point	51°39′10″	59°02′35″
Terre Moto	51°24′30″	58°30′00″
Terrible, Cape	51°19′40″	60°33′40″
Thetis Bay	52°07′50″	59°21′00″
Third Arroyo	52°04′30″	60°26′00″
Third Corral Brook	51°33′30″	58°54′00″
Third Corral East	51°34′00″	58°49′00″
Third Corral Mountains	51°33′00″	58°53′00″
Third Corral Shanty	51°31′40″	58°45′40″
Third Corral West	51°32′30″	58°52′30″
Third Island	51°34′20″	60°50′18″
Third Island	52°12′10″	58°52′25″
Three Crowns	52°12′55″	60°40′45″
Three Mile Ridge	51°35′00″	59°46′30″
Tickle Island	51°59′30″	59°39′00″
Tickle Pass	51°59′10″	59°40′00″
Tide Island	51°40′00″	60°10′45″
Tide Point	51°46′40″	60°26′35″
Tide Rock	51°25′10″	59°09′05″
Tiger Bay	52°07′00″	60°32′30″
Tiger Bay Shanty	52°06′45″	60°32′30″
Tinwhistle Gate	51°59′05″	59°16′10″
Tiny Island	52°22′00″	59°43′00″
Tipps Rincon	51°53′30″	58°36′00″
Toggle Point	51°27′00″	58°22′00″
Tom Watson's Point	52°10′50″	59°03′50″
Top Cookhouse	51°44′00″	59°58′35″
Top Hog Ground	51°39′00″	59°58′00″
Top Hog Ground Pond	51°40′10″	59°58′30″
Top Hog Ground Stream	51°40′00″	59°57′30″
Top Island	51°24′50″	59°38′50″
Top Island	51°26′20″	59°43′55″
Top Malo	51°41′00″	58°23′00″
Top Malo Corner	51°38′30″	58°24′00″
Top Malo House	51°38′30″	58°25′45″
Top Mount Cooke	51°34′00″	60°22′30″
Top Square	51°36′00″	58°04′30″
Torcida Point	51°56′00″	58°48′00″
Torcida Pond	51°53′00″	58°55′30″
Tortoise Ridge	51°34′50″	58°55′45″
Tower Rocks	51°39′15″	59°40′30″
Town Point	51°39′30″	60°14′30″

	lat. S.	*long. W.*
Towsers Pond	51°21′25″	60°11′30″
Track Hill	51°49′30″	59°15′40″
Tracks, The	51°53′00″	60°59′00″
Tranquilidad	51°48′30″	59°05′00″
Tranquilidad House	51°46′40″	59°07′35″
Trap	51°58′00″	59°06′00″
Trap, The	51°58′45″	59°08′00″
Trap House	51°58″25′	59°02′40″
Trap House Arroyo	52°00′00″	59°01′40″
Trap Island (North Island)	52°00′25″	59°08′15″
Trap Pond	51°57′30″	59°00′10″
Trap Stream	51°33′10″	59°58′30″
Triste Island	52°08′00″	58°42′50″
Triste Point	52°07′30″	58°41′00″
Trypot	51°21′00″	58°49′00″
Trypot, The	51°21′10″	58°50′30″
Tuesday Island	51°22′30″	59°54′40″
Tumbledown	51°41′30″	57°57′00″
Tumbledown, The	51°41′50″	60°15′20″
Tumbledown Mountain	51°41′45″	57°57′30″
Turkey Island	51°34′45″	60°18′50″
Turkey Rocks	51°29′20″	59°44′45″
Turkey Rocks Valley	51°28′00″	59°44′50″
Turners Stream	51°32′30″	58°32′00″
Turner's Stream	51°38′30″	57°57′00″
Turn Island	52°07′20″	58°54′40″
Turn Island Hill	52°03′30″	58°54′40″
Tussac Island	52°12′40″	60°30′00″
Tussac Island	51°46′30″	58°12′20″
Tussac Island	51°23′55″	59°53′10″
Tussac Islands	51°40′20″	57°44′00″
Tussac Islands	52°01′00″	60°58′00″
Tussac Point	51°40′35″	57°49′10″
Tussac Point	51°52′25″	60°28′20″
Tussac Point	52°20′40″	59°22′20″
Tussac Rock	51°23′00″	58°09′40″
Tussac Rocks	51°20′10″	58°52′30″
Tussac Rocks Valley	51°19′50″	58°52′00″
Tussac Valley	51°59′10″	58°46′15″
Tweeds Valley	52°16′30″	59°24′20″
Twelve Apostles Hill	51°36′30″	58°32′20″
Twelve O'Clock Hill	51°28′35″	58°07′10″
Twelve O'Clock Mountain	51°37′40″	57°52′20″
Twin Ponds	52°13′15″	59°44′00″
Twins, The	51°14′30″	60°38′30″
Two Bob Valley	51°36′15″	59°49′40″
Two Pass Stream	51°38′00″	60°06′00″
Two Pond Ridge	52°03′20″	60°44′00″
Two Ponds	52°05′00″	60°44′30″
Two Pond Valley	52°04′30″	60°42′30″
Two Sisters	51°41′05″	58°00′30″
Two Sisters	51°41′00″	58°01′30″
Tyssen Islands	51°53′30″	59°38′00″
Upper Mark Point	51°53′30″	60°54′00″
Upper Walker Creek	52°01′30″	58°45′00″
Upper Walker Creek House	52°00′00″	58°46′00″
Uranie Bay	51°35′00″	58°03′30″
Urchin Island	52°10′10″	59°01′40″
Urchin Point	52°09′55″	59°02′20″
Usborne, Mount	51°42′00″	58°49′20″
Useless Bay	51°50′40″	60°55′50″
Useless Island	51°50′25″	60°56′50″
Useless Water	52°01′00″	58°26′00″
Useless Water	52°03′00″	58°28′00″
Useless Waters	52°21′40″	59°40′00″
Valley Hill	51°54′40″	61°03′45″
Vampire Beach	52°04′10″	58°52′00″
Vantan Arroyo	51°44′20″	58°16′30″
Verde Brook, The	51°34′15″	58°56′00″
Verde House, The	51°34′05″	58°54′35″
Verde Mountains, The	51°33′30″	59°00′30″
Vernet, Mount	51°37′55″	58°03′00″
Veronica Point	51°49′10″	60°29′45″
Victor Creek	51°17′00″	59°35′40″
Victor Creek	51°17′00″	59°36′30″
Victoria Harbour	51°55′40″	58°50′00″
View Hill	51°27′25″	59°54′40″
View Hill	51°53′50″	59°17′50″
View Hill Arroyo	51°52′45″	59°17′00″
Vinson's Ditch	51°26′05″	59°57′50″
Viper, The	51°40′00″	57°43′00″
Volunteer Beach	51°28′30″	57°49′40″
Volunteer Lagoon	51°30′20″	57°50′00″
Volunteer Point	51°31′00″	57°44′15″
Volunteer Point	51°30′00″	57°47′00″
Volunteer Rocks	51°31′00″	57°43′30″
Volunteer Shanty	51°28′20″	57°50′10″
Waggon Point	51°25′10″	59°54′55″
Walker Creek	51°58′15″	58°45′30″
Walker Creek Flats	51°59′00″	58°50′30″
Walker Creek Settlement	51°57′40″	58°46′45″
Wall Islands	51°53′40″	58°52′30″
Wall Mountain	51°42′30″	58°03′00″
Warrah	51°30′00″	59°41′00″
Warrah Corner	51°32′05″	59°43′30″
Warrah Corner Ditch	51°32′30″	59°43′00″
Warrah House	51°32′30″	59°45′20″
Warrah, River	51°34′00″ to 51°26′30″	59°43′00″ to 59°37′30″
Watchful Valley	52°02′30″	60°43′00″
Waterfall, The	51°46′05″	58°42′30″
Waterfall, The	51°21′55″	60°41′00″
Waterfall Creek	51°22′30″	60°32′00″
Waterfall Mountain	51°23′55″	60°34′45″
Waterfall Stream	51°23′40″	60°33′10″
Waterfall Stream	51°39′30″	60°04′00″
Waterfall Valley	51°53′20″	60°56′05″
Waterhole Valley	51°24′10″	59°14′10″
Watering Cove	51°55′30″	60°25′00″
Watt Cove	51°40′30″	57°52′20″
Weasels Bay	51°57′40″	60°03′00″
Weddell Island	51°53′00″	61°00′00″
Weddell, Mount	51°55′25″	60°57′00″
Weddell Point	51°54′10″	61°08′00″
Weddell Settlement	51°53′40″	60°54′30″
Wedge Island	52°00′55″	60°49′20″
Weedy Pond	52°05′00″	58°54′10″
Weir Creek	51°40′00″	57°52′00″
Wellington Arroyo	52°02′00″	60°18′20″
West Arm	52°11′30″	60°31′30″
West Bluff	51°22′35″	60°42′00″
West Centre	52°00′30″	58°29′00″
West Cliffs	51°23′25″	60°37′20″
West Cove	51°48′15″	60°23′10″
West Cove	51°53′40″	58°33′00″
West End	51°43′00″	57°57′00″
West End	51°24′00″	59°23′00″
West End	51°29′30″	58°08′30″
West End	51°30′15″	60°09′00″
West End	51°20′30″	60°42′35″
West End Hill	51°20′00″	60°43′35″
West Falkland	51°45′00″	60°00′00″
West Head	51°59′40″	60°05′30″
West Hill	51°25′30″	58°40′00″
West Island	51°58′30″	59°50′00″
West Island	52°01′00″	60°59′30″
West Lagoons	51°26′25″	60°04′30″
West Lagoons	51°26′20″	60°02′20″
West Paddock	51°16′25″	60°35′40″

	lat. S.	*long. W.*
West Passage	51°34′20″	60°49′20″
Westpoint Island	51°21′10″	60°41′30″
Westpoint Island Settlement	51°20′55″	60°41′00″
Westpoint Pass	51°22′40″	60°40′20″
West Swan Island	51°47′00″	59°38′30″
West Tyssen	51°53′30″	59°54′00″
Wether Ground	51°43′00″	58°06′30″
Whale Bay	51°48′00″	60°27′30″
Whale Bay	51°23′00″	59°26′00″
Whalebone Bay	51°31′10″	58°05′10″
Whalebone Bay	52°00′30″	60°42′30″
Whalebone Cove	51°41′15″	57°48′00″
Whalebone Ditch	51°31′00″	60°29′30″
Whale Island	52°01′55″	60°16′10″
Whale Passage	51°36′00″	60°43′00″
Whale Point	51°52′00″	58°13′30″
Whale Point	51°52′40″	58°14′40″
Whaler Bay	51°32′30″	60°28′30″
Wharton Harbour	51°58′00″	59°35′00″
Whether Ground	51°27′00″	57°58′00″
Whig Islands	51°53′40″	58°51′00″
Whinbush Bay	52°01′10″	58°37′10″
Whirlwind Point	52°52′10″	59°11′40″
Whisky Creek	52°04′00″	60°49′30″
Whisky Creek	51°32′00″	58°47′00″
White Bluff	51°53′50″	58°44′40″
Whitecliff Point	51°54′15″	59°35′15″
White Gate Corner	51°45′35″	60°06′40″
White Grass	51°31′30″	59°25′00″
White Hill	51°35′40″	59°31′30″
White Hill	51°55′10″	60°04′00″
White Hill	51°59′00″	59°28′00″
White Hill Gate	52°00′40″	59°25′45″
White Island	51°14′00″	59°46′20″
White Point	52°00′55″	60°50′55″
White Point	51°45′50″	58°09′10″
White Point	51°54′25″	58°33′30″
White Ridge Ditch	51°19′30″	58°48′00″
White Rincon	51°34′00″	59°02′00″
White Rock	51°16′00″	60°52′50″
White Rock	51°24′00″	59°11′20″
White Rock Bay	51°26′00″	59°14′00″
White Rock House	51°22′50″	59°21′05″
White Rock Point	51°24′30″	59°14′00″
White Rock Ridge	51°25′00″	59°18′30″
Whites Mountain	51°37′30″	58°37′10″
Whitingtons Rincon	51°34′00″	58°12′00″
Whitsand Bay	51°45′00″	60°12′00″
Wickham Heights	51°43′00″ to 51°43′00″	58°42′00″ to 58°30′00″
Wickham Mount	51°44′00″	58°31′45″
Wickles Stream	51°26′20″	60°23′20″

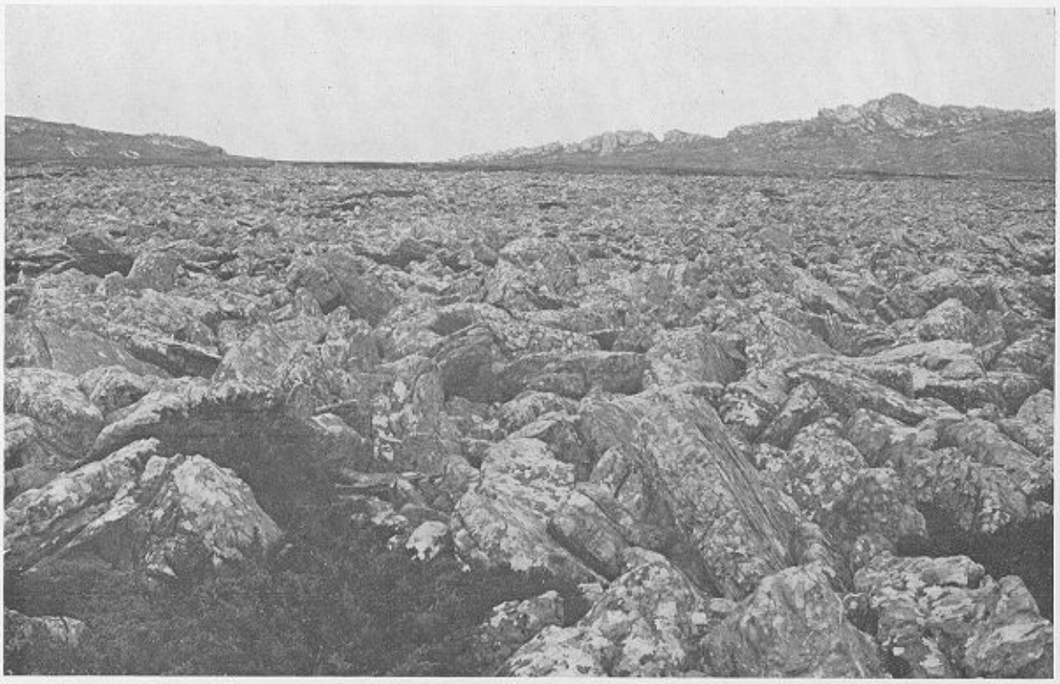
	lat. S.	*long. W.*
William, Mount	51°42′20″	57°56′30″
William, Port	51°40′00″	57°48′00″
William's Roadway	52°01′35″	60°34′30″
Windbound Valley	51°36′40″	59°50′30″
Windy Gap	51°29′30″	58°57′20″
Windy Ridge	51°39′50″	59°56′00″
Wine Bay	52°15′50″	59°30′00″
Wine Bay Point	52°16′15″	59°30′15″
Wine Bluff	51°58′00″	61°03′00″
Wine Cove	51°57′20″	60°02′30″
Wineglass Hill	51°23′00″	58°05′40″
Wineglass Point	52°13′30″	58°58′15″
Wineglass Ridge	51°45′15″	58°30′30″
Wineglass Rock	51°45′00″	58°30′30″
Wine Valley	51°30′45″	60°23′10″
Wireless Ridge	51°40′50″	57°55′00″
Wireless Ridge	51°40′00″	57°56′00″
Wolfe Harbour	52°01′00″	59°40′10″
Wolfe Island	52°01′20″	59°40′20″
Wood Cove	52°07′40″	60°51′15″
Wood Cove	51°54′15″	61°06′00″
Woody Point, The	52°15′20″	59°29′15″
Woolly Gut, The	51°22′20″	59°39′15″
Woolly Gut, The	51°21′25″	60°39′40″
Woolly Gut Point	51°21′00″	60°39′25″
Wreck	52°03′00″	59°30′00″
Wreck Bay	51°30′35″	59°06′05″
Wreck Gate	52°03′30″	59°28′10″
Wreck House	52°01′40″	59°31′35″
Wreck Islands	51°09′30″	60°15′00″
Wreck Paddock	51°17′15″	60°34′30″
Wreck Point	51°16′40″	59°32′45″
Wreck Point	51°30′30″	59°06′30″
Wreck Point House	51°34′35″	59°04′35″
Wreck Point North	51°32′30″	59°06′30″
Wreck Point Pond	51°17′20″	59°31′15″
Wreck Point South	51°35′30″	59°06′30″
Wreck Ponds	52°03′50″	59°26′10″
Wreck Rincon	52°00′45″	59°37′30″
Wright's Rock	51°27′25″	57°56′30″
Wright's Valley	51°26′40″	57°56′45″
Wrinkly Hill	51°55′00″	60°01′20″
Wrinkly Valley	51°55′30″	60°01′30″
Yates Valley	51°31′30″	58°07′45″
Yeguada	51°51′00″	59°26′00″
Yellow Point	51°46′25″	60°27′20″
Yorke Bay	51°40′40″	57°47′45″
Yorke Point	51°40′30″	57°47′00″
Young, Mount	52°04′55″	60°35′30″
Zaino Rincon	51°34′00″	58°18′00″

PLATE I

a. The detailed structure of a stone-run south of Mount William, East Falkland. (Photograph by P. Stone.)

b. Diddle-dee (*Empetrum* sp.) growing on an almost grassless plain with nearly vertical Port Stanley quartzites exposed in places; near Stanley, East Falkland. (Photograph by R. J. Adie.)

c. Honeycomb weathering on rocky crags in the Port Stephens Beds near Cape Meredith, West Falkland. (Photograph by C. G. Smith.)



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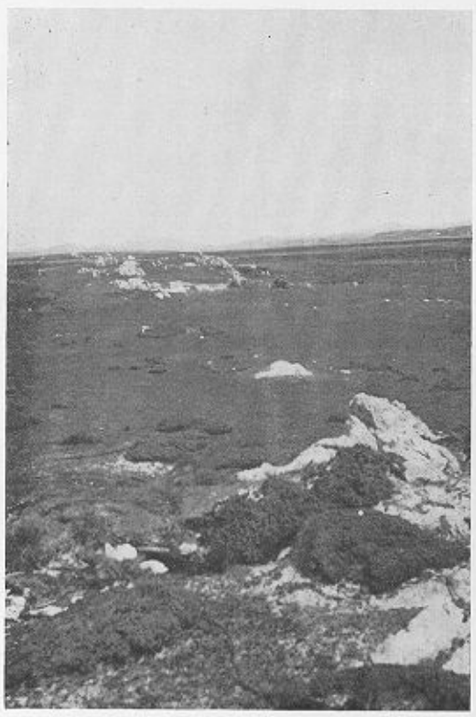
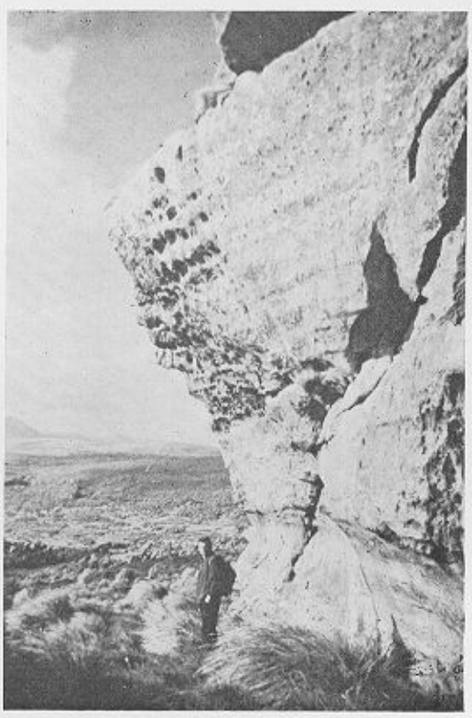


b



c

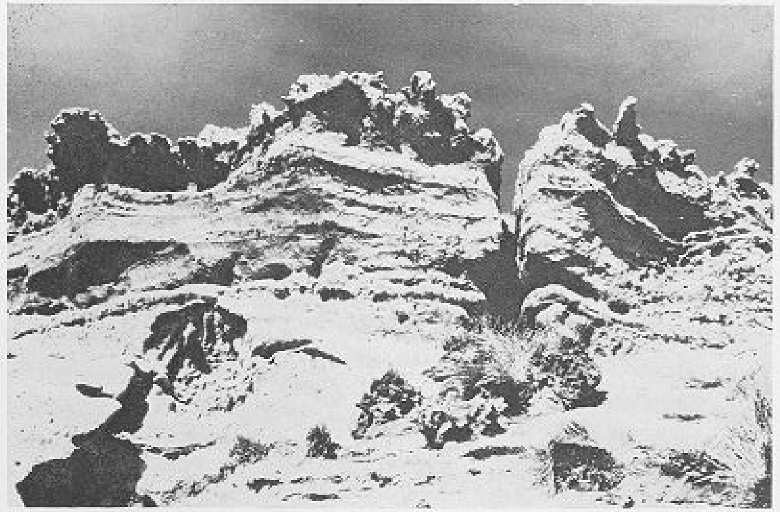
PLATE II

a. Differential weathering on crags in the Port Stephens Beds near Cape Meredith, West Falkland. (Photograph by C. G. Smith.)

b. Stanley Harbour and The Narrows (centre) viewed from Sapper Hill, East Falkland. Port William is in the background. (Photograph by P. Stone.)

c. The Port Stanley Beds exposed at Sapper Hill, near Stanley, East Falkland. Mount William is in the background. (Photograph by P. Stone.)

d. An outcrop of Port Stanley quartzites north of Sapper Hill, near Stanley, East Falkland. (Photograph by P. Stone.)



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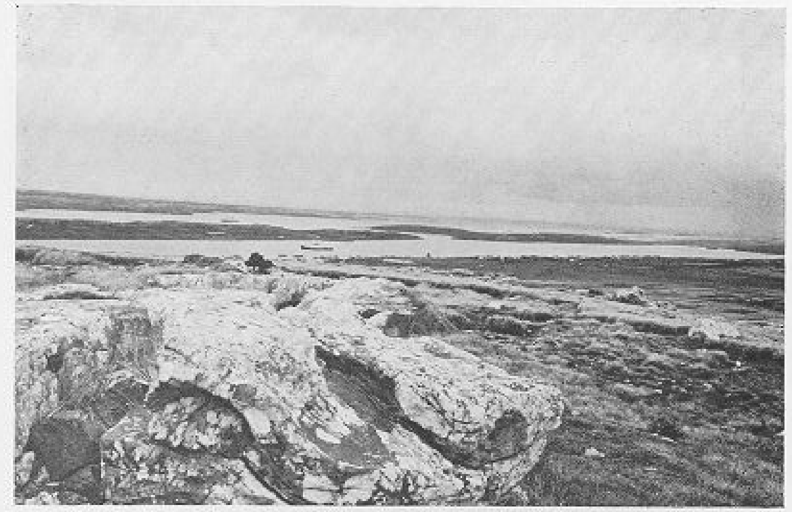

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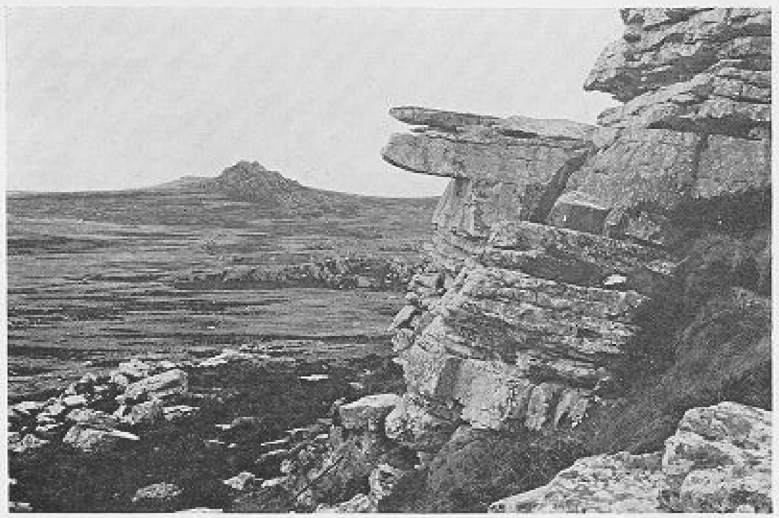


c

d

PLATE II

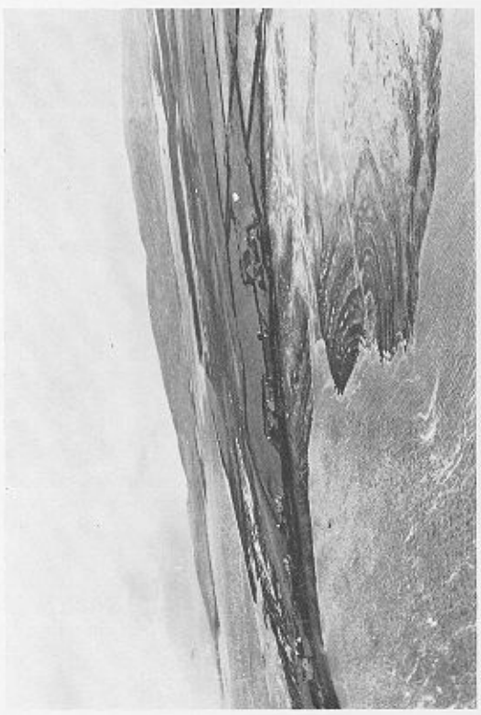
PLATE III

a. A typical soil profile showing peaty subsoil resting on the fragmented quartzite bedrock; near Stanley, East Falkland. (Photograph by P. Stone.)

b. Pitching folds exposed at low tide in the Fox Bay Beds at Chartres, West Falkland. (Photograph by R. J. Adie.)

c. Current-bedded ferruginous sandstones and quartzites near the Cape Pembroke lighthouse, East Falkland. (Photograph by R. J. Adie.)

d. Part of the coast of Yorke Bay, near Stanley, showing the white beach sands (middle distance) which are blown inland on to a plain of fragmented quartzite. (Photograph by R. J. Adie.)



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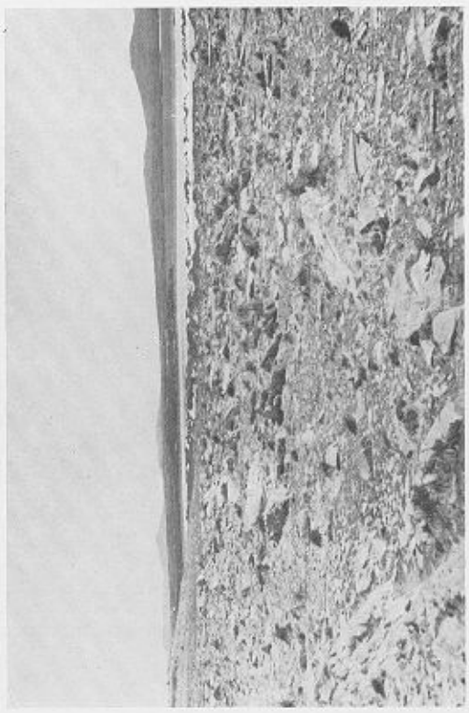

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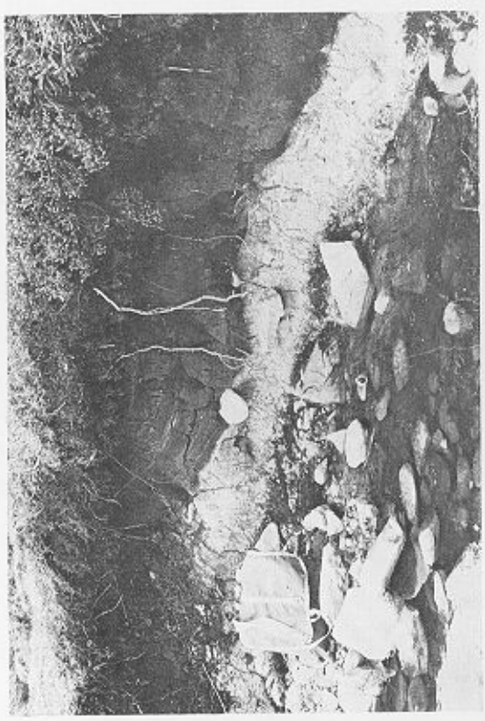

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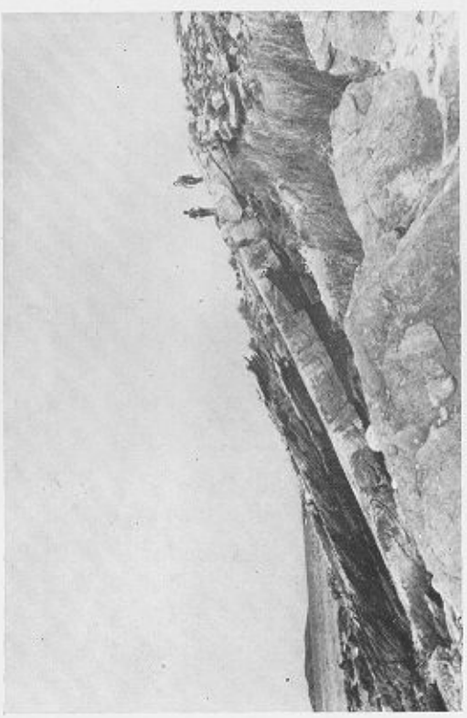

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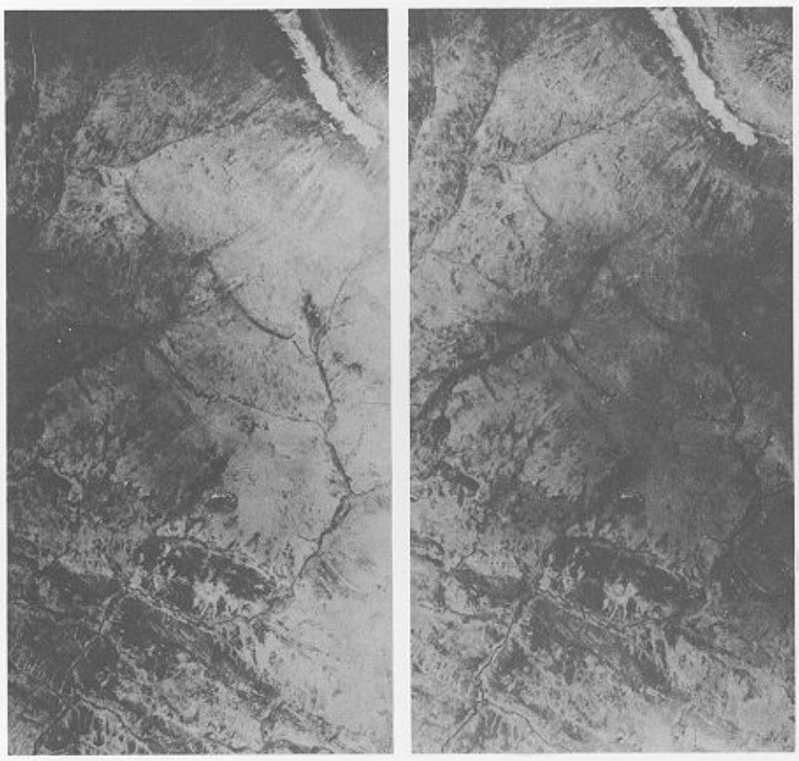
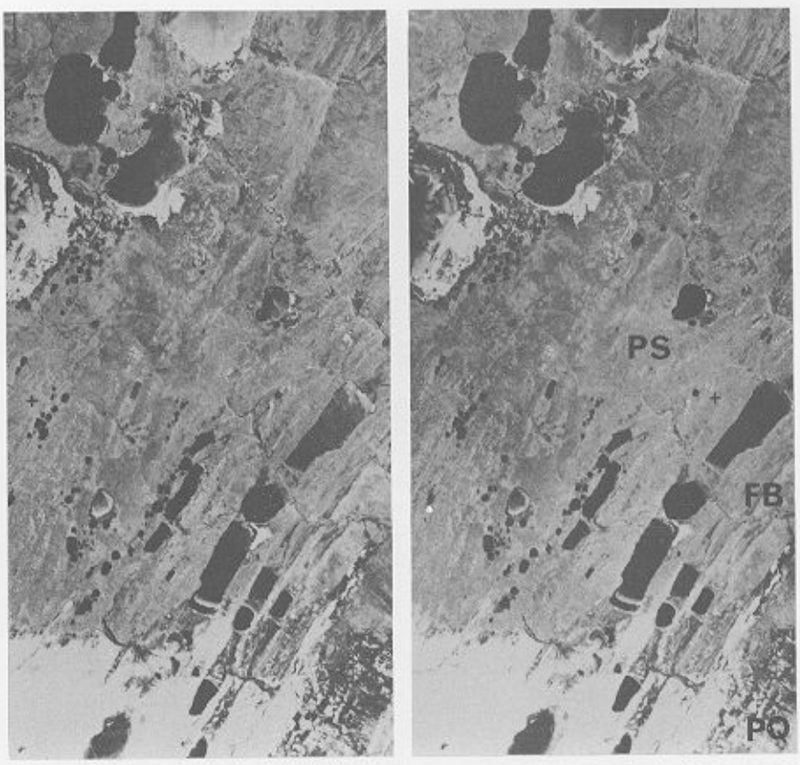
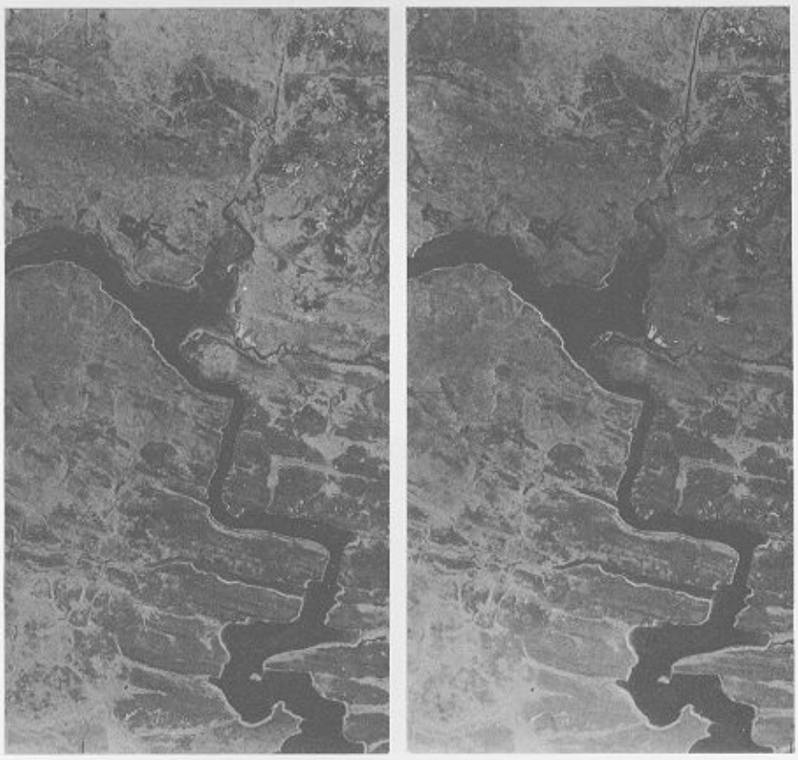


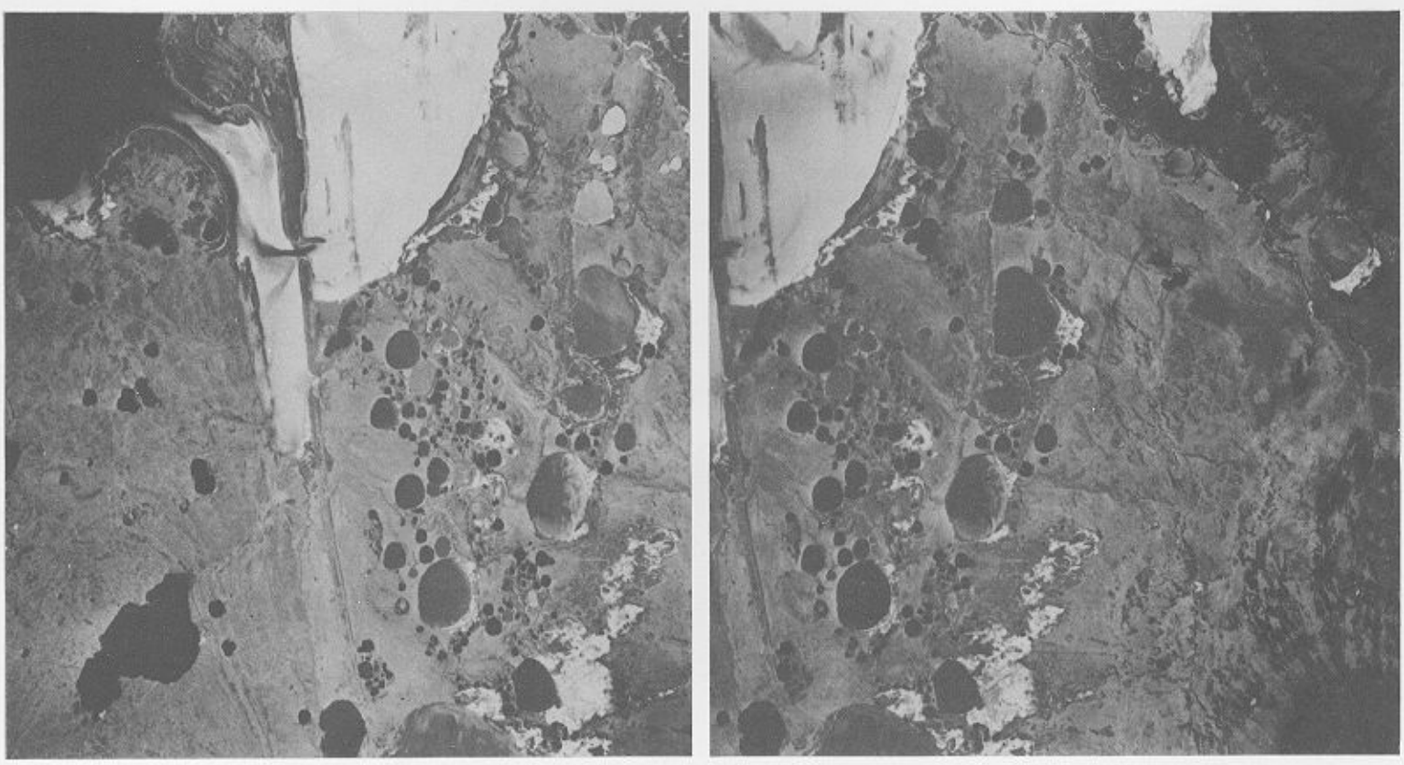
a. Trellis drainage overlying the Fox Bay Beds; Waterfall Stream, south of Shingly Mountain, West Falkland. The Port Philomel Beds (centre of photograph) and the Port Stanley Beds (top) also crop out here. (26/F.I./36, 051/052; 1 : 50,000)



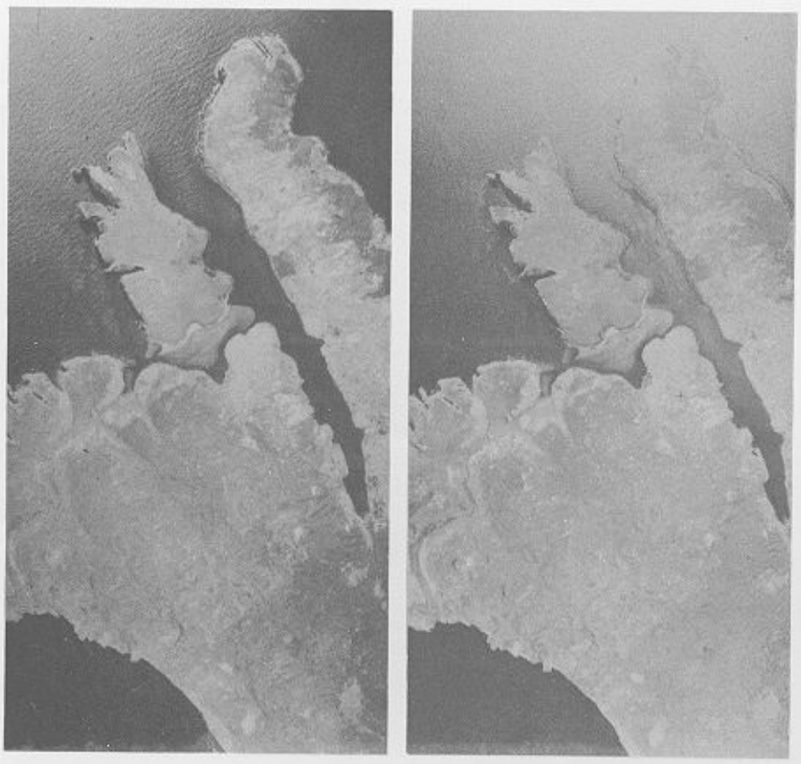
d. Lake basins eroded in the Fox Bay Beds at Blue Mountain Shanty, West Falkland. The Port Stephens Beds are exposed here in the core of the "Hornby Mountains anticline" (PS Port Stephens Beds, FB Fox Bay Beds, PQ Port Stanley Beds). (26/F.I./29, 098/099; 1 : 50,000)



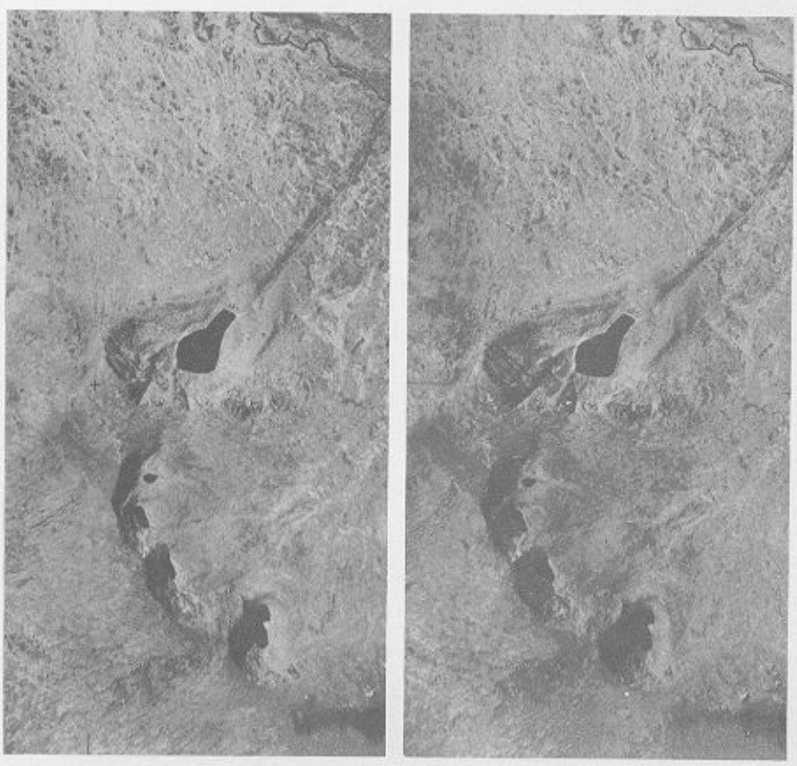
b. Swan Inlet, East Falkland; an example of a drowned river valley eroded both along the strike direction and along joint planes at right-angles to the strike. The ridge at the top of the photograph is formed by the Black Rock Slates. (26/F.I./2, 151/152; 1 : 50,000)



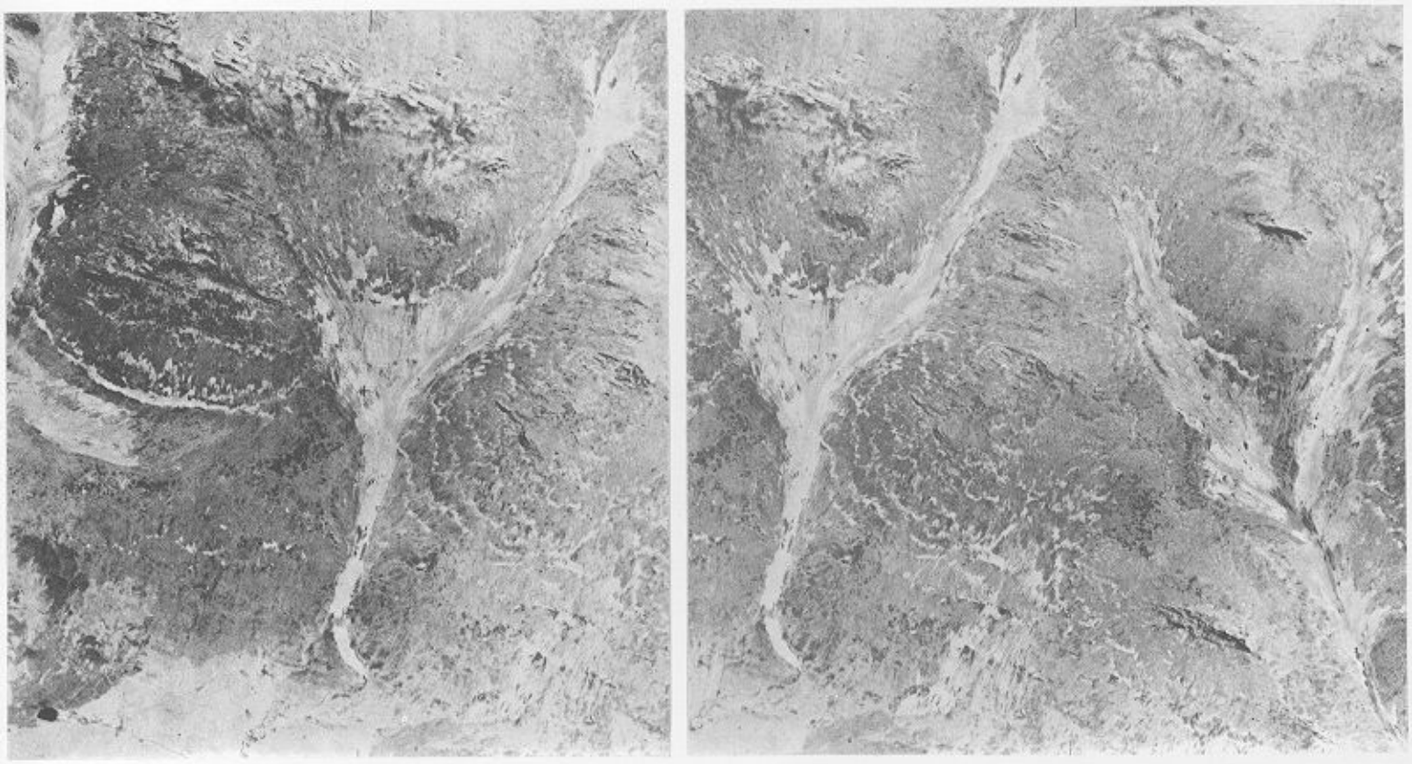
e. Lakes overlying superficial deposits at Whitsand Bay, West Falkland. Note the rim of sand on the eastern shore of many of the lakes. A dyke crosses the area from north to south. This area may represent a former estuary now filled with sediment. (26/F.I./13, 024/025; 1 : 50,000)



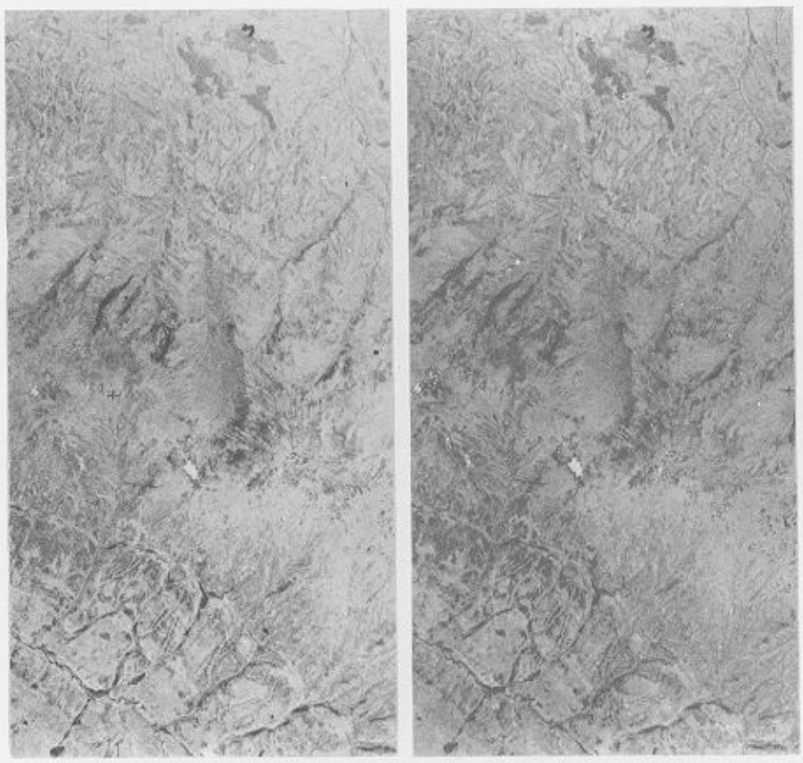
c. River valleys and sounds formed at right-angles to each other by river erosion along joint planes; Split Creek, Beaver Island, West Falkland. (26/F.I./1, 108/109; 1 : 50,000)



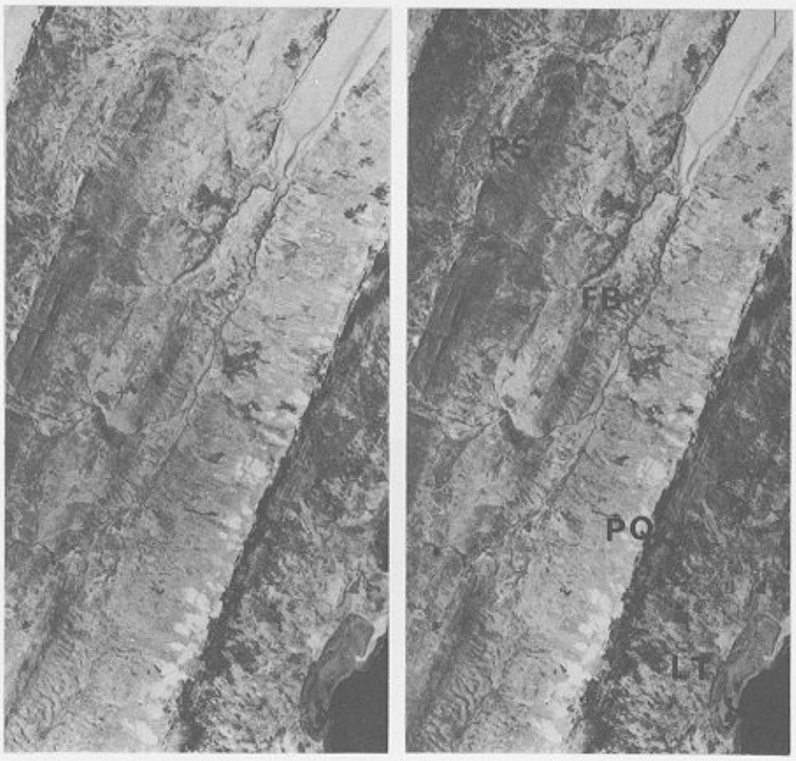
f. Glacial cirques, with associated tarns and moraines; Mount Usborne, East Falkland. The rocks are folded quartzites of the Port Stanley Beds. (26/F.I./15, 122/123; 1 : 50,000)



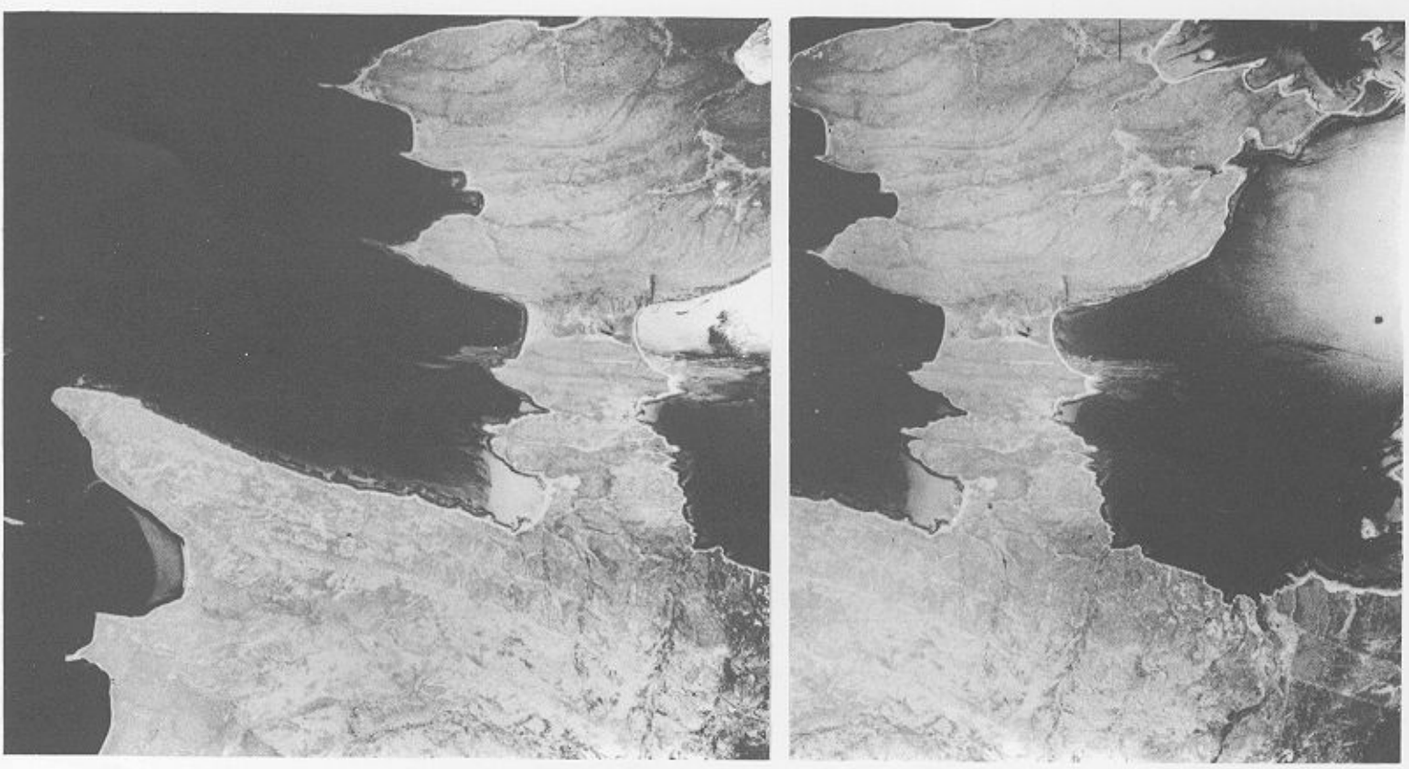
a. A stone-run on Blue Mountain, East Falkland. The Lafonian Tillite crops out at the bottom of the photograph. (26/F.I./2, 106/107; 1 : 50,000)



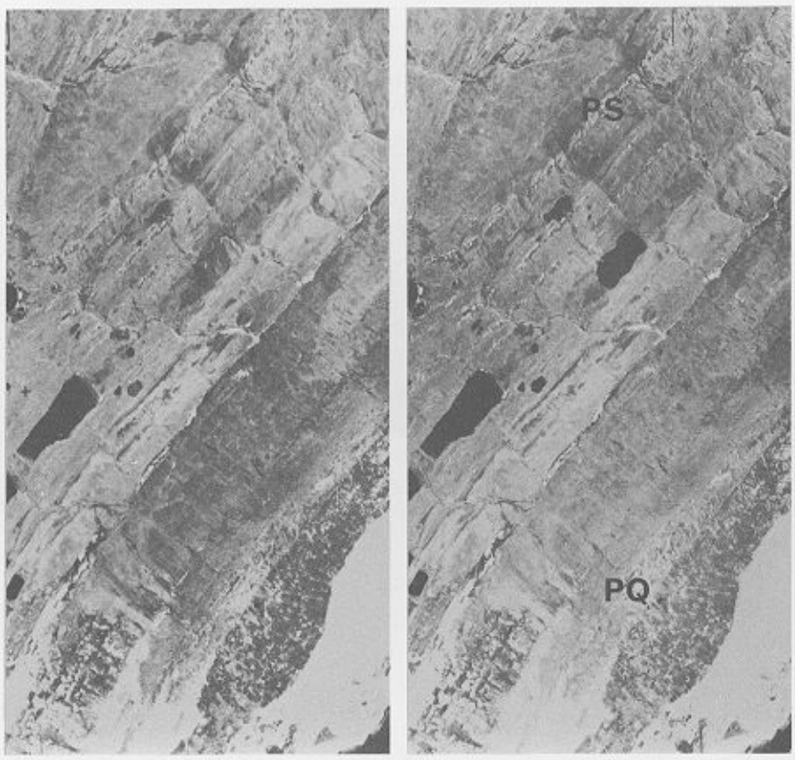
d. The Port Stephens Beds in the core of the "Christmas Harbour anticline", West Falkland. The Fox Bay Beds crop out on the flanks of the fold (top right and bottom left). (26/F.I./15, 003/004; 1: 50,000)



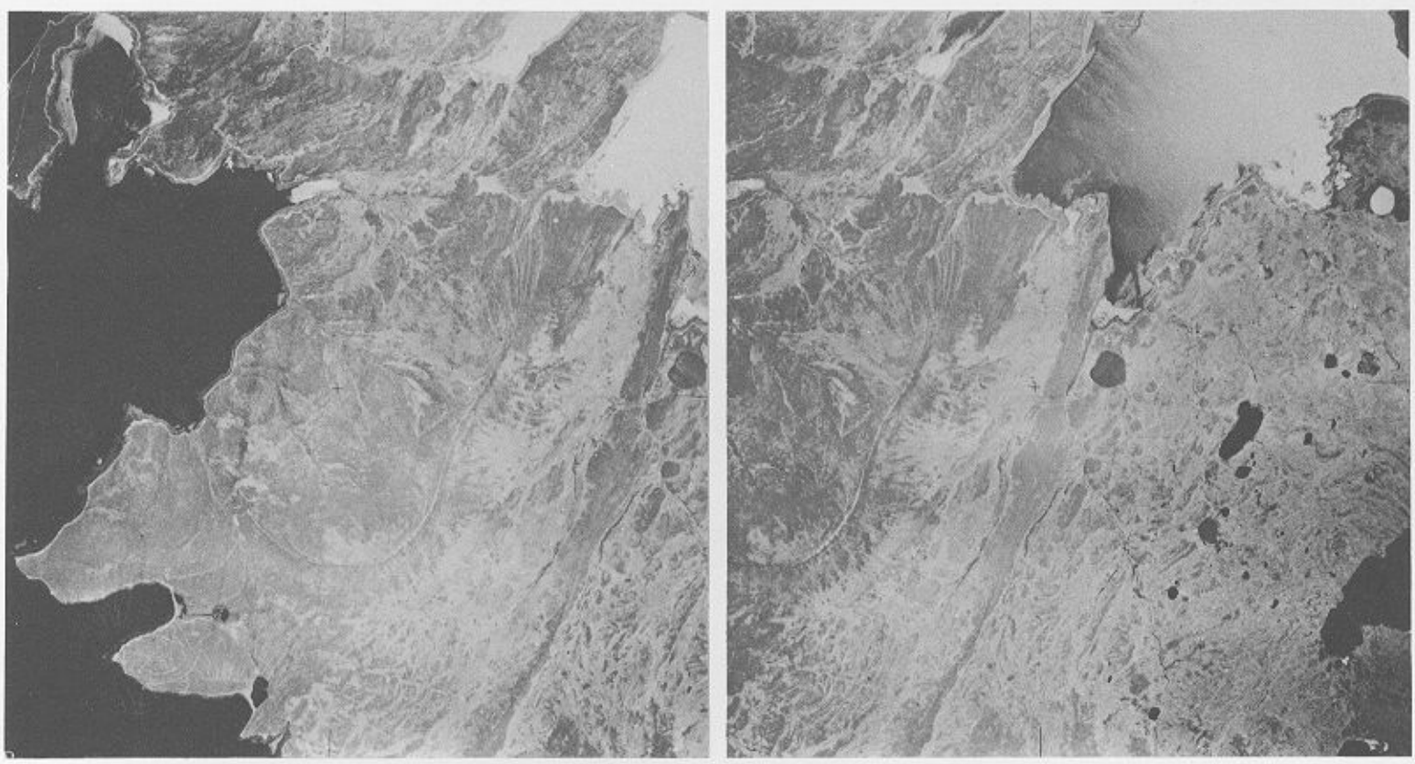
b. The Devono-Carboniferous Group south of Port Howard, West Falkland. The rocks dip south-eastward (PS Port Stephens Beds, FB Fox Bay Beds, PQ Port Stanley Beds, LT Lafonian Tillite). (26/F.I./21, 106/107; 1 : 50,000)



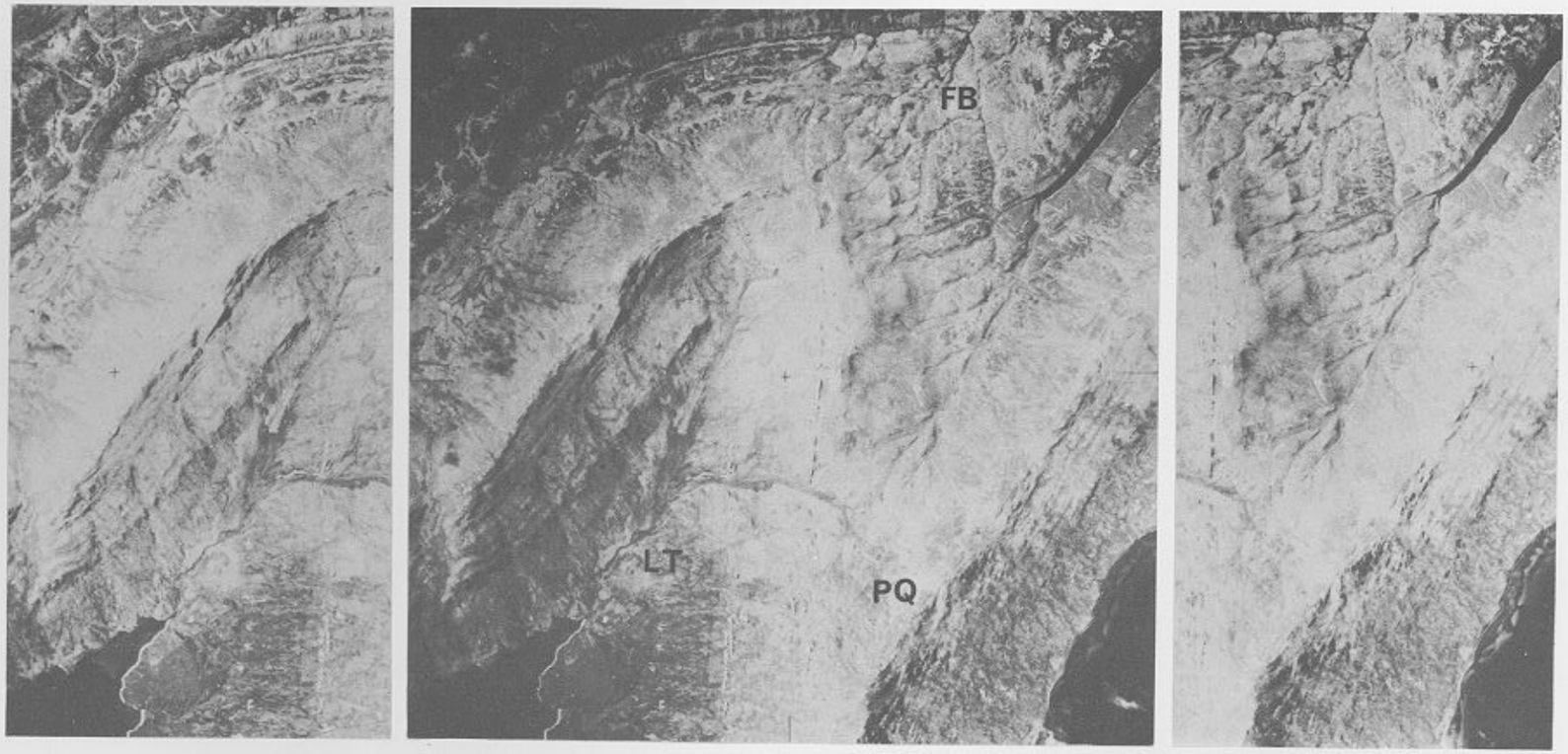
e. Port Stephens Beds and Fox Bay Beds; Hospital Flat, Shallow Bay, West Falkland. (26/F.I./35, 072/073; 1 : 50,000)



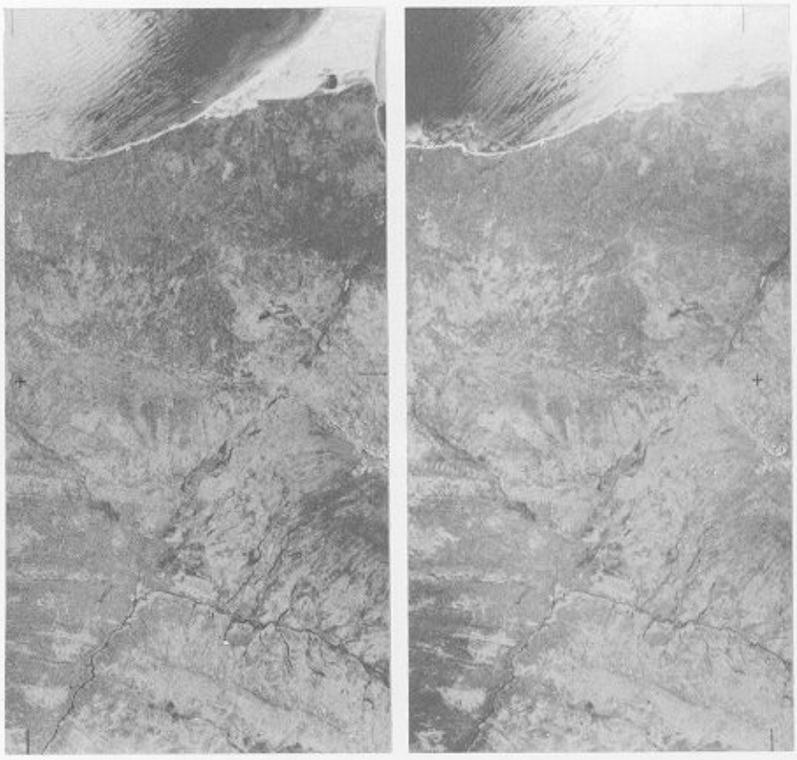
c. Well-exposed quartzites of the Devono-Carboniferous Group; Blue Mountain Shanty, West Falkland (PS Port Stephens Beds, PQ Port Stanley Beds). (26/F.I./29, 099/100; 1 : 50,000)



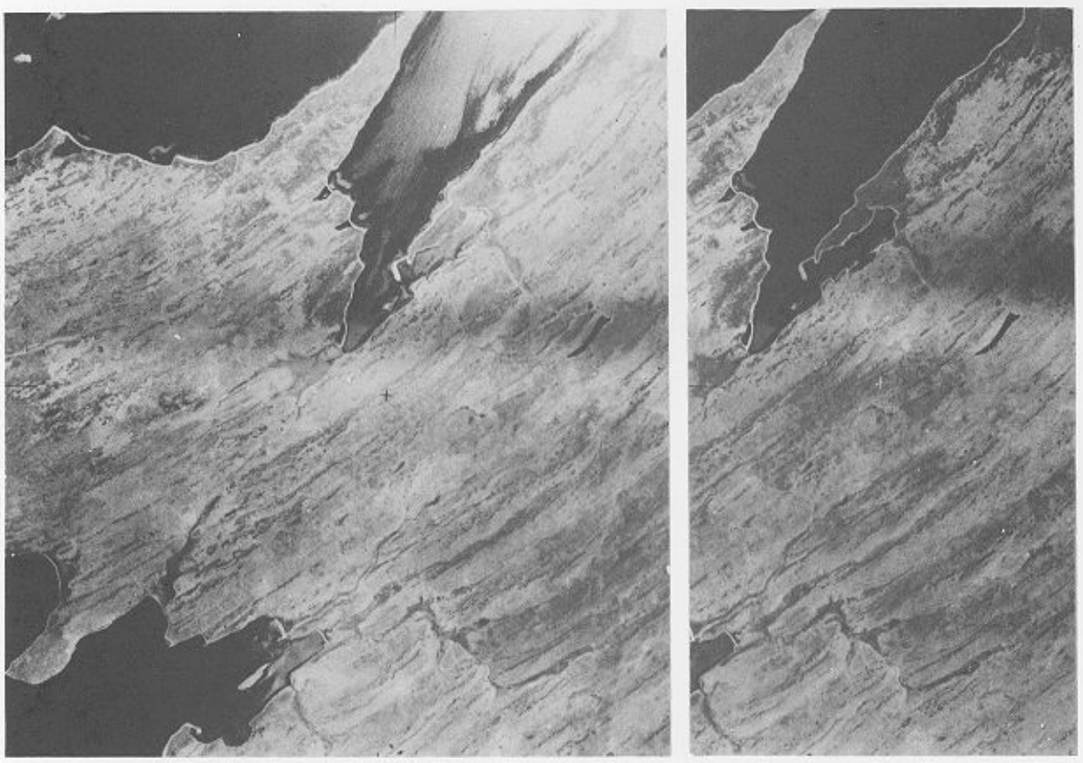
f. Gently dipping sandstones (Port Philomel Beds) intruded by a dyke; Strawberry Hill, West Falkland. (26/F.I./13, 027/028; 1 : 50,000)



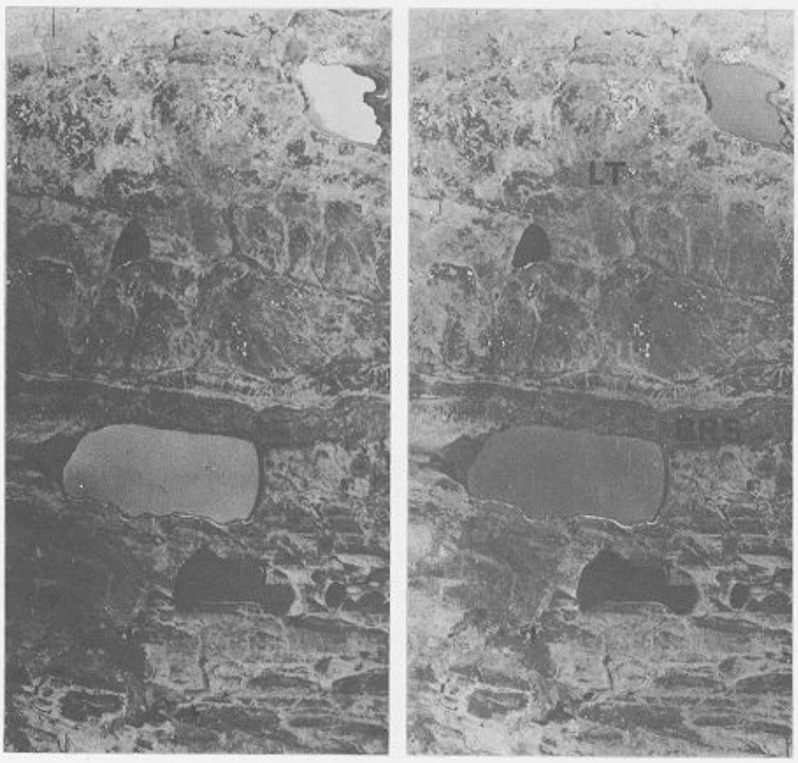
Folds affecting the Devono-Carboniferous Group; Bold Cove, West Falkland (FB Fox Bay Beds, PQ Port Stanley Beds, LT Lafonian Tillite). Note how the Port Stanley Beds form a prominent coastal ridge which extends the length of the island. (26/F.I./18, 042/043/044; 1: 50,000)



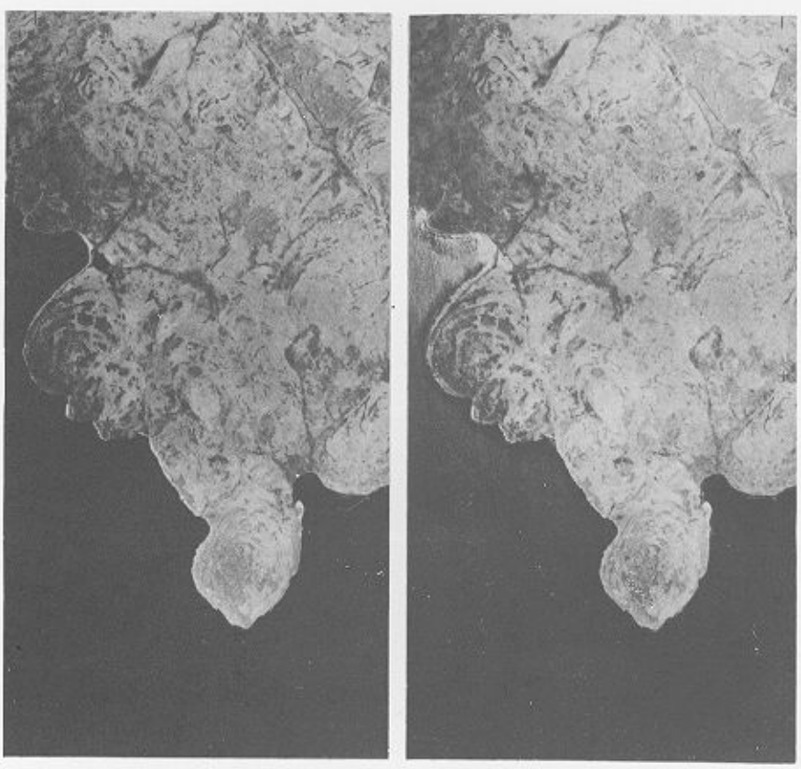
a. A break of slope marks the boundary between the Port Stanley Beds and the Lafonian Tillite at Hill Cove, West Falkland. The Fox Bay Beds crop out at the bottom of the photograph. (26/F.I./16, 083/084; 1 : 50,000)



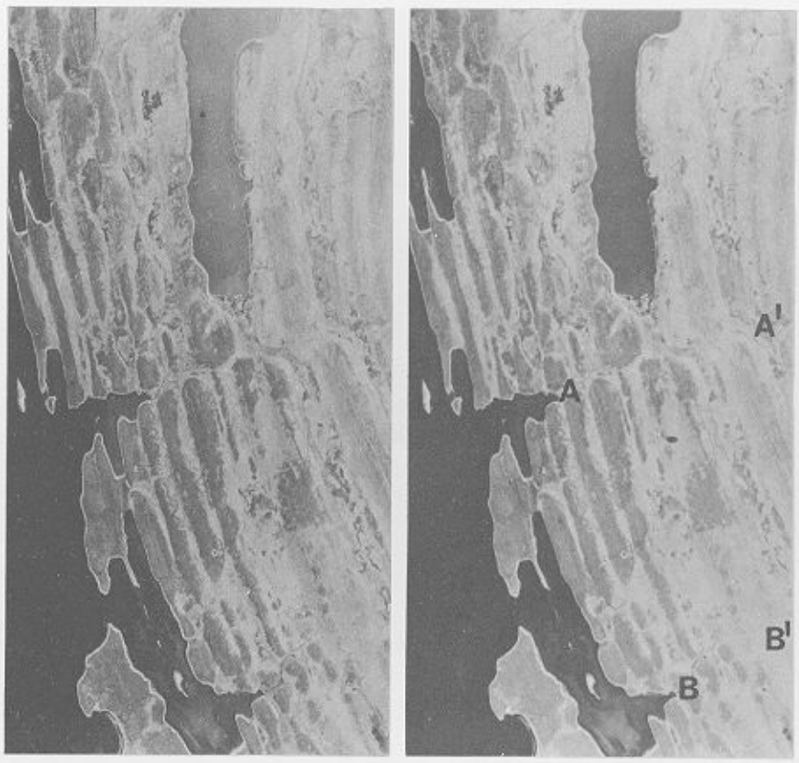
d. Gently dipping sediments of the Bay of Harbours Beds (Upper Lafonian Group); Shag Rookery Point, East Falkland. (26/F.I./2, 179/180; 1 : 50,000)



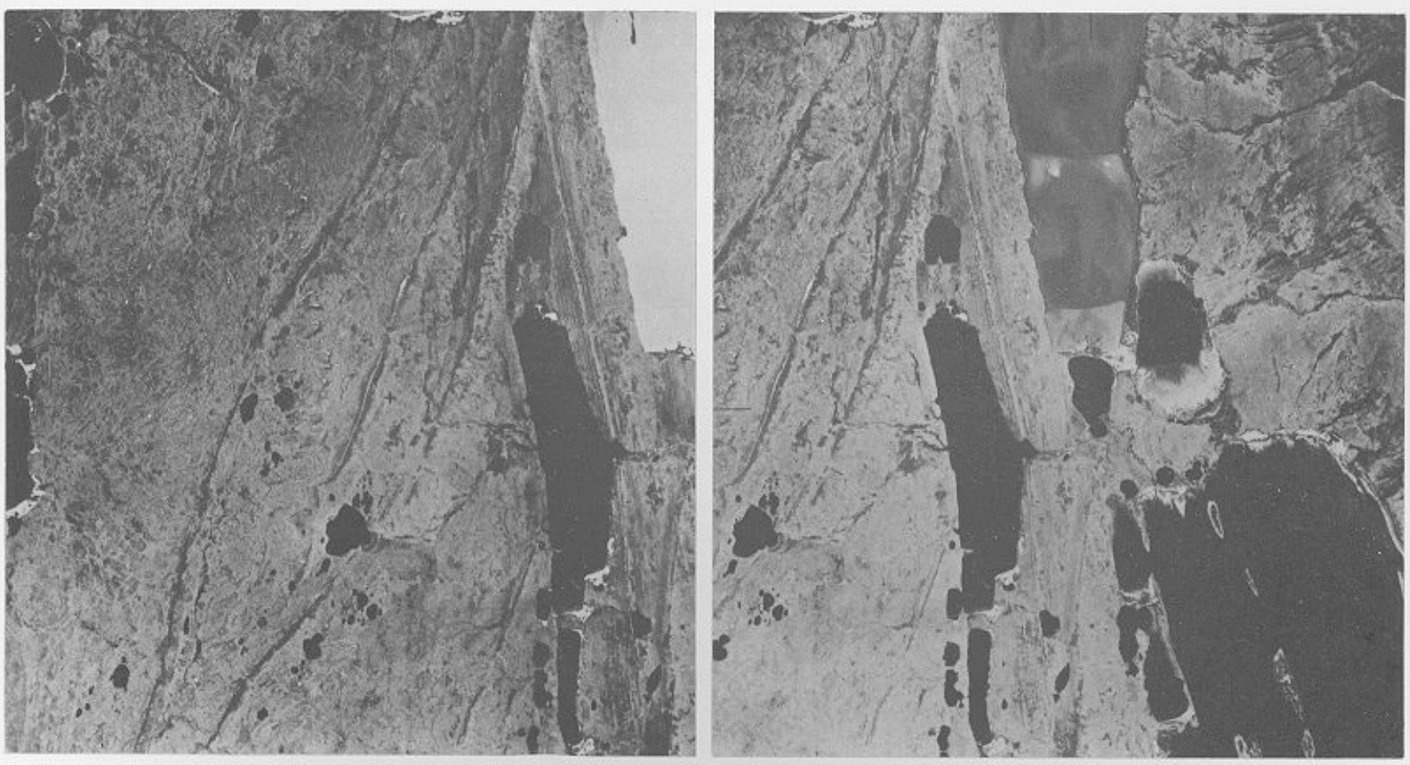
b. The Lower Lafonian Group at March Ridge, East Falkland (LT Lafonian Tillite, BRS Black Rock Slates). (26/F.I./2, 148/149; 1 : 50,000)



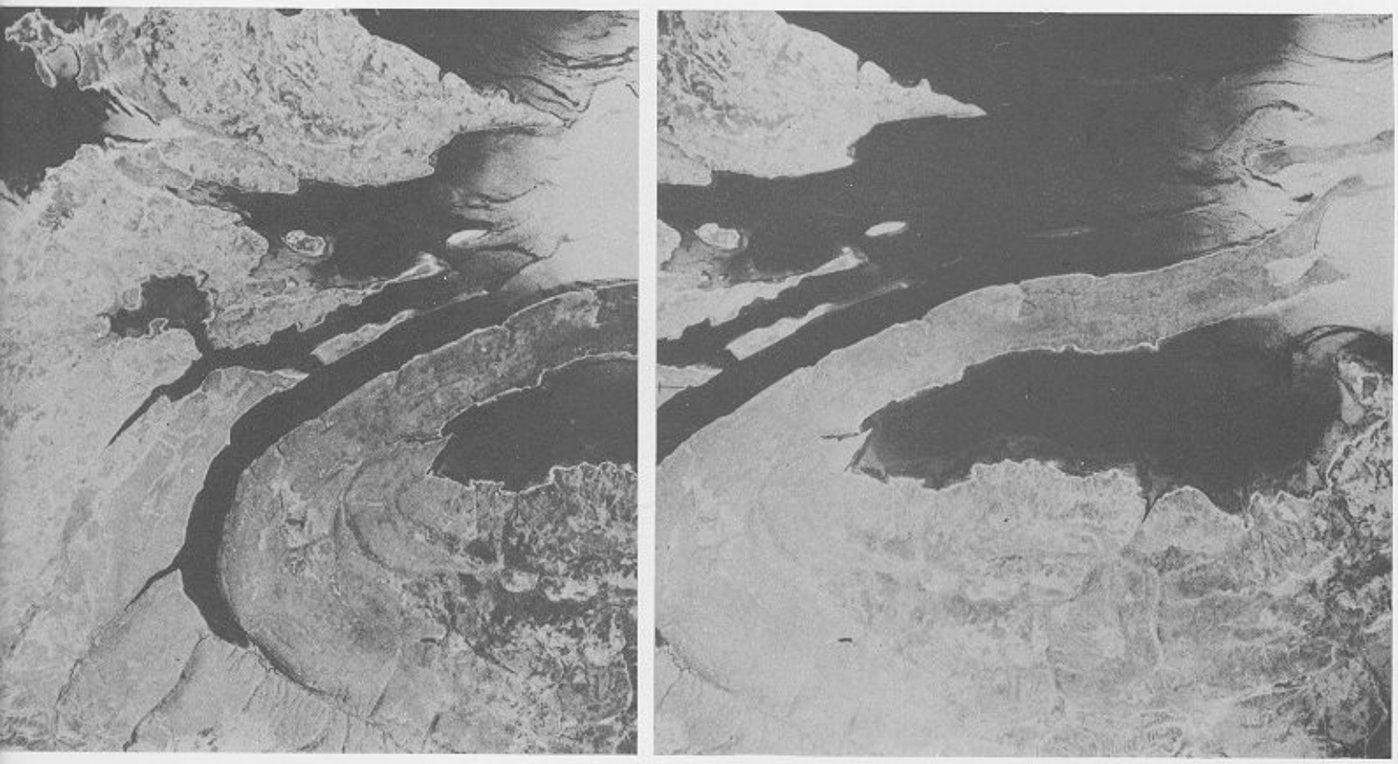
e. Horizontal Upper Lafonian sediments at Semaphore Point, East Falkland. The rhombic pattern is due to the influence of jointing on the topography. (26/F.I./30, 107/108; 1 : 50,000)



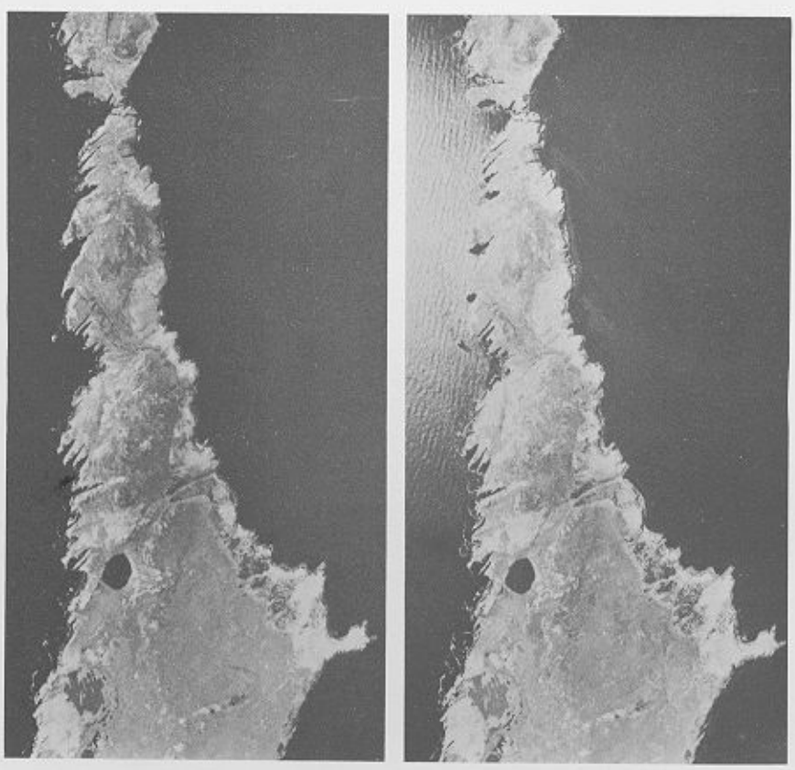
c. Faults (AA′ and BB′) in the Choiseul Sound and Brenton Loch Beds (Upper Lafonian Group); Brenton Loch, East Falkland. (26/F.I./2, 097/098; 1 : 50,000)



f. Dykes intruding the Port Stephens Beds and Fox Bay Beds near Lake Sulivan, West Falkland. (26/F.I./29, 085/086; 1 : 50,000)



a. Folds in the Fox Bay Beds picked out by drowning of the coastline; Main Creek, Rock Harbour, West Falkland. The straight coastline at the top of the photograph is fault-controlled. (26/F.I./35, 067/068; 1 : 50,000)



b. Marine erosion along joint planes in gently dipping quartzites (Port Stanley Beds); First Island, Passage Islands, West Falkland. (26/F.I./21, 046/047; 1 : 50,000)