

## **United Nations Resolutions Pertaining to the Names of Seas and Oceans**

Peter E. Raper  
(Research Associate, Unit for Language Management  
University of the Free State,  
Bloemfontein, South Africa)

### Abstract

Based on ninety-nine names of seas and oceans listed by the International Hydrographic Organization, this paper compares ancient names to modern ones, and investigates the primary reasons or motives that led to the names. Considering the wide range of languages from which maritime names derive, and the concomitant dangers relating to incorrect or inconsistent use of these names, including both economic factors and the potential for conflict, implementation of United Nations resolutions in connection with these names is encouraged. In this regard resolutions on standardization at both national and international level are provided, dealing with national sovereignty, names of maritime features beyond a single sovereignty, and names of international waters.

### Introduction

The oceans and seas of the Earth constitute its most conspicuous feature, covering more than 70 per cent of its surface (Encyclopaedia Britannica 1978, vol. 13: 482). Referring to the well-known phrase 'The Seven Seas', Kadmon (2000: 223) states that 'the magical number 7 substitutes for a quite undefined number of seas and oceans running into hundreds of thousands.' The International Hydrographic Organization (IHO) identifies 66 major seas and oceans which, together with their sub-divisions, total ninety-nine major maritime features. Since the oceans and seas form an integrated unit, virtually devoid of

conspicuous features such as those that characterize the land mass, it is difficult to determine exact boundaries of individual seas and oceans. Such boundaries are therefore arbitrarily defined and have been fixed by convention. (Encyclopaedia Britannica 1978, vol. 13: 482).

### Toponymic Motivation

An analysis of names of seas and oceans indicates a limited number of factors that gave rise to the names.

Perhaps because seas generally look the same and lack distinguishing features, only a few water bodies have been named after some characteristic or descriptive aspect. The Pacific Ocean, extending from the Arctic to the Antarctic, and from the Americas in the east to Oceania and Asia on the west (Munro 1988: 487), has a name given to it by the Portuguese navigator Ferdinand Magellan in 1520. Because the weather was calm, Magellan named the ocean 'Pacific' (Microsoft Encarta Encyclopedia 99). Considering the violent hurricanes or typhoons that this ocean spawns, 'peaceful' is perhaps a misnomer.

The Coral Sea is an arm of the Pacific Ocean off the north-eastern coast of Australia, extending north to Papua New Guinea and the Solomon Islands, and east to the Vanuatu and New Caledonia (Munro 1988: 150). It was so named because it contains the coral growths of the Great Barrier Reef and many other coral islands and atolls (Microsoft Encarta Encyclopedia 99).

There are several bodies of water the names of which are based on colour. The names indicate what colour the features are, but only in the case of the Yellow Sea did my sources give the reason for the colour. The Black Sea is an inland sea, lying between south-eastern Europe and Asia. It is connected with the Mediterranean by the Bosphorus, the Sea of Marmara, and the Dardanelles. Romania, Bulgaria, and the European portion of Turkey bound it on the west. The northern and eastern shores are bordered by Ukraine, Russia, and Georgia; the southern shore is Turkish territory (Munro 1988: 79).

The Red Sea is a narrow arm of the Indian Ocean, lying between the Arabian Peninsula and the African countries of Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt. It extends north-west from the strait of Bab el Mandeb to Suez, Egypt (Munro 1988: 535).

The White Sea (Russian Beloye More) is an arm of the Arctic Ocean and an indentation of the Barents Sea, forming an indentation in the coast of north-western Russia, and partly enclosed on the north by Kola Peninsula (Microsoft Encarta Encyclopedia 1999).

The Yellow Sea (Chinese Huang Hai) is an arm of the Pacific Ocean, bordered on the west and north by China, and on the east by North Korea and South Korea, merging with the East China Sea on the south. The Yellow Sea is so named because of the yellowish coloration caused by the vast amount of sediment deposited by the rivers that flow down to it (Munro 1988: 719).

### Explorers and navigators

There are several maritime features that were named in honour of navigators and explorers who discovered or first traversed them.

Baffin Bay is an arm of the North Atlantic Ocean, situated between Greenland and several large islands of north-eastern Canada, namely Baffin, Devon and Ellesmere Islands. It is connected with the Atlantic Ocean by Davis Strait, to the south-east, and with the Arctic Ocean by several channels to the west and north. Baffin Bay was visited by the English navigators John Davis in 1585 and William Baffin in 1616. It was named in honour of the latter (Munro 1988: 51).

The Barents Sea, an arm of the Arctic Ocean, extends north from Norway, Finland, and Russia, and is bounded on the north by Franz Josef Land. It is bounded on the west by the Norwegian archipelago of Svalbard and on the east by the two islands of Novaya Zemlya, which belong to Russia. The Barents Sea was named after its discoverer, the Dutch navigator Willem Barents (1550?-97), who crossed it in 1594, 1596, and 1597. Barents Island in the Svalbard archipelago is also named after him. (Microsoft Encarta Encyclopedia 99).

Bass Strait, channel connecting the Tasman Sea on the east with the Indian Ocean on the west, and separating Tasmania on the south from Australia on the north, is named after the British explorer George Bass, who in 1798 sailed through the channel, proving that Tasmania is an island. (Microsoft Encarta Encyclopedia 99).

The Bering Sea, part of the North Pacific Ocean, is situated between Alaska on the east and Siberia on the west, with the Aleutian Islands on the south and the Bering Strait, which connects it with the Arctic Ocean, on the north (Munro 1988: 73). The sea is named in honor of the Danish navigator and explorer Vitus Jonassen Bering (1680-1741). (Microsoft Encarta Encyclopedia 99).

Davis Strait, a broad channel situated between Greenland and Baffin Island, connecting the Atlantic Ocean with the Arctic Ocean, forms part of the Northwest Passage. The strait was named after the English navigator John Davis, who first sailed through the waterway in 1587. (Munro 1988: 165).

Hudson Bay is a large inland sea in the Keewatin and Baffin regions, east central Canada. It is connected via Hudson Strait with the Atlantic Ocean, and via Foxe Basin with the Arctic Ocean (Microsoft Encarta Encyclopedia 99). It was named in honour of Henry Hudson, an English navigator, who discovered it in 1610 (Munro 1988: 274).

The Strait of Magellan is a channel between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, separating the southern tip of the South American mainland from the island of Tierra del Fuego. It was discovered in 1520 by the Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan (1480?-1521), and was named in his honour. Magellan was the leader of the first expedition to sail completely around the world. (Microsoft Encarta Encyclopedia 99).

The Tasman Sea is a portion of the South Pacific Ocean, between Australia and Tasmania to the west and New Zealand to the east. It was named after its discoverer, the Dutch explorer and navigator Abel Janszoon Tasman (1603-1659) (Munro 1988: 637).

Torres Strait, a channel between northern Australia and southern New Guinea, was named after Luis Vaez de Torres, a Spanish navigator who sailed through the strait in 1606. (Microsoft Encarta Encyclopedia 99).

### Countries and Places

Perhaps the most effective way of referring to a body of water and its location is by way of the more distinguishable piece of land near to it. It is therefore not surprising that most maritime names are named after countries, archipelagoes and islands, regions, provinces and states, cities and towns. After countries are named the Arabian Sea, the English Channel, the China Sea, the Great Australian Bight, the Greenland Sea, the Gulf of Finland, the Gulf of Guinea, the Gulf of Mexico, the Gulf of Oman, the Gulf of Thailand, the Indian Ocean, the Irish Sea, the Sea of Japan, the Mozambique Channel, the Norwegian Sea, the Philippine Sea, and Singapore Strait.

Names of regions, provinces and states were responsible for the names of the Bay of Biscay, the Bay of Bengal, the Gulf of Alaska, the Gulf of California, the Gulf of Bothnia, the East Siberian Sea, the Labrador Sea, the Ligurian Sea, and the Straits of Gibraltar.

The Bristol Channel takes its name from the city of Bristol in southern England, on the Lower Avon River, at its confluence with the Frome River. Bristol is a major manufacturing center and an important shipping point, and its harbor, on

the Severn estuary, is accessible to large ocean-going vessels.

The Gulf of Aden refers to the city of Aden or 'Adan (ancient Adana) in southern Yemen, a major port on the Red Sea, economic capital of the country.

The Gulf of Aqaba, a north-eastern arm of the Red Sea that separates the Sinai and Arabian peninsulas, takes its name from the port of 'Aqaba in south-western Jordan (Munro 1988: 31).

The Gulf of Riga, an inlet of the Baltic Sea bordering on Estonia and Latvia, takes its name from the city of Riga, the capital of Latvia, located on the Daugava River, near its mouth at the gulf (Microsoft Encarta Encyclopedia 99).

The Gulf of Suez, an arm of the Red Sea between the Sinai Peninsula and the Arabian Desert, takes its name from the city and port of Suez in north-eastern Egypt, situated at the northern extremity of the Gulf of Suez, near the southern terminus of the Suez Canal. The Gulf of Suez is connected with the Mediterranean Sea by the Suez Canal. (Microsoft Encarta Encyclopedia 99).

The Sea of Okhotsk (Russian Okhotskoye More), a north-west arm of the Pacific Ocean, is bounded on the east by Kamchatka Peninsula, on the south-east by the Kuril Islands, on the south-west by the Japanese island of Hokkaido, and on the west by the island of Sakhalin and the far eastern coast of Russia. It is named after the town of Okhotsk on its north-western coast. (Bethel 1949: 820).

Archipelagoes and islands account for many maritime names, e.g. Andaman Sea, Alboran Sea, Balearic Sea, Bali Sea, Banda Sea, Caribbean Sea, Celebes Sea, Ceram Sea, Flores Sea, Ionian Sea, Java Sea, Sea of Marmara, Solomon Sea, Sulu Sea, Timor Sea, and so forth.

Finally, a number of maritime names have reference to the position, location or direction of the feature concerned in relation to other features. These include the East Sea; East China Sea, also known as the Eastern Sea; East Siberian Sea; North Sea, and South China Sea. The Baltic Sea is known by the German name Ostsee, which means 'east sea'; by the Finnish Itämeri, which also means 'east sea'; and by the Swedish name Östersjön. The German and Finnish names are inappropriate to the position of the sea in relation to these two countries, however, since the Baltic is situated south-west of Finland and north-east of Germany.

Distinguishing epithets are responsible for the names North Atlantic, North Pacific, South Atlantic and South Pacific oceans, while the name Mediterranean indicates the position of the sea in the middle of the lands enclosing it.

## Allonyms

The names of seas and oceans derive from many languages, ancient and modern. Some modern-day names reflect their ancient counterparts, e.g. the Adriatic Sea, ancient Adria or Mare Adriaticum; Ionian Sea, Latin Mare Ionium; Indian Ocean, ancient Oceanus Indicus; Ligurian Sea, ancient Sinus Ligusticus; Persian Gulf, ancient Sinus Persicus; Tyrrhenian Sea, ancient Mare Tyrrhenum.

In some instances, however, the modern name bears no resemblance to its ancient counterpart. Thus, for example, Mare Erythraeum is now the Arabian Sea; Palus Maeotis is the Sea of Azov; Mare Suevicum is the Baltic Sea; Pontus Euxinus is the Black Sea; Sinus Aelaniticus is now the Gulf of Aqaba; Oceanus Britannicus is the English Channel; Fretum Gaditanum the Straits of Gibraltar; Oceanus Hibernicus is the Irish Sea; Propontis now the Sea of Marmara; Mare Internum the Mediterranean Sea; and the ancient Sinus Arabicus is now the Red Sea.

An ancient name for the North Sea, Mare Germanicum, lives on in the alternative name for this body of water, German Ocean, while Oceanus Hibernicus, the ancient name of the Irish Sea, preserves the Latin name Hibernia for Ireland (Bethel 1949: 496).

The Bay of Biscay had several ancient names, namely Mare Cantabricum, Sinus Cantabricus, Aquitanicus Sinus, and Cantaber Oceanus (Bethel 1949: 133). Even today, the same body of water may have different names, from the same language or from different languages. Thus, for example, the Black Sea is also known as Cherno More (Bulgarian), Chernoye More (Russian), Kara Deniz (Turkish), Marea Neagra (Romanian), Mer Noire (French), Mustameri (Finnish), Swart See (Afrikaans), Zwart Zee (Dutch), Schwarzes Meer (German), Euxine Sea (British), and so forth. The same situation potentially exists for the name of every sea and ocean in the world. People have the right to refer to such a feature by a name from their own language. However, when these various names compete at an international level, the potential is sometimes strong for misunderstanding, confusion and conflict.

## The United Nations

The primary purpose of the United Nations – and the greatest benefit to its members – is to maintain world peace. The UN provides a forum for countries to promote their views and settle conflicts without violence. It promotes and coordinates economic and social progress in developing countries, with the idea

that such problems create sources of conflict that can lead to war. (Microsoft Encarta Encyclopedia 99).

In its objective to maintain peace and avoid conflict between nations, the United Nations identified geographical names at an early stage as one of seven areas most likely to cause conflict, and realized the necessity of standardizing names at both national and international level to avoid conflict. The United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names was therefore established to investigate all aspects of geographical names and to advise the United Nations accordingly. This was done in pursuance of Economic and Social Council Resolutions of 23 April 1959 and 31 May 1968, and its meeting of 4 May 1973. (Lee & Möller 2004: 7).

The UNGEGN comprises experts in the fields of cartography, linguistics or other fields relevant to geographical names. Experts serve in their personal capacity as individuals of recognized competence in their respective fields. Such experts are designated by Governments of Member States of the United Nations, or invited in their personal capacity by the United Nations (Lee & Möller 2004: 14).

The UNGEGN meets every two years, and in conjunction with the UN Conferences on the Standardization of Geographical Names that are held every five years. At these conferences, solutions are sought for problems, and resolutions adopted, the implementation of which ensures optimal standardization of geographical names. The definition of geographical name, according to the United Nations, is: 'Name applied to a feature on the surface of the Earth' (Kadmon, et.al. 1996:137). A feature is 'A portion of the surface of the Earth... that has recognizable identity'. Standardization is 'the prescription by a names authority of one or more particular names, together with their precise written form, for application to a given geographical feature, as well as the conditions for their use.' (Kadmon 1996:144).

To date eight UN Conferences have been held, namely in Geneva (1967), London (1972), Athens (1977), Geneva (1982), Montreal (1987), New York (1992), New York (1988), and Berlin (2002).

Already at the first conference it was realized that international standardization of geographical names must be based on national standardization. It was recognized that each country has the sovereign prerogative to standardize the geographical names within its jurisdiction, that is, to decide what the name should be of every feature, and how that name should be written. It was also recognized that the most effective method of standardizing geographical names would be by means of a competent names authority. Recommendation A of

Resolution 4E of the 1st Conference thus reads as follows:

“It is recommended that, as a first step in international standardization of geographical names, each country should have a national geographical names authority:

- (a) Consisting of a continuing body, or co-ordinated group of bodies, having clearly stated authority and instructions for the standardization of geographical names and the determination of names standardization policy within the country;
- (b) Having such status, composition, function and procedures as will:
  - (i) Be consistent with the governmental structure of the country;
  - (ii) Give the greatest chance of success in the national names standardization programme;
  - (iii) As appropriate, provide within its framework for the establishment of regional or local committees according to area or language;
  - (iv) Provide for consideration of the effects of its actions on government agencies, private organizations and other groups and for the reconciliation of these interests, as far as possible, with the long-range interests of the country as a whole;
  - (v) Make full use of the services of surveyors, cartographers, geographers, linguists and any other experts who may help the authority to carry out its operations efficiently;
  - (vi) Permit record keeping and publication procedures that will facilitate the prompt and wide distribution of information on its standardized names, both nationally and internationally.

It is recommended that those countries which have not yet begun to exercise their prerogative of standardizing their geographical names on a national basis should now proceed to do so.

It is further recommended that the appropriate United Nations office be kept informed by each national names authority of its composition and functions, and of the address of its secretary.” (Lee and Möller 2002: 110-111).

In order to clarify the requirements for decision making, recommendation C of that Resolution was elaborated as follows:

“It is recommended that each names authority formulate, adopt and define the guiding principles and practices that it will normally apply in the course of operation. These principles and practices should cover:

- (a) Formal procedures to be followed in the submission to the authority of proposals for new names or changes in names;
- (b) Factors that the authority will take into account when considering name proposals, such as:
  - (i) current usage;
  - (ii) historical background;
  - (iii) treatment in multilingual areas and in unwritten languages;
  - (iv) the extent to which hybrid names should be avoided;
  - (v) avoidance of repetition of names;
  - (vi) avoidance of more than one name for one feature;
  - (vii) clarification of the precise extent of application of each individual geographical name, including the naming of the whole and the parts of major features;
  - (viii) elimination of objectionable names;
- (c) Rules of writing names applied by the authority;
- (d) Procedures whereby all interested parties may express their views on a name proposal prior to decision by the authority;
- (e) Formal procedures for promulgation of the authority's decisions and for ensuring that standardized names shall appear on the national maps.

In the elaboration of these principles it is recommended that:

- (1) Unnecessary changing of names be avoided;
- (2) The spelling of geographical names be as much as possible in accordance with the current orthographic practice of the country concerned, with due regard to dialect forms;
- (3) Systematic treatment of names should not operate to suppress significant elements;
- (4) Where some names occur in varying or grammatical forms, the national names authority should consider making one of these forms the standard name (for nouns that can be declined, it will normally be the nominative case);

- (5) In all countries in whose languages the definite article can enter into geographical names, the national names authority should determine which names contain the definite article and standardize them accordingly. For languages in which both definite and indefinite forms exist for all or most names, it is recommended that standardization be based on one or the other form;
  - (6) All countries set up standards for the use of abbreviations of elements in their geographical names;
  - (7) A system be devised in each country for the treatment of compound names.
- It is further recommended that the names authority give adequate publicity to these principles and practices.” (Lee and Möller 2002: 112-113).

These recommendations are, of course, applicable to features on the land as well as to maritime features that fall within the territorial waters of a country. According to the charts of the International Hydrographic Bureau, each country has territorial waters 12 nautical miles in extent under its jurisdiction, measured from the low-water baselines. Beyond the territorial waters the sea to a distance of 24 nautical miles from the baselines are the Contiguous and Maritime Cultural Zones of the country. The sea beyond the Territorial Waters to a distance of 200 nautical miles is the Exclusive Economic Zone. Beyond these limits are international waters, falling beyond the jurisdiction of any one country, and sometimes called the high seas. (Möller 1999: 181). The names of these waters cannot then be decided upon by any one nation, and their standardization requires co-operation between organizations and countries.

The first UN conference in Geneva in 1967, noting the lack of uniformity in the naming of maritime features, and also undersea features, and that the safety of navigation was being adversely affected thereby, adopted the following resolution:

#### “MARITIME AND UNDERSEA FEATURE NAMES

I/8 B Maritime and undersea features

#### The Conference,

Having discussed some of the problems arising from a lack of international standardization of names of maritime and undersea features,  
Recognizing the necessity for international standardization of names in and under ocean areas to promote the safety of navigation and to facilitate the

exchange of scientific oceanographic data,

Noting that valuable initial steps have been taken towards standardization of both the nomenclature of hydrographic and undersea features and the geographical names of some of these features by the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the International Hydrographic Bureau (IHB), the International Association of Physical Oceanography (IAPO), and member nations,

**1. Recommends that the proposed United Nations Permanent Committee of Experts on Geographical Names should:**

- (a) Obtain from the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC), the International Hydrographic Bureau (IHB) and the International Association of Physical Oceanography (IAPO), full particulars of the work already accomplished by those organizations;
- (b) Establish means for the collection, approval and distribution by the United Nations of both a list of agreed terms and definitions for nomenclature of maritime and undersea features and an initial list of recommended geographical names for features requiring names;
- (c) Develop procedures for international standardization of naming new undersea features as they are discovered, defined and identified in the future;
- (d) Continue to consult with and, as appropriate, to use the facilities of IOC, IHB, IAPO and other relevant bodies to further United Nations objectives in international standardization of names of maritime and undersea features;

**2. Further recommends that copies of this resolution be forwarded immediately to IOC, IHB and IAPO.” (Lee and Möller 2002: 104-105).**

In due course it became clear that the increased interest and activities of countries in the marine environment required an improvement in international nomenclatural standardization. Accordingly, resolution 22 of the Second UN Conference recommended “that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names study existing national and international practices concerning the delimitation and naming of oceans and seas, including their integral subdivisions, beyond the limits of national jurisdiction, with a view to recommending improvements in current nomenclatural practices and procedures.” (Lee and Möller 2002: 105).

By the year 1977, when the Third Conference was held, cognizance had been taken that the International Hydrographic Organization has designated a technical committee to recommend improvements in procedures for naming

oceans and seas and their integral subdivisions – referred to as maritime features – beyond the limits of national jurisdiction. Resolution 21 of the Third Conference was therefore adopted, reading as follows:

“The Conference,

Recognizing the progress made by the International Hydrographic Organization in standardizing names of maritime features,

1. Expresses its appreciation to the International Hydrographic Association for its offer to assist in United Nations programmes related to maritime features;
2. Recommends that the United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names coordinate its programmes with those of the International Hydrographic Organization.” (Lee and Möller 2002: 107).

The role of the International Hydrographic Organization became increasingly important in this regard, and the Fourth Conference, in its Resolution 12, observed “that work in maritime features has not been finished, but should be further coordinated with similar work of the International Hydrographic Office, as recommended by the Third United Nations Conference on the Standardization of Geographical Names in its resolution 21, and recommended

1. that the task of the Working Group should be limited to maritime features;
2. that the Group of Experts should identify a point of contact to carry out essential liaison and communications regarding names of undersea features proposed by national bodies.” (Lee and Möller 2002: 108).

Kadmon (2000: 223) indicates the essential aspects, namely ‘that it was desirable that different nations bordering the same feature approve and adopt similar names for it.’ He emphasized that the specific term is basic, since it determines the main character of the name, distinguishing it from other names of similar features. The generic term can be translated, thus solving that part of the problem; but the specific term is also translated, as in many of the different names for the Black Sea, as indicated above (but not Euxine, which means ‘hospitable’).

Besides the names of waters falling wholly under the jurisdiction of a single country, where national standardization is possible, and those waters falling beyond the jurisdiction of any country, in some instances two or more countries may share a common feature, in other words the feature in question may extend over more than one sovereignty. To make provision for such eventualities, Resolution 8 of the First Conference set the stage for a series of subsequent resolutions that provide guidance in such cases. It reads as follows:

“The Conference,

Recognizing that some features common to, or extending across the frontiers of, two or more nations have more than one name applied to them,

Further recognizing that the names of some features of this kind have different applications or extent,

1. Considers that it is preferable that a common name or a common application be established, wherever practicable, in the interest of international standardization;
2. Recommends that the geographical names authorities of the nations concerned attempt to reach agreement on these conflicting names or applications.” (Lee and Möller 2002: 77-78).

In the following conferences, further resolutions in this regard were adopted. Resolution 20 of the Third Conference reads:

“The Conference,

“Considering the need for international standardization of names of geographical features that are under the sovereignty of more than one country or are divided among two or more countries,

“1. Recommends that countries sharing a given geographical feature under different names should endeavour, as far as possible, to reach agreement on fixing a single name for the feature concerned;

“2. Further recommends that when countries sharing a given geographical feature do not succeed in agreeing on a common name, it should be a general rule of international cartography that the name used by each of the countries concerned will be accepted. A policy of accepting only one or some of such names while excluding the rest would be inconsistent in principle as well as inexpedient in practice. Only technical reasons may sometimes make it necessary, especially in the case of small-scale maps, to dispense with the use of certain names belonging to one language or another.” (Lee and Möller 2002: 81-82).

Finally, Resolution 25 of the Fifth Conference was adopted, reading as follows:

“The Conference,

Considering that it would be useful to know and compare the practical experience acquired by neighbouring countries in the standardization of names

of geographical features extending across their common borders,

1. Recommends that Member States systematically inform future United Nations conferences on the standardization of geographical names of their achievements in this field;
2. Recommends to that end that those national geographical names authorities that have not yet done so establish with neighbouring authorities joint or interrelated programmes for the collection and treatment of names of features extending across their common borders." (Lee and Möller 2002: 82).

### Conclusion

The names of seas and oceans fall roughly into three categories: those where the feature concerned falls wholly within the jurisdiction of one nation; those where the feature in question falls beyond the sovereignty of any nation; and those where the feature in question extends across more than one sovereignty. United Nations resolutions pertaining to each of these categories have been adopted in an attempt at achieving national and international standardization. The hope is expressed that the present paper may contribute to the objectives of the United Nations by making these resolutions more widely known.

### Bibliography

- Bethel, John P. (ed). 1949. Webster's Geographical Dictionary. Springfield, Mass.: G. & C. Merriam.
- The New Encyclopaedia Britannica 15th ed. 1978. Chicago: Benton.
- Kadmon, N. 1993. An introduction to Toponymy: Theory and Practice of Geographical Names. Pretoria: Department of Geography, University of Pretoria.
- Kadmon, Naftali. 2000. Toponymy: the Lore, Laws and Language of Geographical Names. New York: Vantage Press.
- Lee, Ki-Suk & Möller L. A. (comp). 2002. UNGEGN Statutes, Rules of Procedure and Resolutions on Geographical Names. Seoul: Working Group on Evaluation and Implementation.
- Microsoft Encarta Encyclopedia. 1999. Microsoft Corporation.
- Möller, Lucie. 1999. Progress on naming issues in South Africa: who looks out

- to sea? In: The Fifth International Seminar on the Naming of Seas. Seoul: Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs.
- Munro, David (ed). 1988. Chambers World Gazetteer. 5th ed.. Cambridge: Chambers.
- Raper, P. E. (comp). 1996. United Nations Documents on Geographical Names. Pretoria: Names Research Institute.
- Raper, P. E. (ed). 2004. United Nations Resolutions on Geographical Names Arranged Alphabetically by Subject. Pretoria: Names Research Institute.
- Thompson, Frank Charles (comp. & ed.). 1964. The Thompson Chain-reference Bible, 4th ed. Indianapolis: B.B. Kirkbride Bible Co., Inc.
- Woodward, John (red.) 1988. Geïllustreerde Wêreldatlas. Kaapstad: Struik.