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THE PLACE NAMES OF NORTH GREENLAND

BY

DAN LAURSEN

WITH 46 FIGURES IN THE TEXT,
AND 18 PLATES

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To all the known and unknown persons
who contributed to the mapping of North Greenland

CONTENTS

Page

Introduction 7

The history of the discovery and exploration of North Greenland 11

I. Search for the Northwest Passage 11

II. The search for Sir John Franklin 12

III. The struggle for the North Pole 13

IV. The period of scientific exploration 13

V. The period of international teamwork 14

List of expeditions which have been in North Greenland 16

The expeditions which have worked in North Greenland 24

Robert Bylot and William Baffin. 1616 24

Dr. Bernard O'Reilly. 1817 27

John Ross. 1818 28

Dansk Meteorit Ekspedition. 1843 33

J. Saunders. 1849–1850 34

Erasmus Ommanney. 1850–1851 36

Edward A. Inglefield. 1852 37

The Second Grinnell Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. 1853, 1854, 1855 41

American Arctic Expedition. 1860–61 51

U.S. North Polar Expedition. 1871–73 56

The British Arctic Expedition. 1875–76 64

Allen Young. "Pandora". 1875 69

Allen Young. "Pandora". 1876 70

U.S. Lady Franklin Bay Expedition of 1881–84 71

Den andra Dicksonska Expedition till Grönland. 1883 76

Alfred Björling. 1891 77

Alfred Björling. "Ripple". 1892–? 77

The Peary Expeditions 1891–1909 82

North-Greenland Expedition of 1891–1892 83

North-Greenland Expedition of 1893–1895 86

Summer Expedition 1896. (First Meteorite Expedition) 90

Summer Expedition 1897. (Second Meteorite Expedition) 91

The Peary Arctic Club Expedition of 1898–1902 92

The Polar Expedition of the Peary Arctic Club 1905–1906 93

The North Polar Expedition of the Peary Arctic Club 1908–1909 95

Den danske litterære Grønlandsekspedition 1902–1904 103

Gjøa-Ekspeditionen 1903–07 107

Danmark-Ekspeditionen til Grønlands Nordøstkyst 1906–1908 108

Dr. Frederick A. Cook. 1907–1909 112

Alabama-Ekspeditionen til Grønlands Nordøstkyst 1909–1912 113

Page

Første Thule Ekspedition. 1912 114
Crocker Land Expedition. 1913–1917 116
Den II. Thule Ekspedition til Grønlands Nordkyst 1916–1918 119
Jubilæumsekspeditionen Nord om Grønland 1920–23 123
Godthaab Ekspeditionen 1928 128
Treårsekspeditionen til Christian den X's Land 1931–34 128
Peary Memorial Expedition to Cape York. 1932 129
The Oxford University Ellesmere Land Expedition 1934–5 130
Arkæologisk-etnografisk ekspedition til Thule distriktet 1935–37 131
Den Naturhistoriske Ekspedition til Nordvest Grønland 1936 131
Britisk Expedition to Baffin Bay and the Canadian Arctic 1937 132
British Arctic Expedition 1937–38 134
The MacGregor Arctic Expedition 1937–38 135
Flyveekspeditionen med "Perssuaq" 1938 136
Den danske Hundeslæde-Ekspedition 1938–39 138
Dansk Nordøstgrønlands Ekspedition 1938–39 138
Den danske Thule og Ellesmere Land Ekspedition 1939–40 141
Dansk Pearyland Ekspedition 1947–50 143
De danske Ekspeditioner til Østgrønland 1947–58 148
U.S. Air Force photogrammetric flights and survey 1946 150
Geodætisk Institut from 1948 151
Mission géographique Française à Thulé 1950–51 151
Operation Blue Jay 1951–1952 152
Arkæologisk Ekspedition 1952. E. Knuth 153
Operation Ice-Cap. 1953–54 153
American Five Year Research Plan. 1953–57 159
Arkæologisk Ekspedition 1954. E. Knuth 160
Arkæologisk Ekspedition 1955. E. Knuth 160
Operation Defrost 1956 161
International Geophysical Year 1957–58 162
Operation Groundhog. 1957 162
Operation Groundhog. 1958 163
Operation Groundhog. 1959 164
Operation Groundhog. 1960 A 165
Operation Groundhog. 1960 B 166

The Classification of Geographical Names in General 167

The Classification of Geographical Names in North Greenland 178
The authorized place naming of Greenland 182
List of geographical terms 185

The Names 189

Index of Place Names within North Greenland 367
Index of Place Names outside North Greenland used in the text 391
Index of names of ships and aircraft mentioned in the text 395
Index of persons mentioned in the text 397

Bibliography 412

INTRODUCTION

This paper, dealing with the place names of North Greenland, was started many years ago when I began working on the marine Pleistocene of Greenland as a member of the Second Nûgssuaq Expedition under the leadership of Professor ALFRED ROSENKRANTZ. I tried to collect as much information as possible about Pleistocene shells from Greenland and this naturally took me to North Greenland. Some of the names of the localities seemed strange to me, and in my spare time I tried to find out the derivation of these names. I therefore began reading the narratives and reports from the various expeditions and discovered more names having an obscure derivation. I happened to talk about this to among others the late Dr. V. NORDMANN, state geologist of the Geological Survey of Denmark and Professor A. ROSENKRANTZ. They both encouraged me to go ahead investigating the origin of the names immediately, since as members of the old expeditions died, it would become more difficult each year to gather all relevant information, some of which has not been written down.

This initiated a systematic research. I began reading the reports and papers of all the expeditions which have done scientific work in North Greenland, both the official ones and the more popular narratives. I had to do this as a hobby, squeezing reading and investigations in between my regular work, and so it took a long time before I was able to write the first draft.

I originally intended to end with the year 1950, but 1960 was reached before I was able to compile a second draft, and I decided to include the names coined during the years 1950–1960. This extended the work considerably and also weakened the paper in some respect, since information about some of the new expeditions and the naming is limited and also scattered.

I am well aware of the deficiencies of this paper. I think I could use another twenty years to bring the topic to the highest degree of correctness. This however would take me on long journeys to small town archives and national libraries, perhaps only to trace a single year or name, minor things that would not add greatly to the comprehensive picture.

It has been impossible to do the task without help from many institutions and private persons. The library of the University of Copenhagen and the Royal Library of Copenhagen provided me with all the available literature on the topic existing in Denmark. The Library of Congress, Washington D.C., and the library of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, have provided me with books not available in Denmark. I also received valuable help from the Naval Library, Ministry of Defence, London; Hydrographic Department, Admiralty, London; and Professor CHARLES SWITHINBANK, The Scott Polar Research Institute lent me some very rare old books dealing with early British expeditions. To the above I want to express my gratitude for the help I received in being provided with the indispensable tool for my work.

A special problem was that no accurate and reliable maps were available when I first began work. Not until 1952 when I first contacted the United States Air Force, Aeronautical Chart Service, did I get a map on which it was possible to locate many of the named localities. North Greenland shown on the World Aeronautical Charts is however on a small scale for my purpose, but still it was the only available map covering the entire area and based on a modern survey. I am very grateful to the commanding officers JOSEPH M. PHILLIPS and JOHN T. LAWLER for letting me have copies of the World Aeronautical Charts of North Greenland. Later the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army Map Service provided me with a complete set of the maps of the service. The scale is much larger and even if the maps may not be completely correct in details I succeeded in pinpointing most of the named localities. I want to thank the Map Service for allowing me to use the maps and I am especially grateful for the permission granted by Lt. Col. DANIEL HRITZKO of the Army Map Service and Professor EINAR ANDERSEN, Director of Geodetic Institute, Copenhagen, to use the maps of the respective institutions as a base for my outline maps accompanying this paper. In this connection I also want to thank Dr. JOSEPH HARTSHORN of the U.S. Geological Survey, who first called my attention to the maps and lent me his private collection of maps. In preparing the outline maps I received much valuable advice from my old expedition friend Col. THYGE JOHANSEN, Copenhagen, and I am very grateful for the discussions we had and the education he gave me.

I am indebted to the following persons for giving me information about origin and meaning of names and data of persons: Mr. PETER FREUCHEN, the Thule Expeditions and the Danmark Expedition; Captain EJNAR MIKKELSEN, the Alabama Expedition; Cand. mag. JAN NEIENDAM; Mr. E. A. M. BIERING, the Thule Station; Captain H. Ros-

FELDT of The Royal Greenland Trade, ships and navigators of the Greenland fleet; Count EIGIL KNUTH, leader of the Dansk Pearyland Ekspedition and several other North and Northeast Greenland Expeditions, with whom I had many discussions and got much valuable information; Mr. THORKILD M. NIELSEN, Dansk Pearyland Expedition, who made the map of which my plate XV is a copy, and who gave me permission to use the map and provided me with information about the names proposed by the expedition; Mrs. MARIE PEARY STAFFORD, the Peary Expeditions and for permission to publish the address to PEARY from the members of the Peary Arctic Club; Mr. GEORGE CRONETTE, National Geographic Society, the various Peary Expeditions; Count HARALD MOLTKE, Den litterære Grønlandsekspedition 1902–04; my old expedition friends Lt. Comm. OVE STENØR and Chief topographer SVEN KOEFOED of the Geodetic Institute, Copenhagen; Dr. EIGIL NIELSEN and Dr. JOHS. TROELSEN, Mineralogisk og Geologisk Institut, Copenhagen; Captain A. B. C. MADSEN, Col. L. BRUHN and Col. J. HELK, Geodetic Institute, Copenhagen; Managers KAJ JENSEN, DAN MØLLER, J. M. SEHESTED, The Royal Greenland Trade and Arctic Institute, Copenhagen; Mr. ORLA ANDERSEN, The Royal Greenland Trade, Copenhagen; Professor EFREM ZIMBALLIST SR., Philadelphia; Professor FRIDTJOV ISACHSEN, Oslo; Dr. J. W. COWIE, Bristol; Miss EMILIE GLEERUP, Copenhagen; Dr. AÐALSTEINN SIGURÐSSON, Reykjavik, and Mr. JENS MØLLER, Secretary of the Danish Legislature. I also want to thank Drs. JOSEPH HARTSHORN, RICHARD GOLDTHWAIT, WILLIAM E. DAVIES, STANLEY M. NEEDLEMAN and ARTHUR FERNALD for valuable information about the American expeditions between 1950 and 1960.

A special thank to Drs. GOLDTHWAIT, DAVIES, and FERNALD who gave me the necessary information from their private dairies when it proved impossible to get a copy of the expedition report from the operation in which they participated.

I extend my gratitude to all these persons, sincerely hoping I have not forgotten anyone.

Originally I did not intend to include the Greenlandic or Eskimoic names used by the expeditions, especially in the Thule District, for the obvious reason that I do not have adequate enough knowledge to enable me to give the necessary explanatory comments. However, when it proved impossible to escape the problem I was happy to get the outstanding help of Dr. ERIK HOLTVED, Professor in Eskimo language and culture at the University of Copenhagen. Without his help it would have been impossible to do more than a mere recording of the native names with all the errors and misunderstandings accumulated during the 150 years expeditions have covered the area. If there should be omissions,

errors and mistakes concerning these names I alone am responsible, as I am for the rest of the work.

I also want to thank Mr. ESKE BRUN, the former head of the Greenland administration and presently chairman of the Place Name Committee, for valuable discussions and informations.

The author will be grateful for informations about possible errors or lacking facts about persons and places mentioned in the text.

Dr. PETER R. DAWES of the Greenland Geologic Survey, Copenhagen, has corrected the manuscript, written in American English, and has furthermore given me valuable suggestions concerning the content for which I am very grateful.

Finally I want to express my sincere thank to the editor Col. J. HELK for his many suggestions and invaluable help backed by many years of surveying in Greenland and for his great interest for my work.

Ann Arbor, Michigan Septemher 1968.
Washtenaw Community College.

DAN LAURSEN

THE HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION OF NORTH GREENLAND

The history of discovery and mapping of North Greenland can be divided into five periods, characterized by the aims of the expeditions.

I. Search for the Northwest Passage

For a couple of centuries the main purpose in exploration for most of the maritime nations was to discover a passage to India. The re-discovery of the American continent in 1492 by CHRISTOFFER COLUMBUS showed that a course due west was barred by a huge mass of land. If a western course therefore should be used the ships would have to go south of South America as did FERDINAND MAGELLAN, or north of North America using the so-called Northwest Passage. Such a passage had first to be found.

The first period in the geographical history of North Greenland is closely connected with the attempts of the various nations to discover the Northwest Passage. The natural way to go in search of the passage was through Davisstrædet (Davis Strait) and in 1576 Greenland was re-discovered by Sir MARTIN FROBISHER, a British naval officer, commanding a private expedition. FROBISHER, however, believed the land he saw was the island Frisland, a fantasy land introduced on the Medieval maps, called the Zeni maps. On his second voyage in 1578 FROBISHER went ashore and realized he had re-discovered the land of the old Norsemen. His visit was however of little importance and the honor of the re-discovery of Greenland should be bestoved upon his countryman JOHN DAVIS. In 1585, 1586, and 1587 DAVIS made three voyages through the strait which now bears his name. His aim was as usual to find the passage. On his third voyage DAVIS went to approximately lat. 72°12′ N. along the Greenland coast, where he sighted the island Qaersorssuaq in the Upernavik District. This became the "Farthest North" for a little more than a quarter of a century.

Not until 1616 did an expedition reach the region which is the topic of this paper, and then the entire west coast of Greenland from Kap Farvel in the south to Smith Sund in the north was known. The expedi-

tion was headed by ROBERT BYLOT, master, with WILLIAM BAFFIN as pilot and cartographer. The expedition will be dealt with in detail later. BAFFIN held the opinion that Smith Sund could not be traversed due to pack-ice, and consequently no one attempted the route for the following 200 years.

In due course however the reliability of the information given by BYLOT and BAFFIN was questioned and in 1818 therefore JOHN ROSS was dispatched by the British Government to verify those discoveries. Ross did not penetrate as far north as did BYLOT and BAFFIN. The sketch map he brought home was compiled from a good distance from the coast and it has the notable defect that all indentations—not only inlets and fiords but also sounds — are indicated as closed bays. The second-in-command of the expedition WILLIAM EDWARD PARRY, however, did not agree with his superior officer and a great deal of discussion arose about JOHN ROSS, his expedition, and his map. JOHN ROSS dropped out of favor as a leader in the efforts of finding the passage, and PARRY, F. W. BEECHY, JAMES ROSS, JOHN FRANKLIN, and others took over. After years of attempts both from the east through Davis Strait and from the west through Bering Strait, a large expedition was equipped under the command of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN to launch a renewed attempt from the east. The expedition became the first major Polar disaster and as such heralded the second period in the geographic history of North Greenland.

II. The search for Sir John Franklin

The second period in the discovery and mapping of North Greenland is closely connected with the search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his expedition. The disappearance and — as it was proven later — total loss of the two ships H.M.S. "Erebus" and H.M.S. "Terror" with 129 men with provisions and equipment for five years is one of the greatest Polar tragedies of all times. FRANKLIN's disappearance gave rise to the dispatch of 40 relief expeditions of which many called at harbors in West Greenland. Only four of them actually navigated in North Greenland waters. Three of them came from England, the fourth from the United States. During the winter 1849–50 Captain JAMES SAUNDERS, commanding H.M.S. "North Star", wintered at North Star Bugt, Thule District; in 1850 Captain ERASMUS OMMANNEY with H.M.S. "Assistance", searched the Carey Øer, and in 1852 Captain EDWARD A. INGLEFIELD commanded the "Isabel" belonging to Lady JANE FRANKLIN. INGLEFIELD succeeded in going as far north as lat. 78°28′21″ N. investigating and at the same time mapping the coasts of Smith Sund. He contoured the coast of Greenland as far north as Kap Frederik VII, and in this way demonstrated that Smith Sund was open to the north.

The American expedition under the command of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane was equipped by the rich merchant Henry Grinnell of New York, and was named "The Second American Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin". As the name indicates the main purpose of the expedition was the search of the Franklin expedition but in his report to the Secretary of the Navy, Kane gives a hint of another aim saying: "Our destination was to the highest penetrable point of Baffin's Bay, from which, according to instructions from the Department, we were to attempt a search for the missing vessels of Sir John Franklin. This region was then entirely unexplored, and it was selected on that account". (Kane, 1856a, II, p. 300). The real aim seems to have been the exploration of unknown regions, and perhaps a dash for the North Pole.

III. The struggle for the North Pole

The Second Grinnell Expedition thus heralded the third period in the geographic history of North Greenland, a period which may be called: The struggle for the North Pole.

The period was really initiated by the American Arctic Expedition 1860–61 under the command of Isaac Hayes and was finished some fifty years later when another American Robert E. Peary conquered the Pole. During this time about 20 expeditions had explored the regions bounding the waters dividing Greenland from North America. Not all of the expeditions touched Greenland. Some of them made headquarters in Greenland, but did not do any scientific work there whereas other expeditions making their headquarters outside North Greenland did travelling and mapping in Greenland as a sideline to the main purpose of their work. As the years went by the effort to reach the Pole became so accentuated that athletic and endurance feats became more of a concern for the expeditions than scientific exploration.

IV. The period of scientific exploration

Already before the final phase in the struggle for the North Pole took place the scientific investigation of North Greenland was initiated. Quite natural it was Denmark which extended her investigations to the regions north of the so-called Danish West Greenland and became the leading nation in the years to come.

The conqueror of the Northeast Passage the Swede A. E. Nordenskiöld paid a visit to the Kap York area during the summer 1887 but his visit was by no means epoch-making.

In 1902 four persons entered the arctic arena, persons whose names added much glory to the name of Denmark and the geographic science.

Together and separately they have inspired Danish research in Greenland right up to the present time. They were L. MYLIUS-ERICHSEN, KNUD RASMUSSEN, JØRGEN BRØNLUND, and HARALD MOLTKE who formed the North team of the Literary Expedition to North Greenland wintering in the Thule District 1903–04.

The aim of the scientific expeditions was among others to provide a map of North Greenland and the work was carried out and put together piece by piece. The surveying was done under extreme difficulties during long and exhausting sledge journeys. The accompanying names were given according to the old tradition that the explorer had the unquestioned right to name localities. This tradition however created a problem later, because the names generally were given and published without a proper explanation. Sometimes the names were not indicated in the maps resulting from the expedition. The aim of this paper is to find the explanation for such names and place the names, authorized as well as unauthorized on one map.

The days of the large expeditions with the long dog sledge trains have passed. Research is now done in detail by specialists transported to the localities of investigation by air in order to utilize the short summer to the best advantage. The map as it appeared in the years immediately before the outbreak of World War II was as good as the circumstances allowed. However it did not meet the demands to a map which can be used for detailed field work. Neither did it accomodate navigation in the air, a phenomenon which became actual during the war and even more in the years following the end of the war. Using modern photogrammetric methods the mapping is carried out by air planes. New names will continue to be added to the maps, but place naming is now controlled by a special name committee under the Greenland Department. In the future no names will be authorized without a proper explanation from the person who suggests them.

V. The period of international team work

In the years following the end of the war much of the work done by the Americans had a dual purpose. When the war ended only to continue in the so-called "cold war", it became evident to the world that the regions bordering the Arctic Ocean were of superior strategic importance to the nations on the Northern Hemisphere which might be involved in a possible future war. Already during World War II Greenland was an important strategic area and the "cold war" increased the importance. The advantage of having air bases and weather stations close to the Arctic Ocean led to continuous American expeditions to North Greenland in search for adequate areas for the above mentioned purposes. On these

expeditions teams of scientists from all branches of the natural and engineering sciences investigated areas all over North Greenland to find areas fit for establishing air bases, auxiliary air strips, and weather stations. As a biproduct of the preliminary aim a rich harvest of pure scientific knowledge was gained.

Several nations had identical interests in geology, glaciology, and other sciences. In stead of establishing several independant expeditions they joined forces and carried out the investigations as a large and multi-sided team work.

All the expeditions were mechanized to the highest degree and new and specialized equipment was used, tested and improved to near perfection.

Not all expeditions have an official name. This is especially true about the expeditions of the years before 1850. In the literature these nameless expeditions are characterized by the name of the leader or the ship carrying the expedition or often by both. Also the year or years they took place will normally be used. Sometimes the name of an expedition has changed even several times which is especially true about the PEARY expeditions.

In the following list the authorized name of the expedition is given if there is one. Else the name(s) of the leader(s) and the year(s) of the expedition, and if any the ship's name. To the official name will be added the name of the leader and the ship, if any, especially because these are often used in articles and papers to characterize the expedition.

LIST OF EXPEDITIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN IN NORTH GREENLAND

During the period characterized by the attempt to discover the Northwest Passage and also later on many expeditions bound for the North American Arctic west of Davisstrædet and Baffins Bugt touched land in West Greenland and the Thule District on their way to the "Far North". Mostly visits were a matter of picking up provisions, fresh water, sledge dogs, and helpers. In the following list both the expeditions which carried out some kind of scientific work, however small it may have been, and the expeditions temporarily visiting North Greenland are recorded.

Lauge Koch (1940) has dealt with the expeditions which surveyed the area north of a line approximately from Kap Alexander in the west to the Danmark Fjord in the east. In his paper he gives a summary of the work done by those expeditions. The course of some of the same expeditions is given by Taylor (1955). It is therefore only necessary here to give a brief account about the expeditions already described in those two papers. For the expeditions which worked mainly in the Melville Bugt and the Thule District or not mentioned by Koch and Taylor a broader description of the work carried out will be given here. For the expeditions which did not undertake any scientific work, only a very short comment will be given below.

Investigations in the area have been carried out almost continually since the end of World War II, and thus it has been impossible to arrive at a definite limit at which this paper could stop recording. Some of the later expeditions produced reports very soon after the conclusion of the field work, others used a long time before any paper became printed and finally some expeditions failed to report anything at all. It was therefore necessary for me to stop at an arbitrary time and this has been taken at about 1960. I have tried to list all the expeditions which have visited the area until the chosen deadline. I may have missed some smaller ones especially in the latest years which however I hope can be easily remedied later if necessary.

Year	Name or characteristics	Operation area
1616	R. Bylot and W. Baffin	Baffins Bugt, Smith Sund.
1817	Dr. Bernard O'Reilly onboard the whaler "Thomas".	Melville Bugt.
1818	John Ross. "Isabella" and "Alexander".	Melville Bugt, Thule District, southern part.
1843	Dansk Meteorit Ekspedition.	Melville Bugt
1849–1850	James Saunders. "North Star".	Thule District, southern part.
1850–1851	Erasmus Ommanney, H.M.S. "Assistance", Horatio Th. Austin, H.M.S. "Resolute".	Thule District, southern part.
1852	Edward Inglefield.	Baffins Bugt, Thule District.
1853–1855	The Second Grinnell Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin 1853, 54, 55. Elisha Kent Kane. "Advance".	Inglefield Land, Thule District.
1860–1861	American Arctic Expedition. Isaac Israel Hayes. "United States".	Inglefield Land, Washington Land.
1869	I. I. Hayes onboard "Panther".	Thule District.
1871–1873	United States North Polar Expedition. Charles Francis Hall. "Polaris".	Hall Land, Nyeboe Land.
1875–1876	British Arctic Expedition. George Strong Nares. H.M.S. "Alert" and "Discovery".	Washington Land, Nyeboe Land, Wulff Land.
1875	Allen Young. "Pandora".	Baffins Bugt.
1876	Allen Young. "Pandora".	Inglefield Land, Thule District.
1881–1884	United States Lady Franklin Bay Expedition. Adolphus W. Greely.	Hall Land, Nyeboe Land, Wulff Land, Nares Land, Peary Land, western part
1882	Relief ship "Neptune", Captain Beebe commanding, spent a week at Foulke Fjord during the summer trying in vain to cross Smith Sund and reach the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition. Finally deposited a cache on Littleton Ø.	Inglefield Land.
1883	Relief ship "Proteus", Captain Richard Pike, lost in Smith Sund July 1883.	Smith Sund.
1883	A relief ship under the command of Captain Seaburg visited Littleton Ø during the summer depositing another cache for the above expedition.	Inglefield Land.
1883	Den andra Dicksonska Expeditionen till Grönland dess inre Isöken och dess Ostkust. A. E. Nordenskiöld. "Sofia".	Thule District, southern part.
1884	Rescue expedition in search for U.S. Lady Franklin Bay Expedition. U.S.S. "Thetis", Captain W. S. Schley.	Inglefield Land.
1891	Johan Alfred Björling.	Melville Bugt, southern part.
1892–	Johan Alfred Björling. "Ripple".	Carey Øer.
1891–1892	North Greenland Expedition of 1891–1892. Robert E. Peary.	Thule District, Northeast Greenland.

Year	Name or characteristics	Operation area
1892	Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia Peary Relief Expedition. ANGELO HEILPRIN. "Kite".	Thule District.
1893–1895	North Greenland Expedition of 1893–95. ROBERT E. PEARY.	Thule District, Northeast Greenland, Melville Bugt northern part.
1894	Peary Auxiliary Expedition. HENRY G. BRYANT. "Falcon".	Thule District.
1895	Peary Auxiliary Expedition. EMIL DIEBITSCH. "Kite".	Thule District.
1896	Peary Summer Expedition (1st Meteorite Expedition). "Hope".	Thule District.
1897	Peary Summer Expedition (2nd Meteorite Expedition). "Hope".	Thule District.
1898–1902	Peary Arctic Club Expedition 1898–1902.	
	1899–1900. Winter quarters at Etah, Thule District.	Thule District.
	1900. Sledge journey from Etah via Fort Conger to Northeast Greenland and back.	Hall Land, Nyeboe Land, Wulff Land, Nares Land, Nansen Land, Peary Land.
1899	Auxiliary Expedition. HERBERT BRIDGMAN. "Diana".	Thule District,
1901	Auxiliary Expedition. HERBERT BRIDGMAN. "Erik".	Thule District.
1902	Peary Relief Expedition. "Windward".	Thule District.
1903–1904	Den danske litterære Grønlandsekspedition. L. MYLIUS-ERICHSEN. 1903 crossed the Melville Bugt hereby reopening the sledge connection between West and North Greenland.	Melville Bugt, Thule District.
1903	Whalers "Eclipse" and "Diana" Supply Expedition for ROALD AMUNDSEN.	Thule District.
1903	M/S "Gjøa", ROALD AMUNDSEN commander, picked up the supplies.	Thule District.
1904	Dominion Government Ship "Neptune". visited Parker Snow Bugt.	Thule District.
1905	Manager KARL FENCKER, Royal Greenland Trade, Reverend KNUD BALLE, and ALF. BERTELSEN, M.D., both of the Greenland Administration made a summer trip to the district on request of the Danish Mission Society to study the spiritual and earthly needs of the Thule Eskimos since PEARY ceased using the district as the base for his expeditions. No surveying or mapping took place.	Thule District.
1905–1906	Peary Arctic Club Polar Expedition. Expedition ship "Roosevelt" and auxiliary steamer "Erik" spent some time during the summer of 1905 in the Thule District.	Thule District.

Year	Name or characteristics	Operation area
	1906. On his return voyage after an attempt to reach the North Pole PEARY returned from 87°06′ N. to Kap Neumayer. One of the supporting teams likewise travelled along the North Greenland coast. Together the two teams went south as far as Repulse Havn from where they crossed Robeson Kanal.	Peary Land, Nares Land, Wulff Land, Nyeboe Land.
	In September same year "Roosevelt" made land at Etah taking in supplies.	Thule District.
1906–1908	Danmark Ekspeditionen til Grønlands Nordøstkyst. L. MYLIUS-ERICHSEN "Danmark".	Kronprins Christian Land, Mylius-Erichsen Land, Peary Land.
1906–1908	KNUD RASMUSSEN travelled in the Thule District in order to secure the area for Denmark and to help in trade for the Eskimos since they no longer got supplies from the PEARY expeditions. No surveying or naming took place.	Thule District.
1907–1909	FREDERICK COOK. Headquarters at Anoritôq.	Inglefield Land.
1908–1909	The North Polar Expedition of the Peary Arctic Club. "Roosevelt". Auxiliary ship "Erik".	Thule District.
	DONALD B. MACMILLAN and GEORGE BORUP travelled from Black Cape in Ellesmere Island to the Greenland coast and then northward along the coast to Kap Morris Jesup to establish depots for PEARY for a possible return voyage from the Pole via Greenland.	Nyeboe Land, Peary Land.
1908–1909	Captain J. E. BERNIER. "Arctic". Landed stores for FREDERICK COOK at Etah.	Thule District.
1909	S/S "Godthaab", Captain H. SCHOUBYE, accompanied by Chief Manager WESCHE, Royal Greenland Trade, the geographer H. P. STEENSBY, the archeologist TH. THOMSEN and Rev. GUSTAV OLSEN established the Danish Mission and Trading Post "Nordstjernen" at Kangerdlugssuaq.	Thule District.
1909–1912	Alabama-Ekspeditionen til Grønlands Nordøstkyst 1909–1912. EJNAR MIKKELSEN. "Alabama".	Northeast Greenland.
1910	KNUD RASMUSSEN established the Thule Station at North Star Bugt.	Thule District.
1912	1. Thule Ekspedition. KNUD RASMUSSEN.	Thule District. Northeast Greenland, Inland Ice.
1913–1917	The Crocker Land Expedition. DONALD B. MACMILLAN. "Diana". Auxiliary ship "Erik".	Thule District, Inglefield Land.

Year	Name or characteristics	Operation area
1916–1918	II. Thule Ekspedition. KNUD RASMUSSEN.	Melville Bugt, Thule District, Inglefield Land, Washington Land, Hall Land, Nyeboe Land, Wulff Land, Nares Land, Peary Land, Inland Ice.
1919–1920	3. Thule Ekspedition. GODFRED HANSEN, commander, R.N. On request of the Norwegian Government he established a depot for the use of ROALD AMUNDSEN, the "Maud" Expedition, at Cape Columbia, Grant Land. No surveying or naming.	Thule District, Inglefield Land.
1920–1923	Jubilæumsekspeditionen Nord om Grønland. LAUGE KOCH.	Melville Bugt, Inglefield Land, Washington Land, Hall Land. Nyeboe Land, Wulff Land, Nares Land, Peary Land, J. C. Christensen Land, Inland Ice
1923	D.G.S. "Arctic" with Royal Canadian Mounted Police personel anchored at Etah August 8th on its way to establish a RCMP post on Ellesmere Island. After two days she left. The mission was unsuccessful.	Thule District.
1923–1924	DONALD MACMILLAN wintered in Refuge Harbour north of Etah. "Bowdoin".	Thule District.
1924	D.G.S. "Arctic" with RCMP personel anchored at Etah on her way north to establish the post on Ellesmere Island. The mission was successful.	Thule District.
1925	D.G.S. "Arctic" made land at Etah August 19th and left the next day.	Thule District.
1925	MACMILLAN Summer Expedition. "Bowdoin" and "Peary". The two ships anchored at Etah August 1st. From here the first aerial flights over the Canadian Archipelago took place under the direction of RICHARD E. BYRD. The expedition left Etah August 24th. No surveying and naming.	Thule District.
1926	GEORGE R. PUTNAM of the American Museum of Natural History made collections for the museum.	Thule District.
1928	"Godthaab" Ekspeditionen. E. RIIS-CARSTENSEN.	Thule District, Baffins Bugt.
1929–	Dr. H. K. E. KREUGER, German, and R. A. BJARE, Danish, established winter quarters at Robertson Fjord to relate the geology of Greenland and Ellesmere Island. They left Robertson Fjord March 1930 for a trip across Ellesmere Island and never returned.	Thule District.

Year	Name or characteristics	Operation area
1931–1934	Treårsekspeditionen til Øst Grønland. Lauge Koch. On flights Lauge Koch mapped parts of North Greenland.	Northeast Greenland.
1932–1933	University of Michigan Expedition to West Greenland.	Melville Bugt, Thule District.
1932	Peary Memorial Expedition to Kap York, Northwest Greenland, 1932.	Melville Bugt, Thule District.
1932–1933	Second International Polar Year. Danish establishment of a magnetic observatory at Thule.	Thule District.
1934–1935	Oxford University Ellesmere Land Expedition. G. N. Humphreys. Due to severe ice conditions the expedition was forced to establish the headquarters at Etah.	Thule District.
1935–1937	Arkæologisk-etnografisk ekspedition til Thule distriktet. Erik Holtved.	Thule District, Inglefield Land.
1935–1939	Øst Grønlands Ekspeditioner. Lauge Koch.	Northeast Greenland.
1936	Professor H. N. Pallin of the Kungliga Tekniska Högskolan, Stockholm, Sweden carried out investigations of polygonal markings in West Greenland as far north as Kap Seddon, Melville Bugt.	Melville Bugt.
1936	Den naturhistoriske ekspedition til Nordvest Grønland. Finn Salomonsen.	Melville Bugt, Thule District.
1937	British Expedition to Baffin Bay and the Canadian Arctic. J. M. Wordie. "Isbjørn".	Thule District.
1937–1938	British Arctic Expedition. D. Haig-Thomas. Wintering at Thule.	Thule District.
1937–1938	American Meteorological Expedition to Ellesmere Land. C. J. MacGregor. Due to severe ice conditions the expedition had to establish the winter quarters at Reindeer Point, Etah. Several trips were made in the district *i.a.* in company with members of the British Arctic Expedition.	Thule District.
1938	German expedition to West Greenland. Members J. Herdemerten, Dr. K. Magerstedt and E. Knoespel were supposed to study the Greenland falcon (*Falcon rusticolus*). While Herdemerten and Knoespel studied the falcons Dr. Magerstedt went on a trip to Thule where he made some investigations of tuberculosis among Eskimos and took some blood samples.	Thule District.
1938	Flyveekspeditionen til Peary Land. Dr. Lauge Koch. "Perssuaq".	Peary Land.

Year	Name or characteristics	Operation area
1938–1939	Dansk Nordøstgrønlands Ekspedition. EIGIL KNUTH and EBBE MUNCK.	Peary Land.
1938–1939	Dansk Hundeslæde Ekspedition. ELMAR DRASTRUP.	Northeast Greenland.
1939–1940	Den Danske Thule- og Ellesmere Land Ekspedition. J. VAN HAUEN.	Thule District, Inglefield Land.
	During the interval between the two world wars and the years following the second one, the two Americans ROBERT BARTLETT and DONALD MACMILLAN visited the Thule District several times. They always brought along a number of college students on the trip as paying guests. Some collecting was carried out for American museums, but no serious scientific work was ever done.	
1946–1947	Etnografisk Ekspedition. Dr. ERIK HOLTVED.	Thule District.
1947–1958	De danske Ekspeditioner til Østgrønland. Dr. LAUGE KOCH.—The name of these expeditions has changed the specification of the years as time progressed. Accompanying the general name: "De danske Ekspeditioner til Østgrønland" on the papers from the expedition the following years are found: 1947–52, 1947–53, 1947–54, 1947–55, 1947–56, and 1947–58. Because the research carried out during the single years was part of an entity I have chosen to use the title with the latest year.	Northeast Greenland.
1947–1950	Dansk Peary Land Ekspedition. EIGIL KNUTH.	Peary Land.
1946	United States Air Force began photogrammetric flights and surveying.	North Greenland.
1948	Geodetic Institute, Copenhagen, began photogrammetric flights and surveying.	North Greenland.
1950	Professor ALFRED ROSENKRANTZ. Reconnaissance trip for Greenland Geologic Survey.	Thule District.
1950–1951	Mission géographique Française à Thulé. JEAN NOEL MALAURIE.	Thule District. Inglefield Land.
1951	Grønlands zootopografiske undersøgelse. Dr. CHRISTIAN VIBE.	Thule District.
1951–1952	Operation Blue Jay.	Thule District.
1951–1953	Operation Nord.	Kronprins Christian Land.
1952	Operation Parkway.	Kronprins Christian Land.
1952	Grønlands zootopografiske undersøgelse. Dr. CHRISTIAN VIBE.	Thule District.

Year	Name or characteristics	Operation area
1952	Greenland Geologic Survey. ALFRED ROSENKRANTZ and KRISTIAN SCHOU.	Thule District.
1952	Archeological investigation. EIGIL KNUTH	Kronprins Christian Land.
1953–1954	Operation Ice-Cap.	Thule District.
1953–1957	American Five-Year Research Plan for Studies of the Ice Cap.	Thule District. Inland Ice.
1954	Archeological investigation. EIGIL KNUTH	Kronprins Christian Land, Mylius-Erichsen Land.
1956	Operation Defrost.	Peary Land, Kronprins Christian Land, Hall Land.
1957–1958	International Geophysical Year	Thule District, Inglefield Land.
1957	British Expedition to Northwest Greenland. J. W. COWIE and F. R. FARLEY.	Inglefield Land
1957	Operation Groundhog.	Peary Land.
1958	Operation Groundhog.	Hall Land.
1959	Operation Lead Dog.	Inland Ice.
1960	Operation Groundhog.	Kronprins Christian Land, Peary Land.

THE EXPEDITIONS WHICH HAVE WORKED IN NORTH GREENLAND

Robert Bylot and William Baffin, 1616

This expedition was the first to explore Melville Bugt and Smith Sund. It was sponsored by a group of merchants in London, including Sir THOMAS SMITH, Sir DUDLEY DIGGES, Master JOHN WOLSTENHOLME, Master ALDERMAN JONES, and Mr. ALLWYN CARY.

The purpose of the expedition was to discover the Northwest Passage.

The expedition's ship was the 55 ton bark "Discovery" of London, with a crew of 14 men and two boys. ROBERT BYLOT was the sailing master, and WILLIAM BAFFIN acted as ice-pilot and cartographer. BYLOT was HENRY HUDSON's mate in 1610. Of the rest of the crew we know only of Mr. HERBERT and the cook RICHARD WAYNAM, who died on July 26th. during the expedition.

BAFFIN's name earlier has been connected with this voyage more than BYLOT's, because it was BAFFIN who wrote the description of the voyage and published(?) the first map of the area.

The purpose of the expedition is evident from the following extract of the official instructions: "For your course you must take all possible haste to the Cape Desolation; and from thence you, WILLIAM BAFFIN, as pilot, keep along the coast of Greenland and up Fretum Davis, until you come toward the height of eighty degrees, if the land will give you leave. Then, for feare of inbaying, by keeping too northerly a course, shape your course west and southerly, so farre as you shall thinke it convenient, till you come to the latitude of sixty degrees; then direct your course to fell with the land of Yedzo, about that height, leaving your farther sayling southward to your owne discretion, according as the time of the year and windes will give you leave; although our desires be, if your voyage prove so prosperous, that you may have the year before you, that you goe so farre southerly as that you may touch the north part of Japan, from whence, or from Yadzo if you can so compasse it without danger, we would have you to bring home one of the men of the country; and so God blessing you with expedition to make your return home againe," (BAFFIN, 1906, p. 844).

"Discovery" left Gravesend on March 26th. The weather was fair until April 2nd when the expedition ran into contrary wind which delayed the voyage until April 19th, when "Discovery" got under sail again. After a good passage, land was observed for the first time in Fretum Davis. It was the West Greenland coast at lat. 65°20′ N. On May 14th they met six Greenlanders on a fishing trip. They did not stop and proceeded until lat. 70°20′ N. where they anchored in a sound "near London Coast". They stayed there for two days in order to get, among other things, a supply of fresh water. On May 22nd they started north again and on May 30th they reached Sandersons Hope, the "Farthest North" of JOHN DAVIS. The next day (June 1st) they achored at a small island. The inhabitants took refuge on a neighbouring island leaving only their tents and two young girls. BYLOT landed with some of the crew and got acquainted with the girls. The girls led BYLOT to the other island where they encountered some of the women of the tribe. BYLOT presented them with pieces of iron and received in return some seal skin and blubber. Four of the women were brought onboard "Discovery". They were very surprised at everything they saw. The place was called Women Islands (Avssaqutaq, north of Upernavik). After a four day stay there the expedition proceeded north by a small channel of open water between the ice and the coast.

At lat. 74°04′ N (according to BAFFIN) the ship was stopped by ice, and an anchorage was made at three small islands approximately 8 miles off shore. On June 10th an attempt was made to break a way through the ice towards the west but without luck. The ship returned to the coast and anchored at some islands at lat. 73°45′ N. On the 15th of June the expedition was visited by 42 Greenlanders who presented BYLOT with sealskins, horns of the "Sea Unicorne" (*Monodon monoceros*), and "Sea Mors" teeth (*Trichechus rosmarus*). Pieces of iron, pearls of glass and other things were given in exchange. Due to the large number of narwhal teeth the expedition received, the place was named Horne Sound. On June 18th when the ice became more scattered the "Discovery" continued her journey. However the ice soon packed again and for the rest of the month "Discovery" cruised among the ice floes.

On July 1st the ship reached open water at lat. 75°40′ N and then proceeded without difficulties northward. On July 2nd the expedition passed a cape, which was named Sir Dudley Digges Cape. 12 leagues to the north a sound having an island in the entrance was passed. An anchorage was made at the island but due to a strong wind the ship drifted and had to be taken under sail again. The sound was named Sir John Wolstenholme Sound and BAFFIN remarks that it contains several smaller inlets or sounds. Furthermore he states that the place is good for whaling. On July 4th the expedition suffered a strong gale from the

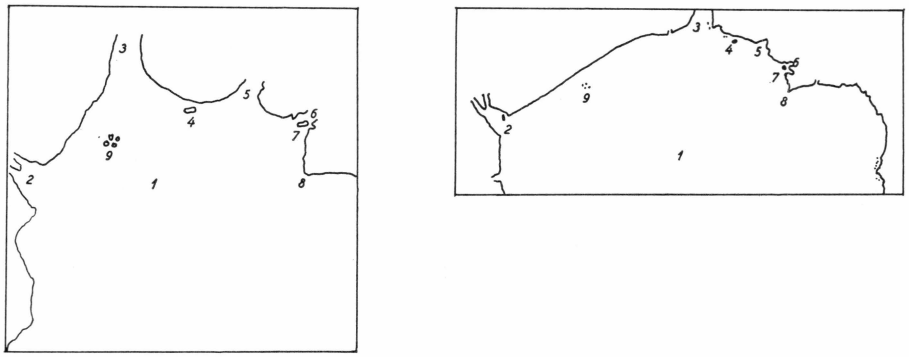


Fig. 1. Left: Re-construction of BAFFIN's map by PETERMANN (PETERMANN, 1867, pl. 6). Right: Copy of part of ARROWSMITH: "Chart of the World on Mercator's Projection, Exhibiting all the New Discoveries to the Present Time". (1790). (From TAYLOR, 1955, pl. 3). 1. Baffins Bugt. 2. Alderman Jones Sound. 3. Smith Sund. 4. Hakluyt Ø. 5. Hvalsund. 6. Wolstenholme Fjord. 7. Wolstenholme Ø. 8. Kap Dudley Digges. 9. Carey Øer.

southwest which rapidly took the ship to the north into a great sound where an anchorage was attempted in a little bay on the southeastern coast. The wind however was strong and the ship dragged her anchors so that it was necessary to cruise about and wait for better weather. Many whales were noted in the sound and consequently it was named Whale Sound. July 5th was a fine day and the ship sailed off shore all day until 8:00 p.m. when it was stopped by an ice barrier connecting the coast and a little island, which was given the name Hackluits Island. BAFFIN states that the island is situated between two great sounds Whale Sound being one and Sir Thomas Smith Sound the other. Sir Thomas Smith Sound stretches to the north until lat. 78° N. The wind continued to be very strong and it was impossible to anchor the ship. They turned south in the hope of anchoring in a small group of islands but they were without luck. BAFFIN (op. cit. p. 849) describes the situation as follows: "When we were something neire, the winde tooke us short; and being loth to spend more time, we took opportunities of the wind, and left the searching of these Islands, which we called Careyes Ilands, all which Sounds and Ilands the Map doth truly describe". The expedition then took to the American side of Baffins Bugt leaving the Greenland waters.

The map mentioned by Baffin should have been published with a report in "Purchas his Pilgrimes", but it never was. In a marginal note PURCHAS gives an explanation: "This Map of the author for this and former Voyage with the Tables of his journall and sayling, were somewhat troublesome and too costly to insert" (MARKHAM, 1881).

The map constructed by JOHANNAS JANSON in 1656 indicates however, that BAFFIN's map in one way or the other must have been available or a reconstruction attempted (RUNDALL, 1849).

JOHN BARROW, who later was appointed Secretary of the Admiralty, directed at BAFFIN a very strong criticism in his description of the voyages in the Arctic region for failing to publish maps, tables, and journals of the magnetic variation, the inclination, etc. (BARROW, 1846). It seems however that BAFFIN should not be blamed for the omission. It became the task of JOHN Ross two centuries later to prove the correctness of BAFFIN's observations.

The "Discovery" was back in England August 30th, 1616.

The result of the expedition was the first mapping of parts of the Thule District and the discovery of the entrance of Smith Sund. The "Farthest North" was lat. 77°30′ N.

The names coined by the expedition, as far as they are recorded, are:

Baffin Bay
Careyes Islands
Sir Dudley Digges' Cape
Hackluits Island
Sir Thomas Smith's Sund
Whale Sound
Sir John Wolstenholme's Sound
Sir John Wolstenholme's Island

Here as well as in the following descriptions of the expeditions the names, ranks, etc. are recorded as they were given by the expedition.

All are tribute names. The rich London merchants, who paid the costs of the expedition lent their names to the first localities surveyed in this remote area of the world. The only exception is Hakluyt Ø, named after the English geographer, who was one of the most famous scientists of that period.

Dr. Bernard O'Reilly, 1817

In 1817 O'REILLY served as surgeon on board the whaler "Thomas" of Hull, with W. BRASS, as master and cartographer. His description of the voyage (O'REILLY, 1818) is accompanied by a map of the Melville Bugt area. The map is, however, rather inaccurate. The northernmost region on the map is a lengthy group of islands, by O'REILLY named The Linnæan Isles. A part of the bay is called Unicorn Bay.

LAUGE KOCH, who briefly deals with the map (KOCH, 1928) suggests that The Linnæan Isles must be the coast from Kap Walker towards Kap Melville, and that one of the islands having a conical form and covered with snow, especially commented on by O'REILLY, might be Haffner Bjerg. None of the names given by O'REILLY are used in later maps.

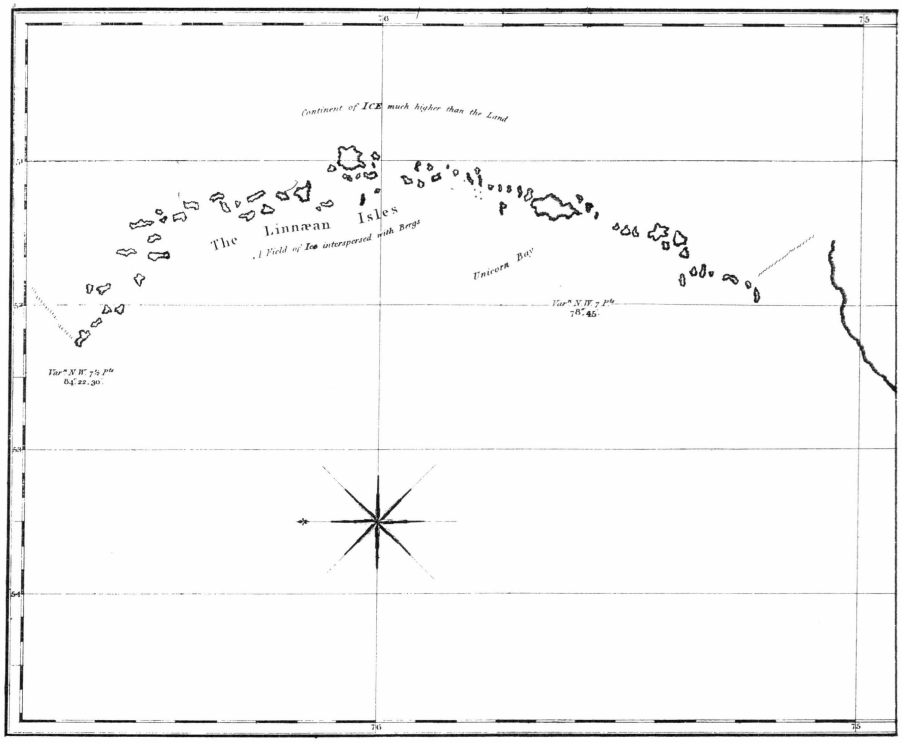


Fig. 2. O'REILLY's map from 1817. (O'REILLY, 1818, p. 183).

John Ross, 1818

This expedition was equipped and dispatched by the British Government, in H.M. ships "Isabella", 385 tons and "Alexander", 252 tons. The members of the ships were:
"Isabella":

JOHN ROSS, captain, commanding the expedition.
WILLIAM ROBERTSON, lieutenant.
WILLIAM THOM, purser.
JOHN EDWARDS, surgeon.
CHARLES JAMES BEVERLY, assistant surgeon.
A. M. SKENE, admiralty midshipman.
JAMES CLARK ROSS, admiralty midshipman.
JOHN BUSHNAN, midshipman and clerk.
BENJAMIN LEWIS, master and Greenland pilot.
THOMAS WILCOX, mate and Greenland pilot.
Carpenter.
Cook.

Sailmaker.
4 leading men
31 able seamen.

6 marines:
MARTIN, sergeant of marines.
WISE, private, 2nd class.
4 privates, 3rd class.

Supernumeraries:
EDWARD SABINE, captain of the Royal Artillery, cartographer.
1 sergeant of the Royal Artillery.
JACK SACCHEAUS (HANS ZACHEUS), Greenlander, interpreter. (Also mentioned as JOHN SACKHEUSE).

"Alexander":
WILLIAM EDWARD PARRY, lieutenant, commander of the ship.
HENRY PERKYNS HOPPNER, lieutenant.
W. H. HOOPER, purser.
ALEXANDER FISHER, assistant surgeon.
PH. BISSON, admiralty midshipman.
JOHN NIUS, admiralty midshipman.
JOHN ALLISON, master and Greenland pilot.
JOSEPH PHILIPS, mate and Greenland pilot.
JAMES HALSE, clerk.
Carpenter.
Cook.
Sailmaker.
3 leading men.
17 able seamen.

5 marines:
1 corporal of marines.
4 privates.

The object of the expedition was, as can be seen from the following extract, to discover a passage to India through Davis Strait along the northern coast of America and/or to undertake the exploration of the Baffins Bugt region: "His Royal Highness The Prince Regent having signified his pleasure to Viscount MELVILLE, that an attempt should be made to discover a Northern Passage, by sea, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean; . . . If, however, all your endeavors should fail in getting so far to the westward . . . you are . . . to use all the means in your power . . . to ascertain to what extend you can proceed along the western coast of Old Greenland; and whether there is any reason to suppose it forms a part of the continent of America . . ." (Ross 1819a, pp. 1–9). Ross

undertook the latter possibility and in doing so he contributed to the discovery and exploration of Greenland north of lat. 75° N. Furthermore he discovered the presence of the Thule Eskimos whom he called the "Arctic Highlanders". The "Farthest North" of the expedition was lat. 76°50′ N or 40′ farther to the south than BAFFIN's 1616 position.

The duration of the expedition was from April 18th to November 21st, 1818. The ships reached Davisstræde about June 1st and by June 17th they were off the Vaigat at Hareøen. Here they met with 45 whalers, all up by heavy ice. Ross had learnt by inquiries along the west coast of Greenland that exceptional heavy ice conditions existed that year, a situation which soon affected the progress of the expedition. Not until July 3rd were the ships off Upernavik and by the 17th they were off Djævelens Tommelfinger (Devil's Thumb). Five days later they were stopped by ice off Red Head which normally was the highest latitude reached by the English whalers. In order to advance, Ross ordered the crew to haul the ships through the narrow leads in the pack ice, which was unbroken northward in the bay. The bay was named Melville Bay by Ross. The positions of many capes, islands, etc. were fixed and named. The land is described by Ross (1819a, pp. 66) as follows: " . . . the land, which was everywhere covered with ice, except for a few places near the shore, where a sharp top of a rock appeared occasionally piercing through it; the interior being an entire, smooth, but high mass of ice". This description has been confirmed by all subsequent travellers of the region. The progress of the expedition was very slow and difficult. Several times the ships were ice-bound and on August 6th the two vessels collided during a storm causing, fortunately, only slight damage. Later however a furious storm blew up and at the same time thick snow produced very poor visibility. The ships were adrift and narrowly missed colliding a second time. When the storm abated and visibility improved they sighted land east of a cape. The cape was given the name Cape York. On the following day, August 9th, they were surprised to observe many people on the ice but took them to be shipwrecked whalers. They approached the people but soon realized that they were natives. This was the first meeting with the northernmost people of the world. The meeting is mentioned several times in the literature and detailed comments are beyond the scope of this paper. On August 16th the ships rounded Kap York, the northwestern limit of the Melville Bugt. By the 18th the expedition was off Wolstenholme Fjord, which, however, was jammed with ice, and exploration of the sound was not attempted. The ships continued northwards to Hvalsund (Whale Sound) but from there the ice penetrated far out into Baffins Bugt preventing the expedition from making a detailed exploration of the area. When the wind veered round to the north further advance in that direction was given up and the ships were put on westerly



Fig. 3. Part of Ross' map from 1818. (Ross, 1819a, front).

course and, later on a northwesterly one resulting in a long trip in Baffins Bugt. During this journey some of BAFFIN's localities were observed and some new ones were added to the map. On the 19th, Smith Sund was observed and Ross calculated it as having a length of approximately 18 nautical miles. Smith Sund was apparently closed! Ross, on his map, indicated a mountain range across the strait. He writes about Smith Sund: "Even if it be imagined, by those who are unwilling to conceede their opinions while there is yet a single yarn of their hypothesis holding, that some narrow Strait may exist through these mountains, it is evident, that it must for ever be unnavigable, and that there is not even a chance of ascertaining its existence, since all approach to the bottoms of these bays is prevented by the ice which fills them to so great a depth, and appears never to have moved from its station". (Ross, 1819a, p. 153). The expedition's course was then shaped southwards.

The public in England was very disappointed and even dissatisfied with the achievements of Ross' expedition. Critical public opinion about the expedition was so great that it completely overshadowed the actual results obtained by the expedition which were the discovery of the northernmost living people of the world, and the reopening of Melville Bugt, the latter which meant a considerable extension of the hunting

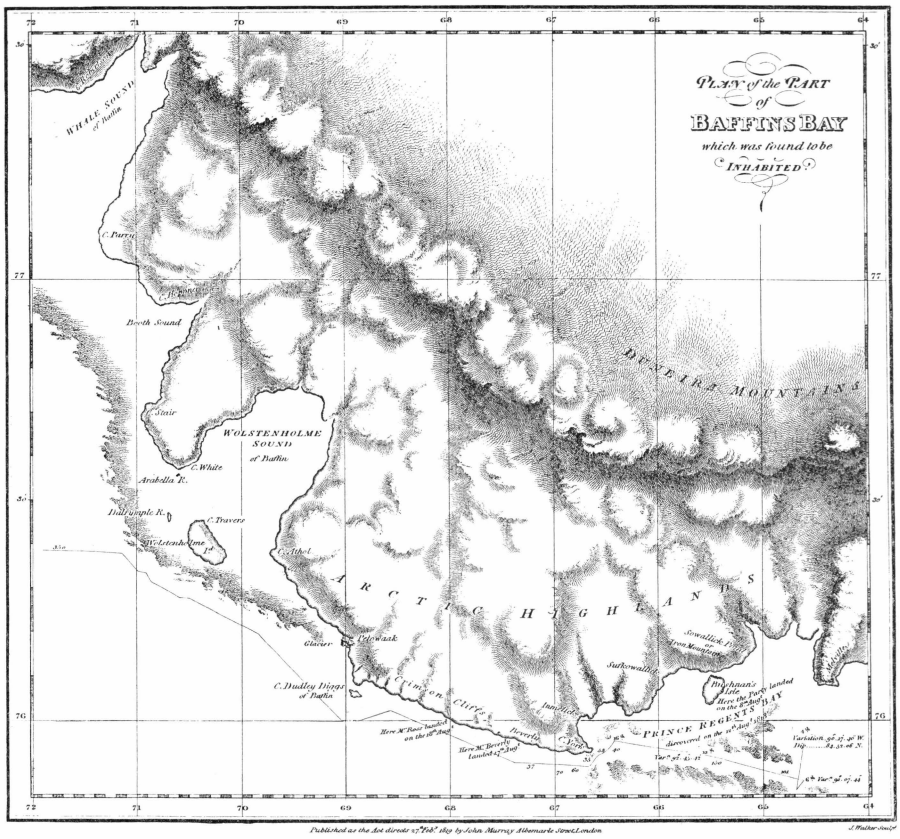


Fig. 4. Detail map by Ross, 1818, showing the area between Kap York and Hvalsund, Thule District. (Ross, 1819a, p. 146).

grounds of the English whalers, and thus an additional income for the nation.

The quest for the Northwest Passage which was the primary object of the expedition was according to Ross concluded since a mountain range was indicated as closing all sounds. Ross was born to be an unlucky discoverer and it must be admitted that his contribution to the exploration of Greenland was not a particularly great one. He might have received some consolation from the fact that 1818 was a very bad year for ice, and if Wolstenholme Fjord, Hvalsund and the northern part of Baffins Bugt had not been blocked by ice the result might have been different.

In Ross' narrative of the voyage, the new names given by the expedition are indicated on three maps, showing the expedition's discoveries. Furthermore there is a list of latitudes and longitudes, but some of the names included on the maps are not recorded in the list

and vice versa. Also names found in Ross' text may not appear on the map or in the list.

The following new names are found in the report of the voyage (Ross, 1819a):

Ackullowissik	Cape Hoppner	Sabine Island
Cape Alexander	Inmallick	Sabine Isle
Arabella Rock	Inmellick	Cape Saumarez
Arctic Highlands	Iron Mountains	Cape Sumarez
Cape Athol	Cape Lewis	Cape Seddon
Beverly Cliffs	Cape Melville	Cape Siddon
Booth Sound	Melville Bay	Skene Island
Booth's Sound	Melville's Monument	Skene's Isle
Browne's Islands	Cape Morris	Sowallick
Browns Islands	Cape Murdoch	Sowallick Point
Bushnan Island	Cape Murdock	Cape Stair
Bushnan's Isle	Cape Parry	Suffkowallick
Crimson Cliffs	Petowaak	Thom Islands
Dalrymple Rock	Petowack	Thom's Isle
Duneira Bay	Petowah Glacier	Cape Travers
Duneira Mountains	Prince Regent's Bay	Cape Walker
Dunira Bay	Cape Robertson	Cape White
Fisher Islands	Robertson Bay	Cape York

As will be seen from the above Ross was not consistant in his spelling of the names. In the case of the place names all versions are reported. As to the person names the correct name is reported regardless of the way it is spelled by Ross.

Ross gives a total of 42 names most of which are tribute names acknowledging royalty, British noblemen, contemporary Arctic explorers and friends. A few of the names refer to the participating officers of the expedition. The names of the two ships were given to the two capes on either side of the entrance to Smith Sund. A single descriptive name is used. Ross picked up, through HANS ZACHEUS, some Eskimoic place names. These are misspelt, often beyond recognition.

Dansk Meteorit Ekspedition, 1843

(Danish Meteorite Expedition 1843).

The expedition was ordered and paid for by the Danish King CHRISTIAN VIII.

The object was to find and bring home some of the meteoric iron said to be present in the Kap York area.

The members of the expedition were:

CHRISTIAN LYNGE, leader.
GOTTFRIED MARTIN QUIRINIUS CHRISTOFFERSEN, minister.
MINANGUAQ, Greenlander.
An unknown Greenlander.
An unknown Dane.

The expedition left Tasiussaq, Upernavik District, West Greenland, on April 30th, 1843 with three dog sledges and provisions for 14 days. The course was shaped north in order to cross the Melville Bugt. Because of many broad leads, difficult to cross, and thaw the expedition was forced to return on the 3rd of May. The teams were back in Tasiussaq the 5th. The expedition seems to have covered about 350 km north of Tasiussaq which might have brought them approximately off Red Head, the numerous windings of the trail followed taken in consideration.

J. Saunders, 1849–1850

This expedition was dispatched by the British Government as an auxiliary ship, partly to provide supplies for Sir JAMES CLARK ROSS, commander of H.M. ships "Enterprise" and "Investigator", who was searching for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and partly in anticipation of directly helping Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his men, who were still believed to be alive. SAUNDERS was supposed to investigate the great sounds at the head of Baffins Bugt.

The ship was the 25 year old, 500 ton, "North Star", (22 guns).

The officers were:

Commander JAMES SAUNDERS, master.
JAMES RAE, M.D., assistant surgeon.
JOHN WAY, 2nd master.
M. NORMAN, 2nd master.
HENRY B. GAWLER, 2nd master.
JOHN LEACH, ice-pilot.
GEORGE SABESTON, ice-pilot.
JAMES J. RUTTER, clerk.
JOHN AYLEN, master's assistant and cartographer.

The crew was 175 men strong.

"North Star" left London May 26th, 1849 and encountered the pack-ice in Melville Bugt on July 29th. SAUNDERS tried to cross from there directly to Lancaster Sound but was trapped in the ice. The ship drifted for 62 days. On September 29th the ship was driven into Wol-

stenholme Fjord where she was forced to winter in a bay which was to become known as North Star Bugt, the location of old Thule, now Dundas.

It seems to have been a particularly bad year for ice and a miserable winter was passed, four men dying from scurvy. However some advantage was derived from wintering in that position, which was in fact the most northerly wintering by any vessel at that time, because SAUNDERS was able to investigate and refute the story being related in Holsteinsborg by the Greenlander ADAM BECK that FRANKLIN's ships had been destroyed by fire in Wolstenholme Fjord and the crew massacred by the Eskimos. Incidently this investigation was repeated by INGLEFIELD two years later, and with the same result.

The master's assistant, JOHN AYLEN surveyed the immediate area, which had not been done before. Unfortunately AYLEN's map was never published. However, the map is catalogued as number L. 7365 in the Naval Library, Hydrographic Department, London, and from where I acquired a copy. The map is 78 cm×48 cm and bears the following text: "Wolstenholme Sound. Drawn by J. E. R. AYLEN, Master's Assistant". In the lower right-hand corner of the map, a detailed map showing North Star Bugt and environment (25 cm×27 cm) is present. This insert map indicates the wintering position of the ship as lat. 76°33′ N and long. 68°56′15″ W. Soundings and rocks are also indicated on this map. It would appear that AYLEN used the observation point on land indicated by the word "Flagstaff" and a drawing of a flag on a pole. Another observation point is indicated on the northern shore of Wolstenholme Fjord between the present Knud Rasmussen Gletscher and Chamberlain Gletscher. Furthermore two beacon points are indicated; North Beacon on the northern shore of North Star Bugt and South Beacon on the southern shore of the bay. On the detailed map two ravines are indicated; North Ravine and South Ravine as well as Dundas Fjeld (Ũmánaq). Between the small peninsula bearing South Beacon and South Ravine, "Burial Ground" is marked. This presumable indicates the graves of the four sailors who died from scurvy.

On the main map "Exquimaux Hut" is indicated at two localities namely the site of the old Thule settlement and the site of the present Narssârssuk which is about 10 miles south-west of North Star Bugt. At the little bay behind Thule settlement "Ruins. Huts" is indicated.

The following names appear on the map:

Wolstensholme Island*
Cape Travers*
Dalrymple Rock*
Arabella Rock*

Baring Island
Cape White*
Cape Stair*
Deadman's Islands
North Star Bay
Dundas Mountain
North Ravine
South Ravine.

The names marked by an asterisk were given by Ross with the exception of Wolstenholme Island named by BAFFIN.

Baring Island was later changed to Saunders Island.

At three places at the head of Wolstenholme Fjord "Glacier" is indicated but no names are given. These were later named Harald Moltke Bræ, Knud Rasmussen Gletscher, and Chamberlain Gletscher.

The "North Star" was released from the ice on August 1st, 1850 and she proceeded westward into Lancaster Sound and deposited the supplies in Navy Board Inlet after which she sailed for home and arrived in England on September 28th, 1850.

Of the names given by the North Star expedition one is to commemorate a person; two are tribute names to persons, one to the ship. The other three names are descriptive.

Erasmus Ommanney, 1850–1851

This expedition was sent out by the British Government as part of Captain HORATIO THOMAS AUSTIN's squad in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN.

The expedition's ship was H.M. "Assistance" which was manned as follows:

ERASMUS OMMANNEY, captain.
FRANCIS LEOPOLD MCCLINTOCK, 1st lieutenant.
JAMES ELLIOT, 2nd lieutenant.
FRED. G. MECHAM, 2nd lieutenant.
JAMES L. L. DONNETT, surgeon.
CHARLES EDE, assistant surgeon.
RICHARD VESEY HAMILTON, mate.
FREDERICK KRABBE, 2nd master.
CLEMENTS ROBERT MARKHAM, midshipman.
CHARLES RICHARD, clerk.
E. S. HARRISON, clerk.
H. FR. BANCE, midshipman.
OSBORNE, boatswain.
Able-seamen.

When the ship made land in Wolstenholme Fjord in 1850, lieutenant JAMES ELLIOT made a rough survey of the fjord somewhat less accurate than that carried out by AYLEN in 1849. The map is unpublished but kept in the library of the British Admiralty (No. L. 7875. Ai 3). In the following year during the return voyage of AUSTIN's squadron "Assistance" and "Resolute", Captain H. T. AUSTIN commanding made land and CLEMENTS MARKHAM went ashore on Nordvest Ø in the Carey Øer group where he discovered old Eskimo houses.

Edward A. Inglefield, 1852

This expedition really starts the second phase in the exploration of North Greenland. Sir JOHN FRANKLIN had disappeared and in the following years many expeditions were dispatched north in the hope of rescuing him and his crew or at least to find some evidence af the fate of his expedition which sailed from England in May 1845.

INGLEFIELD's expedition was equipped and sent out by Lady JANE FRANKLIN.

The ship "Isabel" was a schooner of 149 tons, provided with a 16 H.P. steam engine driving an Archimedean screw.

The ship was manned as follows:

EDWARD A. INGLEFIELD, Captain R.N., commander and cartographer.
THOMAS ABERNETHY, chief mate, ice-master, and second-in-command.
Mr. MANSON, ice-master.
Mr. OGSTON, 2nd mate.
Dr. PETER CORMACK SUTHERLAND, surgeon.
Mr. BARDIN, engineer.
Mr. DAVIDSON, carpenter.
Cook.
Stoker.
Carpenter.
8 able-seamen.

The duration of the expedition was from July 6th to November 22nd, 1852. The object was to search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, especially around the unexplored coasts and sounds on the west side of Baffins Bugt. In fact they carried out an accurate survey of the coast of Greenland from Kap York to Pelham Point (Cairn Pynt) north of Kap Alexander together with a rather fragmentary and less accurate survey of the coast line from Pelham Point to Kap Frederik VII. The farthest north reached was lat. 78°28′21″ N.

Lady FRANKLIN in a desperate search for her husband had visions of an expedition from Bering Strait and along the north coast of Siberia. However, because of the insurmountable difficulties, the plan was abandoned. Lady FRANKLIN offered "Isabel" to the Admiralty on condition the ship would be used in the search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. The Admiralty refused the offer because quite a number of ships were already in service for that purpose. Lady FRANKLIN then offered the ship to Commander INGLEFIELD on the condition that he would provide the crew and any equipment still needed. He was to join the rescue squadron in Lancaster Sound and there unload the provisions carried by the ship. From here the "Isabel" was to return to London. The ship then became the property of INGLEFIELD allowing him to settle his expenses in connection with the expedition.

"Isabel" left The Thames on July 6th and on July 30th they caught sight of Kap Farvel. On August 7th they encountered some Greenlanders who told them they were off Fiskenæsset. The Greenlanders suggested an anchorage for the ship and soon after "Isabel" reached the harbor of Fiskenæsset. On August 12th the expedition arrived at Godhavn where INGLEFIELD planned to obtain dogs and an interpreter. However, BELCHER's expedition (1852–1854) had purchased as many dogs as the colony could spare and none were available for INGLEFIELD. It was impossible also to obtain the services of an interpreter. On August 15th the ship was off Upernavik and with the help of a native they were piloted to anchorage in the harbor. At Upernavik, INGLEFIELD managed to get some dogs. At that time the well-known Danish colony foreman CARL PETERSEN, who was WILLIAM PENNY's interpreter in 1850–51 and afterwards assisted KANE and MCCLINTOCK, was living at Upernavik. INGLEFIELD wanted PETERSEN to join the expedition as interpreter but this was not possible and therefore the expedition was forced to go north without one. On the 18th of August the ship was off Djævelens Tommelfinger (Devil's Thumb) regarded as the entrance to Melville Bugt. Cloudy skies and frequent mist while the expedition was in the bay prevented any observations and thus INGLEFIELD did not contribute to the exploration of the stretch of coast from Djævelens Tommelfinger to Kap York.

On August 20th Kap York was sighted and on the following day the ship came close to the land. Ice however prevented anybody from going ashore. On August 22nd the expedition contacted the Eskimos near Pitugfik Gletscher and on the 23rd "Isabel" rounded Kap Atholl and entered Wolstenholme Fjord. The shores of Wolstenholme Fjord were given a careful and close examination and several new localities were named. As mentioned earlier (p. 35) INGLEFIELD investigated the story told by ADAM BECK of Holsteinsborg and he inspected some graves at

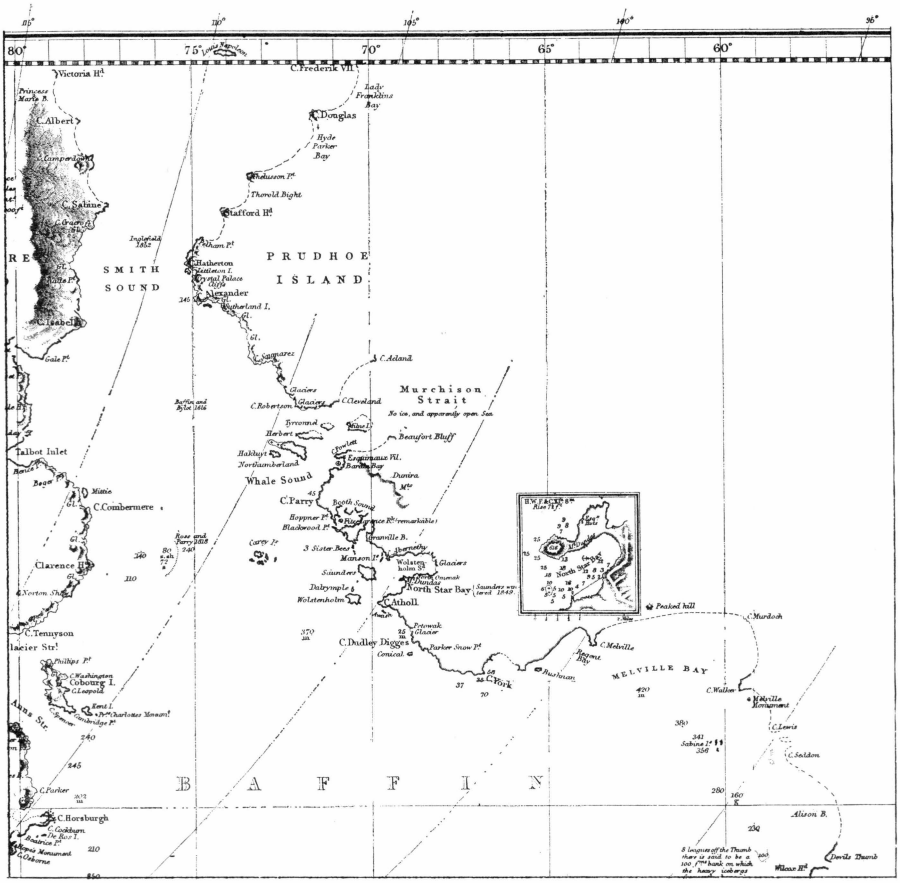


Fig. 5. INGLEFIELD'S map of 1853 (INGLEFIELD, 1853a, pl.).

Thule. Afterwards he was able — as SAUNDERS had been — to "forever set at rest" the story told by BECK (INGLEFIELD, 1853a, p. 52).

Booth Sund was reached on August 24th, but unfavorable wind and a heavy sea prevented the ship from entering the sound. The following day brought better weather and many observations were made in Hvalsund (Whale Sound). Also the large islands in the entrance of the sound were surveyed and many details of the interior were mapped.

On the 26th the ship lay within half a mile of Kap Alexander and the next day the expedition reached its "Farthest North" (lat. 78°28′21″ N). From there INGLEFIELD recorded ice-free water as far north as it was possible to see. A strong northerly wind then blew up and because of the advanced season INGLEFIELD decided to turn south. Therefore, the area north of Kap Alexander, was mapped only very sketchily. INGLEFIELD, in his narrative (1853a) published a map showing the result of his observations. The map with the seal of Hydrographic Office is

entitled: "Arctic Sea Baffin Bay Sheet 1, 1853". The same map with a few alterations was published in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society to accompany his report to the Society about the voyage. The map is entitled: "Chart of the Northern Portion of Baffin Bay to illustrate Commr. INGLEFIELD's Report. 1853." (INGLEFIELD, 1853b).

The following names were given by INGLEFIELD:

Cape Abernethy
Cape Acland
(Awash)
Bardin Bay
Beaufort Bluff
Blackwood Point
Burdwood Bay
Cape Chalon
Cape Cleveland
Conical Rock
Crystal Palace Cliffs
Cape Douglas
Fitz Clarence Rock
Cape Frederick VII
Granville Bay
Hamilton and Brandon Point
Cape Hatherton
Herbert Island
Hyde Parker Bay
Lady Franklins Bay
Littleton Island
Manson Islands
Milne Island
Murchison Strait
Northumberland Island
Parker Snow Point
Pelham Point
Cape Powlett
Prudhoe Island
Saunders Island
Stafford Head
Sutherland Island
Thelusson Point
Thorold Bight
Three Sister Bees
Tyrconnel Island

The following Eskimoic name is recorded by INGLEFIELD:

(North) Omenak.

The names coined by Inglefield are most tribute names. Names of the officers of "Isabel" are used together with names of persons occupying prominent positions in the Admiralty, members of the Board of the Royal Geographical Society and naturally names of officers from the Royal Navy taking part in the search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. Quite a few of the names are derived from personal friends of INGLEFIELD. INGLEFIELD pays tribute to King FREDERIK VII of Denmark by naming the northernmost point observed after the king. Finally he used a few descriptive names and a single commemorative name. It has been impossible to discover the derivation of 7 names.

The Second Grinnell Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, 1853, 1854, 1855

This expedition was dispatched by the United States Navy on a recommendation from a number of American citizens among others Henry Grinnell and George Peabody.

The expedition's ship was the 144 ton brigantine "Advance".

Members of the expedition were:

Elisha Kent Kane, M.D., U.S.N., chief.
Henry Brooks, captain.
Isaac Israel Hayes, M.D., surgeon.
August Sonntag, astronomer.
James McGary, 2nd officer.
Carl Petersen, interpreter (Danish).
John Wall Wilson, sailing-master.
William Morton, steward.
Pierre (Peter) Schubert, cook. (French). Died May 15, 1854.
Hans Hendrik, hunter and sledge-driver. (Greenlander).
Amos Bonsall.
Christian Olsen. Died June 12th, 1855. (Danish)
William Godfrey.
George Riley.
Henry Goodfellow.
George Stephenson.
George Whipple.
John Blake. (Real name William Hussey).
Jefferson Temple Baker. Died April 8th, 1854.
Thomas Hickey.

The relief expedition of 1855.

U.S. barque "Release".

H. J. Hartstene, lieutenant, commanding.
James Laws, acting assistant surgeon.
William S. Lovell, acting master.
Joseph P. Fyffe, passed midshipman.
Van R. Hall, boatswain.
Charles Sever, captain's clerk.
Thomas Franklin, purser's steward.
Richard M. Clarke, surgeon's steward.
Robert Bruce, boatswain's mate.
William Smith, boatswain's mate.

DAVID BATEY, captain of maintop.
GEORGE DEVYS, gunner's mate.
THOMAS FORD, gunner's mate.
WILLIAM PINNEY, quartermaster.
JOSEPH MORRIS, quartermaster.
BENJAMIN MOORE, sailmaker's mate.
CHARLES WILLIAMS, carpenter's mate.
FRANCIS TAYLOR, captain of hold.
WILLIAM HENRY, ship's cook.
LOUIS LAWRENCE, seaman.
ANDREW LAWSON, seaman.
BYRON POTTER, seaman.
JOHN HALEY, seaman.
JOHN SMITH, seaman.
GEORGE BIDWOLD, seaman.

U.S. steam-brig "Arctic".

CHARLES C. SIMMS, lieutenant, commanding.
JOHN KENT KANE, acting assistant surgeon.
WATSON SMITH, acting master.
HARMAN NEWELL, 1st assistant engineer.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, acting 3rd assistant engineer.
JOHN VAN DYKE, purser's steward.
SAMUEL WHITING, acting boatswain.
WILLIAM RICHARDSON, acting carpenter.
WILLIAM CAREY, boatswain's mate.
JOHN BLIM, boatswain's mate.
WILLIAM GROVER, quartermaster.
WALTER WILKINSON, quartermaster.
RICHARD HARTLEY, captain of hold.
JOSEPH BROWN, ship's cook.
JOHN FOX, 2nd class fire-man.
JOHN GILBERT, 2nd class fire-man.
GEORGE TAYLOR, 2nd class fire-man.
JOHN TOMPSON, seaman.
JOHN BROWN, seaman.
GEORGE PRICE, seaman.
JAMES BOTSFORD, seaman.

The object of the expedition was to search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. However, in view of the route chosen by KANE, it is somewhat difficult to understand how the aim of the expedition was to be achieved. KANE on his earlier journey in the Canadian Archipelago had discovered tracks

of sledges at the mouth of Wellington Channel, and he believed them to be tracks from some of FRANKLIN's party. He hoped to reach Wellington Channel by a route through the "Open Polar Sea" and then to the west (KANE, 1856a, I, p. 17). D. M. SMITH, who commented on KANE's expedition (SMITH, 1877, p. 699) held the opinion that the expedition was "rather an important naval enterprise, undertaken with the objects of exploration and discovery generally, than as a voyage to the Arctic Sea in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN." He goes on to say that "the aims and achievements of its commander show that geographical discovery was a principal if it was not the paramount and inspiring spring of action animating the entire enterprise." In this connection it must be remembered that the American Dr. JOHN RAE had previously ascertained that Franklin's fate was connected with the vicinity of King William Land in the Canadian Archipelago.

The expedition left New York on May 30th, 1853. On July 1st the ship called at Fiskenæsset, West Greenland, to pick up the Greenlander HANS HENDRIK who was to act as hunter and dog-driver for the expedition and later at Upernavik the Dane CARL PETERSEN was acquired as interpreter. Melville Bugt was reached on July 7th and Kap York was passed on August 3rd. A depot of supplies was left on Littleton Ø. After a stay of approximately a month in Refuge Harbour KANE finally brought the "Advance" to a winter anchorage in Rensselaer Bugt.

During the fall and early winter, several parties made journeys in the vicinity of the winter quarters and in the spring of 1854 KANE made a journey to the northern part of Inglefield Land. In early summer MCGARY and BONSALL travelled to the Humboldt Gletscher and from June 18th to July 4th MORTON and HANS HENDRIK journeyed to Washington Land and reached Kap Constitution which proved to be the "Farthest North" of the expedition (approximately lat. 80°34′ N, 66°30′ W long.). During the following months the party was hit by accidents and scurvy developed and by July two men had died. The expedition became short of fuel and provisions and the men generally were of bad health (KANE 1856a, I, p. 312). KANE decided to go to Beechy Island to procure assistance from BELCHER, who was in that region searching for FRANKLIN. On July 11th KANE left the ship by boat in an attempt to reach Cape Isabella but luck was not with him and he was forced south to Hakluyt Ø and Kap Parry. He visited Northumberland Ø and then returned to the ship arriving there on August 6th. In the middle of August the crew endeavoured to get the ship out of and away from Rensselaer Bugt but they were forced to abandon the attempt and prepare for a second wintering because of heavy ice in Smith Sund. The situation became extremely serious and some of the men wanted to try to return to the United States via the Danish colonies in West Greenland.

These men left the "Advance" on August 28th under the leadership of PETERSEN but they succeeded only in reaching the so-called "Boat Camp" in the southern part of Steensby Land between Booth Sund and Granville Fjord. Here they remained for some time, but after an absence of about four months the party returned to the "Advance". From the time it became clear that the ship would be held in the ice for a second winter, the expedition lost all connection with science and exploration and devoted all its efforts to the struggle for survival. Fortunately, connection was established with the Eskimos and thanks to their helpfulness the expedition obtained food throughout the winter and spring.

On May 20th, 1855 the party abandoned the "Advance" and left Rensselaer Bugt in three boats. On June 12th, the Danish sailor CHRISTIAN OLSEN died and was buried near Etah. On July 21st, the party passed Kap York and during the first week of August they reached Upernavik where they were picked up by The Royal Greenland Trade's ship "Marianne" with which they continued to Godhavn. Here they transferred to the ships of the rescue expedition under Lieutenant HARTSTENE.

HARTSTENE was sent out from the United States with the relief ships "Release" and "Arctic". He reached Etah in the middle of August only to learn from the Eskimos that KANE had passed there travelling southward only two months earlier. He immediately left for Godhavn to pick up the expedition and the entire party was back in the United States on October 11th, 1855.

Maps of the Expedition.

Manuscript map, marked D 1731 — Shelf Ai. 2. exists in the library of the Hydrographic Office, London. It was stamped by the H. O. on January 14th 1856. A copy exists in the Royal Library in Copenhagen, Denmark.

A manuscript map of December 27th, 1855 which was sent to the British Admiralty. It was lent to AUGUST PETERMANN of Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen and was redrawn by him and used as the basis for his Tafel 2 in Petermanns Mitteilungen 1856.

A map published in the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society, London, 1856, Vol. 26.

Maps accompanying KANE: "Arctic Explorations: (1856a).

1. Main map. The map is entitled, "Chart exhibiting the discoveries of the Second American GRINNELL Expedition in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN by E. K. KANE. (Fig. 6).

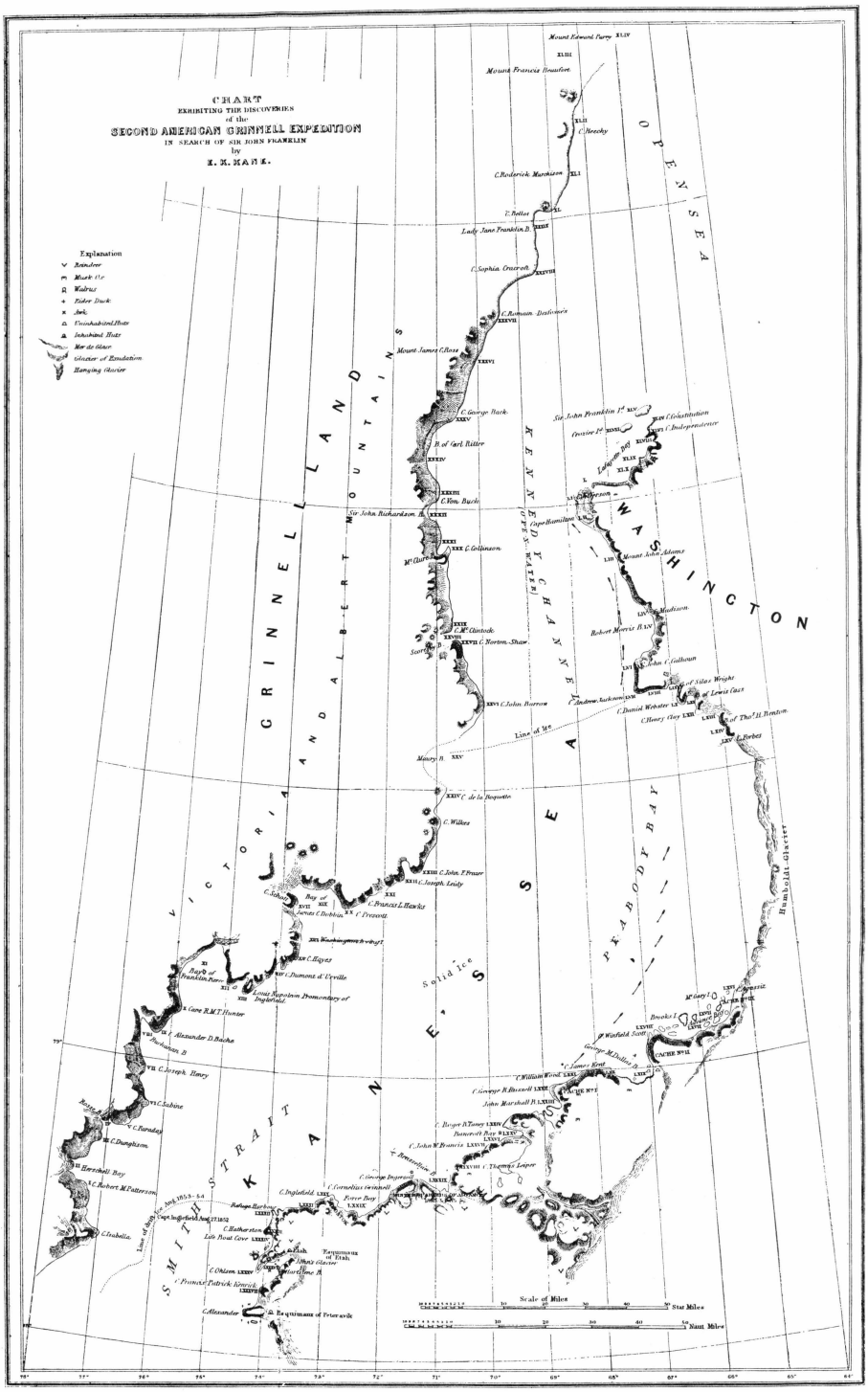


Fig. 6. KANE's map of 1856. (KANE, 1856a, Philadelphia edition).

In the edition from Philadelphia printed in 1857 of the same book there exists;

2. A track map used as a frontispiece.
3. A detail map showing the environment of Kap Hatherton. (Vol. I, p. 452).

A reduced map in the Geographical Journal of 1858 accompanying a paper by Dr. H. RINK in which KANE's results are criticized.

Map in Smithsonian Contribution (1860) accompanying CHAS. A. SCOTT's paper on the astronomical observations made by the expedition.

In this connection HAYES' map of 1860 should also be mentioned since it shows the track of the boat party and because a great deal of the basic work for the map was carried out during the "Second Grinnell Expedition". (Fig. 7).

Cartographers of the expedition were SONNTAG, MORTON, GODFREY, and HAYES.

The main results of the expedition were the discovery of the Kane Bassin and the southern part of the Kennedy Kanal and the mapping of the coast of Inglefield Land, Humboldt Gletscher, and the southern part of Washington Land as far as Kap Independence. The expedition was the first to winter north of the entrance to Smith Sund.

KANE's report and maps have been severely criticized both by contemporaries such as RINK (1858), PETERMANN (1867, p. 177) and BESSELS (1879) and by later workers, for example, KOCH (1940). It has been pointed out that the coast line on KANE's main map is very sketchily represented for the part south of the Humboldt Gletscher and simply inaccurate farther to the north. Therefore it has been extremely difficult for me to position the localities named by KANE.

Many of the names given by the early expeditions were rather long ones, consisting of several single names as for instance Bay of Thos H. Benton. In course of time these names were shortened when used by following expeditions, and the shorter form became the one finally authorized. In the lists of the original names mentioned under each of the expeditions the names will be found alphabetized after the now authorized name (printed with italic types in section The names and Index). If the name was never authorized it appears under the first significant letter.

The following names were given by KANE:

Mount John Adams
Advance Bay
Cape Agassiz
Bancroft Bay
Cape Bancroft
Basalt Camp
Bedevilled Headland
Bedevilled Reach
Bay of Thos. H. Benton
Black Cliff

Point Bonsall
Brooks Island
Brother John's Glacier
Butler's Island
Cache Island
Cache Point
Cape John C. Calhoun
Bay of Lewis Cass
Chimney Rock
Cape Henry Clay
Coffee Gorge
Cape Constitution
Crozier Island
George M. Dallas Bay
Devil's Jaws
Eider Island
Esquimaux Point
Etah Bay
Fern Rock
Fifteen Islands
Flagstaff Point
Fog Inlet
Cape Forbes
Force Bay
Fox-trap Point
Sir J. Franklin Island
Cape John W. Francis
Glacier Bay
Godsend Island
Godsend Lodge
Gravel Point
Gray's Bay
Cape Cornelius Grinnell
Cape Hamilton
Hans Island
Hartstene Bay
Helen River
Great Glacier of Humboldt
Humboldt Glacier
Cape Independence
Cape George Ingersoll
Inglefield Land
Inglefield Point
Cape Andrew Jackson
Cape Jefferson
John's Glacier
John's Lake
Kennedy Channel
Cape Francis Patrick Kenrick
Cape James Kent
Lafayette Bay
Cape Thomas Leiper
Life Boat Cove
Cape Life-Boat Cove
Life Boat Island
McGary Island
McGary's Rock
Cape Madison
John Marshall Bay
Mary Leiper River
Mary Leiper Inlet
Mary Minturn River
Cape Misery
Robert Morris Bay
Northwestern Headland
Observatory Island
Cape Ohlsen
Peabody Bay
Point Security
Providence Halt
Providence Cliffs
Refuge Harbor
Refuge Inlet
Van Rensselaer Harbor
Cape George R. Russell
Point Salvation
Cape Windfield Scott
Shoal-Water Cove
Six-mile Ravine
Sonntag Glacier
Sonny Gorge
Sunny Gorge
Sylvia Headland
Sylvia Mountain
Cape Roger B. Taney
Ten-mile Ravine

Tennyson Monument
Three Brother Turrets
Washington Land
Cape Daniel Webster
Weary Man's Rest
Cape Welcome
Western Point
Cape William Makepeace Thackeray
Cape William Wood
Bay of Silas Wright

KANE cites two Eskimoic names viz:

Anoatok
Peteravik

The name Kane Bassin was suggested by the United States North Polar Expedition 1871–73 and by PETERMANN in 1876. Thereafter it was adopted by successive authors. KANE proved to be very slack in his naming of places and accurately recording them in books and on maps. The literature shows that he not only changed the generic as well as the specific names from publication to publication but also from one page to the next. Many of the names mentioned in the text of his books are not indicated on the maps and often descriptions are so vague that it is impossible to find out to which locality he initially gave a name. An example is John's Glacier. This is the name used in his official map, but in the text he calls it Brother John's Glacier. However, HAYES records that KANE originally called it My Brother John's Glacier and also referred to it as such in conversations (HAYES 1867a, p. 107). In the special part of this paper such abnormalities as this will be dealt with in detail.

The names roughly fall in two groups, descriptive names, and commemorative-tribute names. Both groups contain two types of names, one type are those names strictly referring to the expedition, i.e., the members of the expedition, events, camps, etc. and the other type contains all the general descriptive and tribute names.

Washington Land and its localities were named by KANE with a certain idea in mind. The entire area was named as a tribute to the first President of the young American republic, the great father, GEORGE WASHINGTON. The localities of the area were named for men of the political circle around WASHINGTON and men of the early years of Independence. The names of the two northernmost capes reached: Constitution and Independence fit naturally into this pattern. None of these persons had any direct connection with the expedition. Names of contemporary national statesmen are used, the majority being connected in some way with the establishment of the expedition. Local politicians from Pennsylvania and Philadelphia, Kane's home state and home town respectively, form the basis of another group of names. Names are also used of KANE's family, of the donors to the expedition and their families and of KANE's personal friends. It might be expected to find names of

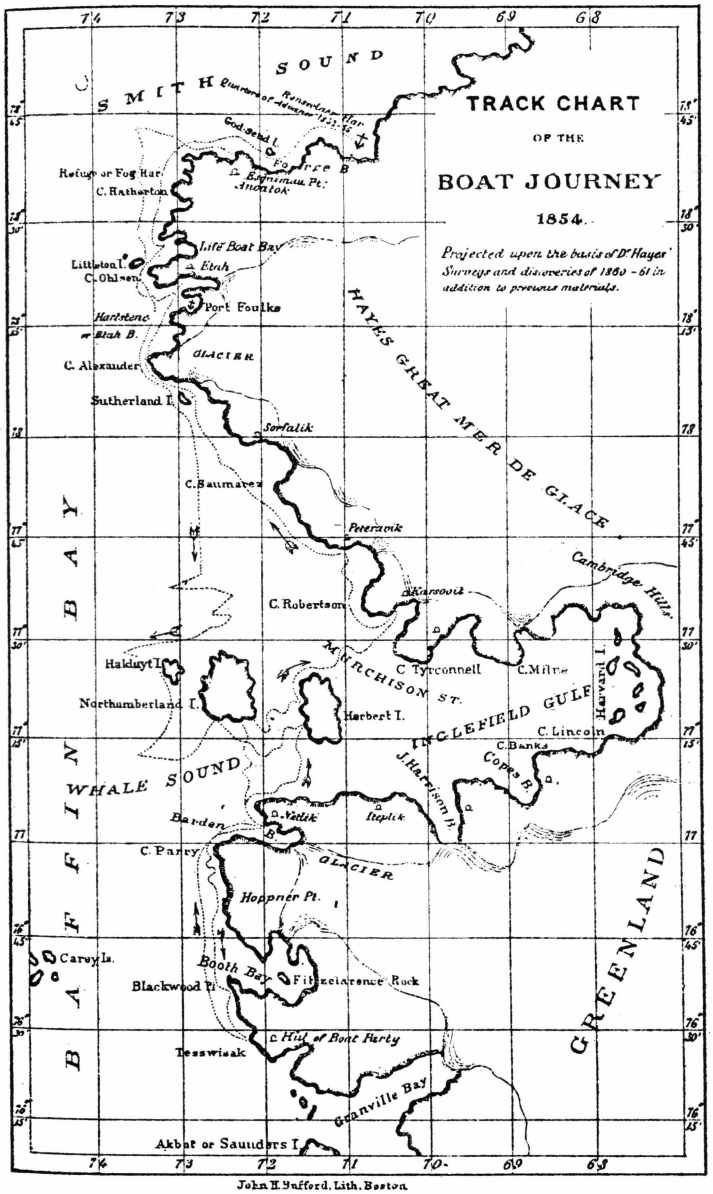


Fig. 7. HAYES' map from 1860. (HAYES, 1860, p. 58).

the members of the expedition appearing on the map but relatively few actually occur. For instance out of the three men who lost their lives during the expedition, only the Danish member CHRISTIAN OLSEN is commemorated. As mentioned later, the rules of coining names nowadays prevent the use of names of living persons. It was not so at that time and by KANE's action it appears to have been more advantageous

to honor unimportant local politicians or other acquaintances back home, than to acknowledge those men who made the results of the expedition possible.

The descriptive names used by KANE are often very dramatic depicting the dangerous and perilous life of an arctic explorer, for instance, Bedevilled Reach and Cape Misery. Other names are very picturesque and they clearly give the atmosphere of a situation or the mood of the men at a particular time.

KANE did not use his own name on the map showing the discoveries of the expedition and when it does appear it is due to alterations by an outsider. ELDER (1858) gives the following explanation: "Colonel FORCE, in exercise of an authority held by right of undisputed pre-eminence in Arctic science and sound discretion in the distribution of the honor won in its service, printed the word Kane's Sea with his own hand upon a copy of the chart covering the large body of water which lies between Smith's Strait and Kennedy Channel; and the publishers, without hesitation altered the plate accordingly". Colonel FORCE, described as an arctic authority, was in fact a historian and historical compiler. He never took part in an arctic expedition but by reading he became well conversant on arctic discovery. After the "United States Grinnell Expedition in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN" under EDWIN DE HAVEN (popular name: First Grinnell Expedition) in which KANE participated and which took place at the same time as the English relief expedition under WILLIAM PENNY to the same region, a dispute arose connected with the name of the land at the head of Wellington Channel. DE HAVEN named it "Grinnell Land" whereas PENNY called it "Albert Land", the latter being authorized by the British Admiralty. In 1852 PETER FORCE plunged into the controversy with a paper entitled: "Grinnell Land; Remarks on the English maps of Arctic discoveries in 1850–51", in which he naturally joined the side of DE HAVEN. This gave him additional authority in American opinion.

There is of course no doubt that KANE should be honored but the question remains whether the naming should be done by a more or less self made authority. Later, as mentioned above, PETERMANN among others, officially proposed the name used by FORCE.

When using a personal name in many cases, KANE cites the first christian name in full, the second christian name by an initial and then the surname. This system was later changed and only the surname persisted. As mentioned above many names used by KANE in reports on the expedition do not appear on the official map. Furthermore in some instances KANE gave two different names to the same locality. Both names may even occur in the same report or a name in the report may refer to a locality on the map with a different name. Normally one of

the names was neglected later. This does not make it easy to refer to position such localities. Some of the names given by the expedition refer to camp sites, coffee-break sites and so on and these are also difficult to locate on a map. It should however be possible to discover the places in the field because distances from other and better defined localities are normally indicated. This of course assumes that the distances indicated are accurate.

American Arctic Expedition, 1860–61

This was a private expedition started on the initiative of Dr. I. I. HAYES and supported by numerous contributions both small and large from interested persons and institutions.

HAYES' object was "to complete the survey of the north coasts of Greenland and Grinnell Land, and to make such explorations as I might find practicable in the direction of the North Pole" (HAYES, 1867a, p. I).

The expedition ship was the 133 ton schooner "United States".

Members of the expedition were:

ISAAC ISRAEL HAYES, M.D., Commander.
AUGUST SONNTAG, Astronomer, and second-in-command. Died from exposure during late fall 1860.
S. J. MCCORMICK, Sailing-Master.
HENRY W. DODGE, Mate.
HENRY G. RADCLIFFE, Assistant Astronomer.
GEORGE F. KNORR, Commander's Secretary.
COLLIN C. STARR, Master's Mate.
GIBSON CARUTHERS, Boatswain and Carpenter. Died in Upernavik during the expedition.
FRANCIS L. HARRIS, Volunteer.
HARVEY HEYWOOD, Volunteer.
JOHN MCDONALD, Seaman.
THOMAS BARNUM, Seaman.
CHARLES MCCORMICK, Seaman.
WILLIAM MILLER, Seaman.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Seaman and Cook.

In Greenland the following personnel was added to the expedition:

At Upernavik:

PETER JENSEN, Interpreter and Dog-manager.
CARL EMIL OLSVIG, Sailor.
CARL CHRISTIAN PETERSEN, Sailor and Carpenter.

The Greenlanders:

PETER, Hunter and Dog-driver. Died from exposure during the expedition.

MARCUS, Hunter and Dog-driver.

JACOB, Hunter and Dog-driver.

At Kap York:

HANS HENDRIK with family. Dog-driver and Hunter.

The expedition left Boston, Mass., on July 6, 1860 and by August 25th the ship was off Kap York. Heavy ice in Smith Sund however forced the expedition to establish winter headquarters on September 3rd at Port Foulke (Foulke Havn) a short distance south of Etah.

The expedition lost no time in beginning autumn travelling and in early October HAYES made a trip on the Inland Ice, while SONNTAG, accompanied by one of the Greenlanders, journeyed south to Hvalsund. In January the Greenlander returned to the ship alone and reported SONNTAG's death. SONNTAG had apparently fallen through thin ice and, although pulled out of the water, subsequently froze to death. During the autumn and early winter journeys all the dogs of the expedition had perished. In the spring of 1861 HAYES made a trip to Rensselaer Bugt and later a journey to Ellesmere Island via Rensselaer Bugt. Dogs were acquired from the natives.

On July 14, 1861 the expedition left the winter quarters. After having tried to reach Cape Isabella in which attempt however the ship did not succeed the course was shaped southward. After a trip into Hvalsund and Inglefield Bredning where several places were named the expedition stood southward, and visited some places in West Greenland before the arrival in October at Boston where HAYES learned of the outbreak of the Civil War.

Results of the expedition: In Greenland the expedition did not reach as far north as did KANE, and since HAYES' 'farthest north' journey was carried out along the Canadian coast nothing at all was added to the Greenland coast line. A detailed survey was undertaken around Foulke Havn. Cartographers were HAYES, SONNTAG, and RADCLIFFE. The maps were constructed by CHARLES A. SCHOTT, assistant, U.S. Coast Survey and HAYES.

The following maps resulting from the work of the expedition have appeared:

Map by CHARLES A. SCHOTT, published 1865 in Smithsonian Contribution to Knowledge.

Map in the "Open Polar Sea" (HAYES, 1867a, p. 73) (fig. 8).

Detail map "Port Foulke and Vicinity" in "Open Polar Sea" (p. 96) (Fig. 9).

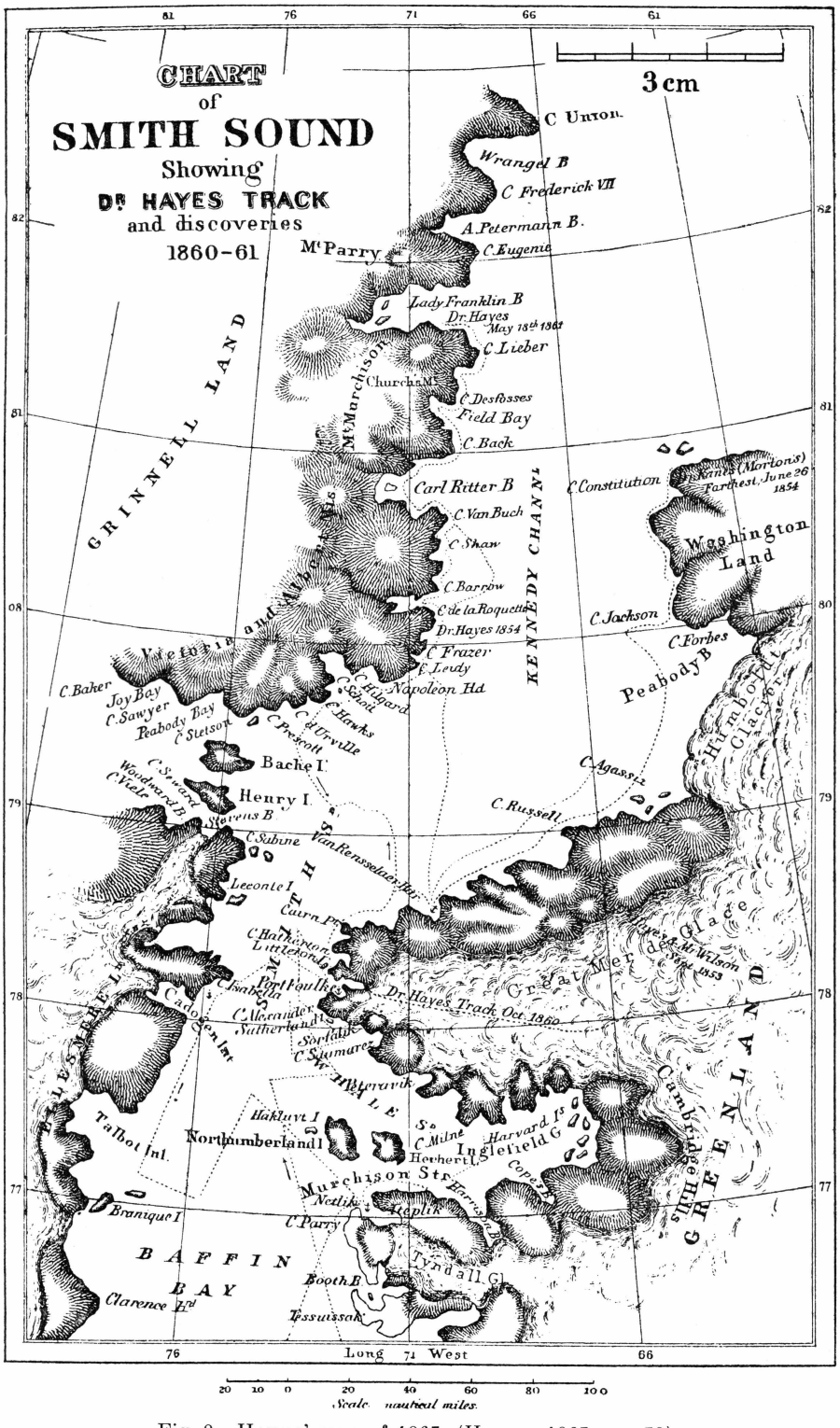


Fig. 8. HAYES' map of 1867. (HAYES, 1867a, p. 73).

Track Chart of the Boat Journey 1854. Projected upon the bases of Dr. HAYES' Surveys and discoveries of 1860–1861 in addition to previous materials (HAYES, 1860, p. 1).

Map in Petermanns Mitteilungen, 1867, Tafel 6.

Chart Exhibiting the Tracks and explorations of the Expedition of Dr. E. K. KANE 1853–1855 to which are added the Revision and Discoveries of Dr. I. I. HAYES, 1860–1861 (HAYES, 1860, p. 58).

The following names were given by HAYES:

Academy Bay
Alida Lake
Armsby Bay
Mount Aubrey
Cape Banks
Cairn Point
Cambridge Hills
Chester Valley
Cope's Bay
Crystal Palace Glacier
Dodge Glacier
Dodge's Mountains
Mt. Field
Foulke Fiord
Port Foulke
Gothic Glacier
Harris Hill
Harris Mountains
J. Harrison Bay
Harvard Islands
Inglefield Gulf
Jensen Point
Knorr Island
Cape Lea
Cape Lincoln
Little Julia's Glen and Fall
McCormick Bight
Olrik Bay
Radcliffe Island
Cape Radcliff
Radcliff Point
Smithsonian Mountains
Sonntag Bay
Sonntag's Monument
Starr Island
Sunrise Point
Cape Trautwine
Tyndall Glacier
Wilson Bluff
Heywood Hill

The following Eskimoic names are recorded by HAYES:

Akbat (Inglefield Bredning)
Anoatok (Inglefield Land)
Etah (Inglefield Land)
Iteplik (Steensby Land)
Karsooik (Prudhoe Land)
Netlik (Steensby Land)
Peteravik (Prudhoe Land)
Sorfalik (Prudhoe Land)
Tessuissak (Steensby Land)
Tessiwisak (Steensby Land)

The name Hayes Peninsula was suggested by PETERMANN (1867) and for a time it was adopted. However, during the first decade of this century, the name dropped out of favour.

The names used by HAYES are mostly tribute names, the majority referring to members of the expedition while others acknowledge the

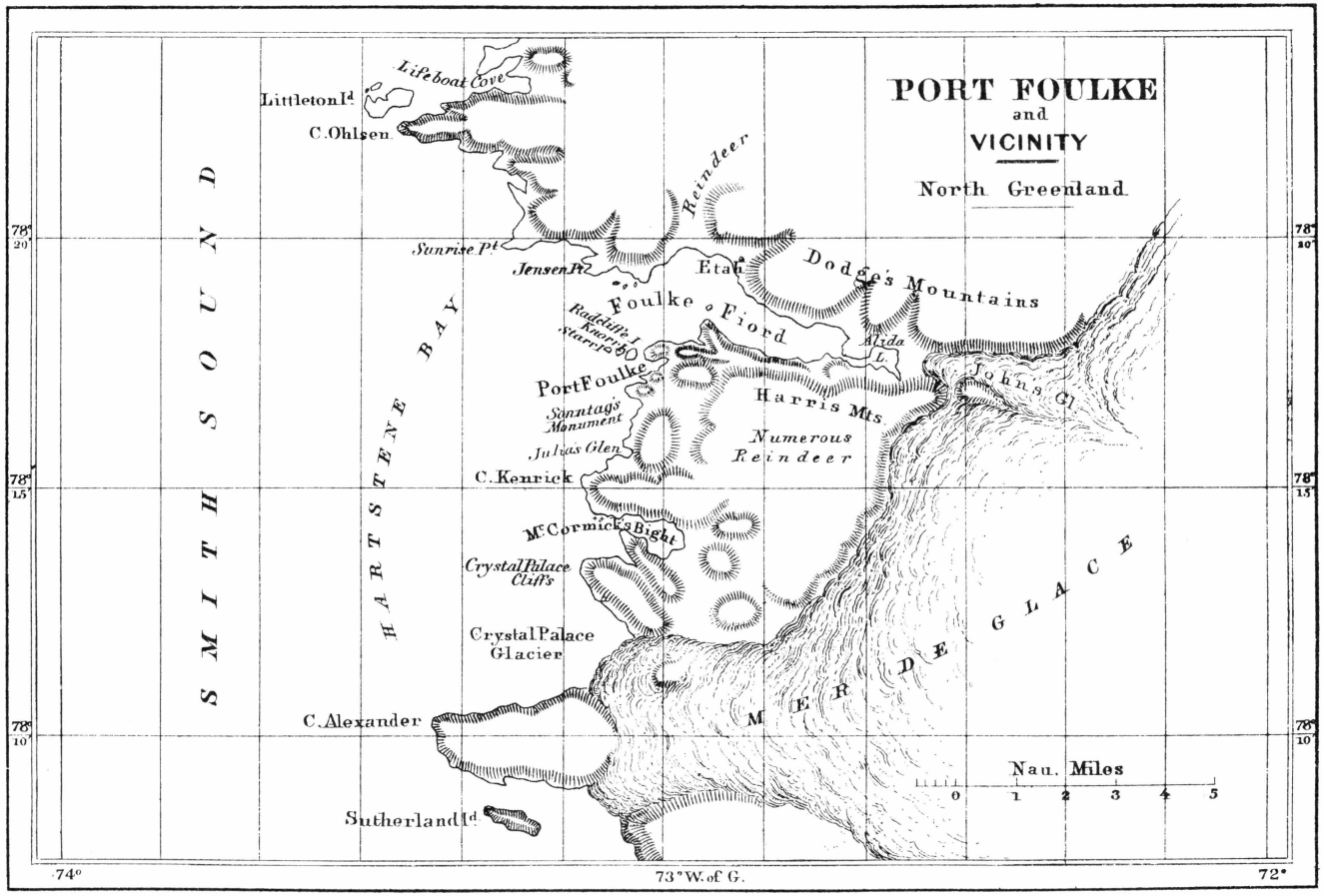


Fig. 9. HAYES' detail map showing Foulke Havn. (HAYES, 1867a, p. 96).

donors to the expedition. There are a few descriptive names and some shift names.

HAYES, like KANE, often used several versions of the same name, for instance, Julia's Glen or Julia's Glen and Fall or Little Julia's Glen and Fall and he often altered without explanation the specific name, for instance, hill to mountain. Some of the localities named by HAYES are very difficult to locate due to inaccuracy in his maps.

HAYES intended to return to the "far north" to complete his exploration but the outbreak of the Civil War in the United States completely dashed his plans. In the years following his return he rendered his services to the victims of the war and when the peace was restored he tried to launch a new expedition but failed. He also endeavoured to receive the command of an expedition sponsored by the government but was beaten for the post by HALL. In 1869 HAYES did return to the area again as a guest with the artist W. BRADFORD on the whaler "Panther", captained by JOHN BARTLETT. However, no scientific work was carried out.

United States North Polar Expedition, 1871–1873

The expedition was dispatched by the United States Government in the U.S.S. "Polaris". The ship was previously U.S.S. "Periwinkle", a tug-boat of 387 tons which after rebuilding was increased to about 400 tons. The members of the expedition were:

CHARLES FRANCIS HALL, captain, commander of expedition.
SIDNEY O. BUDDINGTON, sailing-master and ice-master.
GEORGE E. TYSON, assistant navigator.*
H. C. CHESTER, 1st mate.
WILLIAM MORTON, 2nd mate and yeoman.
EMIL SCHUMANN, chief engineer.
ALVIN A. ODELL, assistant engineer.
WALTER F. CAMPBELL, fireman.
JOHN W. BOOTH, fireman and carpenter.
JOHN HERRON, steward.*
WILLIAM JACKSON, cook.*
NATHAN J. COFFIN, carpenter.
HERMANN SIEMENS, seaman.
FREDERICK ANTHING, seaman.*
J. W. C. KRUGER (called ROBERT), seaman.*
HENRY HOBBY, seaman.
WILLIAM LINDEMANN, seaman.*
JOSEPH B. MAUCH, captain's clerk, yeoman's assistant.
GUSTAVUS W. LINQUIST, seaman.*

Peter Johnson, seaman.*
Frederick Jamka, seaman.*
Noah Hayes, seaman.

Scientific staff:

Dr. Emil Bessels, surgeon and chief of the scientific corps.
R. W. D. Bryan, astronomer and chaplain.
Frederick Meyer, meteorologist.*

Eskimos and Greenlanders:

Joe, interpreter and general assistant.*
Hannah, Joe's wife, interpreter and general asistant.*
Puny, child of Joe and Hannah.*
Hans Hendrik, (erroneously called Hans Christian), dog-driver and hunter.*
Merqut, (called Christiana), wife of Hans.*
Augustina, child of Hans and Merqut.*
Tobias, child of Hans and Merqut.*
Succi, child of Hans and Merqut.*
Charles Polaris, child of Hans and Merqut, born during the expedition.*

Asterisks mark the members of the so-called "ice-floe party". William Lindemann is called "Nindemann" by error in the official report. All other scources give Lindemann. The cook, William Jackson, was the first negro to participate in an expedition to North Greenland.

The supply vessel of the expedition was the U.S.S. "Congress", Captain H. K. Davenport, U.S.N., commanding with James Buddington as ice-pilot (uncle of Sidney Buddington). Rev. Dr. Newman of Washington D.C. and Rev. E. D. Bryan of Carbondale, Pennsylvania (farther to R. W. D. Bryan) were carried as passengers.

The object of the expedition was to reach the North Pole and to carry out scientific investigations.

The expedition left New York on June 29, 1871 and New London, Connecticut on July 3rd. The ship called at several towns in West Greenland to obtain dogs and to take in provisions including coal from the auxiliary ship at Godhavn. On August 24th the ship left Tasiussaq, Upernavik District, and after an easy voyage across Melville Bugt she entered Smith Sund on August 27th. She made good progress until August 31st when she reached her "farthest north" at approximately lat. 82°10′N. Here the ship encountered impassable ice and after attempts to find an anchorage on the Greenland coast in the vicinity of the "farthest north", the "Polaris"

was finally brought to winter harbor behind a large iceberg in Thank God Harbour, Polaris Bugt, on September 11th.

On October 10th HALL accompanied by CHESTER and two Eskimos, commenced on a northern sledge trip which proved to be the last arctic journey for HALL. They got as far north as Kap Brevoort, approximately 25 miles as the crow flies from Polaris Bugt and the ship (track distance about 35 miles). From there they retraced their steps and arrived back at the "Polaris" on October 24th. Immediately after HALL suffered a series of apoplectic fits and he died on November 8th. Captain BUDDINGTON then took command of the expedition with Dr. BESSELS as second-in-command.

In the spring of 1872 some short travelling was done by boat. On March 27th BESSELS started southward with the intension of reaching Kap Constitution but he only succeeded in reaching as far as the fiord now bearing his name. In May MEYER and TYSON made a sledge journey northward as far as lat. 82°09′ N to Repulse Havn which was the highest latitude on land attained by the expedition. During the summer two boat trips were made to Newman Bugt but most of the time was spent waiting for the ice to break up. On August 12th the "Polaris" finally left Thank God Harbour and steamed southward only to be beset in the ice two days later. For two months the "Polaris" drifted with the ice and the ship began to show signs of leakage. A gale on the 15th of October put the ship in danger of being wrecked and the situation looked so dangerous that boats and provisions were unloaded onto a large icefloe in the event that the ship should be crushed. During this maneuver the ice opened and the ship separated from the floe leaving 19 of the party on the floe. This party drifted south during the winter to be finally picked up on April 30, 1873 off the Labrador coast by the sealer "Tigress" of Conception Bay, Newfoundland, Captain BARTLETT commanding. The party then were taken to the United States.

The "Polaris" with the remainder of the members of the expedition, wintered near Life Boat Cove in the Thule District and it was not until June 3, 1873 that the party left the locality in two small boats. This party was picked up on June 27, 1873 by the Scottish steamer "Ravenscraig" of Kirkcaldy under Captain WILLIAM ALLEN. CHESTER, BESSELS, SCHUMANN, HAYES, SIEMENS, HOBBY, and CAMPBELL were transferred to S/S "Arctic" under Captain WILLIAM ADAMS while BRYAN, MAUCH, and BOOTH joined S/S "Intrepid" under Captain SOUTAR. BUDDINGTON, MORTON, ODELL, and COFFIN were later also transferred from the "Ravenscraig" to "Arctic".

The "Polaris" men all arrived in Britain from where they returned to the United States in three parties, arriving on three separate days. Thus it is impossible to state an exact date for the end of the expedition.

The ice-floe party arrived in the United States before any word was heard from the remaining part of the expedition and so the United States Government dispatched the relief ship "Tigress" in search of the "Polaris" party. U.S.S. "Juniata" acted as supply ship with the steam-launch "Little Juniata".

On board the U.S.S. "Tigress" were:

James A. Greer, commander U.S.N., commanding.
Henry C. White, lieutenant-commander, executive officer.
George F. Wilkins, lieutenant, navigator.
Robert M. Berry, lieutenant.
U. S. Sebree, lieutenant.
George E. Tyson, acting lieutenant, ice-master.*
Elisha J. Chipman, acting master, assistant ice-master.
George W. Melville, chief engineer.
W. A. Mintzer, engineer.
G. E. Baughman, assistant paymaster.
J. W. Elston, assistant surgeon.

Petty officers and crew:

Frank Y. Commagere, yeoman (correspondent of the "New York Times").
John P. Britton, master-at-arms, and captain of the hold.
W. E. Bullock, apothecary.
Joseph Brewin, boatswain's mate.
William Sheriff, chief quartermaster.
Samuel Randall, quartermaster.
George Gray, quartermaster.
Henry Clifford, captain of the forecastle.
Thomas Hovrington, captain of the foretop.
Gustavus W. Lindqvist, captain of the maintop.*
Charles Cooper, captain of the mizzentop.
George R. Willis, captain of the afterguard.
William Boyer, carpenter's mate.
William Hurley, cabin's cook.
John P. Wallace, steerage steward.
Richard Davis, ship's cook.
John McIntyre, machinist.
David M. Howells, machinist.
John M'Even, machinist.
Christopher T. White, 1st-class fireman.
James Horan, 1st-class fireman.
Samuel Slater, 1st-class fireman.

RICHARD BRENEN, 1st-class fireman.
DANIEL LYNCH, 1st-class fireman.
PATRICK DERANEY, 1st-class fireman.
FREDERICK HOWLETT, seaman.
JEREMIAH MURPHY, seaman.
EDWARD JOKISH, seaman.
JOHN W. SMITH, seaman.
S. W. HARDING, seaman.
WILLIAM LINDEMANN, seaman.*
J. W. C. KRUGER, seaman.*
JOE EBIERBING (Esquimau), seaman.*

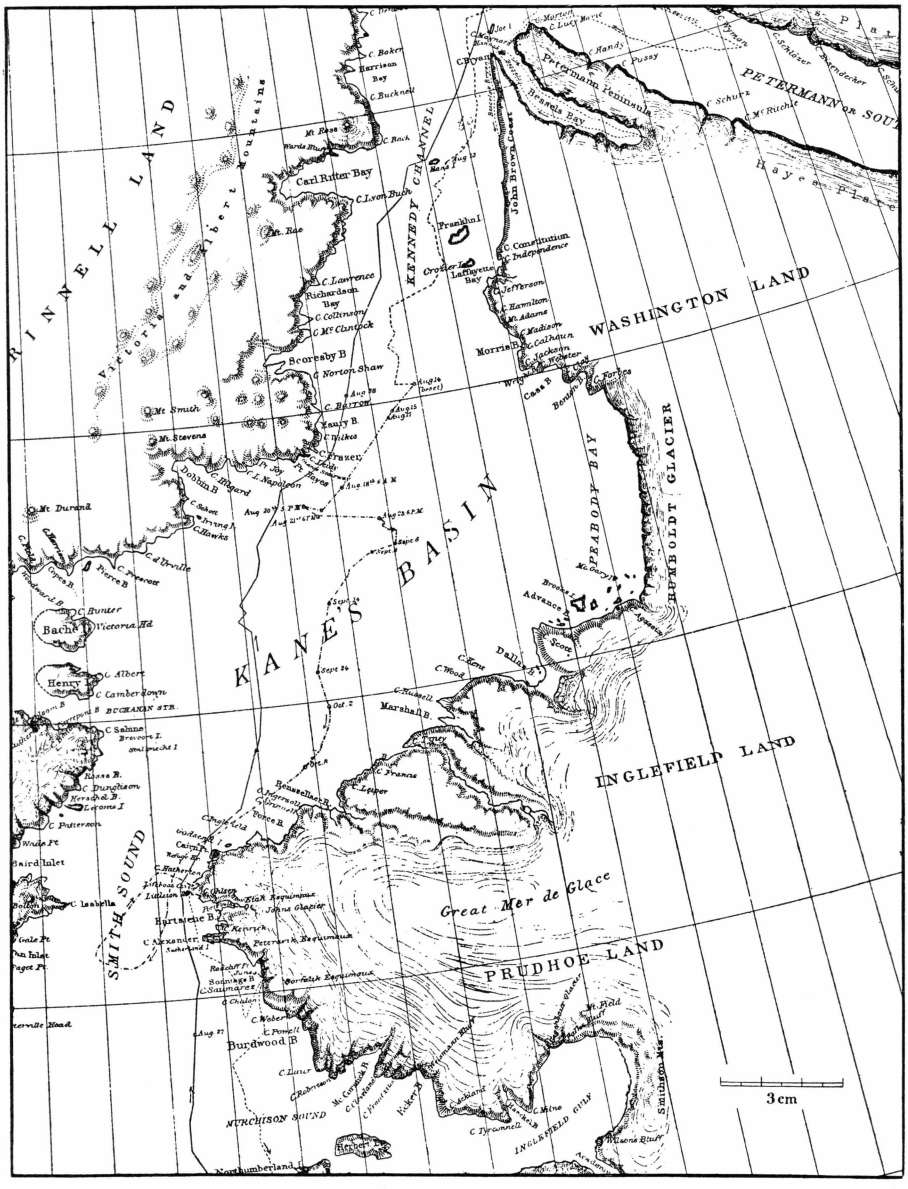
On board U.S.S. "Juniata" and "Little Juniata" were:

D. L. BRAINE, commander U.S.N., commanding.
GEORGE WASHINGTON DE LONG, lieutenant U.S.N., commanding the steam launch.
E. C. MERRIMAN, lieutenant-commander.
CH. WILLIAM CHIPP, lieutenant.
G. E. IDE, lieutenant.
E. P. MCCLELLAN, lieutenant.
F. E. UPTON, master.
W. F. BULKLEY, ensign.
S. P. COMLY, ensign.
S. H. MAY, ensign.
J. D. KEELER, ensign.
J. J. HUNKER, master of equipment.
T. C. WALTON, surgeon.
B. F. ROGERS, assistant-surgeon.
T. S. THOMPSON, assistant-paymaster.
H. B. NONES, chief engineer.
J. J. BARRY, assistant-engineer.
H. E. RHOADES, assistant-engineer.

The following was the crew of Little Juniata.

HENRY W. DODGE, ice-pilot.
FRANK HAMILTON, machinist.
RICHARD STREET, boatswain's mate.
MARTIN T. MAHER, seaman.
WILLIAM KING, seaman.

The results of the expedition were the discovery of the northern part of the passage between Ellesmere Island and Greenland *i.e.*, Kennedy Kanal, Hall Bassin and Robeson Kanal and the part of the Arctic Ocean


RINNELL LAND
KENNEDY CHANNEL
KANE'S BASIN
WASHINGTON LAND
PEABODY BAY
HUMBOLDT GLACIER
INGLEFIELD LAND
PRUDHOE LAND
SMITH SOUND
MURCHISON SOUND
Great Mer de Glace
PETERMANN or SOUND
Carl Ritter Bay
Richardson Bay
Scoresby B
Henry B
Burdwood B
Marshall B
Bache
Henry
Baird Inlet
Hartstene B
Northumberland
Victoria Hd
Cape Constitution
Cape Independence
Cape Jefferson Brown
Cape Hamilton
Cape Madison
Cape Adams
Cape Jackson
Cape Webster
Cape Forbes
Cape Fraser
Cape Napoleon
Cape Bryant
Cape Hawks
Cape Percy
Cape Bunter
Cape Albert
Cape Camberdown
Cape Sahnne
Cape Dunbiden
Cape Patterson
Cape Isabella
Cape Alexander
Cape Parry
Cape Norton Shaw
Cape Lawrence
Cape Collinson
Cape Back
Cape Rae
Cape Baker
Cape Harrison
Cape Buckner
Cape Lyon Buch
Cape Mc Clintock
Cape Breton
Cape Henry
Cape Wilkes
Cape Frazer
Cape Bismarck
Cape Dobbin
Cape Sabine
Cape Frank I
Cape Hawks
Cape Percy
Cape Bunter
Cape Victoria Hd

resulting from the expedition. DAVIS who was assigned by the U.S. Government to compile the official report of the expedition writes (1876, p. 13). "As no records of surveys were brought back by the Expedition, the maps of the new lands discovered are necessarily imperfect. The coast-line was laid down as accurately as possible, after all the members of the Expedition had been examined and their diverse testimony carefully compared. It may be said that the coast-lines north of the 82d parallel are apocryphal".

Maps of the expedition.

1. Discoveries of the "Polaris"; map accompanying DAVIS' official report (1876, p. 356).
2. "Diagram of the Explorations of the "Polaris", drawn by FRED'K MEYER." Accompanying "Report to the President of the United States . . . etc. etc., June 17, 1873".
3. The map accompanying the official scientific report by BESSELS (1876) (Fig. 10).
4. Map Tafel 16 in Petermanns Mitteilungen 1873 accompanying an article: "Die Amerikanische Nordpolar-Expedition unter Kapitän C. F. HALL 1871/72".
5. Petermanns Mitteilungen, 1874: "Die Entdeckungen der Amerikanischen Nord-Polarexpedition unter Kapitän C. F. HALL 1871–1872. Reduction der vom Hydrographic Office, U.S. Navy herausgegebenen grossen Karte".
6. Six Maps of the Smith Sound Route illustrating the Progress of Exploration from BYLOT and BAFFIN to HALL 1616–1873. Compiled by RAVENSTEIN and published by C. R. MARKHAM (1876).
7. "Track of HALL's last sledge journey" (DAVIS, 1876, p. 150).
8. "Polaris Expedition"-general Map. (DAVIS, 1876, p. 46).
9. Map in BESSELS: "Die Amerikanische Nordpol-Expedition" (1879).

The following names were given by the expedition:

Cape Ammen	Congress Highlands
Bessels Bay	Eiderduck Islands
Boat camp	Cape Eisendecher
Cape Brevoort	Farragut Point
Cape Bryan	Hall Land
Cape Buddington	Hall's Basin
Cape Chase	Hall's Rest
Chester Mountain	Cape Handy
Chester Encampment Mountain	Hannah Island

Hans Island
Hayes Plateau
Howgate Island
Hubert Glacier
Inland Island
Inland Monument
Interposition Mountain
Joe Island
John Brown Coast
Kane's Basin
Kane's Plateau
Left Hand Mountain
Lincoln Sea
Lookout Mountain
Cape Lucie Marie
Cape Lucy Marie
Cape Lupton
Cape McRitchie
Cape Mary Cleland
Cape Maynard
Mt. Meyer
Cape Morton
Mud Cliff
Newman Bay
Newman's Bay
Observatory Bluff
Offley Island
Peculiar Pass Mountain
Peter Force Bay
Petermann Fiord
Petermann Peninsula
Polaris Bay
Polaris Peninsula
Polaris Promontory
Cape Porter
Providence Bay
Cape Pussy
Repulse Bay
Repulse Harbor
Reynold's Island
Robeson Strait
Cape Schlözer
Cape Schufeldt
Cape Schurz
Seward Bay
Cape Sherman
South Fiord
Southern Fiord
St. Anthony's Nose
Cape Stanton
Sumner Headland
Cape Sumner
Sun Mark Mountain
Thank God Harbor
Three Miles Bluff
Tin Can Ravine
Cape Tyson
Cape Wyman

The names given above are those used in the official maps. From map to map there are many variations in actual spelling and that given as the official version is not always correct.

In his official map Bessels has added many names in the southern part of the area covered by his map. i.e. the Thule District.

They are:

Drinkard Bluff
Drown Bay
Echer Bay
Falke Bluff
Cape Frantzius
Gegenbauer Glacier
Hackel Bay
Cape Laur
Cape Leiningen
Cape Weber
Wechmar Point
Weichmann Bluff
Weir Mitchell Bluff

Of the names coined by the expedition most are tribute names. Those paying tribute to actual members of the expedition are in fact outnumbered two to one by those of non-participants. The persons acknowledged are mainly members of the U.S. Government and politicians who in some way or other had something to do with the expedition. Acknowledged also are officers of the Navy Department who issued the original instructions to the expedition; naval officers who in various ways aided during the preparations, and the officers who sat on the board of inquiry following the return of the expedition.

The private persons acknowledged form a group as large as that of public persons. Out of the total of 28 persons commemorated only five have real connections with arctic exploration. It has proved very difficult to discover if any of the names refer to members of HALL's family or those of his fellow explorers. HALL in his diary speaks much about his influential friends but he never mentions the name of his wife or of his children. BESSELS, who is responsible for the names in the southern part of the area visited employs the names of several Germans and on this map it is interesting to note that he has given names to localities in the Thule District which were only passed at some distance during the hazardous retreat of the "Polaris" party. A true student of PETERMANN!

There are quite a number of descriptive names, some of which have a distinct dramatic nature, for instance Repulse Harbor. Symbolic, incident, and whimsical names are used.

Due to the fact that the expedition's mapping was very incomplete it has been difficult in some instances to position the exact locality of certain names. If in doubt I have referred to KOCH (1940).

The British Arctic Expedition, 1875–1876

The expedition was equipped and sent out by the British Government in H.M. Ships "Alert" and "Discovery". The depot-ship H.M.S. "Valorous" left the expedition at Godhavn, Greenland.

The expedition numbered 120 persons.

H.M.S. "Alert", officers:

GEORGE STRONG NARES, captain, commanding.
ALBERT HASTINGS MARKHAM, commander.
HENRY W. FEILDEN, naturalist.
PELHAM ALDRICH, senior lieutenant.
ALFRED CHASE PARR, lieutenant.
GEORGE A. GIFFARD, lieutenant.
WILLIAM H. MAY, lieutenant.
THOMAS COLAN, M.D. fleet-surgeon.
EDWARD L. MOSS, M.D. surgeon.

George White, engineer.
James Wootton, engineer.
W. H. Pullen, chaplain.
George LeClerc Egerton, sub-lieutenant, paymaster.
N. C. Petersen, Danish interpreter. Died May 14, 1876 from severe frost-bite.
Frederik, (Greenlander), dog-driver.

H.M.S. "Discovery", officers:

Henry F. Stephenson, captain.
Lewis A. Beaumont, senior lieutenant.
Robert H. Archer, lieutenant.
Wyatt Rawson, lieutenant.
Reginald B. Fulford, lieutenant.
Crawford I. M. Conybeare, sub-lieutenant.
Belgrave Ninnis, M.D., staff-surgeon.
Richard W. Coppinger, M.D., surgeon.
Thomas Mitchell, asistant-paymaster.
Danial Cartmell, engineer.
Matthew R. Miller, engineer.
Chichester H. Hart, naturalist.
Charles E. Hodgson, chaplain.
Hans Hendrik, (Greenlander), dog-driver, veteran of Kane's, Hayes' and Hall's expeditions.

The following of the crews participated in sledge journeys to Greenland:

Alexander Gray, ice-quartermaster. Captain of sledge.
William Jenkins, carpenter's mate.
Peter Craig, able seaman.
James J. Hand, able seaman. Died at Polaris Bugt, June 13, 1876 from scurvy.
Charles W. Paul, able seaman. Died at Polaris Bugt, June 29, 1876 from scurvy.
Frank Jones, stoker.
George W. Emmerson, chief boatswain-mate. Captain of sledge.
G. Stone, 2nd captain foretop.
Alfred Hindle, able seaman.
Thomas Chalkley, able seaman.
George Bryant, captain maintop. Captain of sledge.
Elijah Rayner, gunner, RMA.
Michael Regan, able seaman.
Jeremiah Rourke, leading stoker. Captain of sledge.
Taws, ice quartermaster. (Nares 1878, vol. I, pg. x has Edward. Nares 1877, pp. 342 has David).

GEORGE LEGGATT, acting ship's cook. (NARES 1878, vol. I, pg. x has LEGGATT. NARES 1877, pg. 342–343, 364 has LEGGETT).
JAMES COOPER, 2nd captain maintop.
JOHN HODGES, able seaman.
BENJAMIN WYATT, able seaman.
THOMAS DARKE, private, RMLI.
THOMAS SIMMONS, 1st Class PO, captain forecastle.
DAVID STEWART, 1st class PO, captain foretop.
SAMUEL BULLEY, stoker.
WILLIAM WALLER, private, RMLI.
WILSON DOBING, gunner, RMA.
GEORGE PORTER, gunner, Royal Marine Artillery, HMS "Alert" died on the 8th June, 1876 of scurvy.

The primary object of the expedition was "to reach the North Pole" or "to attain the highest possible northern latitude" (NARES, 1878, I, p. xi). Secondary objects were scientific investigations, foremost geographical.

H.M. Ships "Alert" and "Dicovery" left Portsmouth on May 29, 1875. They passed Kap Farvel at the end of June and called at Godhavn on July 6th where stores from the depot ship "Valorous" were taken onboard. The two ships were then fully equipped for three years. They left Godhavn on July 15th and called at various settlements in northern West Greenland before finally leaving Upernavik for the north on July 22nd. After a fast crossing of Melville Bugt the expedition visited the Carey Øer where a depot of rations was established.

On July 28th the two ships passed Kap Alexander, and after a short visit by NARES and MARKHAM to the "Polaris" house, the expedition pushed northward through Smith Sund, Kane Bassin, Kennedy Kanal and reached Hall Bassin on August 23rd.

The "Discovery" landed a depot of 240 rations on the northern point of Washington Land and then found her winter quarters at Discovery Harbour, Ellesmere Island, which was later to become the site of Fort Conger. The "Alert" continued to the north and succeeded in pushing through the Robeson Kanal and into the Arctic Ocean. Winter quarters were established near Cape Sheridan, on the northeastern coast of Ellesmere Island. The "Alert" left this anchorage on July 31, 1876 and after her arrival at Discovery Harbour on August 11, 1876, the two vessels departed for the south on August 18th and returned safely to Portsmouth arriving on November 2, 1876.

The results of the expedition. The expedition did not reach the North Pole. The "Farthest North" was lat. 83°20′ N accomplished by MARKHAM on a northward trip over the ice-covered Arctic Ocean. The majority

of the discoveries of this expedition was made in Canada but in the spring of 1876 a party headed by lieutenant BEAUMONT and accompanied by lieutenant RAWSON and Dr. COPPINGER left the "Discovery" for the Greenland coast. BEAUMONT's and a part of RAWSON's teams mapped the coast line from Repulse Havn to the western coast of Wulff Land at Kap May. The large fiords, Sankt George Fjord and Sherard Osborn Fjord were discovered but not explored because of unfavourable weather conditions and the poor physical conditions of the sledge crews. Two men died on the return journey and the remaining men of BEAUMONT's party were completely worn out when at last the sledges reached the "Discovery". Dr. COPPINGER accompanied by lieutenant FULFORD explored Petermann Fjord without much trouble. They also made many corrections to the "Polaris" maps as did BEAUMONT and RAWSON. In effect the Greenland coast line from Kap Constitution to Repulse Havn was completely remapped.

During the short visit to the "Polaris" house at Life Boat Cove, the area around Hartstene Bugt was resurveyed and corrections made to existing maps.

BEAUMONT, RAWSON, COPPINGER, and FULFORD acted as cartographers during the trips mentioned above.

The results of the exploration in Greenland are recorded in several maps.

Maps of the expedition.

1. The official map found in the official report of the expedition ("Journals and Proceedings". NARES, 1877, pl. 2, p. 38).
2. Map on a larger scale (op. cit. p. 358) showing BEAUMONT's discoveries.
3. Map in NARES (1878), "Smith Sound, Kennedy and Robeson Channels".
4. Special map showing COPPINGER's and FULFORD's discoveries in Petermann Fjord, kept in the file of the Admiralty.

The published maps are not very detailed and thus it is impossible to accurately position some of the localities especially along the coast between Repulse Havn and Kap Bryant.

The following names were given by the expedition:

Mount Albert
Cape Archer
Beaumont Island
Belgrave Glacier
Cape Bemerton
Black Horn Cliffs
Blue Cliffs
Boat Camp Ravine
Cape Britannia
Cape Bryant
Cape Buttress
Castle Island

Cecil Glacier
Chalkley Island
Cape Cleveland
Constance Glacier
Mount Coppinger
Craig Peak
Craig Point
Degree Hill
Cape Dobing
Dome Cliffs
Dragon Point
Drift Point
Edith Glacier
Mount Egerton
Faith Glacier
False Cape
Mount Farragut
Fisher Peak
Fox Point
Frankfield Bay
Cape Fulford
Cape Fulford
Mount Goodenough
Cape Gray
Mount Hall
Hand Bay
Cape Hooker
Horisontal Cliffs
Mount Judy
Cape Lowe
Mount Lowe
M'Cormick Pass
McCormick Valley
Cape May
Mount May
Middle Point
Organ Cliffs
Mount Parr
Petermann Glacier
Plain Cliffs
Mount Punch
Rainbow Cliff(s)
Rampart Cliffs
Reef Island
Rest Gorge
Rest Point
River Point
Rockhill
Sherard Osborn Inlet
Snow Point
Solitary Cliffs
St. Andrew Bay
St. George Fiord
Stanton Gorge
Mount Stanton
Stephenson Island
The Downs
Tower Point
Victoria Inlet
Waggon Cliffs
Wedge Island
Mount Windham Hornby
Wood Point
Mount Wyatt

The names used are partly descriptive, partly tribute names. A few are symbolic, incident, shift and even whimsical names. Most of the tribute names acknowledge members of the expedition, both officers and men. Two contemporary Royal names are used, but only a single politician and one scientist are acknowledged. The whimsical names depict the excellent spirit of the crews pulling the heavy sledges under the most exhausting conditions.

Only approximately one fifth of the names cannot be identified. Of the rest, tribute names form the larger part and of these, the names of

the men dragging the sledges, officers as well as crew members, constitute more than two thirds.

Descriptive names are also well represented and some few symbolic, whimsical, and incident names are used.

Allen Young, "Pandora", 1875

The expedition was equipped by Sir ALLEN YOUNG, owner and master of the ship "Pandora", a steam yacht of 115 tons with an 80 H.P. engine.

Members of the expedition were:
ALLEN WILLIAM YOUNG, lieutenant RNR, captain.
F. G. INNES-LILLINGSTON, RN (retired), lieutenant.
GEORGE PIRIE, RN, lieutenant.
L. R. KOOLEMANS BEYNEN, Dutch RN, lieutenant.
Dr. ARTHUR HORNER, surgeon.
GEORGE DE WILDE, artist.
J. A. MACGAHAN, (correspondent for New York Herald).
HARRY TOMS, gunner. } warrant officers.
HENRY MITCHELL, boatswain. }
GEORGE B. BALL, engineer. }
ARTHUR PORTEOUS, assistant engineer. }
HENRY JAMES, carpenter. }
JOSEPH SHELTON, ship's cook.
H. MIHIL, quartermaster.
J. TIMPSON, quartermaster.
C. TIZZARD, boatswain's mate.
H. ANDREWS, captain of tops.
W. RANDERSON, harpooner.
T. FLORENCE, captain of the hold.
J. MOTH, sailmaker.
C. VINE, captain's coxwain.
W. PENNINGTON, able seaman.
E. GRACE, able seaman.
A. GILLES, able seaman.
W. DAVIS, able seaman.
GEORGE THORNE, able seaman.
W. EDWARDS, ship's steward.
J. LAWRENCE, wardroom steward.
JOE, interpreter, (Eskimo).
EDWIN GRIFFEY, blacksmith and stoker.
JAMES COLE, stoker.

The objects of the expedition were to visit the western coast of Greenland, to proceed to Lancaster Sound and Barrow Strait and the magnetic pole and, if practicable, to navigate in one season through the Northwest Passage.

The expedition left Portsmouth on June 28, 1875 and passed Kap Farvel on July 27th. Calls at Ivigtut, Godhavn and Upernavik were made before Melville Bugt was crossed.

On August 18th, the expedition visited the northwestern island of the Carey Øer group in order to retrieve reports left by Captain NARES. None however were found but the letters and dispatches for the "Alert" and "Discovery" were landed and cached near the beach. The expedition did not succeed in navigating the Northwest Passage. On September 10th the "Pandora" once more visited the Carey Øer where on the south-eastern island, a message from NARES was found.

The ship then headed south for England arriving on October 16th.

Allen Young, "Pandora", 1876

After the return of the "Pandora" in 1875, YOUNG immediately began refitting the ship for a second attempt at the main objects of his 1875 expedition. However, the Admiralty requested him to change his plans in order to try to obtain some information about the recent progress of the NARES expedition. As prearranged NARES was supposed to deposit messages at either the Carey Øer, Littleton Ø, or Cape Isabella and it became YOUNG's task to try to reach these localities.

The members of the expedition were:

ALLEN W. YOUNG, lieutenant RNR, captain.
CHARLES ARBUTHNOT, lieutenant RN.
GEORGE PIRIE, lieutenant RN.
L. R. KOOLEMANS BEYNEN, lieutenant, Dutch RN.
ALOIS RITTER VON BECHER, lieutenant, Imperial-Royal Navy of Austria.
Dr. ARTHUR HORNER, surgeon, took also care of magnetism and meteorology.
W. A. GRANT, photographer.
2 engineers.
2 firemen.
22 petty officers and seamen.

The expedition visited Carey Øer, Sutherland Ø and Littleton Ø but found nothing. YOUNG found Smith Sund impassable due to the heavy ice and so he sailed into McCormick Bugt, the interior part of which

he called Pandora Harbour. This was the only name given by the expedition, but some surveying and corrections to older maps were carried out.

Eventually messages from NARES were recovered at Cape Isabella and after a couple of weeks during which "Pandora" cruised around Smith Sund the expedition turned homeward. On October 12th in Davisstrædet the ship fell in with the "Alert" and "Discovery" and arrived at Portsmouth on November 3rd. After her return the "Pandora" was purchased by JAMES GORDON BENNETT and renamed "Jeanette" before being put into service with G. W. DELONG in his attempt to reach the North Pole.

United States Lady Franklin Bay Expedition of 1881–84

This expedition was sent out by the United States Government and was a direct result of the Second International Polar Conference in 1880. 14 scientific stations were to be established in high latitudes and one of the two American stations came to be Fort Conger at Lady Franklin Bay, Ellesmere Island.

The expedition was brought to the station by the barkentine rigged steamer "Proteus" of 467 tons and 110 HP. Master was RICHARD PIKE.

Members of the expedition were:

ADOLPHUS W. GREELY, 1st lieutenant, commanding.
FREDERICK F. KISLINGBURY, 2nd lieutenant. Died June 1, 1884.
JAMES B. LOCKWOOD, 2nd lieutenant. Died April 9, 1884.
EDWARD ISRAEL, sergeant. Died May 27, 1884.
WINFIELD S. JEWELL, sergeant. Died April 12, 1884.
GEORGE W. RICE, sergeant. Died April 9, 1884.
DAVID C. RALSTON, sergeant. Died May 23, 1884.
HAMPDEN S. GARDINER, sergeant. Died June 12, 1884.
WILLIAM H. CROSS, sergeant. Died January 18, 1884.
DAVID L. BRAINARD, sergeant.
DAVID LINN, sergeant. Died April 6, 1884.
DANIEL C. STARR, corporal. Returned with "Proteus" August 19, 1882.
NICHOLAS SALOR, corporal. Died June 3, 1884.
JOSEPH ELISON, corporal. Died July 8, 1884 in Godhavn, West Greenland.
CHARLES B. HENRY, private. Executed June 6, 1884.
RODERICK R. SCHNEIDER, private. Died June 18, 1884.
MAURICE CONNELL, private.
JACOB BENDER, private. Died June 6, 1884.
FRANCIS LONG, private.

WILLIAM WHISLER, private. Died May 24, 1884.
HENRY BIEDERBICK, private.
JULIUS FREDERICK, private.
JAMES RYAN, private. Returned with "Proteus" August 19, 1882.
WILLIAM A. ELLIS, private. Died May 19, 1884.
Dr. OCTAVE PAVY, surgeon and naturalist. Died June 6, 1884.
HENRY CLAY, private. Returned with "Proteus" August 19, 1882.
FREDERIK THORLIP CHRISTIANSEN, (Greenlander). Died April 5, 1884.
JENS EDVARD, (Greenlander). Drowned April 29, 1884.

The object of the expedition was to carry out scientific investigations in connection with the First International Polar Year. One of the major objects was the exploration of the northeast coast of Greenland, as can be seen from GREELY's order to LOCKWOOD (GREELY, 1886, 1, p. 296); "You are charged with the full control and arrangement of the most important sledging and geographical work of this expedition — of exploring the northeast coast of Greenland". Dr. PAVY was not the only scientist on the expedition. EDWARD ISRAEL, a graduate of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, was an astronomer who enlisted in order to accompany the expedition. So did GEORGE W. RICE, a professional photographer, who hoped to add to his reputation in that art by service with the expedition. Sergeants JEWELL and RALSTON had previously served as meteorological observers.

The expedition left St. Johns, Newfoundland, on July 7, 1881. On July 15th the "Proteus" made land at Godhavn, West Greenland, where dog teams were purchased and where Dr. PAVY joined the expedition. Ritenbenk was visited on July 21st where more dogs and dog food were purchased. Prøven and Upernavik were also visited and here the two Greenlanders joined the expedition. After leaving Upernavik the "Proteus" was off Kap York on August 1st and on the same day visited the Carey Øer. Landings were also made at Life Boat Cove and Littleton Ø before the "Proteus" crossed Smith Sund heading for Cape Sabine. Discovery Harbour was reached by August 11th. The "Proteus" departed for the south on August 19th. The expedition was supposed to be visited the summer of 1882 but no ship arrived and following the instructions the party spend another winter at Fort Conger. As no relief ship arrived during the summer of 1883 it was decided to abandon Fort Conger. On August 9th, the expedition left the winter quarters and headed south towards Cape Sabine at the northwestern entrance of Smith Sund. The cape was reached on October 9th where the party learned of the failure of the relief ship "Neptune", Major W. M. BEEBE, commanding, to reach Fort Conger during the summer of 1882 and also of the wreck

of the "Proteus" in 1883, F. WILDES commanding, E. A. GARLINGTON, second-in-command, RICHARD PIKE, master.

During the winter and spring of 1884, 18 members of the expedition died and the surviving few were in a desperate condition when rescue arrived on June 23, 1884 in the form of a relief squadron consisting of the ships "Thetis", Captain U.S.N., W. S. SCHLEY, commanding; "Albert", Commander U.S.N. W. COFFIN, commanding; "Bear", Lieutenant U.S.N. W. H. EMORY, commanding, and "Loch Garry". Chief engineer U.S.N. GEORGE WALLACE MELVILLE was among the rescuers.

Only minor parties of the expedition visited Greenland. In the early spring of 1882, LOCKWOOD with 10 men, four drag sledges and one dog sledge crossed the Robeson Kanal and proceeded north following the trail used by BEAUMONT six years earlier. Already before the party reached the Greenland coast two men of the crew, HENRY and CONNELL, were returned to the headquarters. From Polaris Boat Camp two more, WHISLER and BIEDERBICK, had to return. Finally at Kap Bryant LOCKWOOD ordered LINN, RALSTON, ELISON, SALOR, FREDERICK, and JEWELL to return with what was left of the drag sledges. He then proceeded north-northeast along the coast with the dog sledge, accompanied by BRAINARD and CHRISTIANSEN.

On May 13th they reached the "Farthest North" at lat. 83°23.8′ N the highest latitude ever attained by man at that time. LOCKWOOD and his party surveyed and mapped the coast from Wulff Land to Kap Kane, adding thus approximately 150 km of new coast line to the Greenland map. The party was back at the winter quarters by June 1st.

Due to LOCKWOOD's death, his maps and reports were published by others. GREELY gave a brief account of the journey in his early report (GREELY, 1884) in which LOCKWOOD's map was published. LANMAN (1885) published the same map. In 1886 GREELY published in two volumes a popular narrative containing two maps showing the explorations of LOCKWOOD from Fort Conger to Kap Britannia (vol. 1, p. 305) and from Kap Britannia to Kap Washington (vol. 1, p. 324). Finally in 1888 the official report was published (GREELY 1888).

The names given by the expedition were:

Mt. Alvord
Cape Benét
Black Cape
Blue Cape
Brainard Island
Buys-Ballot Glacier
Chipp Inlet
Cape Christiansen
Conger Inlet
De Long Fiord
Diamond Island
Distant Cape
Cape Dome
Elison Island
Cape Emory
Cape Frederick

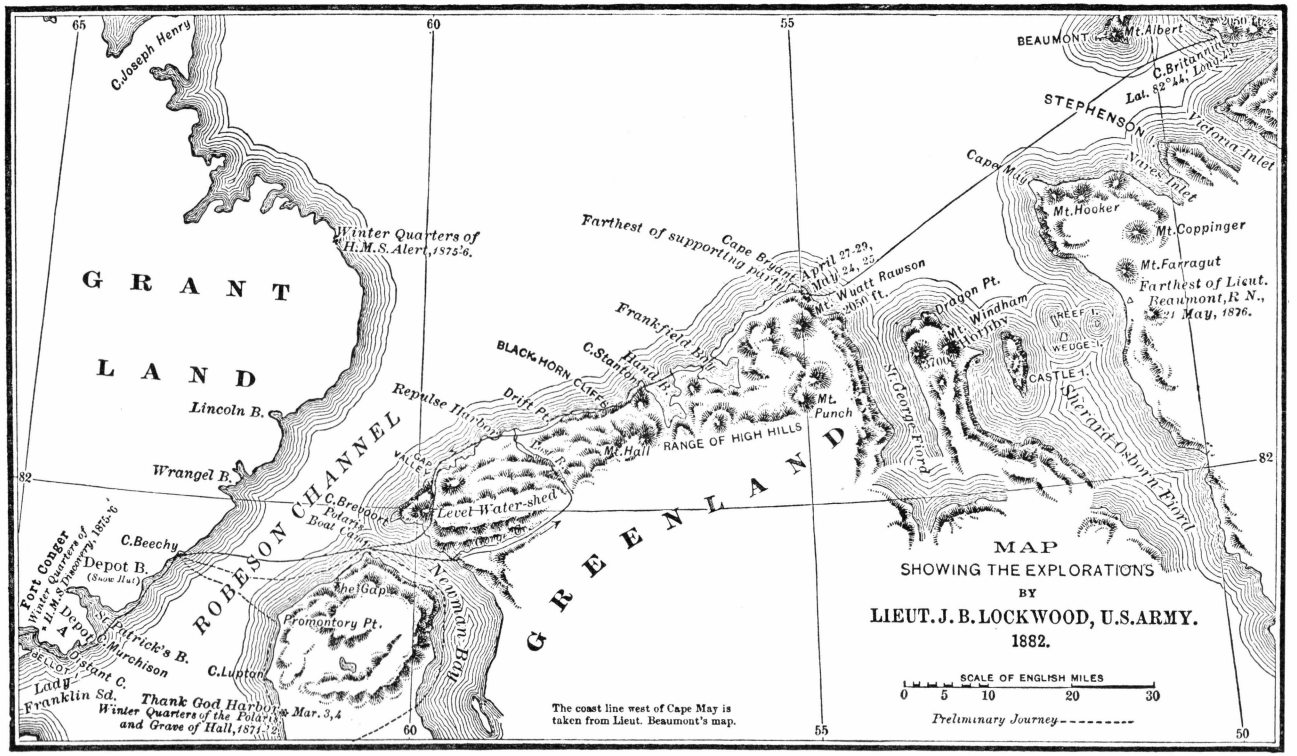


Fig. 11. Map showing the part of LOCKWOOD's journey taking place in Greenland. (GREELY, 1886, I, p. 305).

Gap Valley
Gardiner Fiord
Gorge Creek
Hazen Coast
Cape Hoffmeyer
Cape Hommock
Mount H. S. Gardiner
Hunt Fiord
Jewell Inlet
John Murray Island
Cape Kane
Linn Bay
Lockwood Island
Lost River (Canyon)
Low Point
Markham Island
Mary Murray Island
Mascart Inlet
M. Clarkson Island
Cape Merrit
Cape Mohn
Nares Inlet
Nares Land
Cape Neumeyer
Nordenskiöld Inlet
Cape Payer
Pocket Bay
Promontory Point
Cape Ralston
Cape Alexander Ramsay
Ridge Island
Cape R. I. Dodge
Cape Robert Lincoln
Rocky Gorge
Cape Salor
Cape Schley
Snow Island
Storm Cape
The Gap
Cape Washington
Weyprecht Inlet
Cape Wijkander
Wild Fiord
Cape Wohlgemuth

Regarding the names given by Lockwood, Lanman makes a very interesting comment (op. cit., p. 3), "This map gives the names agreed upon by Lieutenant Greely and Lieutenant Lockwood, and are those referred to in the journal and in this book. It is much to be regretted that many of these names differ from those on the official map published by authority to the world. The names first given commemorate events connected with those wonderful sledge-journeys, as will be seen in the text; and, if a few unimportant lakes and points were named after friends and relatives, this might have been conceded to one who accomplished so much, and that much so well. The map of the London Geographical Society will probably live, and the other perish, as it should". Lanman's wish did come true, but not in the way he had hoped for. The names of the official map were maintained but Lauge Koch when surveying that part of Greenland in 1917 used as many of Lockwood's names as possible and thus preserved in true exploratory spirit names which should have been kept in the first place.

Besides a good deal of pure descriptive names almost all of the rest are commemorative and tribute names. A few politicians and some officers are paid tribute to and names of members of earlier expeditions are used. The majority of the commemorative names naturally refers

to the fallen members of the expedition whereas the great majority of tribute names is made up of the circle of scientists who worked for the establishment and organization of the First International Polar Year.

Den andra Dicksonska Expedition till Grönland dess inre Isöken och dess Ostkust utförd År 1883 under befäl af A. E. Nordenskiöld

(The Second Dickson Expedition to Greenland, its interior ice-desert and its East coast, made 1883 under the command of A. E. NORDENSKIÖLD).

All the expenses of the expedition were paid by Dr. OSCAR DICKSON of Gothenburg, Sweden.

The ship was S/S "Sofia" owned by the Swedish Government and placed at NORDENSKIÖLD's disposal free of charge.

Members of the expedition were:
A. E. NORDENSKIÖLD, fil. dr., leader.
A. G. NATHORST, fil. dr., geologist.
J. A. BERLIN, M.D., surgeon.
G. I. KOLTHOFF, zoologist.
C. W. FORSSTRAND, fil. kand., zoologist.
A. HAMBURG, hydrographer.
C. J. O. KJELLSTRÖM, cartographer, photographer.
E. NILSSON, captain.
P. A. HÖRNFELDT, 1st mate.
S. A. JOHANNESEN, 2nd mate.
J. P. JOHNSON, chief engineer.
P. C. LANDERGREN, 2nd engineer.
J. E. E:SON HULT, stoker.
C. TH. SVENSSON, stoker.
S. KRÆMER, hunter.
R. SEVALDSEN, hunter.
A. F. ERIKSSON, seaman.
C. J. ANDERSSON, seaman.
A. JONSSON, seaman.
G. ANDERSSON, coal trimmer.
A. F. TH. ÖSTERMAN, cook.
C. O. G. ZETTERBERG, steward.
ANDERS PAVASSON ROSSA, (Lapp).
PAVA LARS NIELSSON, (Lapp).

The objects of the expedition were: to determine the limit of the pack-ice between Iceland and Kap Farvel; to collect contributions to

the flora of the ice and snow; to make a detailed investigation of the rocks containing plant fossils in Greenland; to carry out investigations of cosmic radiation and to search for meteorites in the neighborhood of Kap York.

The expedition left Gothenburg on May 23rd, 1883. It called at several places in Greenland *e.g.* Julianehåb, Ivigtut, Godhavn, and untertook a trip on the Inland Ice behind Egedesminde. The expedition left Upernavik on July 23rd and was off Kap York on July 26th. Due to heavy ice it proved impossible to land in the area where the meteorites were thought to exist. Instead, a landing was made a little north of Kap York at Ivssuvigsôq, which proved to be the only place the expedition went on land during the stay in the Thule District. Some investigations were made there and a small map of the area was produced (NORDENSKIÖLD, 1885, p. 332). The "Sofia" left the locality on July 29th. After calling at several places in Greenland and also Iceland, the ship returned safely to Gothenburg on September 27th, 1883.

The only name given by the expedition was Rotgesfjällen. Rotges is the Swedish name for the Little Auk (*Alle alle*).

Alfred Björling. 1891

This one-man expedition was financed by private funds. Transportation as far as Upernavik was provided by ships of The Royal Greenland Trade. From there BJÖRLING went north in a hired rowboat and reached as far north as Holms Ø, from where he made a crude survey of the islands north of Djævelens Tommelfinger. He named De Geers Øer and Hayes Gletscher and other localities which are situated in the southern part of the Melville Bugt. These however, due to the boundary limit set earlier, are south of the area dealt with in this paper. Botanical investigations were also carried out in the same area.

Alfred Björling. 1892–?

The expedition was financed by private funds and subscribers including the "Vega" Foundation, Professor A. M. SIBIRIAKOV and Dr. OSCAR DICKSON. Instruments were borrowed from various Swedish State scientific institutions. The object of the expedition was a botanical and zoological investigation of part of Ellesmere Island in order to establish correlative studies between Greenland and the eastern part of the Canadian Arctic.

The expedition travelled from Stockholm to St. Johns, Newfoundland via Liverpool by ordinary commercial routes. From St. Johns to the area of investigation the expedition hoped to get the assistance of

a whaler but unfortunately all the ships had left St. Johns before the arrival of the expedition. Therefore the 37 ton schooner "Ripple", was purchased for $ 650. The ship had a very bad reputation and BJÖRLING had great difficulty hiring a crew.

The members of the expedition were:

ALFRED BJÖRLING, botanist, leader,(Swedish).
E. KALLSTENIUS, zoologist, (Swedish).
KARL KRYGER AHLMANN KANN, sailing-master, (Danish).
GILBERT DUNN, mate, (English).
HERBERT MCDONALD, cook, (Canadian).

The "Ripple" left St. Johns about June 22nd, 1892. No notice of the ship's departure is found in the newspapers of St. Johns and the house in which the harbor journals were kept was later destroyed by fire. Thus the exact date of the departure cannot be established but it is known that the ship arrived at Godhavn on July 28th. The Danish officials tried to persuade BJÖRLING and his companions to abandon the journey to the north because of the ill-equipped nature of the ship. In their opinion the ship was not fit to meet the hardships which would inevitably be encountered in Melville Bugt. Also the provisions were not adequate for such a journey especially if the ship became jammed in the ice and was forced to winter. The Danes even suggested that the expedition should winter at Godhavn and that in the following spring they could help equipping the ship adequately. BJÖRLING however was convinced that they could accomplish the journey and that they would be back in Godhavn about September 1st. The Danes therefore presented the expedition with guns, ammunition, food including some condensed milk, books and magazines. Furthermore Björling was allowed to purchase some cordage and other necessary equipment from the store. A boat was also lent the expedition.

While in Godhavn, BJÖRLING met with the American relief expedition under ANGELO HEILPRIN onboard the "Kite" which was bound for North Star Bugt to pick up PEARY after his journey across the Inland Ice.

On August 3rd the "Ripple" left Godhavn bound for the Carey Øer where BJÖRLING intended to replenish his provisions from the British depot cached there by NARES in 1875. Should the expedition be forced to winter, it was the intention to take refuge with the Eskimos at North Star Bugt or to try to return to West Greenland. Should the expedition fail to return as planned, whalers were requested to land on the Carey Øer where BJÖRLING hoped to deposit a report.

Nothing was heard of BJÖRLING and his party in 1892 and 1893 and anxiety arose as to the fate of BJÖRLING and his companions. The Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs asked whalers and other ships which

might go to the "North Water" to land on the Carey Øer to recover any reports and letters which might be deposited there by BJÖRLING. The whaler "Aurora" of Dundee, Captain MCKAY commanding, landed on the eastern island (now Björlings Ø) where he found the wreck of "Ripple" lying on the beach almost buried in snow and ice. The body of a man was found under a pile of rocks nearby. In a cairn, most likely the one erected by NARES, a tin can was found containing four reports from BJÖRLING, plus a sealed letter to a named person in St. Johns. Clothes, books, and other items belonging to the expedition and its members were spread all over the beach. A great deal was collected, packed up and taken home to Scotland from where it was sent to Professor G. NORDENSKIÖLD in Stockholm, who was at the head of the rescue operation.

One of the reports was a request to one of the members of the Peary Auxiliary Expedition to deliver the sealed letter to a person in St. Johns. It thus seems that BJÖRLING had some kind of an arrangement with the above mentioned expedition to pick up mail. Otherwise why would he ask a named person to do him a favour?

The second report was a brief account of events since BJÖRLING left Godhavn on August 2nd. From Godhavn he kept a course to the north along the ice field in Baffins Bugt until August 13th after which date the "Ripple" crossed Melville Bugt in one day. It seems that the "Ripple" was not so bad as her reputation made her out to be. A gale blew the ship from Kap York as far north as Kap Parry from where she sailed for the Carey Øer arriving on August 6th. An addition to this report dated August 17th describes the wreck of the "Ripple" while the party was engaged in loading the ship with provisions from NARES' depot.

In the third report, BJÖRLING announces that the expedition intends to reach Foulke Fjord by boat and to winter there. In addition the report states that the expedition has enough provisions until June 1893.

At first thought it is difficult to understand why BJÖRLING intended to go to Foulke Fjord, 15 km north of Kap Alexander, or 300 nautical miles north of the island where they were stranded. The interior of McCormick Bugt, Pandora Havn, was used by Sir ALLEN YOUNG in 1875, but as far as it is possible to judge from YOUNG's reports (YOUNG, 1876, 1879), no depots were left there. Neither were depots present at Port Foulke where HAYES wintered in 1860. G. NORDENSKIÖLD (1894), OHLIN (1895), BRYANT (1895), and others have posed the question why BJÖRLING intended to go so far north to establish winter-quarters when inhabited places were much closer. Furthermore, PEARY and his Auxiliary Expedition were in the area and presumably BJÖRLING knew of this. BJÖRLING and his companions only would have had to row about 25 nautical miles toward the northeast to reach Kap Parry where they would have had

a fair chance to be spotted by the "Kite" as she passed the cape homebound with PEARY on August 24th. If this plan of action had failed then help might have been obtained from the Kap York Eskimos or the party could have tried to reach Red Cliff House, PEARY's winter quarters.

Since BJÖRLING did not choose any of these alternatives it would appear that he had a fairly good reason. In my opinion BJÖRLING must have been still convinced that he was able to complete his goal to investigate Ellesmere Island and that he must have hoped to cross the sound where the distance was shortest. This is between Sunrise Pynt, at the entrance of Foulke Fjord, and Cape Isabella, a distance of about 30 nautical miles. During the journey to Foulke Fjord the party would always be within reach of help from the Eskimos and also be a reasonable distance from PEARY's house. This theory seems to be supported by the third report which is translated below from the Swedish in extenso:

"To visitors to the southeastern Carey island 1893.

As will be seen from my deposited reports after the loss of my ship I tried to reach Foulke Fjord in order to winter there. After having reached Northumberland Island, however, I had to abandon the journey and return to Carey Island. We were forced by bad weather to stay for quite a while on this island. I am now beginning the journey to the Eskimos at Clarence Head or Cape Faraday on Ellesmere Island. As I hope next year a whaler will visit the Carey Island to rescue me and my companions, I shall try to reach this island before July 1st. If no whalers arrive here before July 15th I will possibly go to the Danish colonies. Therefore if someone visits this island after July 1st and fails to find any report from me about my journey to the Danish colonies, I would be very much obliged if you would go to Clarence Head (50 miles from here) where in a cairn on the easternmost point I will leave a message about how I and my companions spent the winter. Finally I will ask you to send all information about me to Professor NORDENSKIÖLD, Stockholm or to the nearest Swedish consul with information about the time and place where the informations were found. If I cannot reach the Eskimos or cannot replenish from some depot our provisions should last not longer than to January 1st. We are now five men one of whom is dying".

The note is dated October 12th, 1892, and signed J. A. BJÖRLING (KALLSTENIUS, 1966, p. 85). The distances to Clarence Head and Cape Faraday are about 80 and 95 nautical miles respectively. Previous persons dealing with this expedition have found it difficult to account for BJÖRLING's last disposition but to me it is quite obvious that even if the party met with a lot of trouble and hardships, the members did not surrender. They wanted to reach the place of destination and to do the job they set out to do. Therefore they left the island in an open boat, leaving a dead companion behind on the very spot where the first real hard blow — the loss of the ship — was dealt. They started out on what appears

to have been their last journey although it must be admitted that nothing definite can be stated about this.

After the discoveries on the island, the "Aurora" tried to penetrate the ice-belt and reach Clarence Head. She was not successful in this since the pack-ice formed a 20 mile wide belt from the coast and proved completely impenetrable.

When the information and articles recovered arrived in Stockholm, Professor G. NORDENSKIÖLD tried to organize a rescue expedition. However he failed in this and the only results of his endeavours were that single persons could sail with ships which operated in the region of concern. Thus Dr. AXEL OHLIN came to be onboard Peary's ship "Falcon" in 1894. On July 24th a landing was made on the island. The "Ripple" had disappeared whereas much expedition and private gear was still lying around. Some of the things were collected and brought home and the single grave was rearranged. Two of the neighbouring islands were investigated but no trace of the expedition was found. In a cairn a note from Mr. ELIAS NILSSON, a Swede onboard the whaler "Eclipse" of Dundee was found. He had visited the island on July 6th but failed to find any new evidence about the expedition. In a short note (Scottish geogr. mag. 1895) written before he left Scotland, NILSSON says that the dead man is most likely the Danish captain, KANN. He fails to give any reason for this statement and his information may have come from Captain MCKAY of the "Aurora", who then was the only person who had seen the deceased. It has been impossible to confirm or to detract from this statement. LAUGE KOCH and PETER FREUCHEN who were visiting Björlings Ø in 1916, found among other things, a handkerchief with the embroidered initials "K. K.". Without doubt it belonged to KARL KANN but it does not prove that the buried man is the Danish captain.

After a visit to Bowdoin Fjord, the "Falcon" succeeded in getting through the pack-ice off Cape Faraday and a party from the ship made a landing. Not a trace of the expedition, however, was found and the "Falcon" left for Clarence Head. It proved impossible to penetrate the pack-ice and the rescue party was forced to walk 12 km over the ice before it was able to reach the shore. Nothing was found there either.

Nothing further was done to discover the fate of the expedition. In the summer of 1928 the Danish "Godthaab" Expedition under Commander RIIS-CARSTENSEN made some investigations on the island but nothing new was found.

The island on which the remnants of the expedition were found became known as Björlings Ø. The name was first inserted on the map by both PEARY and the Danish Literary Expedition ten years after the tragedy took place.

The Peary Expeditions 1891–1909

No single explorer fought with such adamant determination and perseverance and for such a long span of time to attain the object of his desires as did PEARY. For 23 years he devoted completely all his time and energy to be the first man at the North Pole. If the United States Government had supported him he would no doubt have completed his task much earlier being thus relieved of the burden of having to raise funds for the next expedition. It seems that American business philosophy played a tremendous part in the entire enterprise both in the United States and in Greenland. Too much time in Greenland was spent hunting for food and in trading with the natives. If PEARY had been allowed to concentrate entirely on the real goal of his expeditions, we might now have a better and more detailed knowledge of that part of his work, that part being the aspect that will live forever.

From his own hand, we have the large popular books about the expeditions, along with smaller reports delivered to scientific societies and printed in their publications. Biographies were written by some of his friends and admirers who eulogised him. At the same time, his enemies — and he had quite a few — did not have a good word to say about him. An excellent, objective, and rather comprehensive account of the surveying done by PEARY and his companions is given by KOCH (1940).

Most of the detailed surveying was carried out on his early expeditions. In the cause of time, PEARY concentrated so hard on the attainment of the North Pole that the cartographic work receded into the background.

Of PEARY'S eight expeditions in which Greenland was involved, the reconnaissance of the Inland Ice in 1886 was done south of the region dealt with in this paper. The remaining seven expeditions having at least some connection with the region of North Greenland are:

1891–1892. PEARY wintered in the Thule District where by boat and sledge trips he sketchily mapped part of the district. During the spring of 1892, he crossed the Inland Ice and visited Northeast Greenland.

1893–1895. PEARY stayed for two winters in the Thule District and again did some surveying. In the spring of 1895 he made his second crossing of the Inland Ice.

1896. A summer expedition to Melville Bugt (First Meteorite Expedition).

1897. A summer expedition to Melville Bugt (Second Meteorite Expedition).

1898–1902. PEARY spent the winter of 1899–1900 at Etah, Thule District.

In 1900 he made the important journey around the northern coast of Greenland. The other years were spent on the Canadian side of the waters connecting Baffins Bugt and the Arctic Ocean.

1905–1906. PEARY again wintered on the Canadian side. On the return journey from his "Farthest North" of 1906 he travelled along part of the North Greenland coast.

1908–1909. Winter quarters on the Canadian side. PEARY himself did not travel in Greenland but two members of his expedition made a return journey from headquarters at Cape Sheridan to Kap Morris Jesup.

As mentioned above, most of the reports written by PEARY, and also those of his co-workers who were allowed to write about the expeditions, are popular descriptions written for the purpose of raising money for new expeditions. PEARY's books were often written or dictated on his lecturing tours and published while he was away. It is therefore rather difficult to find out when PEARY actually mapped the areas in the Thule District and gave the names. Furthermore PEARY never gave a complete list of his expedition members. Thus for the above mentioned reasons there may be some mistakes and deficiencies in the following.

North-Greenland Expedition of 1891–1892

The cost of the expedition was secured from private funds, subscribers including JOHN M. VERHOEFF, mineralogist and meteorologist who contributed $ 2,000 for joining the expedition; Professor PUTNAM; the American Geographical Society and the New York newspaper "Sun". Professor ANGELO HEILPRIN of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences organized an auxiliary expedition, the members of which contributed from their own pockets, together with some of PEARY's friends. PEARY himself used a good deal of his savings to establish the expedition. The Philadelphia Academy of Sciences only rendered moral support (PEARY, 1898b, vol. I, p. XXXIX).

The hired ship was the 280 ton barkentine "Kite" equipped with auxiliary steampower, Captain RICHARD PIKE commanding.

Members of the expedition were:
ROBERT E. PEARY, USN., leader.
Mrs. JOSEPHINE DIEBITSCH PEARY.
FREDERICK A. COOK, M.D., surgeon and ethnologist.
EIVIND ASTRUP, assistant (Norwegian).
LANGDON GIBSON, ornithologist and hunter.

JOHN M. VERHOEFF, mineralogist and meteorologist.
MATTHEW A. HENSON, Peary's servant.

Scientists accompanying the expedition were:

Professor ANGELO HEILPRIN, Executor Curator of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, geologist.
Professor BENJAMIN SHARP, zoologist.
Professor J. F. HOLT, zoologist.
Dr. WILLIAM E. HUGHES, ornithologist.
LEVI W. MENGEL, entomologist.
Dr. WILLIAM H. BURK, botanist.
ALEXANDER C. KENEALY, reporter for the New York Herald.
Dr. ROBERT N. KEELY JR., surgeon.
FRAZER ASHHURST.

This party is called the West Greenland Expedition by PEARY.

The crew of the "Kite" was

RICHARD PIKE, master.
EDWARD TRACY, chief mate.
PATRICK DUMPHY, second mate.
WILLIAM JARDINE, chief engineer.
ALEXANDER MCKINLEY, second engineer
LAWRENCE HACKET, steward.
PATRICK WELSH, assistant steward.
THOMAS PFEFFER, cook.
TIMOTHY TOONEY, seaman.
THOMAS COLLINS, seaman.
JOHN CUMMING, seaman.
JOHN VERGE, seaman.
ANDREW ROOST, fireman.
EDWARD CROOK, fireman.
JOHN CUNNINGHAM, fireman.

The object of the expedition was to reach and determine the northern limit of Greenland by an overland route, *i.e.* across the Inland Ice (PEARY, 1898b, vol. I, p. XXXVII). PEARY gives more comprehensive programs in his original prospect of 1890 (Peary, 1891a) where a study of the Whale Sound Eskimos, the securing of geographical and meteorological data and the possible discovery of the most practicable route to the North Pole are mentioned.

The expedition left Brooklyn, N. Y., on June 6, 1891 and called at Godhavn, West Greenland on June 27th and later at Upernavik. Kap York was passed on July 22nd and MacCormick Fjord reached on July

23rd. Here the headquarters were established for the following year. On July 30th the "Kite" left MacCormick Fjord and continued to the north as far as Cairn Pynt before she turned south for the United States. Calls were made at Godhavn and Ny Herrnhut on her way south along the West Greenland coast.

During the fall of 1891 and the spring of 1892, boat and sledge journeys were made in Inglefield Bredning. From May 3rd to August 4th PEARY and ASTRUP completed the return journey to Northeast Greenland spending the days around July 4th at the head of Independence Fjord and mapping the area. After the return PEARY and Mrs. PEARY made a boat trip in the Inglefield Bredning area where PEARY mapped the northern shore. The day after the return it was learned that VERHOEFF had failed to return. A search was carried out for six days but without result. He perished in the vicinity of the glacier now bearing his name.

PEARY was successful in most of his objects, particularly in completing the crossing of the Inland Ice at a far more northern latitude than done before. He also carried out some of his geographical goals. On all his journeys PEARY depended on the help received from the Thule Eskimos.

In the summer of 1892, the expedition was picked up and brought home by the "Kite". The cruise forming what PEARY called The Second West Greenland Expedition was organized and paid for by a circle of scientists from the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, who called it Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia Peary Relief Expedition 1892.

The following were onboard:

ANGELO HEILPRIN, chief of scientists, geologist.
HENRY GRIER BRYANT, second-in-command.
JACKSON M. MILLS, M.D., surgeon.
SAMUEL JOHN ENTRIKIN, engineer, photographer.
WILLIAM E. MEEHAN, botanist.
CHARLES E. HITE, zoologist.
ALBERT WHITE VORSE, author.
FRANK WILBERT STOKES, artist, (painter).
RICHARD PIKE, master.
E. MURPHY, first officer.
P. DUMPHY, second officer.
A. MCKINLEY, chief engineer.
JOHN PENSTON, second engineer.
L. HACKETT, chief steward
BERNARD WALL, second steward.
A. LINDSAY, cook.

THOMAS HAYES, seaman.
JOHN KEASY, seaman.
R. FLEMMING, seaman.
DANIEL MCDONNELL, seaman.
J. CUNNINGHAM, fireman
E. CROOK, fireman.
A. ROOST, fireman.

The "Kite" left MacCormick Fjord on August 24, 1892 for the return voyage. She made calls at Atanikerdluk, Godhavn, and Godthåb before leaving Greenland waters.

North-Greenland Expedition of 1893–1895

The expedition was equipped from private funds, consisting mainly of contributions from PEARY himself and Mrs. PEARY, plus donations from the American Geographical Society and the newspaper "Sun".

The ship was the chartered S/S "Falcon", Captain HARRY BARTLETT, master with Mr. FISHER, chief engineer.

Members of the expedition were:

ROBERT E. PEARY, leader.
Mrs. JOSEPHINE D. PEARY.
SAMUEL JOHN ENTRIKIN, engineer, first asistant.
EIVIND ASTRUP, second assistant, (Norwegian).
EDWARD E. VINCENT, M.D., surgeon.
EVELYN BRIGGS BALDWIN, meteorologist.
HUGH J. LEE, assistant-naturalist.
GEORGE H. CLARK, assistant-taxidermist.
GEORGE H. CARR, assistant.
JAMES W. DAVIDSON, assistant.
WALTER F. SWAIN, assistant.
FREDERICK A. STOKES, independent paying member, artist.
MATTHEW A. HENSON, servant.
Mrs. SUSAN J. CROSS, nurse.
From September 12th, 1893 MARIE AHNIGHITO PEARY, the reason why a nurse was included in the party.

The "Falcon" left Philadelphia on June 26, 1893 and Portland, Maine on July 8th. On her way north she made calls in West Greenland at Holsteinsborg, Godhavn, Upernavik and Tasiussaq before arriving at Falcon Harbour, Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District on August 3rd. The "Falcon" left for home on August 20th. PEARY's headquarters named

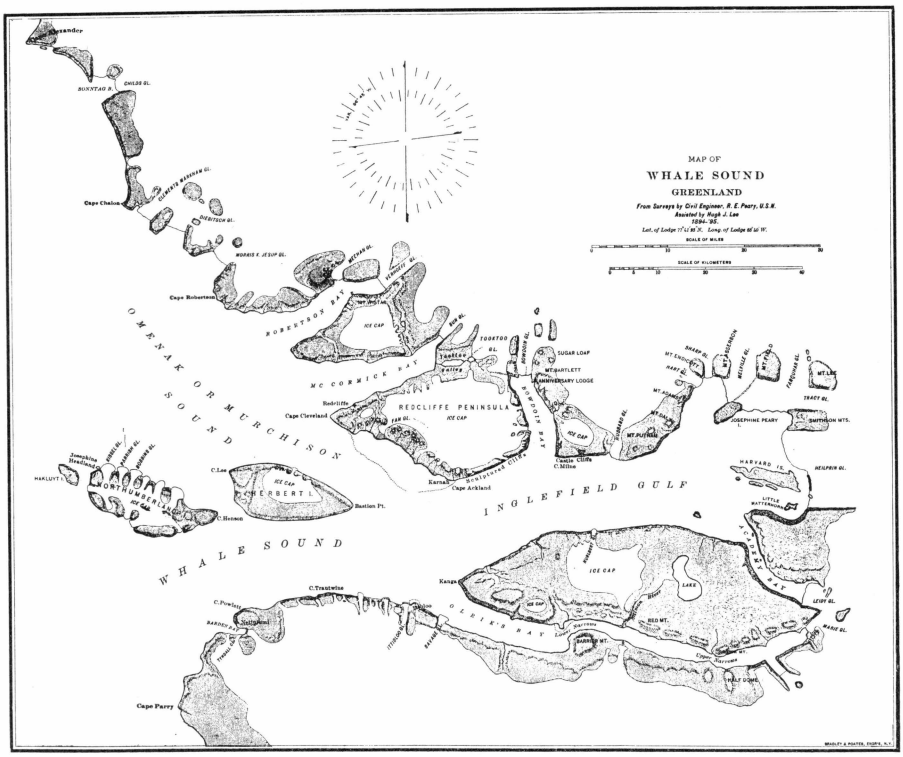


Fig. 12. PEARY's map of Hvalsund, Thule District. (PEARY, 1892b).

"Anniversary Lodge" were established in the northeastern corner of the inlet.

The objects of the expedition were (PEARY, 1898b, II, p. 550):

"The delimitation of the detached lands lying north of main Greenland".

"The filling in of the remaining gaps in the northern and northeastern coastline of Greenland".

"An attempt upon the Pole".

"Completion of the detail survey of the Whale-Sound region".

"Continuation of the studies of the Smith-Sound Eskimoes".

"The discovery of the 'Iron Mountain'".

During the fall and winter, numerous short trips were made partly to secure food for men and dogs and partly to prepare for the crossing of the Inland Ice. On March 6, 1894 a start was made for the second crossing of the ice, but the journey was unsuccessful. On returning from the Inland Ice, a sledge trip was made to Olrik Fjord. In May a sledge journey was undertaken to Kap York and Iron Mountain at Melville

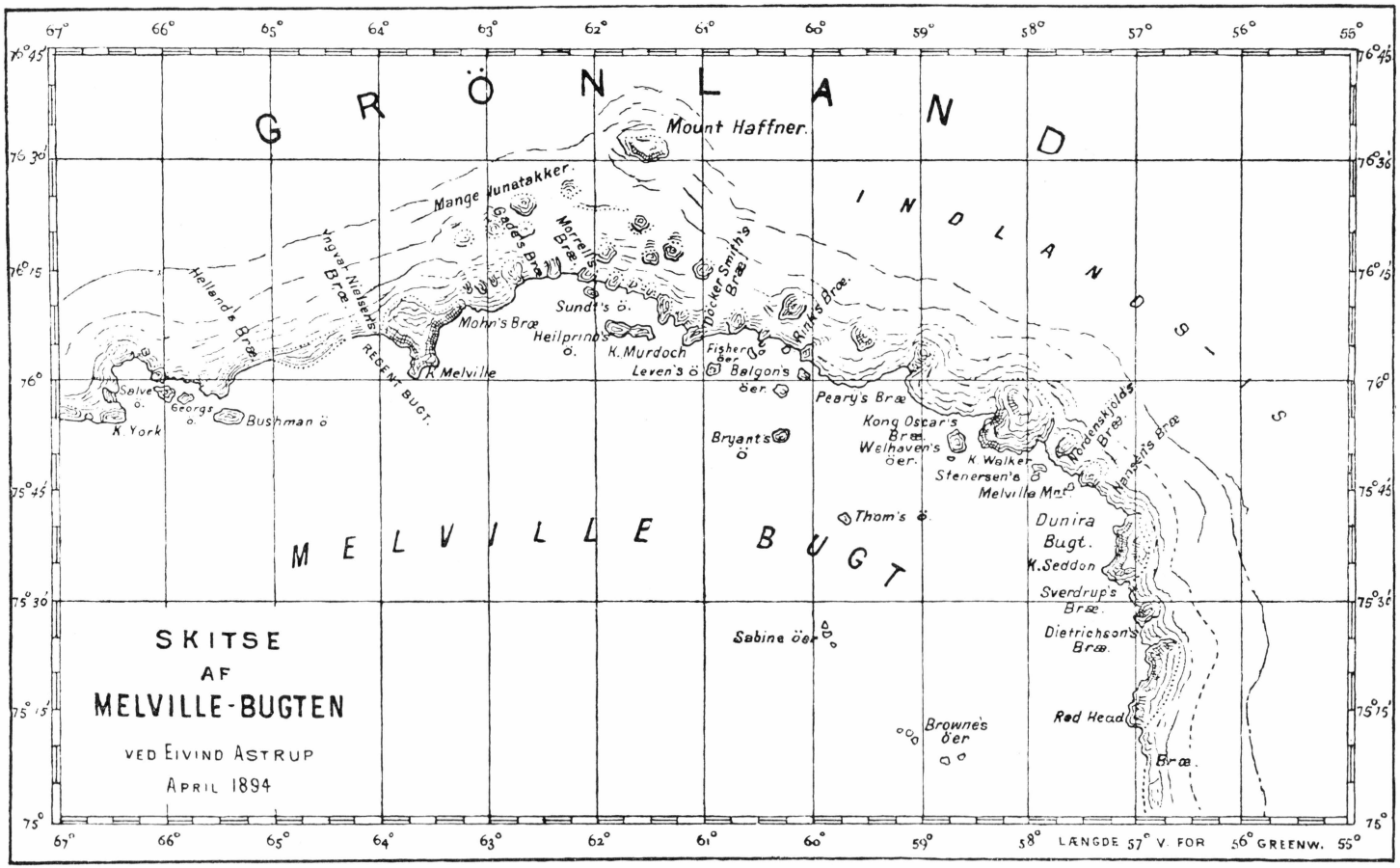


Fig. 13. ASTRUP's map from his journey in Melville Bugt 1894. (ASTRUP, 1895a, pl.).

Bugt where the meteorites were visited. PEARY himself calls the trip to the meteorites a discovery but since the iron was known to exist and had been used by the Eskimos for centuries, plus the fact that he was guided to the place by Eskimos who were familiar with the exact locality, the use of the term discovery seems to be a little pretentious. The two meteorites "Dog" and "Woman" were later brought to the United States (see p. 90).

From April 6th to April 30th ASTRUP made a sledge journey to the northern part of Melville Bugt to survey the area.

While the three last items of the objects given above were successfully carried out the first three items were not. PEARY launced another attempt on the Inland Ice in early March 1894, but was forced to return after covering approximately 128 miles.

In the summer of 1894 an auxiliary expedition onboard the "Falcon", Captain HARRY BARTLETT commanding was dispatched. The following scientists took part in the cruise:

HENRY G. BRYANT, heading the team.
EMIL DIEBITSCH, engineer, astronomer, (Mrs. PEARY's brother).
Professor T. C. CHAMBERLIN, glacio-geologist, University of Chicago.
Professor WILLIAM LIBBEY JR., Princeton University.
HERBERT L. BRIDGMAN, historian.
H. EMERSON WETHERELL, M.D., surgeon.
Dr. AXEL OHLIN, zoologist, (Swedish).

The following officers and crew of 14 men of the "Falcon" are reported:

HARRY BARTLETT, captain.
E. TRACY, 1st officer.
FISHER, chief engineer.
L. HACKETT, chief steward.

The auxiliary expedition was arranged and largely financed by PEARY and managed by the Geographical Club of Philadelphia. Its object was to release PEARY and his party and ensure its safe return. Further a search for BJÖRLING and KALLSTENIUS was programmed (see p. 81).

The "Falcon" started homeward on August 26, 1894. Returning with the ship in addition to the summer expedition were the following of PEARY's wintering party: DAVIDSON, CLARK, CARR, SWAIN, ENTRIKIN, ASTRUP, VINCENT, BALDWIN, and STOKES plus Mrs. PEARY with baby, an Eskimo girl and the nurse Mrs. CROSS. PEARY stayed for the following year with HUGH J. LEE and MATTHEW HENSON.

After safely landing the party in Philadelphia, the "Falcon" was lost with all on board while going back to St. Johns, Newfoundland.

During the fall PEARY made a boat voyage from Pitugfik Gletscher, (where he had left the homegoing "Falcon", which had tried in vain to embark the two meteorites) to Anniversary Lodge. During the fall and winter, hunting trips were made in the Inglefield Bredning area. In September a sledge journey to "Camp Equinoctial" on the Inland Ice was undertaken to re-arrange the depot left there on the unsuccessful crossing attempt in the spring. The depot however was not recovered. During the winter, numerous shorter trips in the vicinity of the headquarters were made.

In the summer of 1895, the "Kite", Captain JOHN BARTLETT, master, was dispatched to pick up PEARY and his two companions and to bring them home. The funds for this voyage were raised by Mrs. PEARY from private persons particularly MORRIS K. JESUP, who was then President of the American Museum.

Participants in the cruise were:

EMIL DIEBITSCH, chief, astronomer.

Professor ROLLIN D. SALISBURY, geologist, University of Chicago.

Mr. THEODORE LE BONTILLIER, scientist, representative of the Geographical Club of Philadelphia.

JOHN R. WALSH, M.D., surgeon.

Professor L. L. DYCHE, geologist and botanist, collector for the American Museum of Natural History.

The Eskimo girl "MISS BELL", who was taken to the United States the previous year.

The "Kite" left Bowdoin Fjord on August 31, 1895 and headed for Savigsivik in Melville Bugt in order to bring home the meteorites. The expedition succeeded in bringing home the two smaller ones, which were taken to St. Johns, Newfoundland where the "Kite" arrived late in September. From St. Johns the meteorites were transported to New York by steamer.

Summer Expedition 1896

(First Meteorite Expedition).

PEARY's last expedition was in the main unsuccessful and thus he had to do something which would restore the faith of the American people in him and enable him to raise more money for future expeditions. He had earlier brought home two small meteorites which however did not attract too much attention. Thus he planned on securing the largest meteorite in the world hoping that by bringing it home his chances towards his final goal would be helped.

The expedition was financed by private funds.

The chartered ship was the 307 ton "Hope", Captain JOHN BARTLETT, master. Names of officers and crew are unreported. Four parties were onboard the "Hope":

1. ROBERT E. PEARY, leader.
   ALBERT OPERTI, artist.
   HUGH J. LEE, assistant.
   JESSE DADE FIGGINS of the American Museum of Natural History.
   MATTHEW HENSON, servant.

During the attempt to secure the meteorite numerous Eskimos from Kap York were employed.

2. Professor A. E. BURTON.
   GEORGES ROCKWELL PUTNAM, assistant, U.S. Coast Survey.
   Mr. DODGE.
   Mr. PHILLIPS.
   RUSSELL WILLIAM PORTER.
   This party was landed at Ũmánaq (North Star Bugt).
3. Professor RALPH STOCKMAN TARR, leader.
   Professor GILL.
   Mr. MARTIN.
   Mr. BONESTEEL.
   Mr. WATSON.
   This party was landed at Wilcox Head.
4. Mr. BENJAMIN HOPPIN, mineralogist.
   Mr. SUTHERLAND.
   + one steward.
   This party was accompanying PEARY.

PEARY did not succeed in embarking and bringing the meteorite back to the United States. From Cape Haven, Labrador Mr. JENSEN, a Dane, was taken to the United States.

Summer Expedition 1897

(Second Meteorite Expedition).

The expedition was financed by private funds.

The chartered ship was the 307 ton S/S "Hope", Captain JOHN BARTLETT, master.

The ship left the United States in July and went directly to the locality on Meteoritø not paying the usual visits to harbors in West Greenland.

As in the previous year quite a number of scientists and other persons accompanied PEARY but they were not rigidly attached to the expedition.

1. Professor CHARLES SCHUCHERT of the Museum of Natural History.
   Professor DAVID WHITE.
   Dr. WM. STICKNEY.
   Mr. ROBERT STEIN, U.S. Geological Survey.

The three first mentioned gentlemen were landed at Ũmánaq. Mr. STEIN at Nûgssuaq.

2. Mr. PORTER — with a party consisting of
   Dr. CH. GALT FITZGERALD.
   CH. GALT FITZGERALD JR.
   Mr. WHITE.
   Dr. FR. GROSVENOR GOODRIDGE.
   Mr. SHAW.
   Mr. BOAL.
   Mr. CARPENTER.

This party was landed at Cape Haven together with Mr. JENSEN who was returning from the United States after sailing with PEARY the previous year.

PEARY's own party consisted of:

Mrs. PEARY with baby AHNIGHITO and nurse.
Mr. PERRY.
ARTHUR MOORE.
LANSING BALDWIN.
Dr. FRED SOHON.
JESSE DADE FIGGINS, naturalist.
MATTHEW HENSON, servant.
HUGH J. LEE.
Mrs. HUGH J. LEE

The two last mentioned were landed at Godhavn where they spent their honeymoon.

The meteorite was secured and taken back to the United States. PEARY (1898b, II) does not reveal what happened to the meteorites which are now in the American Museum of Natural History. However, other sources inform us that Mrs. PEARY sold them for the sum of $ 40,000 to the museum (WEEMS, 1967, p. 168).

The Peary Arctic Club Expedition of 1898–1902

The expedition was financed by the Peary Arctic Club.

Ship: S/Y "Windward", used 1898–1899, 1900–1901, and 1901–1902.
Chartered auxiliary ships: S/S "Hope", 1898; S/S "Diana", 1899; S/S "Erik", 1901.

Duration of the expedition: July 4, 1898 to September 17, 1902.
Object: The attainment of the North Pole.

Members of this expedition were:

ROBERT E. PEARY, leader.
MATTHEW A. HENSON, assistant.
THOMAS S. DEDRICK JR., surgeon. Left the expedition in summer of 1901.

From summer 1901:

CHARLES PERCY, steward.

During the expedition PEARY used four winter quarters:

1898–1899: Cape D'Urville, Ellesmere Island. A planned trip to the north coast of Greenland was cancelled.

1899–1900: Etah, Thule District, North Greenland. PEARY landed at the settlement on August 5th and he toured in the district by ship during most of the month. The "Windward" and "Diana" left on August 25th and August 28th respectively after landing the necessary equipment. In December, 1899 PEARY made a sledge journey to the Hvalsund area. From March 4, 1900 to June 10, 1900, a sledge journey from Etah via Fort Conger took PEARY to the northernmost coast of Greenland from about Kap Summer to Clarence Wyckoff Island (now Wyckoff Land) and he reached the northernmost point, Kap Morris Jesup on May 13th, thereby outlining or preliminary mapping the entire north coast.

1900–1901: Fort Conger, Ellesmere Island. Apart from a visit in August 1901 to Etah and hunting from the ships in the waters off the Greenland coasts, no travelling was done in Greenland.

1901–1902: Cape Sabine, Ellesmere Island. No travelling was done in Greenland. In August, 1902, the Eskimos who had assisted PEARY in his unsuccessful attempt on the North Pole were landed at Etah and a week was spent hunting walrus in the waters off the coast of Greenland.

The Polar Expedition of the Peary Arctic Club 1905–1906

Financed by the Peary Arctic Club.

Ship: S/S "Roosevelt", 614 tons, build by and for the Club.

Captain ROBERT A. BARTLETT, master.
MOSES BARTLETT, mate.
GEORGE A. WARDWELL, chief engineer.
JOHN MURPHY, boatswain.
MURTAUGH J. MALONE, assistant engineer.

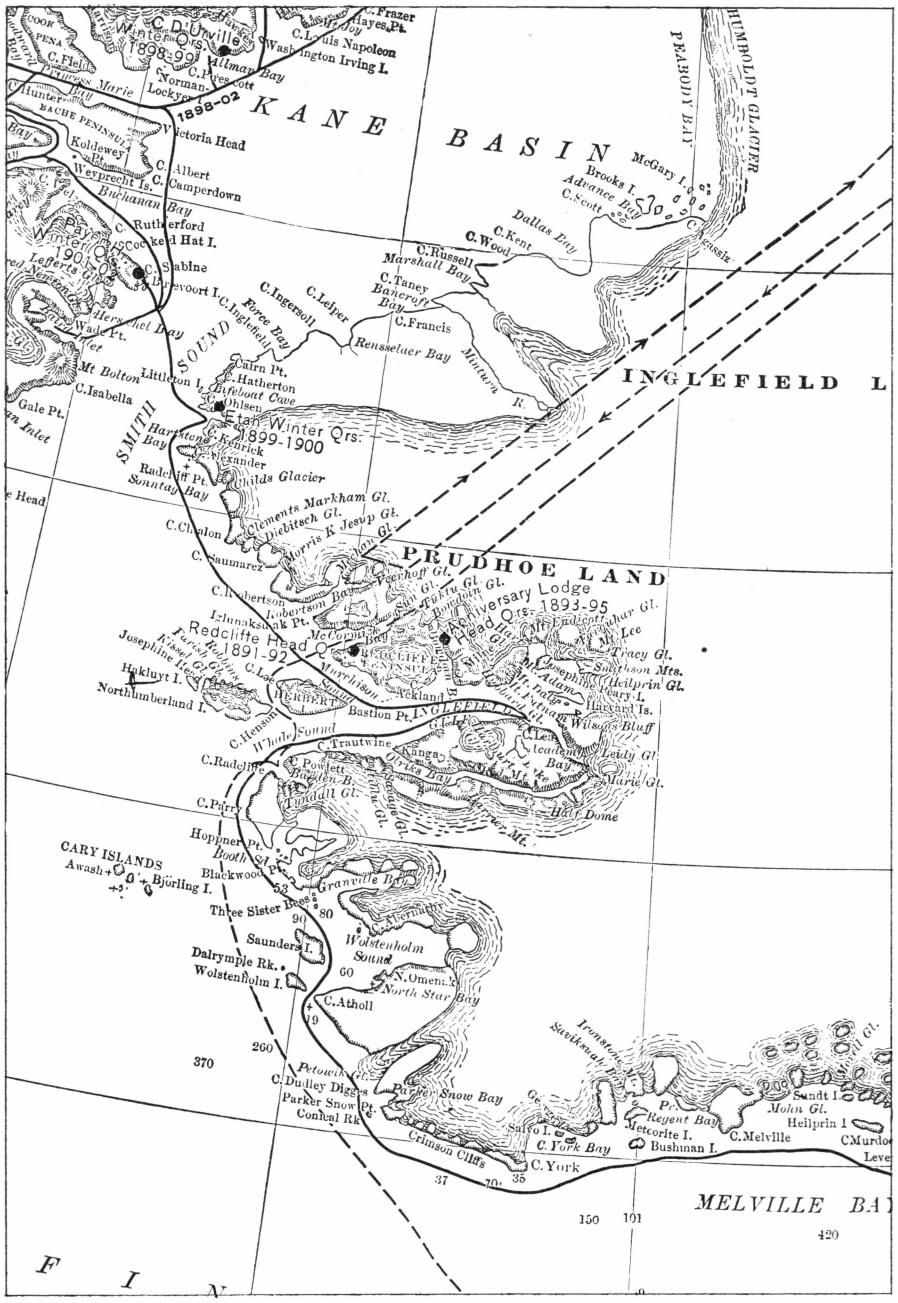


Fig. 14. Southern part af PEARY's map of 1903. (PEARY, 1903b, pl.).

5 sailors.
6 firemen, the names of two of them are reported.
Charles Clark
Ryan.

Members of the expedition were:

Robert E. Peary, leader.
Dr. Louis J. Wolf, surgeon.
Ross G. Marvin, secretary, principal asistant, topographer.
Charles Percy, steward.
Matthew Henson, Peary's personal attendant.

Object of the expedition: Attainment of the North Pole.

The expedition left New York on July 16, 1905 and returned in 1906 arriving Sidney, Nova Scotia, on November 23th, and New York, December 24th. The auxiliary ship in 1905 was S/S "Erik", Captain Samuel W. Bartlett, master.

No calls were made at harbors in West Greenland. On August 7th Kap York was reached and a landing was made to pick up Eskimos. A trip was made to Meteoritø for the same purpose. In North Star Bugt, the "Roosevelt" and the "Erik" met and the two ships went walrus hunting in Inglefield Bredning. On August 16th the "Roosevelt" departed for the north and the "Erik" for the south and home.

The "Roosevelt" was brought into winter quarters at Cape Sheridan. Ellesmere Island, from where Peary made an unsuccessful attempt to reach the North Pole during March and April 1906. He was stopped at lat. 87°06′ N from where he returned to the "Roosevelt" via the coast of North Greenland. Peary reached the coast at approximately Kap Neumayer from where he followed the coast westwards to approximately Repulse Havn. He then crossed the Robeson Kanal to the Canadian side. Some surveying was made during the journey.

The North Polar Expedition of the Peary Arctic Club 1908–1909

The expedition was financed by the Peary Arctic Club.

Ship: S/S "Roosevelt".

Officers and crew (Borup, 1911, p. 274):

Captain Robert A. Bartlett, master.
Thomas Gushue, first officer.
John Murphy, second officer, boatswain.
George A. Wardwell, chief engineer.
Banks Scott, second engineer.

CHARLES PERCY, steward.
JOHN CONNERS, boatswain.
ROBERT BARLETT, carpenter, went home with "Erik".
JOHN COADYE, seaman.
JOHN BARNES, seaman. (Also recorded as JACK B).
DENNIS MURPHY, seaman.
GEORGE PERCY, seaman.
JOHNSON, went home with "Erik".
BILLY PRITCHARD, cabin boy.
JAMES BENTLEY, fireman.
PATRICK JOYCE, fireman.
PATRICK SKEANS, fireman.
JOHN WISEMAN, fireman.

Members of the expedition:

ROBERT E. PEARY, commanding the expedition.
Professor Ross G. MARVIN, assistant. (Died April, 1909).
DONALD B. MACMILLAN, assistant.
J. W. GOODSELL, surgeon.
GEORGE BORUP, assistant.
MATTHEW HENSON, assistant.

In addition a large number of Eskimos, three of whom accompanied PEARY to the North Pole.

Auxiliary ship 1908, S/S "Erik", SAMUEL W. BARLETT, commanding.

HARRY WHITNEY, who paid $ 1,500 for his participation. Wintered at Etah.
C. C. CRAFT, geophysicist.
GEORGE S. NORTON.
WALTER A. LARNED.

Auxiliary ship 1909, S/S "Jennie". Captain SAMUEL W. BARTLETT, master.

Object of the expedition: The attainment of the North Pole.

PEARY finally reached the Pole but he himself did not travel in Greenland. During January and February of 1909 Ross MARVIN accompanied by WISEMAN made a sledge trip from the ship at Cape Sheridan across the Robeson Kanal and continued along the Greenland coast as far as Kap Bryant to make tidal observations. From April 19th to May 31th two other members of the expedition DONALD B. MACMILLAN and GEORGE BORUP accompanied by five eskimos: KYUTAH, KUDLOOKTOO, AHWATINGWAH, KOOLOOTINGWAH, and INIGHITO (in BORUP's spelling), made a sledge journey along the northern coast of Greenland in order

to lay down caches for PEARY, should he have to return from his attempt on the pole by that route.

The party reached the Greenland coast at Black Cape and proceeded as far north as Kap Morris Jesup. It was intended that they should carry out surveying on route but this project was cancelled by PEARY with the result that only some tidal observations were made.

Maps from the Peary expeditions

As earlier mentioned it is sometimes a little difficult to give exact information about the surveying and naming done during PEARY's various expeditions since much of the published literature is of a popular nature. This also applies to the maps. Some of the books appeared in several editions and one edition may be accompanied by a map which may be omitted from others. Also, the maps may have been redrawn from edition to edition.

I have chosen to divide the published maps into two groups: 1. Maps published in books or papers written by PEARY himself; 2. Maps published in the written works of others.

1. Maps published by PEARY.

1892, 1. Sketch map of Whale Sound and Inglefield Gulf. In PEARY (1892b). (Fig. 12)

1892, 2. Map of Independence Bay Eastcoast of Greenland July 4, 1892 R. E. PEARY, U.S. Navy. In PEARY (1892b) (cf. PEARY 1898b, I, p. 353).

1896. Map of Whale Sound. (Inglefield Gulf and Murchison Sound). In PEARY (1896). (cf. 1892b).

1898, 1. Sketch map of Greenland showing the journeys of Lieut. R. E. PEARY, U.S.N. 1886–97. In PEARY (1898a, p. 235).

1898, 2. Map of McCormick Bay. In PEARY (1898b, I, p. 131).

1898, 3. Map of Inglefield Gulf. In PEARY (1898b, I, p. 250 and p. 386) with sledge trip route p. 250, boat trip route p. 386.

1903, 1. Polar Regions Baffin Bay to Lincoln Sea Illustrating the Explorations of Civil Engineer R. E. PEARY, U.S.N. Incorporated with earlier surveys. In PEARY (1903a).

1903, 2. Sketch Map to Illustrate the North Polar Explorations of Commander R. E. PEARY, U.S.N. Under the auspices of the Peary Arctic Club. In PEARY (1903b, p. 724). (Fig. 14).

1904. Map in Smithsonian Institute Annual Report, 1903 is a copy of 1903, 1.

1907. The Polar Regions Showing the Routes and Explorations of ROBERT E. PEARY, U.S.N. from 1892–1906. In PEARY (1907).

1910, 1. Map of the Arctic Regions Showing Commander PEARY's Route to the North Pole. (Circumpolar Map). In PEARY (1910).

1910, 2. Map in Geographical Journal. Vol. 36. In PEARY (1910b).

II. Maps published by others.

1892. Map of Greenland, showing the location of PEARY's camp, with the routes of PEARY, NORDENSKIÖLD, and NANSEN over the Inland Ice. Compiled from Official sources. In KEELY and DAVIS (1892).

1892. Skitse af Nord Grönland. In ASTRUP (1893).

1893. Sketch Map showing route of the North Greenland Expedition of 1891–1892. R. E. PEARY. In JOSEPHINE PEARY (1893).

1893. Copy of PEARY 1892, 2. In JOSEPHINE PEARY (1893).

1893. Greenland showing PEARY's proposed work 1893. In ADAMS (1893, p. 305); Map showing route of the North Greenland Expedition of 1891–92, (op. cit., p. 384); Copy of PEARY 1892, 2, (op. cit., p. 384) insert.

1895. Kart over Grønland, showing the routes over the Inland Ice and ASTRUP's route in Melville Bugt (colored): In ASTRUP (1895a); Skitse af Melville Bugten ved EIVIND ASTRUP April 1894. Egnene om Inglefield Golf (op. cit., p. 42). Den nordligste af mennesker beboede kyststrækning (op. cit., p. 40).

1895. Sketch map of Melville Bay by EIVIND ASTRUP April 1894. In ASTRUP (1895c).

1898. Map of Greenland showing travelling routes. In ASTRUP (1898a).

1903. Hydrographic Office Chart No. 2142. Published October 1903.

1911. Section of North Circumpolar Map including Region Traversed by BORUP. In BORUP (1911).

The Names.

North Greenland Expedition of 1891–1892.

1. In the Thule district.

Mount Adams
Agpat Glacier
Akpani Cliffs
Mount Asserson
Barrier Mountain
Bowdoin Bay
Bowdoin Glacier
Bronze Sphinx
Bryant Glacier
Cairn Point
Castle Cliffs
Chamberlin Glacier

Childs Glacier
Cripple Beach
Mount Daly
Devil's Bastion
Diebitsch Glacier
Dome Mountains
East Glacier
Mount Endicott
Fan Glacier
Farquhar Glacier
Five Glacier Valley
Foetal Glaciers
Four Mile Valley
Gnome Glacier
Half Dome
Hart Glacier
Hawk Mountain
Heilprin Glacier
Holy Cross Mountain
Hubbard Glacier
Hurlbut Glacier
Ittibloo Glacier
Jesup Glacier
Josephine Glacier
Josephine Head
Josephine Peary Island
Kahkoktah Cove
Kahkoktah Glacier
Kahna Glacier
Karnah Glacier
Kiate Glacier
Kookan, Kukait
Mount Lee
Leidy Glacier
Little Matterhorn
Lion Islands
Lions of the North
Lizard Glacier
Marré Glacier
Meehan Glacier
Melville Glacier
Moore Glacier
Morris Jesup Glacier (= Jesup Gl.)
Navy Bay
One Mile Valley
Orient Cliffs
Ptarmigan Island
Mount Putnam
Red Cliff
Red Cliff Peninsula
Red Mountains
Reindeer Point
Salisbury Glacier
Salmon River
Salmon River Glacier
Savage Glacier
Glacier of the Scarlet Heart
Sculptured Cliffs Glacier
Sculptured Cliffs of Karnah
Sharp Glacier
South Glacier
Sun Glacier
Tooktoo Glacier
Tooktoo Valley
Tracy Glacier
Twin Glacier
Verhoeff Glacier
Western Glacier
West Glacier
Mount Wistar

2. In Northeast Greenland.

Academy Glacier
Academy Land
Glacier Cape
Heilprin Land
Independence Bay
Melville Land
Musk-Ox Valley
Navy Cliff
Peary Channel

North Greenland Expedition of 1893–95.

Mount Agony	Keate Glacier
Anniversary Camp	Kissel Glacier
Anniversary Lodge	Krakokta Glacier
Anoah Glacier	Cape Lee
Baby Lake	Lookout Rock
Mount Bartlett	Marie Glacier
Bastion Point	Meteorite Island
Bastion Point	Mirror Glacier
Bell Rock	Misumisu Glacier
Björling Island	Morraine Camp
Clements Markham Glacier	Omenak Sound
East Branch Glacier	Parish Glacier
Falcon Harbour	Parker Snow Bay
Falcon Mountain	Pigeon Camp
Gable Glacier	Plateau Camp
Glacier View	Provision Point
Great Arch	Red Mountain
Mount Gyrfalco	Robins Glacier
Cape Henson	Rock Turn
Ignimut Glacier	Sugar Loaf Mountain

The names from Melville Bugt given by ASTRUP as they are recorded in:

ASTRUP (1895a, rear) (fig. 13)	ASTRUP (1895c, p. 345)	PEARY (1898b, II, p. 158)
Balgon's Öer	Balgoni Is.	Balooni Islands
Dietrichson's Bræ	Dietrichson Glacier	Dietrichson Glacier
Döcker Smith's Bræ	Docker Smith Glacier	Docker-Smith Glacier
Gade's Bræ	Gade Glacier	Gade Glacier
Georgs Ö	George I.	George Island
Mount Haffner	Mount Haffner	Mount Haffner
Heilprin's Ö	Heilprin I.	Heilprin Island
Helland's Bræ	Helland Glacier	Helland Glacier
Kong Oscar's Bræ	King Oscar Glacier	King Oscar Glacier
Leven's Ö	Leven I.	Leven Island
Mohn's Bræ	Mohn Gl.	Mohn Glacier
Morrell's Bræ	Morrell Gl.	Morell Glacier
Nansen's Bræ	Nansen Gl.	Nansen Glacier
Nordenskjöld's Bræ	Nordenskjold Glacier	Nordenskiold Glacier
	Peaked Hill	Peaked Hill
Peary's Bræ	Peary Gl.	Peary Glacier

New York, October 17, 1902.

Commander Robert E. Peary, U.S.N.
Washington, D.C.,

Dear Sir:-

The Peary Arctic Club acknowledges your preliminary report of the 17th ult. and letter of the 4th inst., and extends to you its cordial welcome upon your return to country and home. It honors you for patience, courage and fortitude, undaunted by formidable obstacles; thanks you for the wise and effective use of the means placed at your disposal, and congratulates you upon your achievements memorable in the annals of science and discovery.

Assuring you of our appreciation and regard, we subscribe ourselves -



Fig. 15. Address to PEARY from the members of the Peary Arctic Club. They have signed their names at the locality in North Greenland, which now is bearing their name. (Reproduced with permission from Mrs. MARIE PEARY STAFFORD).

Rink's Bræ	Rink Gl.	Rink Glacier
Salve Ö	Salve I.	Salve Island
Stenersen's Ö	Stenersen I.	Stenersen Island
Sundt's Ö	Sundt I.	Sundt Island
Sverdrup's Bræ	Sverdrup Gl.	Sverdrup Glacier
Welhaven's Öer	Welhaven Is.	Welhaven Island
Yngvar Nielsen's Bræ	Yngvar Nielsen Glacier	Yngknielsen Glacier

Summer Expedition 1896.

Glacier Bay	Savigsoah Bay	Signal Mountain
Round Island	Savigsoah Mountain	

The Peary Arctic Club Expedition of 1898–1902.

A. Harmsworth Glacier	Cape John Flagler
Benedict Fiord	Keltie Gulf
Bliss Bay	Luigi Amadeo Island
Cape Bridgman	MacMillan Valley
Cape Cannon	Mary Peary Peaks
Cape Clarence Wyckoff	McKinley Sea
Constable Bay	Moore Glacier
Daly Mountains	Cape Morris Jesup
Dome Cape	Nansen Nunataks
Frederick E. Hyde Fiord	Raven Glacier
G. B. Schley Fiord	Roosevelt Range
Heilprin Land	Sands Fiord
Cape Henry Parish	Thomas Glacier
H. H. Benedict Mountains	Wyckoff Island
Cape James Hill	

It is convenient to divide the names arising from the Peary expeditions into three groups. The first group comprises names in the Thule District given by PEARY himself between the years 1891 to 1897. The second group contains the names given by ASTRUP during his journey in Melville Bugt in 1894 while the third group consists of the names given by PEARY in the northern part of Greenland.

In the first group, descriptive names total more than a third of all the names. Names of the scientists participating in the auxiliary expeditions make up the second largest group followed by the names of the donators to the expeditions. Furthermore the names of the actual members of the expeditions are used together with names of relatives, influential supporters, politicians and persons of the naval administration. Names of institutions are also used.

PEARY recorded quite a lot of Eskimoic names, picked up from his many Eskimo helpers. The spelling of these names is done in American phonetics.

ASTRUP's names are primarily names of Norwegian scientists and other people interested in geographical discovery. He also used the names of members of PEARY's expeditions and other expeditions.

The names PEARY used for geographical localities in northernmost Greenland are, almost without exception, names of persons, especially those of the members of the Peary Arctic Club. A few politicians, high ranking officers of the Navy and the Army are also acknowledged. They are all persons who in one way or the other assisted PEARY. On his later expeditions, PEARY mostly employed Eskimos, and names of members of the expedition are therefore very rare. It is difficult to get much information about the men of the Peary Arctic Club, who really deserve to be remembered. At a time when the United States Government had no appreciation for Arctic research, and when the private sources to PEARY had run dry, this group of wealthy Americans stepped forward and responded to PEARY's request for help. MORRIS JESUP was for years the President of the P.A.C. and he was the driving force in organizing the economic background for the expeditions. It is not just a coincidence that the northernmost point of land in the world bears his name.

Den danske litterære Grønlandsekspedition 1902–1904

(Danish Literary Expedition to West Greenland 1902–1904).

The expedition was financed by private funds.

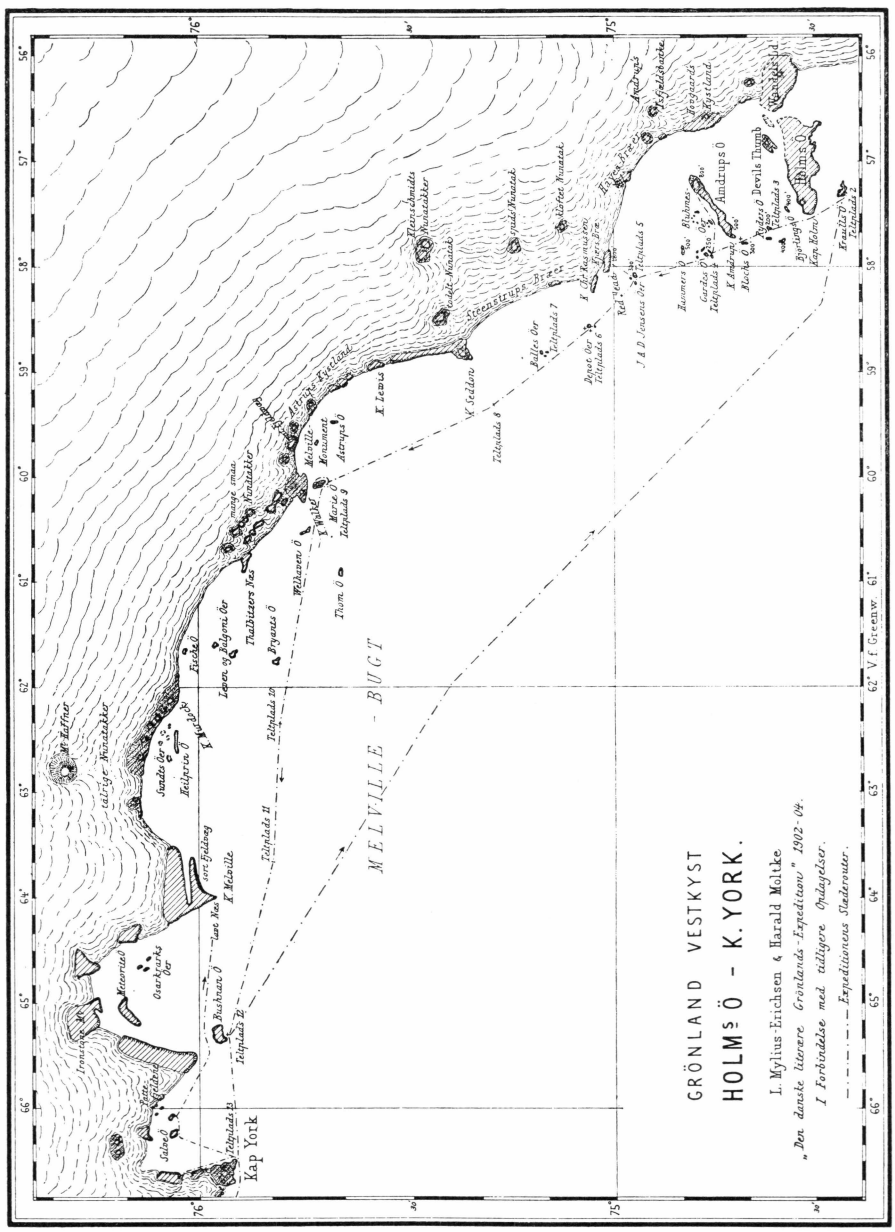
Transportation to and from Greenland was by ships of The Royal Greenland Trade. In Greenland boats, kayaks and sledges were used.

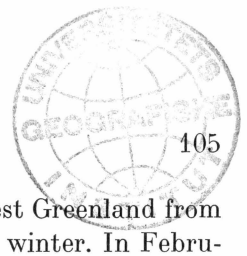
The expedition left Copenhagen on June 1, 1902 and returned during the summer of 1904.

Members of the expedition were:

LUDVIG MYLIUS-ERICHSEN, cand. phil., author, leader.
COUNT HARALD MOLTKE, artist, painter.
KNUD RASMUSSEN, ethnographer.
ALF. BERTELSEN, M.D., ornithologist.
JØRGEN BRØNLUND, catechist, interpreter (Greenlander).
ELIAS ELIASEN, dog driver (Greenlander).
GABRIEL OLESEN, dog driver (Greenlander).

The objects of the expedition were a survey of the coasts of the Melville Bugt; to make a study of the ethnography of the Thule Eskimos and to collect zoological and botanical material for later study.


GRÖNLAND VESTKYST
HOLMS Ö - K. YORK.
I. Mylius-Erichsen & Harald Moltke
„Den danske literære Grønlands-Expedition" 1902-04.
I Forbindelse med tidligere Opdagelser.
Expeditionens Stationer.
MELVILLE - BUGT
Kap York
K. Melville
K. Lewis
Holms Ø
Andrups Ø
Devils Thumb
Fjeldstrøgene
Fjeldstrøgene
Fjeldstrøgene



The expedition travelled by boat and kayak in West Greenland from Godthåb to Jakobshavn where the members spent the winter. In February the expedition started by dog-sledges for Upernavik. Here Dr. BERTELSEN left the expedition and ELIAS ELIASEN and GABRIEL OLESEN joined.

On March 24, 1903, the expedition left Upernavik by dog-sledges. On April 1 the party started to cross Melville Bugt and arrived at Kap York on April 17 being the first persons in modern times to have crossed the bay by dog-sledges. In this the expedition reopened the old sledge route between the Greenlanders and the descendants of their ancestors, the Eskimos.

On route the expedition surveyed the entire coast between Krauls Ø (about lat. 74° N) and Kap York, the southern part being mapped for the first time. Cartographers were MYLIUS-ERICHSEN and MOLTKE and the latter drew some excellent coast profiles to support the mapping. On arriving at Kap York, MYLIUS-ERICKSEN took possession of the travelled coast area for the Danish State in the name of H.M. King CHRISTIAN IX.

MOLTKE became ill during the crossing of Melville Bugt and he was forced later to spend much time in his sleeping bag. He recovered however and was able to bring home a large collection of beautiful art.

After arriving in the Thule District winter quarters were built on Saunders Ø from where many trips over the district by sledge and kayak were made by all the members of the expedition except MOLTKE. In May and June, MYLIUS-ERICHSEN and BRØNLUND worked in Inglefield Bredning making corrections to the existing map as far as Kap Alexander. RASMUSSEN, ELIASEN and OLESEN travelled in Inglefield Bredning and went as far south as Kap York. Wolstenholme Fjord and Granville Fjord were mapped and the icecaps of the district were crossed several times. Most of the Eskimo settlements were visited and many of the inhabitants of the district visited the winter quarters of the expedition. All the objects of the expedition were achieved.

On January 24, 1904 the expedition left Ũmánaq (North Star Bugt) and started the southerly crossing of Melville Bugt. The party was accompanied by six Thule Eskimos who became the first to establish the new connection with old kinsmen. On February 10 the party arrived back at Upernavik.

Maps of the expedition are found in MYLIUS-ERICHSEN and HARALD MOLTKE (1906):

Copy of PEARY's map of Inglefield Fjord with sledge routes, p. 352.

Map of Greenland after the latest sources (1905) with the routes of the expedition. Colored. Enclosure.

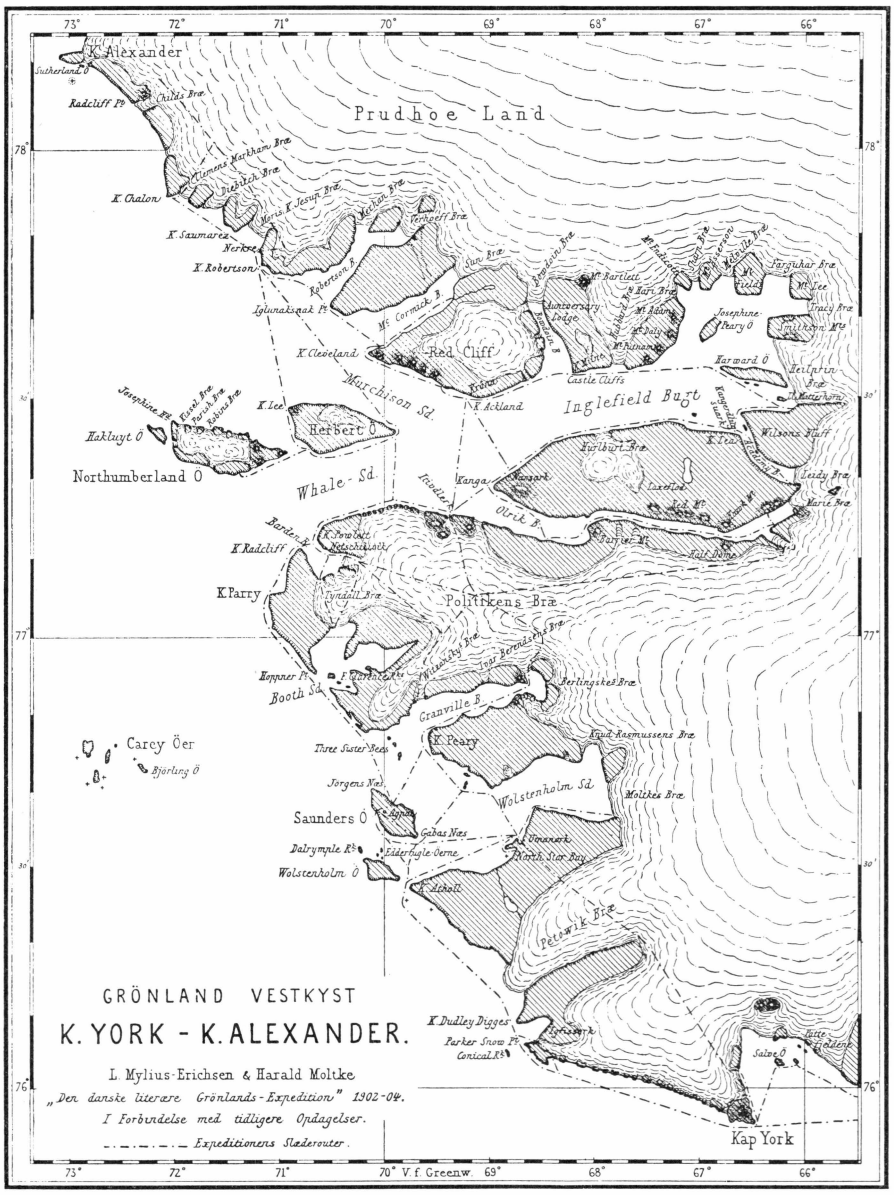


Fig. 17. MYLIUS-ERICHSEN's map from Thule District. (MYLIUS-ERICHSEN og MOLTKE, 1906, pl. 2).

West coast of Greenland. K. York–K. Alexander. L. MYLIUS-ERICHSEN and HARALD MOLTKE. With sledge routes. Enclosure (Fig. 17).

West coast of Greenland. Holms Ø–K. York. L. MYLIUS-ERICHSEN and HARALD MOLTKE. With sledge routes. Enclosure Fig. 16.

The following names were given by the expedition:

Astrups Kystland
Astrups Ø
Balles Øer
Berlingskes Bræ
Kap Chr. Rasmussen
Depot Øer
Kap Edv. Holm
Gabas Næs
Ivar Berendsens Bræ
Jørgens Næs
Kjærs Bræ
Kleinschmidts Nunatakker
Kløftet Nunatak
Knud Rasmussens Bræ
Lakseflod
Marie Bræ
Marie Ø
Moltkes Bræ
Pattefjeldene
Kap Peary
Politikens Bræ
Spids Nunatak
Steenstrups Bræer
Thalbitzers Kystnæs
Todelt Nunatak
Witzanskys Bræ

A great number of Eskimoic names for localities in the district was recorded.

The names form three groups of almost equal size, two groups referring to scientists and members of the expedition or other expeditions and the other group contains descriptive names. For the first time names are used which pay tribute to men who as teachers and ministers have contributed to the education in Greenland.

Gjøa-Ekspeditionen 1903–07

In the summer of 1903, the two whalers "Eclipse" under Captain MILNE, and "Diana", under Captain ADAMS brought supplies for ROALD AMUNDSEN to the Thule District. The two ships got in contact with MYLIUS-ERICHSEN and his expedition and gave a great deal of help in various ways (MYLIUS-ERICHSEN and MOLTKE, 1906, p. 388). The depot for AMUNDSEN was placed on Dalrymple Rock. Later the same summer M/S "Gjøa" with ROALD AMUNDSEN as captain and GODFRED HANSEN as second-in-command made a landing at Dalrymple Rock to pick up the provisions. The Danish expedition also got in connection with the "Gjøa" and received valuable help from AMUNDSEN. (MYLIUS-ERICHSEN and MOLTKE, 1906, p. 445).

Danmark Ekspeditionen til Grønlands Nordøstkyst 1906–1908

(The Danmark Expedition to the Northeast Coast of Greenland 1906–1908).

The expedition was financed by funds made available by theDanish Government together with funds from the Carlsberg Foundation and a long list of private contributors.

The expedition ship was the 451 ton steam bark "Danmark".

Members of the expedition were:

LUDVIG MYLIUS-ERICHSEN, cand. phil., leader and ethnographer.
ALF TROLLE, 1st lieutenant R.N., hydrographer, second-in-command.
AAGE BERTELSEN, artist, painter.
ACTON FRIIS, artist, painter.
NIELS PETER HØEG HAGEN, 1st lieutenant (army), cartographer.
HAKON HØEG JARNER, geologist.
FRITZ JOHANSEN, zoologist.
JENS PETER LINDHARD, M.D., surgeon.
ANDREAS LUNDAGER, cand. phil., botanist.
JOHAN PETER KOCH, 1st lieutenant (army), surveyor.
LUDVIG MANNICKE, zoologist and taxidermist.
ALFRED WEGENER, Ph.D., meteorologist and physicist (German).
HENNING BISTRUP, 1st lieutenant R.N., 1st mate.
GUSTAV THOSTRUP, 2nd mate.
CHRISTIAN BENDIX THOSTRUP, petty officer R.N., 3rd mate, secretary and ethnographer.
IVAR WEINSCHENCK, chief engineer.
ANDREAS KOEFOED, 2nd engineer.
KARL JOHAN RING, ice-pilot (Norwegian).
PETER FREUCHEN, stoker and assistant meteorologist.
HARALD HAGERUP, stoker and assistant physicist (Norwegian).
GUNDAHL KNUDSEN, carpenter.
HANS LUDVIG JENSEN, cook and steward.
KNUD CHRISTIANSEN, able seaman.
PEDER HANSEN, able seaman.
CHARLES POULSEN, able seaman.
JØRGEN BRØNLUND, catechist, hunter and sledge driver.
TOBIAS GABRIELSEN, hunter and sledge driver.
HENDRIK OLSEN, hunter and sledge driver.

The objects of the expedition were: to map the region between the northernmost surveyed area of the east coast of Greenland and PEARY's

terminal point at Clarence Wyckoff Bjerg and to carry out investigations in various branches of the natural sciences.

The expedition left Copenhagen, Denmark, on June 24, 1906. Danmarks Havn, Northeast Greenland, was reached on August 17 and the headquarters and winter quarters were established. The expedition left Danmarks Havn for home on July 21, 1908 and arrived in Copenhagen August 23, 1908. The expedition carried out work in the area delt with in this paper notably on the two great sledge journeys which took place during the spring and summer of 1907. The main object was to investigate the completely unknown northeast coast right up to the points reached by PEARY from the west, namely Navy Cliff (lat. 81°37′ N., long. 34°05′ W.) at Independence Fjord and Clarence Wyckoff Bjerg (lat. 82°57′,7 N., long. 23°09′ W.) on the east coast of Peary Land (AMDRUP, 1913, pp. 107–108). Two main parties and two supporting parties were formed. The first main party included MYLIUS-ERICHSEN, HØEG HAGEN and JØRGEN BRØNLUND with the second main party consisting of J. P. KOCH, AAGE BERTELSEN, and TOBIAS GABRIELSEN. The two supporting parties were BISTRUP and RING forming the first and G. THOSTRUP and WEGENER the second. All four parties left the headquarters on March 28 and headed northward. The two supporting parties accompanied their respective main party until April 23 at lat. 80°10′ N. and April 26 at lat. 80°43′ N. On the return trip surveying was done. On May 1 the two main parties separated and MYLIUS-ERICHSEN's party went into the large fiord system Independence Fjord, Hagen Fjord and Danmark Fjord while KOCH's party headed straight for Peary Land reaching PEARY's cairn at Wyckoff Land on May 13. The party continued north to a point south of Kap Bridgman after which KOCH turned south. In the meantime MYLIUS-ERICHSEN's team surveyed Danmark Fjord which they had just discovered. On May 27 the two parties met coincidentally at Kap Rigsdagen and after exchanging information about the work carried out to date, it was decided that MYLIUS-ERICHSEN's party would go westward for a couple of days to complete the surveying of the inner part of Independence Fjord, while KOCH's party would proceed southward to the ship. KOCH arrived at the headquarters on June 23.

MYLIUS-ERICHSEN's party travelled first into Hagen Fjord, a new discovery, and from there to the head of Independence Fjord. The journey lasted longer than anticipated because of the discovery of Hagen Fjord and the party did not arrive at Kap Rigsdagen until June 11, two weeks later than planned. The party tried to cross Danmark Fjord but failed because the ice was too thin. The party was forced to spend a month and three weeks in a camp south of Kap Rigsdagen and on August 8 the party left the camp in an effort to get south via the Inland Ice. No one exactly knows what happened to the three explorers but

the sad fact remains that the body of JØRGEN BRØNLUND was discovered in the spring of 1908 by J. P. KOCH and TOBIAS GABRIELSEN at the depot at Lambert Land. BRØNLUND had secured the results of the party enabling the most costly part of the map of Greenland to be drawn.

The results of the expedition were many. The expedition completed the mapping of Greenland since the remaining gap in the northeastern coast was traversed. The detailed report of the expedition has been compiled by AMDRUP (1913). A comment on the last journey of MYLIUS-ERICHSEN and his companions is given by L. KOCH (1940).

The maps and sketches from the expedition used to prepare this paper are as follows:

Sketches:

North-East Greenland. Danmarks Fjord, Hagens Fjord and Independence Fjord surveyed and drawn by N. P. HØEG HAGEN. 1907. (AMDRUP, 1913, pl. IV). North East Greenland. Danmarks Fjord, Hagens Fjord and Independence Fjord surveyed and drawn by N. P. HØEG HAGEN. 1907. (AMDRUP, 1913, pl. V). Sketch accompanying KOCH (1916, pl. VII).

Maps:

Nordöst-Grönland. KOCH (1916, pl. IV).
Nordøst Grønland. AMDRUP (1913, pl. II).

The following names were given by the expedition:

Academy Kyst
Alexandrine Bjergene
Astrups Bugt
Kap Bernhard
Brønlunds Varde
Kap Caroline Marie
Danmarks Fjord
Dannebrogstinde
Kap Eiler Rasmussen
Erik S. Henius Land
Fynske Alper
Kap Grundloven
Gundersteddal
Hagens Fjord
Kap Harald Moltke
Herlufsholm Strand
Himmelbjærget
Hjertefjældsdal
Kap Holbæk
Hugh Lee Bræen
Hundeskrænten
Kap Isak Glückstadt
J. C. Christensens Land
J. P. Kochs Bugt
Jydske Aas
Jørgen Brønlunds Fjord
Kap Kjøbenhavn
Kap Knud Rasmussen
Kong Frederik VIIIs Land
Kap Kronborg
Kronprins Christians Land
Kap Ludovika
Marie Sophie Bræen
Mylius-Erichsens Land
Mylius-Erichsens Sommerlejr
Nakkehoved
Nordostrundingen
Pearys Øer

Kap Peter Henrik	Skagen
Pinseskæret	Slutstenen
Prinsesse Dagmars Halvø	Sommer Lejr
Prinsesse Thyras Ø	Stjernebannertinde
Prins Frederiks Øer	Ulvebakkerne
Kap Rigsdagen	Valdemar Glückstadts Land
Kap Ringkøbing	Varde Næs
Sjællands Fjeldene	Kap Viborg
Sjællands Sletten	Wandels Hav

The name "Riiss Bay" occurring on the map in Koch (1916, pl. IV) is a misprint for the Bliss Bay of Peary.

The names.

Mylius-Erichsen was a very patriotic man and this can be seen from the naming of the ship and the expedition which he organized and headed. The circle of men he gathered round him was of a similar sentiment, men attached with strong ties to country, home and family.

The names given by the expedition north of the border to East Greenland form only a minor part of the total contribution of names. The expedition covered and mapped the whole of Northeast Greenland which was at that time completely a terra incognita. For a true evaluation of the names given by the expedition the entire name material ought to be considered but even if only the names in the area covered in this paper are taken in consideration, the result is much the same.

Tribute names form about two thirds of the total number of names and there exist but a few descriptive and commemorative names. For the first time transfer names are used in the place naming of North Greenland, and they total about one third of all the tribute names. These names were taken from localities in Denmark which were dear to the members of the expedition. It is for instance possible to follow the principal places in Hagen's life. He was born at Gunderstedgård at Nibe in Jylland (Jutland). He later moved to Sjælland (Zealand), first to the capital Kjøbenhavn (Copenhagen) and later to the city of Holbæk, where he passed his final examination before joining the army. He attended the military academy at Kronborg castle at Helsingør (Elsinore). Except for the last name all of the rest are found in the region mapped by Hagen. The expedition took place in peacetime before the First World War. In the small kingdom of Denmark the population was greatly devoted to the Royal family which in fact was very interested in the expedition. His Majesty King Frederik VIII was the patron of the expedition and his name and those of members of his family were given to the

larger areas and other prominent land features in this remote part of his kingdom.

Names of the members of the expedition plus committee-members of the expedition and donators to the expedition are used, together with the names of the dearly beloved back home.

Some symbolic names are given, two of which give a good picture of the spirit of this expedition. A mountain north of Frederick E. Hyde Fjord received the name Stjernebannertinde (Mount Stars and Stripes or Mount Star-Spangled Banner) symbolizing the terminal point of PEARY's discoveries while another mountain south of the fjord was named Dannebrogstinde (Mount Dannebrog), the name of the Danish national flag, symbolizing that the Danish mapping here joined up with the American.

Some few incident names also exist.

I think mainly because of HAGEN's tragic death, his field sketches were reproduced and published in the official report. Very few of the original names given by HAGEN have not been used for the feature intended for them by HAGEN, and the few were later moved to a nearby locality so that HAGEN's priority was respected. Furthermore field names which never would have been used later were maintained out of veneration. Some changes of J. P. KOCH's original names also took place, for example Dannebrogstinde on his field map is placed north of Frederick E. Hyde Fjord but was later moved to a locality south of the fjord.

A single name disappeared from the map as a result of the surveying by the expedition: the Peary Channel. One of the discoveries of the northern party was that the Peary Channel did not exist. An extensive discussion on the question of the Peary Channel is given by L. KOCH (1940).

Dr. Frederick A. Cook. 1907–1909

The expedition was financed by JOHN R. BRADLEY.

The object of the expedition was to reach the North Pole.

The expedition left Gloucester, Massachusetts on July 3, 1907 onboard the ship "John R. Bradley", Captain MOSES BARTLETT commanding, owned by JOHN R. BRADLEY. The ship called at Godhavn, West Greenland besides Thule and Etah, North Greenland before reaching Anoritôq on August 27. Here COOK landed his stores and built his winter-quarters. The ship and its owner then returned to the United States. RUDOLPH FRANCKE stayed with COOK. On February 19, 1908 COOK left Anoritôq with eleven sledges and ten Eskimos. FRANCKE was left to take care of the house, equipment, and the supplies, and with orders to wait for COOK's return until June 5, 1908. In August, 1908 PEARY arrived at Anoritôq and granted FRANCKE, who was ill, permission to return to

the United States on "Erik", PEARY's auxiliary ship. PEARY stationed two of his crew: JOHN MURPHY, boatswain and BILLY PRITCHARD, cabin boy in the house with orders to help COOK if he should return. Also staying at Anoritôq was HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY, a millionaire, who had arrived with PEARY and would spend the winter hunting with the Eskimos. COOK returned on April 18, 1909, but stayed only three days at the house. On April 21 they left Anoritôq by dog team and headed south arriving at Upernavik May 21. On the S/S "Hans Egede" he left for Copenhagen arriving here September 4, 1909.

No scientific work was carried out in Greenland.

Alabama-Expeditionen til Grønlands Nordøstkyst 1909–1912

(The Alabama-Expedition to the Northeast coast of Greenland 1909–1912).

The expedition was made possible by Government funds together with funds from private institutions and persons.

The expedition ship was the 50 ton yacht "Alabama".

Members of the expedition were:

EJNAR MIKKELSEN, captain, leader and cartographer.
VILHELM LAUB, lieutenant R.N.
CHRISTIAN H. JØRGENSEN, lieutenant (army).
HANS OLSEN, mate.
GEORG PAULSEN, mate.
CARL UNGER, carpenter.
IVER P. IVERSEN, engineer R.N.

The object of the expedition was to find the bodies and records of HØEG HAGEN and MYLIUS-ERICHSEN of the Danmark Expedition.

The expedition left Copenhagen, Denmark on June 20, 1909 and arrived at its winter harbor at Frosnebugt, Shannon Ø, East Greenland on August 27, 1909. During the fall and early winter a sledge party to Brønlunds Grav at Lambert Land failed to give further results. The body was found but no additional maps or records were recovered. During the spring of 1910, MIKKELSEN and IVERSEN carried out a sledge journey to Danmark Fjord via the Inland Ice. They were supported by LAUB, OLSEN, and PAULSEN. The area around the head of Danmark Fjord was reached by May 13 and during May, MIKKELSEN searched the entire Danmark Fjord area. He succeeded in recovering two of MYLIUS-ERICHSEN's cairn reports. On May 25 he started on the return journey and reached the winter quarters only to find that his ship had sunk and his companions gone. During the absence of MIKKELSEN's party and the

supporting party, the ship had sprung a leak and had started sinking. The provisions were saved and a house was built out of the timber from the ship. The other members of the expedition were picked up by a Norwegian galeas "7de Juni", Captain W. LANDMARK, who landed the party at Ålesund, Norway, on August 19, 1910.

MIKKELSEN and IVERSEN spent two more years on the desolated coast carrying out various scientific tasks. They were picked up by the Norwegian steamer "Sjöblomsten", Captain LILLENES, on July 20, 1912 and brought to Norway arriving at Ålesund on July 28, 1912.

MIKKELSEN did some detailed surveying in the Danmark Fjord area but he added only few names.

Maps of the expedition:

MIKKELSEN, 1922, pl. I.

Route-Chart. EJNAR MIKKELSEN, 1922, pl. III.

Sketches:

MIKKELSEN, 1922, pp. 54, 55, 54, 57, 67.

Names given by the expedition were:

Amdrups Højland
Fyen Sø
Iversen's Nunatak
Leffingwell's Nunatak
Naja's Øer

The names are tribute names acknowledging members of the expedition and of other expeditions plus a single family member, and a transfer name.

Første Thule Ekspedition, 1912

(The First Thule Expedition, 1912).

In 1910 KNUD RASMUSSEN, aided by PETER FREUCHEN, established a trading post at North Star Bugt, Thule District, in order to provide the Eskimos of the district with such items as they might need following the retirement of PEARY from the Arctic arena. In addition the station was to provide the economic background for scientific research and serve as a base for future expeditions (RASMUSSEN, 1915a, p. 285).

The station was named Thule and was soon to become famous.

The First Thule Expedition was provided for economically by funds from the Thule Station supported by a substantial contribution from the Carlsberg Foundation.

Members of the expedition were:

KNUD RASMUSSEN, leader.
PETER FREUCHEN, cartographer.

Uvdloriaq, Eskimo dog-driver.

Inukitsoq, Eskimo dog-driver and a veteran from all of the later Peary's expeditions.

The object of the expedition was to carry out scientific investigations. Prominent among them was the exploring and surveying of the supposed Peary Channel (Rasmussen, 1915a, p. 286; 1915b, p. 8). The plan was to follow the north coast as far as Nordenskiöld Fjord and commence the investigations here (op. cit. p. 287). When however, nothing was heard of from Ejnar Mikkelsen the plans were extended to also comprise a search for him. As a prerequisite for this extention of the original plan, a reconnaissance journey was made to Melville Bugt and a journey to Upernavik to get more supplies.

The new plan was to cross the Inland Ice in a direction for the head of Danmark Fjord. On April 14, 1912 the party ascended the Clements Markham Gletscher and after crossing the Inland Ice, the party reached land at the western coast region of the Danmark Fjord on May 9, 1912. The journey only lasted 17 days compared to Peary's two west-east crossings of 39 days and 45 days. The expedition did not find any trace of Ejnar Mikkelsen. Freuchen did surveying in Mylius-Erichsen Land, in the interior part of Independence Fjord and in the area between the head of this fjord and the Inland Ice.

The expedition established, as did Mylius-Erichsen earlier, that the Peary Channel did not exist. The return journey lasted 26 days.

Map of the expedition:

"Kort over Forbindelseslandet mellem Peary Land og Grønland, optaget af Peter Freuchen" (Rasmussen, 1915a, pl. XI).

Names given by the expedition:

Adam Biering Land
Afskedsvarden
Bierings Varde
Boundary River*
Chr. Erichsens Bræ
Diabasholmene
Diabasnæs
Glacier Lake*
Gletscher Sø
Gneisnæs*
Holger Kiærs Nunatakker
Landevejen
Lille Diabasholm
Lille Gneisholm*
Kap Hjalmar Lundbohm
Lyngeholmene
M. Ib. Nyeboes Bræ
Mylius-Erichsens Varde
Nedre Sø
Nyeboes Randsø
Kap Renaissance
Kap Schmelck
Skelelv
Skelelvs Næs
Stankelbenenes Kløft
Store Diabasholm
Store Gneisholm*
Thulevarden

Tværdalen
Valmuedalen
Vildt Land
Watershed River*
Zig-Zag Dal

The names marked with an asterisk were changed later. Some of the above names were not inserted on the original official map.

Most of the names given by the expedition are descriptive. Names of scientists, expedition committee members and Danish officials in West Greenland are also used. A few names are symbolic, incident and transfer names. The names Boundary River, Glacier Lake, and Watershed River are simply a translation of the Danish names by the persons who later translated them into English. The papers of the expedition are written in Danish.

Crocker Land Expedition, 1913–1917

The expedition was financed by private funds, and worked under the auspices of the American Geographical Society, the University of Illinois, and the American Museum of Natural History.

The ship of the expedition was originally the chartered S/S "Diana", but when she was wrecked in the Strait of Belle Isle, the expedition and cargo was transferred to S/S "Erik", Captain KEHOE, chartered by the American Museum of Natural History.

The duration of the expedition was from July 2, 1913 to August 24, 1917.

Members of the expedition were:

DONALD B. MACMILLAN, leader.
W. ELMAR EKBLAW, M.A., geologist and botanist.
MAURICE COLE TANQUARY, Ph.D., zoologist.
FRITZHUGH GREEN, physicist.
HARRISON J. HUNT, M.D., physician.
JEROME LEE ALLEN, electrician and wireless operator.
JONATHAN COOK SMALL, mechanic and cook.
From August 1916 they were joined by:
EDMUND O. HOVEY, Ph.D.
GEORGE COMER, archaeologist.

The primary object of the expedition was to reach and explore Crocker Land which was supposed to be situated northwest of Ellesmere Island. Also a search for other lands in the unexplored region of the Canadian Archipelago and research in the various fields of natural science would be carried out.

The expedition planned to build their headquarters at Flagler Bay, Ellesmere Island, but due to heavy ice off the coast of the island, the

expedition was landed at Etah in the Thule District, where the headquarters were established. The house was named Borup Lodge, in memory of GEORGE BORUP, veteran of the North Polar Expedition of the Peary Arctic Club 1908–1909. He was supposed to join this expedition but died accidentally a short time before the departure.

The members of the expedition did a lot of travelling in the district for hunting purposes. Also scientific work was done. A so-called substation was etablished at the Thule Station where EKBLAW and TANQUARY spent the summer of 1914. Later on several of the members of the expedition spent shorter or longer periods at the sub-station.

In the spring of 1915 EKBLAW, accompanied by two Eskimos returning from a round trip in Ellesmere Island, proceeded southward along the North Greenland coast where at Lafayette Bugt he met with GREEN and two Eskimos sent out to help him. Together they returned to Etah.

EKBLAW also accompanied KNUD RASMUSSEN on a trip to the site of a newly found meteorite in the same area where PEARY earlier secured the three meteorites for the United States. In the spring of 1915 MAC MILLAN made a trip to Rensselaer Bugt.

The expedition should have a duration of two or three years depending upon the presence or absence of Crocker Land.

In the summer of 1915 relief ship "George B. Cluett", Captain PICKLES commanding and with Captain GEORGE COMER as ice-pilot, tried to reach Etah but was stopped at North Star Bugt due to heavy ice. The ship was chartered by the American Museum of Natural History. Dr. E. O. HOVEY of the museum staff accompanied as a representative of the museum. EKBLAW, TANQUARY, GREEN, and ALLEN were picked up at the sub-station and went south with the ship, which however became beset in Parker Snow Bugt and was forced to winter there. It returned to the United States the following summer leaving the district July 29, 1916, but without EKBLAW, HUNT, COMER, and HOVEY. It was during his stay at the sub-station that COMER discovered and investigated the famous Comer's Køkkenmødding (Comer's midden) at Thule. During the winter ALLEN, GREEN, and TANQUARY crossed the Melville Bugt and arrived at West Greenland from where they went home. In September 1916 the Danish ship "Danmark", Captain HANSEN, in charter by the American Museum of Natural History to relieve the expedition arrived at Thule, but did not succeed to proceed beyond North Star Bugt, where the ship wintered.

At Christmas time 1916 HUNT and EKBLAW crossed the Melville Bugt headed for the Danish colonies. HUNT eventually reached Holsteinsborg, from where he went home. EKBLAW ended up in Godhavn where he stayed until he was picked up by the relief ship "Neptune" the following summer.

"Neptune" arrived at Etah July 31, 1917, Captain ROBERT A. BARTLETT, commanding picked up the members of the expedition, the collections, and went south and arrived at Sydney, N.S. August 24.

The reults of the expedition concerning the geography of Greenland is stated by MACMILLAN (1925, p. 321), and comprises:

"9. A resurvey of the North Greenland coast from McCormick Bay to Rensselaer Harbor.

10. A detailed survey with soundings of Foulke Fiord.

17. A three months' series of tidal observations at Etah, North Greenland.

21. Extensive work in geology, botany, ornithology, meteorology, and ethnology".

Maps of the expedition:

Pictoral Map of the Vicinity of Smith Sound. (MACMILLAN, 1925, Front End-Paper).

Field Work of Crocker Land Expedition (op. cit., Back End-Paper).

Etah and Vicinity (op. cit., p. 25).

The two maps first mentioned are of no value whatsoever being merely illustrative. The third map is a true copy of HAYES' map of the same area (Hayes 1867, p. 96). (See p. 55, Fig. 9).

The names given by the expedition were:

Borup Lodge
Cache Cove
Cape Alexander Glacier
Hayes Harbor
Hurlburt Island
Ironside Mountain
Polaris Beach
Retreat Cove
Retreat Harbor
(Salvo Island)
Snug Harbor

The following Eskimo place names were recorded:

Igloodahouny
Igloonarksuah
Ipsweeshoo
Ittibloo
Kahna
Kamowitz
Kangerdlookswah
Kiate
Nerky
Netahilik
Oolooset
Parketo
Savikseevik
Sulwuddy

Most of the European names are incident names but generally speaking they are all expedition names used for convenience during travelling. Most of the Eskimoic names are hard to recognize.

Den II. Thule Ekspedition til Grønlands Nordkyst 1916–1918

(The Second Thule Expedition to the North Coast of Greenland 1916–1918).

The expenses of the expedition were paid by the Thule Station. A committee of eight members formed an advisory council.

The expedition had the use of the 48 ton and 30 HP M/S "Kap York", Captain PEDER MARCUS PEDERSEN, which was bought by the station in 1914.

The object of the expedition was twofold, to investigate and map the coasts of Melville Bugt and to investigate and map the large fjords in North Greenland between Nyeboe Land and Peary Land. For changes in the original plan see KOCH (1940, p. 229 et seq).

Members of the expedition were:

KNUD RASMUSSEN, leader and ethnographer.
THORILD WULFF, fil. dr., botanist and biologist (Swedish).
LAUGE KOCH, geologist and cartographer.
HENDRIK OLSEN of Ritenbenk, West Greenland, sledge-driver.
AJAKO of the Thule District, sledge-driver.
NASAITSORDLUARSUK of the Thule District, called "BAADSMANDEN" (BOSUN), sledgedriver.
INUKITSOQ of the Thule District, called "HARRIGAN", sledge-driver.

The expedition (KNUD RASMUSSEN and LAUGE KOCH) started from Copenhagen, Denmark, on April 1, 1916 onboard S/S "Hans Egede" of The Royal Greenland Trade. After their arrival at Godthåb, West Greenland, on April 16, the two members continued northward by boat, kayak, and dog-sledge arriving at Melville Bugt on June 4. The mapping of the coastal area began immediately and the party arrived at Thule on June 17. Here they were joined sometime later by WULFF. Several sledge journeys were carried out in the Thule District during the fall and winter of 1916. On August 1 KOCH and FREUCHEN, then manager of the station, visited Björlings Ø partly to make a survey of the island and partly to look for remains of the Björling expedition.

The journey to the north coast started from Thule on April 6, 1917 arriving in Washington Land on April 20 and at Polaris Bugt on May 1. On May 7 the mouth of Sherard Osborn Fjord was crossed and on May 9 Kap May was reached. During the period of May 10 to May 30 Victoria and Sherard Osborn Fjords were mapped and the party then headed for Peary Land in two sections. On June 16 Black Cape was reached by the surveying team (RASMUSSEN, KOCH, NASAITSORDLUARSUK, and AJAKO) and on June 21 Hanne Ø was visited. Here the team stopped and turned

back arriving at Kap Salor on June 29 where the two teams met. Dragon Point was reached on July 17. From here the expedition went south, again divided in two teams, through respectively Hendrik Ø — Warming Land and Sankt George Fjord arriving at the Inland Ice on August 14. Surveying was carried out all the time. It was during a hunting trip on July 21 that HENDRIK OLSEN disappeared on the island that now bears his name. From August 11 to the 24, the party crossed the Inland Ice and descended onto Inglefield Land. From here KNUD RASMUSSEN and AJAKO made a forced march for Etah in the Thule District, to obtain help for the other members of the party, now in a rather poor condition. RASMUSSEN arrived at Etah on August 30 and some auxiliary sledges were immediately equipped and sent off to join KOCH's party. The sledges joined September 4, too late to save the life of THORILD WULFF, who on the 29 of August succumbed to the hardships of the journey (RASMUSSEN, 1927, pp. 166 *et seq.*). The party was back in Etah by September 10. While RASMUSSEN proceeded to Thule, KOCH and AJAKO returned to the north to recover the collections deposited at Inglefield Land at the place of descendence from the Inland Ice. They also intended to bury Dr. WULFF but this task could not be carried out because of snow and failing daylight. The party arrived back at Thule in the middle of November. During the winter the expedition crossed Melville Bugt and arrived at Holsteinsborg, West Greenland in April, 1918. From here they returned to Denmark by commercial ship.

The cartographical results of this expedition were very great, thanks to LAUGE KOCH's painstaking work in Melville Bugt as well as on the journey to the north.

Maps of the expedition:

Melville-Bugten fra Wilcox Point til Kap York. Opmaalt paa II. Thule-Ekspedition af LAUGE KOCH. (KOCH, 1922, pl. I).

Nordgrønland fra 81° til 83°25′ Nordlig Bredde og 38° til 56° Vestlig Længde. Opmaalt paa II. Thule Ekspedition af LAUGE KOCH, scale 1:500,000 (KOCH, 1922, pl. II).

These must be considered the official maps of the expedition.

Geologisk Kort over Nordvest Grønland udarbejdet af LAUGE KOCH. (KOCH, 1920).

Kort over II Thule Ekspeditionens Arbejdsomraade 1916–18 udarbejdet af Lauge KOCH, scale 1:2,500,000. (RASMUSSEN, 1919).

The names given by the expedition are from three regions:

1. Melville Bugt; 2. The area between Kap York and Kap Agassiz; 3. The north coast of Greenland. In the two first regions not only were European names coined and old names placed in their proper locations, but the Eskimoic names disregarded or misspelt by earlier expeditions

were re-established and revised. From the second area it is quite possible that some of the names appearing on the maps or in the description for the first time, are really of an older date and were actually not given by the members of this expedition. In the third area a detailed survey was undertaken for the first time and many new localities were named.

Names given by the expedition:

1. Melville Bugt area.

Ajakos Skær
Barriere Bugten
De Dødes Fjord
Iskap
Kap York Bugt
Kløftø
Meteor Bugten
Mylius-Erichsen Monument
Sidebriksfjorden
Store Renland
Ũsarqaqs Øer
Wulff Gletscher

2. Between Kap York and Kap Agassiz.

Bamse Gletscher
Bu Gletscher
Comer's Køkkenmødding
Edderfugleholmene
Freuchens Nunatak
Great Reindeer Lake
Kiataq Gletscher
Pemmican Elv
Sijorasuak Gletscher
Store Landgletscher
Sukat Fjæld
Wulffs Kløft

3. The North coast.

Ad. Jensens Fjord
Alma Glücks Dal
Avôrtungiaq's Ø
Blaafjæld
Borgen
Centrum Ø
C. H. Ostenfelds Gletscher
Daniel Bruuns Firn
Kap Daugaard-Jensen
De Geers Land
Depotøen
Djævlekløften
Dragefjældet
Dreyers Firn
Fjældgryden
Flad Ø
Freuchens Land
Graafjæld
Graptolitsletten
Gunnar Andersson Dalen
Hannes Ø
Hartz Sund
Kap Heiberg-Jürgensen
Hendriks Ø
Kap Holmsen
Kap Holtedahl
Kap Hunt
Inges Ø
I. P. Kochs Fjord
I. P. Ravns Højslette
Isvolden
Jul. Petersens Fjæld
Jungersens Gletscher
Koralhøjsletten
Kap Lars Larsen
Kap Lembcke-Otto

Lemming Fjord
Lerbugten
Læbugten
Kap Middendorff
Midfjæld Ø
Midgaardsormen
Nansens Land
Nyeboes Land
Kap Næbet
O. B. Bøggilds Fjord
Permins Land
Porsilds Nunatak
Purpurfjældene
Kap Quensel
Rinks Firn
Ryders Gletscher
Sixtus
Skalhøjene
Skeldalen
Skivigen
Sletten
Sommerdalen
Kap Springforbi
Steensbys Gletscher
Stjernen
Store Canyon
Storsletten
Strømstedet
Sulefadet
Sultelejren
Sven Hedins Firn
Sverdrups Ø
Th. Thomsens Fjord
Thule Hill
Tungerne
Ulvesletten
Vígfus Fjæld
Kap Vinterberg
Kap V. Nordmann
Kap Wallén
Warmings Land
Kap Wegener
Wulffs Land
Ættestub
Øksebladet
Kap Øret

Eskimoic names recorded:

1. Melville Bugt area:

Agpaliarssuit
Akuliaruseq
Akuliaruserssuaq
Apussaivik
Eqaluit
Igdlârssugssuaq
Itivdlipaluk
Ivnalugssuaq
Ivnânganeq
Ivssûssarssuit
Ivssûssarssuit sãmiutât
Kapiarfigssalik
Kimagaqarfipaluit
Korfît
Kumait
Naserssorfik
Naujat
Nâulungialigssuit
Navdlortoq
Nûgssuaq
Puissilik
Qeqertat (= George Ø)
Qeqertat (= Heilprin Ø)
Sagdleq
Sãtut
Savigsivik
Savik
Sermerssuaq
Sermerssûp qeqertârssupalua
Tugtuligssuaq
Tugtuligssûp qeqertapalue
Usûssarssuaq
Utûssat

2. Thule District.

Ehreh	Neqe
Ifigsoq	Pakitup Sermerssua
Igdloluarssuit	Pingorssuaq
Kangerdlugssuaq	Pitugfik
Kiatak	Puorssut
Kôrqut	Putlerssuaq
Manîsorqat	Ugdle
Narssaq	Umanaq

The above Eskimoic names are those recorded on maps — not in papers.

Tribute names make up the largest part of the names given by the expedition. Most of them are names of scientists, past or contemporaries of Danish or foreign nationality, having one thing in common *i.e.* they are all names of explorers of remote parts of the world. Only one of them (Sven Hedin) never travelled in the Arctic regions and only a few of them never travelled in Greenland. Some of the persons paid tribute to are army or naval officers who were engaged in the surveying of Greenland. The two members of the expedition who lost their lives are naturally commemorated, but the expedition abstains from praising its own members. Some few family names are used.

The descriptive names are the second largest group followed closely by the incident names. Some of these are really vivid as for instance Sulefadet (dish-of-meat). In the Eskimoic myth "The Mother of the Sea-animals" is a principal figure. She is also called "The Big Dish of Meat". In one locality, the expedition got more hunting and killed more game than ever before and at a time when they really needed it. Thus the name came naturally. Some few transfer names and a single name from Nordic mythology exist. Shift names also occur.

Jubilæumsekspeditionen Nord om Grønland 1920–1923

(The Bicentenary Jubilee Expedition North of Greenland 1920–1923).

When in 1920 Lauge Koch started out as leader of his first expedition, an epoch of scientific investigation of Greenland was initiated, an epoch that came to an end more than fourty years later when Koch retired from active field work. However the results from his expeditions will continue to appear as a steady flow for at least the next half century.

Koch's first expedition received its name by the fact that 1921 marked 200 years of Danish colonization of Greenland.

The expedition was financed mainly by the Danish Government together with some funds from private institutions and persons.

The Government placed the 30 ton, 25 HP motor galeas "Louise" at the disposal of the expedition. KNUD RASMUSSEN's ship "Søkongen" under Captain PEDER MARCUS PEDERSEN carried a part of the expedition's equipment to Thule.

Officers and crew of the "Louise" were:

Captain R. TVING, ice-pilot, commander.
Captain C. NIELSEN, master.
Mate MARKUSSEN.
Sailor JØRGENSEN; left at the coal mine at Disko.
Sailor DALBERG.
Mechanic JENSEN, got injured and left at Julianehåb.
Steward OLSEN, left at Ũmának.
Mechanic SLOTT, replaced mechanic Jensen in Ũmának, but left at Upernavik.
TITUS SIEGSTAD, from Ũmának.
Sailor OVE, from Upernavik replacing sailor JØRGENSEN.
Members of the expedition:
LAUGE KOCH.
NICOLAJ NIELSEN, mechanic, from the summer of 1921.
JEPPE NOE NYGAARD, from March 1921 to spring 1922.

The objects of the expedition were to carry out more detailed mapping of the north coast of Greenland, especially Peary Land, Hall Land, Washington Land and Inglefield Land plus some detailed mapping in the Thule District together with a geological investigation of the entire area covered. For details see KOCH (1927, pp. 10–11).

The expedition started from Copenhagen on July 15, 1920 and returned in September 1923. The headquarters at Robertson Fjord were reached September 12 and established at Igdluluarssuit. From here the following journeys within the area concerned with in this paper were carried out:

1. Journey to Washington Land from October 5, 1920 to November 5, 1920. Companions were the Eskimos ETUKUSSUK (ÍTUKUSSUK), AHERBENGUAK (ASARPÁNGUAQ), and AGPALARSUAQ (AGPALERSSUAQ). Several auxiliary sledges travelled some of the distance. Here and in the following the spelling of the names of the Eskimos is as KOCH spelled it. The correct spelling is given in parentheses.
2. Winter journey across Melville Bugt from November 18, 1920 to December 19, 1920.

3. Return journey from Upernavik to Igdluluarssuit from January 22, 1921 to February 15, 1921.
4. The journey around the north coast of Greenland from March 18, 1921 to October, 1921. Companions were the Eskimos INUKITSOK (INUKITSOQ), ETUKUSSUK (ÍTUKUSSUK), and INUITERK (INUITEQ). Several sledges accompanied the main party for some of the distance.
5. NYGAARD made a journey to Washington Land from March 10, 1921 to July 27, 1921 accompanied by the Eskimos TALILENGUAQ (TALILANGUAQ), KRISUK (QISSUK), INUKITSOK PALUK (INUKITSUPALUK), SAMIT (SÁMIK), and PAULUNNA (PUALUNA).
6. Winter journey to Upernavik from November 12, 1922 to December 31, 1922.
7. Return journey to Igdluluarssuit from March to April 1, 1922.
8. Spring journey to Hall Land from April 27, 1922 to July 27, 1922 accompanied by NIELSEN. The Eskimos ALAKRATIAK (ALEQATSIAQ), KRISUNGUAK (QISSUNGUAQ), and AVIGIAK (AVIGIAQ) accompanied KOCH while NUGAPIINGUAK (NUKAGPIANGUAQ) and several auxiliary sledges accompanied NIELSEN.
9. Autumn journey to Inglefield Land from September 9, 1922 to October 1, 1922. Accompanied by NIELSEN and the Eskimos PUALORSSUAK (PUALORSSUAQ), and TATIINGUAK (TAITSIANGUAQ).
10. Winter journey to Upernavik by KOCH, NIELSEN and several Eskimos.
11. Spring journey from Upernavik to head quarters and back from March 22, 1923, to May 31, 1923.
    Some type of surveying was carried out on all of the above mentioned journeys.

In the mapping of an area of such dimension, KOCH naturally was in a position to contribute greatly to the place-naming of North Greenland. In fact no single person has given so many names as has KOCH.

The names given are:

Aage Bistrup Land
Kap Agnes
Astrups Gletscher
Atrypa Elv
Bertelsen Gletscher
Birgit Koch Tinder
Bjørnehiet
Blomsterstranden
Bonsall Øer
Borup Gletscher
Brikkerne
Buen (Buefjæld)
Kap Bøgebjærg
Canon Elv
Kap Christian IV
Kap Coppinger
Danbo Land
Daugaard-Jensen Land
Kap Egedesminde
Kap Ejnar Mikkelsen

Erlandsen Land
Etukussuk Dal
Falkefjæld
Fossil Bugt
Frysefjæld
Gertrud Rask Land
Kap Gleerup
Kap Godhavn
Kap Godfred Hansen
Kap Godthaab
Gonioceras Bugt
Graptolit Elv
Graptolit Næs
Grenen
Gryden
Kap Hans Egede
Hans Egede Bjerge
Harder Gletscher
Harekløft
Hauge Bjerge
Havlitsøer
Hellerup Land
Henryk Arctowski Iskappe
Hiawatha Gletscher
Hjærtet
Hobbs Gletscher
Home Fjæld
Hvalsletten
Inuiteq Sø
Ismaagereden
Josephine Bræ
Kap J. P. Koch
J. P. Kochs Varde
Jægerstien
Kaffeklubben Ø
Kap Kallundborg
Kayser Bjerg
Kjovesletten
Kap Klampenborg
Kap Knudsen
Koralkalkelv
Koralkysten
Korsgaard Bjerg
Kranievarden
Kap Kærby
Langesø
Kap Lyngbæk
MacMillan Gletscher
Midsommersø
Moræne Sø
Mudder Bugt
Neergaard Elv
Nicolaj Nielsen Kyst
Nina Bang Bjerg
Nordkronen
Nordlyset Fjæld
N. P. Johansen Land
Nugapiinguak Kløft
Nunatami
Nygaard Bugt
Nyren
Pentamerus Bjerge
Porsild Gletscher
Poulsen Klipper
Propfjæld
Putlersuak
Refsnæs
Kap Resser
Rink Fjæld
Romer Søer
Kap Rungsted
Røhling Land
Sadlen
Saxifraga Dal
Kap Schoubye
Kap Schuchert
September Søer
Sigurd Berg Gletscher
Slebsager Elv
Kap Stadil
Steensby Land
Storgaard Bjerg
Storm Iskappe
Støvlen
Svineryggen
Talîlenguaq Klipper

Telt Bugt	Troldhat
Terne Dal	Ubberup Land
Kap Thorsen	Kap Ulrich
N. Th. Pedersen Land	Kap Vaarbrud
Trappetrinene	Kap Værslev
Trianglen	Wandel Dal
Kap Troedsson	Wistars Bjærg
Troedsson Klipper	Wulff Elv

As can be seen above the idea of omitting the genitive mark is initiated here even though it is not completely consistant.

On the Bicentenary Expedition Koch gave comparatively few descriptive names. The majority are tribute names and almost all of them are names of persons. Names of kings, politicians, officers of the army and navy, scientists and persons of other occupations all having one thing in common, are used. The persons all have, in one way or the other, some connection with Greenland. For example Koch used the name of past Danish king, Christian IV, because it was due to his initiative that Danish vessels began again to sail to Greenland after an interruption during which the Norsemen in Greenland disappeared.

During 200 years many expeditions from many countries have called at the various harbors in West Greenland. On reading the narratives and reports of the expeditions one realizes how much comfort and friendliness the expedition members received in the private homes of the Danish governmental officers and their wives, in addition to supplies, dogs, and all the hundred odds and ends which experience tells one to bring along when wintering in the "Far North". Koch did not forget this, nor did he overlook the captains and the ships taking care of transportation from Denmark to Greenland. Members of his own expedition, including Eskimos and members of other expeditions are commemorated together with the topographers and draughtsmen of the Geodetic Institute in Copenhagen who drew up the final maps based on Koch's surveying and fieldwork.

Quite a lot of incident names are used, some of which are very picturesque. For example: Blomsterstranden (The Flower-beach) which marks a locality having many flowers, a conspicuous feature in that part of the world; Frysefjæld (Freezemountain) for a mountain top where Koch had a survey station and where, through intense cold, his fingers became completely numb making writing impossible; September Søer (September Lakes) which he passed and surveyed in September.

As usual quite a few transfer names are used, but for the first time names of towns in West Greenland are adopted for localities in North Greenland. Koch also initiates the use of fossil names for land-features

in the neighborhood of which particular fossils were collected. In many ways the course of name giving by this expedition became a guide for the later expeditions to North and East Greenland.

Godthaab Ekspeditionen 1928

(The Godthaab Expedition 1928).

The expedition was financed by the Danish Government and the Carlsberg Foundation.

The objective of the expedition was to carry out hydrographical, marine botanical, and zoological investigations in Davisstrædet and Baffins Bugt.

The expedition ship was S/S "Godthaab", Commander EIGIL RIIS-CARSTENSEN commanding. The ship was manned by officers and draftees of the Royal Danish Navy and with a scientific staff of five.

The expedition took place from May 5 to November 8, 1928. While working in Baffins Bugt RIIS-CARSTENSEN accompanied by E. F. THIESEN, surgeon, GUNNAR SEIDENFADEN, botanist, PAUL MARINUS HANSEN, zoologist, and ALF KIILERICH, hydrographer, visited Björlings Ø of the Carey Øer group partly to make a survey of the islands for LAUGE KOCH partly to find remains of the Björling Expedition.

Treårsekspeditionen til Christian den X's Land 1931–1934

(The Danish Three Year Expedition to East Greenland 1931–1934).

The expedition was financed by the Danish Government, the Carlsberg Foundation and private persons.

Originally it was not intended for this expedition to work north of lat. 76° N (KOCH, 1955, p. 33). However, the introduction of airplanes into arctic research made it possible to extend the cartographical work to the north of the above latitude. In that way the expedition also contributed to the place naming of North Greenland.

The mapping took place on two flights during the summer of 1933 using a hydroplane of the Heinkel-type with an English 460 HP Jaguar engine. The crew was VICTOR PETERSEN, pilot; LAUGE KOCH, cartographer, and V. KRAMME, radio-operator. A detailed report is given by KOCH (1955), a resume in KOCH (1940).

On the morning of August 16, 1933 the aircraft made a return flight from the advanced base at Norske Øer over the northern part of Kronprins Christian Land, the outer part of Danmark Fjord and Independence Fjord to Kap København at the southeast coast of Peary Land. A second flight took place later the same day and covered the southern part of

Kronprins Christian Land and the northeastern part of Mylius-Erichsen Land.

Map: Map of East Greenland (lat. 76°-c. 82°45′ N). 1:2.000.000. Based upon previous maps and air surveys in 1933 by LAUGE KOCH (KOCH, 1940; KOCH, 1955).

Names given were:

Flade Isblink	Kap Gustav Rasmussen
Kap Georg Cohn	Prinsesse Margrethe Ø
Grenen	Romer Sø

Two of the names were given in tribute to members of the Danish delegation to the Permanent Court of International Justice, The Hague, (Denmark versus Norway about the sovereignty of East Greenland), one to a scientist, one is descriptive and one to a Royalty. The name of the Danish princess was added to the cluster of names of Danish Royalty already existing in that area.

Peary Memorial Expedition to Cape York, North-West Greenland, 1932, in collaboration with the Universty of Michigan Expedition to West Greenland 1932–1933

The University of Michigan Expedition carried out investigations in West Greenland south of lat. 75° N. However in the summer of 1932 members of this expedition: Dr. RALPH L. BELKNAP, the leader, HERBERT GARDINER and KARL HANSEN (Danish) joined the Peary Memorial Expedition in order to erect a monument to ROBERT E. PEARY at Kap York, Thule District.

The ship was M/S "Effie M. Morrissey" Captain ROBERT BARTLETT commanding. Accompanying the expedition was PEARY's daughter Mrs. E. STAFFORD (MARIE AHNIGHITO PEARY) and ARTHUR D. NORCROSS.

The party arrived at Kap York July 14, where an investigation of the site for the monument took place. In order to secure the help of local labor the party went to Thule July 15 to arrange the hiring of some Kap York Eskimos. On July 16 the helpers were picked up at the settlements at Kap York and Salve Ø and landed at the cape and the work on the monument began under the direction of Dr. BELKNAP. On August 21 the monument was dedicated. The days August 22 to August 28 were spent visiting PEARY's old headquarters Red Cliff House and "Anniversary Lodge" (Mrs. STAFFORD's birth place). NORCROSS carried out some scientific work. The ship went north as far as Kap Alexander. On August 29 a last visit to the monument, and the expedition headed south arriving at Upernavik on August 30.

The Oxford University Ellesmere Land Expedition 1934–1935

The expedition was organized and carried out by the Oxford University Exploration Club with the aid of grants from the Canadian Government, Oxford University and Colleges, the Royal Geographical Society, members of the expedition and private subscribers.

The chartered ship was the 100 ton 150 HP M/S "Signalhorn", under Captain WITH. For the homebound voyage from Etah to Barra in the Outer Hebrides, M/S "Dannebrog", Captain PEDER MARCUS PEDERSEN, master, was used.

Members of the expedition were:

Dr. G. N. HUMPHREYS, leader, surveyor and botanist.
E. SHACKLETON, organiser and surveyor.
A. W. MOORE, photographer and biologist.
H. W. STALLWORTHY, sergeant RCMP, expert on Arctic travelling.
R. BENTHAM, geologist.
D. HAIG-THOMAS, ornithologist.
NUGAPINGUAQ (NUKAGPIÁNGUAQ), Eskimo dog-driver.
INUTOQ (INUITEQ), Eskimo dog-driver.

The object of the expedition was to explore Grant Land between the 81st and 83rd parallels.

The expedition left London, England, on July 17, 1934 and returned October 11, 1935. On the voyage north calls were made at Godhavn and Jakobshavn. Ice conditions did not allow an approach to Ellesmere Island and thus it was decided to establish winter quarters at Etah in the Thule District at the same site MACMILLAN had used in 1913 for his "Borup Lodge".

Several parties travelled by boat and sledges in the district during the stay at Etah but the expedition carried out all its field work in Canada. MOORE and STALLWORTHY accompanied by NUGAPINGUAQ (NUKAGPIANGUAQ) and INUTUQ (INUITEQ) set out on April 3, 1935 on a journey to Fort Conger with four main sledges plus some auxiliary ones. They followed the coast of Greenland as far as Kap Russell from where they crossed Peabody Bugt reaching Kap Calhoun in Washington Land on April 14. The party then proceeded to Kap Bryan, Petermann Halvø, from where a crossing of the Kennedy Kanal was made. After exploring the interior of Grant Land, the party returned by the same route (SHACKLETON, 1936).

The expedition did not do any surveying in Greenland and contributed to the place naming of North Greenland only with a single incident name and a shift name.

Names given by the expedition:

Dog Island
Hatherton Bay

Arkæologisk-etnografisk ekspedition til Thule distriktet 1935–1937

(Archaeological-Ethnographical Expedition to the Thule District 1935–1937).

The expedition was sent out and financed by the Danish Government with additional funds from various foundations and the Thule Station.

Members of the expedition were:

Erik Holtved, dr. phil.
Mrs. Sophie Holtved.
Several Eskimo helpers.

The expedition arrived at Thule on August 11, 1935 and left on August 13, 1937.

The object of the expedition was to excavate and investigate Eskimo ruins in the Thule District.

The expedition spent the summer of 1936 in Inglefield Land with a summer camp at Inuarfigssuaq, Marshall Bugt, and trips were made to Kap Kent to the north and Rensselaer Bugt to the south. The rest of the time was spent at Thule.

Only one name was given by the expedition and this in fact only to faciliate the field and paper work since the island had already an Eskimoic name. The name is of incident type.

Name given by the expedition:
Ruinøen.

Holtved (1944) gives a list of all known settlements in the Thule District, recent as well as prehistoric, accompanied by three maps showing the locations of the settlements.

Den Naturhistoriske Ekspedition til Nordvest Grønland 1936

(The Natural History Expedition to Northwest Greenland 1936).

The expedition was financed from private foundations and companies with some governmental contributions.

Transportation was by S/S "Hans Egede" of The Greenland Department and M/S "Dannebrog" owned by the Thule Station, Captain Peder Marcus Pedersen, master.

Members of the expedition were:

FINN SALOMONSEN, dr. phil., leader and ornithologist.
CHRISTIAN VIBE, mag. scient., zoologist, taxidermist and photographer.
BOYE THORUP, cand. mag., ornithologist and taxidermist.
SOLE MUNCK, mag. scient., geologist (joined at Thule).

The expedition left Copenhagen, Denmark, on May 23, 1936 and arrived at Upernavik on June 6, 1936.

The object of the expedition was to study the ornithology of the district and the West Greenland hare, to make a quantitative investigation of the litteral zone, to investigate the microfauna of the soil and finally to make botanical collections and investigations of the plant distribution (SALOMONSEN, 1943, p. 7).

In the Thule District investigations were carried out from Meteoritø in the south to Siorapaluk, Robertson Fjord, in the north. Miss MUNCK also visited the Carey Øer.

The expedition did not contribute to the place naming but many Eskimoic names of localities not inhabited were reported and used in the field and paper work.

British Expedition to Baffin Bay and the Canadian Arctic 1937

The expedition was supported by the Royal Geographical Society and the Royal Society.

The expedition ship was the chartered Norwegian S/S "Isbjørn" of Tromsø, under Captain BERGESEN, with PETER ANDREASSON as mate.

The expedition left Leith, Scotland on June 27, 1937 and returned to Leith, on October 2.

The members of the expedition were:

J. M. WORDIE, leader.
M. CARMICHAEL, physicist.
H. I. DREVER, petrologist.
E. G. DYMOND, physicist.
R. W. FEACHEM, assistant archeologist.
J. M. HUNTER, wireless operator.
D. LEAF, assistant surveyor.
T. C. LETHBRIDGE, archeologist.
T. T. PATERSON, geologist.
A. H. ROBIN, surveyor.

The expedition reached Disko, West Greenland on July 15 and spent 8 days preparing balloons for the upper air work. Some balloons

were sent up during the voyage to Melville Bugt, which was reached and crossed on August 5. Thule was reached the following day and DREVER and PATERSON were left there for four days. The ship proceeded to the east side of Wolstenholme Ø where another balloon was released. This landed however on the mainland behind Kap Atholl and DYMOND and ROBIN were landed near Narssârssuk to recover the instruments.

In the meantime the ship proceeded on August 9 to the Carey Øer to see if balloon flights were possible from there. The captain succeeded in taking the ship through shallow waters in which reefs and skerries were common by having a motorboat pilot the course and make soundings. The "Isbjørn" anchored on the 9th of August but it was soon discovered that the islands could not be used for the balloon experiments due to the prevailing oceanic weather. After two days the expedition decided to leave, but by then the islands were fog-bound. In order to use the time to the best advantage a survey of the island group was carried out. Only very few persons had then visited the Carey Øer. Apart from whalers it is known that CLEMENTS MARKHAM landed there in 1851 and was able to demonstrate the presence of old Eskimo houses. In 1875 NARES in the "Alert" landed at the southeastern island, (later named Björlings Ø), where he laid down a depot and deposited records in a cairn. The same year Sir ALLAN YOUNG in the "Pandora" visited the group looking for the NARES' records. YOUNG, however, landed on the northwestern island and failed to find any trace of NARES. The stay on the southeastern island by BJÖRLING and KALLSTENIUS is mentioned on page 78 pp. The Peary Auxiliary Expedition of 1894 visited the islands in search of the Björling expedition. PEARY's old ship the "Windward" was wrecked there in 1907. LAUGE KOCH of the Second Thule Expedition and PETER FREUCHEN visited Björlings Ø in August of 1916 to do some surveying which however was curtailed due to bad weather. KOCH requested the "Godthaab" expedition of 1928, leader RIIS-CARSTENSEN, to do suplementary surveying when making investigations in that area (see p. 127). The Danish Natural History Expedition of 1936 visited the group that year namely the southeastern island known as Björlings Ø.

In his report of the expedition, WORDIE (1938) mentions that the outline of the islands mapped by KOCH is less correct than that adopted by the British Admiralty, which was not particularly accurate. He therefore decided to improve the map of the islands but was almost immediately stopped by fog. The result, as it is published (WORDIE, 1938, p. 394) "is not much more than a sketch and no positions were fixed astronomically, but it is so far in advance of all previous maps that it justifies being put on record".

The more detailed knowledge is confined to the northwestern islands of the group, but other islands of the group are inserted on the map.

A detailed map, with soundings, showing the anchorage of the "Isbjørn", is a view of the northeasterly approach to Isbjørn Harbour.

Map:

Cary Islands (WORDIE, 1938, p. 394).

Names given by the expedition:

Bulls Eye
Dark Head
Dutch Hat
Fourth Island
Isbjørn Harbour
Isbjørn Island
Markham Beach
Middle Island
North West Island
South East Island = Björling Island
Table Island
The Tower
Wreck Bay

The name of the island group as already mentioned was given by BAFFIN (1616). WORDIE actually spells the name correct whereas most authors give it incorrectly. Some names of the single islands are adopted from the old whalers, others are new. The names given by WORDIE and his companions are descriptive and incident names. The names were later translated into Danish by the Place name committee.

British Arctic Expedition 1937–38

The expedition was financed privately.

The objects of the expedition were to make a survey of part of the east coast of Ellesmere Island, to collect plants and animals, and carry out meteorological observations.

The members of the expedition were:

DAVID HAIG-THOMAS, leader and ornithologist.
R. V. HAMILTON, physicist.
J. W. WRIGHT, surveyor.

The members of the expedition left England in the summer of 1937 and travelled by the ships of The Royal Greenland Trade to Upernavik from where they crossed Melville Bugt in their own motor boat in the early fall arriving at Thule where they established their headquarters. The equipment and supplies were brought to Thule by M/S "Søkongen", the ship of the Thule Station.

During the fall and winter several sledge-trips were performed during which collections were made. In the early spring of 1938 the expedition left Thule for Ellesmere Land. HAMILTON and WRIGHT returned to Etah at the end of May. HAMILTON travelled to Thule in order to carry on his previously started meteorology investigations. WRIGHT stayed at Etah

and with a member of the MacGregor Arctic Expedition, SCHLOSSBACH, he made a journey to the Inland Ice behind Etah. In late July and early August some surveying was done in the Wolstenholme Fjord area. August 10 the expedition left Thule onboard The Royal Greenland Trade's ship S/S "Sværdfisken", Captain H. G. NORDHOEK commanding.

The MacGregor Arctic Expedition 1937–1938

The expedition was paid for by private funds.

The object of the expedition was to establish headquarters at Fort Conger, Ellesmere Island in order to collect meteorological datas from the Polar Basin and communicate the results twice dayly to the U.S. Weather Bureau; to make a magnetic survey; to photograph the aurora borealis and study its effect upon radio transmission; to explore the Polar Basin northwest of Ellesmere Island in order to solve the question about the presence of Crocker Land; to study the customs and mode of life of the Polar Eskimos, and the wild life. (MACGREGOR, 1939, p. 366).

The duration of the expedition was from July 1, 1937 to October 4, 1938.

The ship of the expedition was the schooner "General A. W. Greely".

Members of the expedition were:

CLIFFORD J. MACGREGOR, leader and meteorologist.
ROY FITZSIMMONS, magnetician.
PAUL FURLONG, engineer.
JOHN JOHNSON, cook and engineer.
LAWRENCE, assistant.
R. INGLES, boy scout and assistant surveyor.
G. SAYRE, radio operator.
M. WIENER, photographer.
ISAAC SCHLOSSBACH, lieutenant-commander, ret. U.S. Navy, pilot, navigator, commanding the ship.

The expedition had to its disposition a Waco airplane and an autogiro for observation work.

The expedition left from Port Newark, N.J. on July 1, 1937. After having made calls at Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, Sidney, Nova Scotia, and Igdlorssuit, West Greenland, the ship headed north, crossed Melville Bugt and entered Smith Sund. At the lower end of Robeson Kanal, however, the ship was stopped by ice and could not proceed further. An attempt to land in Ellesmere Island failed, and the ship drifted south along the Greenland coast. Because of the danger of becoming frozen in, the expedition decided to go into winter-quarters in Foulke Fjord, which

was reached on August 31, 1937. Here the ship stroke the rocks. When the tide went out the ship was left high and dry, but by unloading part of the supplies the ship was able to refloat at next high tide. A storm blew the ship back out to sea, but after two days the crew as able to bring it in to Reindeer Point near Etah. The supplies unloaded in Foulke Fjord were found under water due to the comparatively high tide present in those regions.

A house was built and observations were commenced September 8, 1937 and continued until July 5, 1938. During the stay at Etah SCHLOSSBACH made several flights in the plane among others one over the supposed Croker Land area where he caught no sign of land whatsoever. Numerous sledge trips were made in the Thule District and to Ellesmere Island.

The expedition resulted in some very important magnetic observations and daily weather observations plus a serie of upper-air observations with radiosonde balloons. No mapping was done and no new names given.

The departure from Etah took place July 7, 1938. The ship became jammed in the ice in Baffins Bugt for six weeks and it was now observed that it was in a real bad shape. Constant pumping was necessary until the expedition reached Newfoundland where repairs were made. En route to New York the ship encountered a hurricane and lost the forecastle, but it finally made it home on October 4, 1938.

Flyveekspeditionen med "Persuaq" 1938

(The Seaplane Expedition to Peary Land 1938).

The expenses of the expedition were paid with money from the Danish Government and from private contributions.

Ship: S/S "Gustav Holm" of The Royal Greenland Trade, Captain H. ROSFELDT, master.

Aircraft: Dornier-Wal hydroplane "Perssuaq" of the Royal Danish Navy. Lieutenant E. OVERBYE, RN, pilot; R. MAYR, co-pilot, (German); PREUSCHOFF, radio-operator, (German). Single engine Heinkel hydroplane. Lieutenant LUNDBY, R.N., pilot.

Leader of the expedition and cartographer: Dr. LAUGE KOCH.

The object of the expedition was two-fold: to verify the presence or absence of land (the so-called Fata Morgana Islands) between Northeast Greenland and Spitsbergen which has supposedly been seen by various earlier expeditions, and to carry out an air survey of the interior of Peary Land (KOCH, 1940, p. 305).

Kings Bay, Spitsbergen, acted as base for the operations from where two flights were carried out.

The first flight on May 10, 1938 took the party to Nordostrundingen,

Northeast Greenland, from where a southerly course was set for a while after which the plane returned to Spitsbergen.

On May 15, 1938 the second flight took place and for the first time the unknown interior of Peary Land was observed from the air and several major corrections were made in the existing map. At the same time it was demonstrated that the Fata Morgana Islands did not exist.

Maps:

"Flyveekspeditionen til Peary Land 1938. Leader and cartographer: Lauge Koch. (Partly compiled from maps of the Bicentenary Jubilee Expedition)" (Koch, 1940, pl. 12).

"Physiographical Map of Peary Land (Northernmost Greenland) 1938." (Koch, 1940. Pl. 13).

Names given by the expedition:

Adams Gletscher
Amundsens Land
Asmild Elv
Balders Gletscher
Børglum Elv
Deichmanns Øer
Drivhuset
Esrum Elv
Esrum Sø
Frejas Fjord
Friggs Fjord
Hans Egede Land
Hans Tavsens Iskappe
Harders Fjord
Heimdals Iskappe
Hensons Gletscher
Herluf Trolles Land
Ladegaardsaaen
Lokes Elv
Lurgletscher
Nordpasset
Odins Fjord
Ormen
Sifs Gletscher
Spøttrup Elv
Sydpasset
Thors Fjord
Tjalfes Gletscher
Tordenskjolds Fjæld
Tvilum Elv
Tyrs Elv
Vitskøl Elv
Walcotts Land
Yduns Gletscher
Ymers Gletscher

The majority of the names are taken from Nordic mythology. The second largest group is composed of transfer names, almost all of which are taken from medieval buildings in Denmark, ecclesiastical as well as secular. In connection with these names famous persons from earlier history of Denmark are used. Some few descriptive names and names of contemporary persons are used.

Den danske Hundeslæde-Ekspedition 1938–1939

(The Danish Dog Sledge Expedition 1938–1939).

The expedition was financed by the Scoresbysund Committee and supported by the Danish Government and The Østgrønlandsk Fangstkompagni Nanok.

Transportation to East Greenland was by S/S "Gustav Holm" of The Royal Greenland Trade, Captain H. ROSFELDT, master.

Members of the expedition were:

ELMAR DRASTRUP, leader.
FINN CHRISTOFFERSEN.

The object of the expedition was to discover a better sledge route from East Greenland to Peary Land than the one used earlier and if possible to traverse the "Peary Channel" of KOCH (1940). Furthermore the members wanted to gain a better travelling technique (Drastrup, 1945).

A report of the expedition is given by DRASTRUP (1945).

On April 5, 1939, the party started from Hvalrosodden, East Greenland, and arrived in Kronprins Christian Land on May 1. The two men then travelled through the interior of the peninsula which they mapped as far north as Vendedalen, adding a few names to the map. From that locality they returned.

Map:

East Greenland between 79° and 82° N. lat. showing the route of the expedition. (DRASTRUP, 1945, fig. 8).

Names given by the expedition:

Keglen	Vandredalen
Nunatâme Elv	Vendedalen

The names are descriptive.

Dansk Nordøstgrønlands Ekspedition 1938–39 udsendt af Alf Trolle, Ebbe Munck og Eigil Knuth til Minde om Danmark-Ekspeditionen

(Danish Northeast Greenland Expedition 1938–39, sent out by Alf Trolle, Ebbe Munck, and Eigil Knuth in memory of the Danmark-Expedition).

The expedition was financed by funds from private sources, fondations and the Danish Government.

Ships: 1938. M/S "Gamma", 146 t, 144 HP. Captain PEDER MARCUS

Pedersen, master. "Gamma" was owned by the expedition but sold after the return in 1938.

1939. S/S "Gustav Holm" of The Royal Greenland Trade. Captain H. Rosfeld, master.

1940. Exchange party brought up by Norwegian S/S "Vesle Kari". Aircraft 1938: De Haviland Tiger Moth Hydroplane, First lieutenant Michael Hansen, Danish Army, pilot.

Crew of "Gamma":

Captain Peder Marcus Pedersen, master.
K. Nielsen Vogn, mate.
Thorvald Petersen, motorman.
Andreas Hvidberg, steward.
Aage Sørensen, best hand. (Paid off at Akureyri, Iceland).
Egon Jørgen Lund Pedersen, A.B.
Olfert Kaaber Eriksen, ordinary seaman.
Poul Dyrbye Grumsen, ordinary seaman.
Mogens Barfod, deck hand.
Bragi Svanefag, sailor, (Icelander from Akureyri).

Members of the expedition were:

Summer party 1938.
Ebbe Munck, co-leader.
Michael Hansen, pilot.
Aage Gitz Johansen, artist.
Flemming Andersen, zoologist.

Wintering party 1938/39.
Eigil Knuth, co-leader, archaeologist.
Dr. Paul Gelting, botanist.
Eigil Nielsen, mag. scient., paleozoologist.
Svend Sølver, meteorologist, geologist, catographer.
Kurt Bæk, radio operator, aircraft mechanic.
Alwin Petersen, cand. rer. nat., zoologist.
Ove Rosbach, assistant, dog-driver and hunter (Greenlander).
Sakæus Sandgren, assistant, dog-driver and hunter (Greenlander).
Eli Kristiansen, assistant, dog-driver and hunter (Greenlander).

Summer party 1939.
Ebbe Munck, co-leader.
Aage Gitz Johansen, artist.

Wintering party 1939/40.
Niels Haarløv, zoologist.
Andreas Hvidberg, leader of the station.

KRISTIAN MADSEN, radio operator.
CARLOS ZIEBEL, assistant.

Wintering party 1940/41.
ANDREAS HVIDBERG, leader of the station.
KRISTIAN MADSEN, radio operator.
CARLOS ZIEBEL, assistant.
IB KNUD POULSEN, radio operator.
KURT ALBØG OLSEN, assistant radio operator.
JENS MARIUS JENSEN, assistant.

Wintering party 1941/42.
IB POULSEN, leader of the station, radio operator.
JENS MARIUS JENSEN, assistant.

Due to the outbreak of World War II only NIELS HAARLØV of the wintering team 1939/40 succeeded in getting home. IB POULSEN and JENS MARIUS JENSEN tried to run the station through the winter 1941/42, while some of the party tried to get to South and West Greenland to obtain jobs under the Administration of Greenland. Most of the men including POULSEN and JENSEN remained in East Greenland and formed the famous sledge-patrol which fought the German invaders, who tried to establish weather stations in the area. These men returned after the war was over in 1945.

The object of the expedition was to continue the investigations started by earlier Danish expeditions in Northeast Greenland. A detailed report has been given by KNUTH (1942).

The expedition left Copenhagen on June 19, 1938 and called at Akureyri, Iceland, on July 28, where more provisions and fuel were taken onboard. The ship arrived at Mørkefjord, East Greenland, on August 16 where headquarters were established and a winter house built. The first wintering party was relieved in the summer of 1939. Due to the outbreak of the war in Europe the conclusion of the expedition became rather confusing. Officially the expedition ended in 1939 but in his report, KNUTH still lists personnel up to 1942. The scientific work of the expedition was mainly done south of the area dealt with in this paper. However, from April 1 to June 13, 1939, EIGIL NIELSEN and OVE ROSBACH drove from the headquarters at Mørkefjord to the southern and easten part of Kronprins Christian Land. NIELSEN made some surveying and added some new names to the map. This was the only party of the expedition visiting North Greenland.

Maps:

Sketch map of Northeast Greenland from lat. 76° to lat. 83° based on previous maps and with corrections sketched from observations made

on sledge journeys by the Danish Northeast Greenland Expedition 1938/39 and by the Drastrup Expedition, which kindly allowed us to use the bearings, taken in the interior of Kronprins Christian Land. (KNUTH, 1942, pl. I).

Nordøstgrønland fra 79°45′ til 82° n. Br. Map sketch made by the Danish Northeast-Greenland Expedition and the Drastrup Expedition 1938–39 on the basis of existing maps. (NIELSEN, 1941, pl. 1).

Names given by the expedition:

Nøglefjeldet	Profilfjældet
Palisaderne	Sødalen
Portfjældet	Troldsøen
Kap Prins Knud	Vestfjældet

One locality was named after Prins KNUD, the younger son of CHRISTIAN X who was then King of Denmark. King CHRISTIAN was the Crown Prince during the Danmark Expedition and his name was used for the peninsula where Kap Prins Knud came to be situated. Prince KNUD was the patron of the Danish Northeast Greenland Expedition.

The other names are descriptive, symbolic and incident names.

Den danske Thule og Ellesmere Land Ekspedition 1939–1940

(The Danish Thule and Ellesmere Land Expedition 1939–1940).

The expedition was financed by funds from various Danish scientific institutions and foundations together with some private donations.

The expedition was carried to the Thule District by S/S "Sværdfisken" of the Royal Greenland Trade under Captain H. G. NORDHOEK, with Captain PEDER MARCUS PEDERSEN as ice-pilot.

Transportation during the expedition was by motor-boats and dog-sledges.

Members of the expedition were:

JAMES VAN HAUEN, leader and cartographer.

JOHANNES TROELSEN, mag. scient., geologist.

GUDMUNDUR THORLAKSSON, cand. mag., botanist (Icelandic).

CHRISTIAN VIBE, mag. scient., zoologist.

NIELS CHRISTIAN RASMUSSEN, photographer.

During the expedition a number of Eskimos were employed as sledge drivers.

The object of the expedition was to continue the scientific investigations started by KNUD RASMUSSEN and LAUGE KOCH.

The expedition left Copenhagen, Denmark, on June 24, 1939 and arrived at Thule on July 25. It was planned to establish headquarters

at Marshall Bugt in Inglefield Land but severe ice conditions north of Kap Alexander prevented a passage that far. The expedition therefore established the headquarters at Neqe and this was done during the last days of July.

The expedition was terminated early in the summer of 1940 because of the German occupation of Denmark and the consequent interruption of the connection between the mother land and her northern colony. Some of the members tried to get home via the United States but some stayed for another year to carry out further work.

No official report from the expedition was written.

Besides many shorter trips in the district by boat and sledge the following longer journeys were carried out:

From October 7 to November 6, 1939 VAN HAUEN and TROELSEN made a return sledge journey from the headquarters to Inglefield Land.

From March 13 to May 28, 1940 a sledge journey from the headquarters to Ellesmere Island was carried out by two sledge parties. A northern party consisted of VAN HAUEN, TROELSEN, and RASMUSSEN plus the Eskimos MAIGSSÁNGUAQ, NASAITSORDLUARSUK or BAADSMANDEN (BO'SUN) and QARQUTSIAQ with his wife PATDLOQ; and a southern party consisted of VIBE, THORLAKSSON and the Eskimos KÛTSIKITSOQ and INUITERSSUAQ with his wife NADUK.

Both parties followed part of the North Greenland coast before crossing Smith Sund. After travelling in the northern part of Ellesmere Island the northern party returned to the headquarters along the North Greenland coast from Kap Bryan to Rensselaer Bugt at which locality the two parties met. From there both parties proceeded to Neqe. The southern party on returning from Ellesmere Island made some investigations in Inglefield Land before travelling north to meet the northern party.

In August and September of 1939 VIBE made a boat voyage in the interior part of Inglefield Bredning.

From December 1939 to February 1940 VAN HAUEN made a sledge journey from Neqe to Savigsivik, Melville Bugt, to pick up some of the Eskimo helpers for the great journey to Ellesmere Island.

All the members of the expedition went to Thule on a Christmas journey from December 17, 1939 to January 25, 1940.

After the expedition was terminated RASMUSSEN, TROELSEN and VIBE stayed at Neqe. TROELSEN made two journeys in the spring of 1941 both to Inglefield Land and southern Washington Land. The journeys were from April 9 to May 4 and from May 16 to June 3.

The expedition made some corrections and additions to the existing map.

Map from the expedition:

Geological Map of Northwest Greenland, Ellesmere Island and Axel Heiberg Land. Compiled from available maps and observations made by G. THORLAKSSON and J. C. TROELSEN. (TROELSEN, 1950).

Name given by the expedition:

Blomsterbækken.

This name is an incident name given by TROELSEN to a locality on Inglefield Land.

Dansk Pearyland Expedition 1947–1950

(Danish Pearyland Expedition 1947–1950).

World War II abruptly interrupted the Dansk Nordøstgrønland Ekspedition and the two leaders EIGIL KNUTH and EBBE MUNCK became determined to resume the work as soon as the war was over. The two men succeeded and thus Dansk Pearyland Ekspedition should be considered a continuation of the 1938–39 expedition.

The expenses of the expedition were defrayed partly by the Danish Government and partly by a newly formed private foundation called Dansk Ekspeditionsfond (Danish Expedition Foundation).

The Greenland Department placed the ships S/S "Godthaab" and M/S "Gamma" together with crews at the disposal of the expedition and the Danish Royal Navy provided the Catalina amphibian "Mallemuk" manned by naval personnel.

1947.

The ships departed Copenhagen, Denmark, and arrived in East Greenland on July 25, 1947 where the southern base was established at Zackenberg, Young Sund. By means of the Catalina, Commander E. OVERBY, RN, pilot, lieutenant J. P. HERNER PETERSEN, navigator, four flights were made from Zackenberg to Peary Land to drop supplies and to land men. On the two last flights equipment for the future wintering station "Brønlundhus" was taken to Peary Land. In the fall the entire party returned to Copenhagen.

The members of the Peary Land party were:

EIGIL KNUTH, co-leader and archaeologist.
BØRGE FRISTRUP, cand. mag., glaciologist.
KJELD HOLMEN, cand. mag., botanist.
PALLE JOHNSEN, cand. mag., zoologist.
U. MØHL-HANSEN, zoologist (taxidermist).
KAARE RODAHL, M.D., surgeon and biochemist (Norwegian).
JOHANNES TROELSEN, Ph. D., geologist.
P. C. C. WINTHER, radio operator.

The members of the southern party operating from the Zackenberg base were:

EBBE MUNCK, co-leader.
V. A. DAM, photographer.
A. JACOBSEN, radio operator.
EIGIL NIELSEN, dr. phil., geologist, palaeozoologist.
ULRIK IB RØEN, cand. mag., zoologist.
T. VEJ, surveyor.

In Peary Land only reconnaissance work was carried out.

1948.

The expedition ship S/S "Godthaab" left Copenhagen at the end of June 1948 and arrived the base at Zackenberg on July 26. Two Catalina amphibians landed some days later with further members of the expedition.

In twenty two flights, supplies, dogs and men were transported to the base at Jørgen Brønlund Fjord.

The wintering party was:

EIGIL KNUTH, leader and archaeologist.
BØRGE FRISTRUP, cand. mag., glaciologist.
A. JACOBSEN, radio operator.
PALLE JOHNSEN, cand. mag., zoologist.
KJELD HOLMEN, cand. mag., botanist.
JOHANNES TROELSEN, Ph. D., geologist.
A. SAHLERTZ, cook and general asistant.
KARL FILEMONSEN, hunter and dog driver (West Greenlander).

1949.

During the summer of 1949 a new wintering party was flown in to replace the wintering team of 1948. Only EIGIL KNUTH remained and he wintered for the second consecutive year. The plan of operation was the same as earlier. The Zackenberg base was the assembly point where the expedition's chartered vessel S/S "Godthaab" unloaded new supplies and landed a new crew and from where everything was transported to "Brønlundhus" by two Catalina aircraft.

The wintering party was:

EIGIL KNUTH, leader and archaeologist.
THORKILD NIELSEN, glaciologist, geographer, and cartographer.
KNUD ELLITSGAARD-RASMUSSEN, geologist.
KRISTEN SØRENSEN, radio operator.

Børge Haagensen, radio operator.
Tobias Samuelsen, hunter and dog-driver (West Greenlander).
Jens Geisler, hunter and dog-driver (West Greenlander).

1950.

On July 21, 1950, the S/S "Godthaab" arrived at Zackenberg and between July 27 and August 12 the Peary Land party was evacuated and both stations closed down.

During the stay in Peary Land the members of the expedition undertook many sledge journeys and often far away from the station. During the spring 1949 Troelsen and Johnsen made a journey to the area around J. P. Koch Fjord. During March and April 1950, Ellitsgaard-Rasmussen and Samuelsen investigated the same region and went farther north to the Nansen Land area. During spring 1950, Knuth and Geisler travelled in the eastern part of Peary Land and went all the way to the head of Frederick E. Hyde Fjord with detours into Friggs Fjord and Thors Fjord. From the head of Frederick E. Hyde Fjord the party went further west and made connection with the archipelago east of Nansen Land. These journeys and several shorter trips took the travellers through areas never before visited. A detailed survey was not included in the plans of the expedition. But nevertheless many corrections to existing maps were carried out and many new place names were coined.

Some of the journeys of this expedition were made in regions visited by earlier expeditions but the members of the Pearyland Expedition had the advantage of being close to their base whereas previous workers and surveyors were far from their base and often under severe pressure from lack of time, food, etc. Thus more detailed work could be carried out, an example being the detailed mapping made by Thorkild Nielsen in the area around "Brønlundhus". Nielsen also laid down a base and did astronomical position-fixing at "Brønlundhus", features which will be the cornerstones in the future mapping of Peary Land.

Maps:

Map of the entire Pearyland (Knuth, 1950).

Map of Northwestern Pearyland (Knuth, 1950).

Map showing the localities on Princesse Ingeborg Halvø (by Knuth, in Laursen, 1954a, fig. 3).

Map showing the area around Jørgen Brønlunds Fjord (by Nielsen, Laursen, 1954a).

Map of north-west Pearyland to the scale of app. 1:750.000 (Ellitsgaard-Rasmussen, 1955, fig. 1).

Names given by the expedition:

Aftenstjernesøen
Arkæologelv
Ask Ø
Baggården
Blaasøen
Blæshøj
Kap Bopa
Borgklippe
Borup Ø
Botanikerelv
Brainard Sund
Brønlundhus
Bueknoppen
Catalinafjeld
Citronens Fjord
Columbus Sø
Deltaterrasserne
Depotbugten
Dilemmasund
Domkirken
Donnerprop
Drengs Bræ
Drivtømmernæs
Dråbeholm
Edderfugleholm
Ekkomuren
Elefantfoden
Embla Ø
Kap Erik Bunch
Fastelavnssø
Femte Maj Søen
Fensal Vig
Flaghøj
Flammens Fjord
Foldedalen
Frihedsrådets Elv
Geologelv
Gjorslev Elv
Glaciologelv
Grydesø
Guleelv
Hagen Bræ
Harebugt
Harehøj
Heinrich Wild Iskappe
Hellefiskefjord
Himmerlanddal
Hlidskjalv
Kap Holger Danske
Issøen
Ítukussuk Elv
Jens Jarls Iskappe
Johannes V. Jensen Land
Kajakelv
Kaj Munks Iskappe
Kedelkrogelv
Kim Fjelde
Klaresø
Kap Klippefod
Kap Kraka
Krognæs
Kronegraven
Krumnæs
Kængurunæs
Kølen
Kølnæs
Landmålerelv
Lersø
Lobedalen
Lyngelv
Løndal
Lønelv
MacMillan Ø
Marius Fiil Fjord
Merqujôq
Kap Michael Rottbøl
Midsommerelv
Midternæs
Midtkap
Kap Mjølner
Moa Ø
Mundingsholm

Kap Mylius-Erichsen
Mågeklippe
Navarana Fjord
Nedre Midsommersø
Nordkroneli
Nordvestkuppel
Nordvestplateau
Nornegæst Dal
Oksejægerpynt
Okseslette
Kap Ole Chiewitz
Opalsø
Pileodde
Polkorridoren
Portfjeld
Prikken
Primus
Pyramideplateau
Pyritnæs
Qajũtaq Sund
Qaqortoq
Qîssivik
Qivítoq Elv
Kap Regnar Lodbrog
Rundfjeld
Sandnæs
Similiø
Singarnaq
Skjoldet
Skærbugt
Sleipner Bræ
Slikbugt
Slusen
Sommernæs
Sortenæs
Store Kløft
Store Sandelv
Stormkuppel
Sydpaselv
Sydvestplateau
Sølejren
Teltnæs
Trehøje Halvø
Trudvang
Ugledal
Uglegylphøj
Umiaqsø
Vandfaldnæs
Vardehøj
Vendenæs
Vestervig Elv
Vestmolen
Vestre Kølelv
Viddal
Vølvedal
Zoologelv
Østkuppel
Østmolen
Østre Kølelv
Øvre Midsommersø

Since the expedition was the first to be actually stationed in Peary Land it contributed greatly to the place naming of the area. More than 160 new names appeared on the map when the expedition was concluded more than one third of which are descriptive names. Commemorative names form the second largest group out of which, names of members of other expeditions make up the larger part. The second largest group of commemorative names have a new origin being derived from names from the Danish Underground Movement including the names of the more famous resistance organizations during World War II. New also is the use of the name of an author (JOHANNES V. JENSEN, Nobel prize winner 1944), titles from his books (Christoffer Columbus, Himmerland, Norne-

gæst) and the principal characters of these books (Dreng, Moa). Also new is the use of the names of the dogs from the sledge teams.

After the "Perssuaq" Expedition of 1938, LAUGE KOCH introduced the use of names from the Nordic mythology and KNUTH continues this practice. Incident names make up nearly one fifth of the new names and there are quite a few symbolic names. All the names given by the expedition show that the leader, besides being an arctic explorer and archeologist is also a creative artist. The symbolic, incident, and whimsical names and other blend completely into the pattern of the names given earlier and into the landscape. It is fortunate that LAUGE KOCH and EIGIL KNUTH, who have contributed most to the place naming of North Greenland, especially in Peary Land, are as well as being scientists, also humanists.

De danske Ekspeditioner til Østgrønland 1947–1958

(The Danish Expeditions to East Greenland 1947–1958).

After World War II LAUGE KOCH resumed his work in East Greenland financed mainly by the Danish Government and by various scientific foundations. The work was generally concentrated in the central part of East Greenland but on a few occasions parties were brought to North Greenland by airplanes on reconnaissance trips.

In the summer of 1952, P. J. ADAMS and J. W. COWIE assisted by a Greenlander worked in the inner part of Danmark Fjord. E. FRÄNKL, F. SCHWARZENBACH and F. MÜLLER investigated the inner southern part of Kronprins Christian Land while ADAMS and MÜLLER made renewed investigations in the same area in 1953.

Transportation to the area was furnished by a Catalina amphibian. During the field work the two parties were supported by a Norseman hydroplane piloted by BIRGER STÅLFORS with V. A. MADSEN as mechanic and EGON NIELSEN as radio-operator.

Some surveying was done in connection with the geological field work and some new names were added to the map.

Maps:

"Geologische Karte von Kronprins Christians Land (N.E.-Grönland) zwischen 80°–81° N und 19°–23° W. 1:500.000. Aufgenommen von E. FRÄNKL. August 1952." (FRÄNKL, 1954, pl. I).

Geological reconnaissance map. Inner part of Danmarks Fjord. (ADAMS and COWIE, 1953, pl. I).

"Geologische Karte von Kronprins Christians Land NE-Grönland, zwischen 80°–80°30′ N und 20°–22° W. Aufgenommen August 1952 und 1953 von ERDHART FRÄNKL." (FRÄNKL, 1955, pl. I).

Names:

Bred Flod	Klubsø
Bristol Plateau	Norsemandal
Campanuladal	Sneuglefjelde
Centrumsø	Sæfaxi Elv
Drømmebjerg	Ulvebakkerne
Flyverbjerg	Ulvebjerg

The names are of symbolic and incident type with a couple of descriptive names. The new method of transportation in such remote parts of Greenland can be recognized by the names of Flyverbjerg, Norsemandal and Sæfaxi Elv.

In the summer of 1953 ERDHARD FRÄNKL and FRITZ MÜLLER carried out a reconnaissance traverse of Peary Land from the head of Friggs Fjord to Kap Morris Jesup in order to obtain geological information about the unknown mountain ranges of the northern part of Peary Land (FRANKL, 1955, p. 5).

The party was taken to and from Friggs Fjord by airplane.

The traverse was done by hiking.

The Norseman "Liten" piloted by HANS LUNDING with POUL NIELSEN as mechanic and EGON NIELSEN as radio operator took the party to Friggs Fjord and the Catalina "Pluto", piloted by Captain PETERSEN, RN, brought the party back. A report of the journey is given by FRÄNKL (1955).

During the traverse some new names were given to already known landmarks.

Map:

"Geologische Karte von Nord Peary Land (Nord Grönland) 1:250.000 Aufgenommen 1953 von E. FRÄNKL."

Names given by the expedition:

Grønnemark	Nord Peary Land
Grønnemark Elv	Nysnegletscher
Helvetia Tinde	Paradisfjeld
Hængegletscher	Pluto Øer
Lejrdal	Sorte Væg
Malcantone Gletscher	Sydgletscher
Modvindgletscher	Syd Peary Land
Nordgletscher	

Most of the names are descriptive but some are symbolic and incident names.

United States Air Force photogrammetric flights and survey. 1946.

In 1946 and the years following the U.S. Air Force carried out systematic photogrammetric flights in the entire area. These resulted in two series of maps: The Aeronautical Chart and The Army Map Service maps.

The Aeronautical Chart is published by the Aeronautical Chart Service, U.S. Air Force, in the scale 1:1,000,000 and North Greenland is covered by the following maps: Devils Thumb (38), Smith Sound (20), Humboldt Glacier (19), Robeson Channel (8), Independence Fjord (9), Germania Land (18). New and revised editions are published at intervals, and map number 8 has changed name to Lincoln Sea. The names of the maps are printed in Danish; however quite a few generic names are in English. The revision does not seem to include the names. On 5th edition revised October 1962, Thule is still indicated as situated at North Star Bugt, and the present Thule is still called "Kanâk" (Qânâq). Altitudes are in feet.

The maps of the Army Map Service are prepared by the Army Map Service, Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army and are compiled from U.S. Air Force preliminary base charts, maps of Geodetic Institute, Copenhagen, and photogrammetric survey carried out by the Army.

The names on the maps are from Danish sources as far as North Greenland is concerned.

The maps are in scale 1:250,000. Contour lines and heights are indicated in the metric system.

North Greenland is covered by the following maps:

NS 21, 22 – 4 Kraulshavn
NS 21, 22 – 1 Steenstrup Gletscher
NS 19, 20 – 2 Kap York
NT 17, 18, 19, 20 – 6 Kap Melville
NT 17, 18, 19, 20 – 15 Thule
NT 17, 18, 19, 20 – 11 Inglefield Bredning
NT 17, 18, 19, 20 – 10 Hvalsund
NT 17, 18, 19, 20 – 7 Kap Russell
NT 17, 18, 19, 20 – 6 Etah
NT 17, 18, 19, 20 – 4 Humboldt Gletscher
NT 17, 18, 19, 20 – 3 Kap Agassiz
NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–13 Franklin Ø
NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–14 Petermanns Gletscher
NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24– 9 Lady Franklin Bay
NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–10 Polaris Forbjerg

NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–11 Ryder Gletscher
NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24– 6 Repulse Havn
NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24– 7 Sven Hedin Firn
NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–12 Hobbs Gletscher
NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24– 8 Hans Tavsen Iskappe
NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24– 4 Lockwood Ø
NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30– 1 Frederick E. Hyde Fjord
NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30– 5 Jørgen Brønlund Fjord
NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30– 6 Kap Eiler Rasmussen
NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30– 9 Academy Gletscher
NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–10 Jyske Aas
NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–11 Nordostrundingen
NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–13 Kap Gustav Rasmussen
NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–14 Fyns Sø
Some errors in the names are dealt with in chapter The Names.

Geodætisk Institut from 1948

Since 1948 the Danish Geodetic Institute has carried out photogrammetric flights in the region. Until 1960 one map sheet is published: 76 V.1 Dundas (1958). The scale is 1:250,000. Heights and contour lines are in the metric system. The map is printed in nice colors, green for altitudes until 200 m a.s.l. Over 200 m a yellow color is used for land masses and ice-covered areas are colored in a bluish tone. Water on land is a solid blue, sea areas in light blue.

The names of this map are of course the authorized names as will be true for all the maps published by the Geodetic Institute. Some few errors in the names are dealt with in chapter The Names.

Mission géographique Française à Thulé 1950–1951

The expedition was financed by Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique.

The object of the expedition was to perform sociological and geomorphological studies.

The duration of the expedition was from July 1, 1951 to September 15, 1952.

The sole member of the expedition was: Jean Nöel Malaurie.

The expedition left Copenhagen, Denmark, on July 1, 1950 onboard M/S "Disko" the flagship of The Royal Greenland Trade arriving at Jakobshavn, West Greenland, in mid-July. Here it was transferred to M/S "Tikerak" of The Royal Greenland Trade coast fleet. "Tikerak" arrived at Thule on the 27 of July from where the expedition left in the schooner

"Fylla" arriving at the settlement Siorapaluk in Robertson Fjord on August 3.

In two weeks a little house was built, 2 tons of supplies and equipment were unpacked and stored, and a radio transmitter installed.

From November 1950 to February 1951 MALAURIE carried out the sociological part of the objectives by visiting ten Eskimo settlements from Savigsivik, Melville Bugt in the south to Etah, Inglefield Land in the north. Investigations about age, marriage, birth rates, fertility rates, mortality and other sociological problems were carried out (MALAURIE, 1952).

From March 16, 1951 to July 15, 1951 MALAURIE made a geomorphological study of the shores of Kane Bassin. A base for the sledge journey was established at Anoritôq, Inglefield Land, from where MALAURIE with the help of the Eskimos QARQUTSIAQ, his wife PATDLOQ, QUTIQITOQ and his wife NATOQ made sledge jorneys along the coasts of Inglefield Land and the southern part of Washington Land. Inland journeys were made in Inglefield Land and the Inland Ice behind. After a trip to Ellesmere Island the party crossed the icecap of Prudhoe Land and finally reached Siorapaluk.

MALAURIE returned to Thule on July 20 and left from here on August 2 on the S/S "Julius Thomsen" southbound.

The results of the expedition were, besides the above mentioned sociological datas, five topographic and morphologic maps comprising the coast areas of Inglefield Land mainly based on the maps of L. KOCH (1932) and the World Aeronautical Chart of the United States Air Force (Smith Sound (20)). The maps numbered 1, 2, and 3 cover the coast of Inglefield Land, number 4 Humboldt Gletscher, and number 5 the southcoast of Washington Land.

Operation Blue Jay 1951–1952

The operation was a joint United States-Danish effort to establish an air base at Thule, under the auspices of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The operation was sponsored by the United States Government and carried out by the Army Corps of Engineers in collaboration with the Navy, Air Force and civilian construction companies.

The area chosen was surveyed already in 1949 and the construction proposed in December 1950. January 1951 commissions for the constructions were given and in March 1951 about 600 construction workers were flown in with equipment to construct quarters for the main force, which arrived from July 9 to early Sept. 1951. Also the pioneer crew should prepare the beach for the construction and installation of prefabricated

steel docks. The main force of workers, over 7,000 strong, arrived by ship. Most of the workers were flown back to the United States in December 1951.

In early summer 1951 about 8,500 workers arrived at the air base and by October 1952 the base was almost finished.

Between March 1951 and October 1952 airplanes brought in some 25,000 tons of equipment and supplies, and by the end of October 1952 some 500,000 tons of material had arrived by sea.

The leaders of the operation were:

Lewis A. Pick and R. W. Humphreys.

Arkæologisk Ekspedition 1952. E. Knuth

(Archeological Expedition 1952. E. Knuth).

In connection with the establishment of the Danish weather station, Nord on Prinsesse Ingeborg Halvø (Operation Parkway and Operation Nord), Eigil Knuth made investigations partly on the peninsula and partly on a drag-sledge trip to Prinsesse Dagmar Ø.

Names given by the expedition:

Dorsethøjen Pilehøjen

The names describe localities where Paleo-Eskimo objects were collected.

Operation Ice-Cap 1953–1954

The following is a compilation based upon private information from professor Richard P. Goldthwait, Dr. William E. Davies and Dr. Arthur Fernald. The official report (U.S. Army. Transportation Corps 1954) was, when published, classified, and therefore only given to extremely few persons. When the report later on was de-classified the copies not already given away were destroyed. Today it is therefore almost impossible to get hold of the report, and only the great readiness and obligingness of the three above mentioned scientists made this account possible.

The operation was financed by the United States Government and organized and supported by the Transportation Arctic Group, Transportation Corps, U.S. Army.

Personnel and equipment were transported from the U.S.A. to North Greenland and back via U.S. Air Force, Military Air Transport Service.

The operation was divided into five parties: Ramp, Norcut, Solo, Solair, and Anchor.

The Ramp party.

The objectives of this party was to gain a better understanding of an approach onto the Greenland Inland Ice in the Nunatarssuaq area, Thule District, where the gently sloping outlet Rampen would serve as an example for study. Areas were to be studied within Geology, Geomorphology, Glaciology, Gravimetry, Meteorology, and Botany.

Members of the party were:

RICHARD P. GOLDTHWAIT, geologist, leader and coordinator of studies.
ARTHUR FERNALD, geologist.
ALAN S. HOROWITZ, geologist.
ROGER B. COLTON, geomorphologist.
CHAUNCEY D. HOLMES, geomorphologist.
LAURENCE H. NOBLES, glaciologist.
SIDNEY E. WHITE, glaciologist.
DAVID F. BARNES, geophysicist.
THOMAS N. BEARD, hydrologist.
WILLIAM S. BENNINGHOFF, botanist.
L. GOLDTHWAIT, assistant.
L. F. KOHLER, assistant.
R. LEUSCHNER, assistant.
W. E. RIFFLEMACHER, assistant.
HERBERT C. ROBBINS, assistant.

The Signal Corps of the U.S. Army maintained and manned two weather observation stations one of which was placed in the central part of Nunatarssuaq at the northeastern shore of Landsø, the other at Alpha, a station on the icecap thirty miles east of Nunatarssuaq. The field investigations and observations took place between June 14, 1953 and September 9, 1953.

The field parties were supported by helicopters.

The maps of the party, which are prepared by the Army Map Service and based upon aerial photography in 1946 and 1947, are:

The Nunatarssuaq Area (U.S. Army, Transportation Corps., 1954; fig. 1).

Bedrock Geology of the Nunatarssuaq Area by ARTHUR T. FERNALD and ALAN S. HOROWITZ (1964).

Glacial Stages on Twin Glacier Valley by SIDNEY WHITE. (op. cit., fig. 5).

Gravity Contours on Nuna Ramp by DAVID F. BARNES (op. cit., fig. 3).

Ice Surface Elevations on Nuna Ramp by DAVID F. BARNES (op. cit., fig. 2).

Cross-Country Movement in the Nunatarssuak Area by R. B. COLTON and C. D. HOLMES (op. cit., Pl. 1).

Surficial Geology of the Nunatarssuak Area by R. B. COLTON and C. D. HOLMES (op. cit., Pl. 2).

Frost and Solifluction Features of the Nunatarssuak Area by R. B. COLTON and C. D. HOLMES (op. cit., Pl. 3).

Geologic Map of the Nunatarssuak Area, Northwest Greenland by ARTHUR T. FERNALD and ALAN S. HOROWITZ. (FERNALD and HOROWITZ, 1964, Pl. I).

The following new names are used by the party:

Suggested names (used in U.S. Army Transportation Corps. 1954)	Authorized names (used in FERNALD and HOROWITZ, 1964)
Alpha	
Bald Mountain	Skaldepanden
Beach Camp	
Bouldery Mountain	Blokkefjeld
Busch's Cache	
Copter Peak	Helikoptertop
Delta Lake	Deltasø
Dogtongue Glacier	Hundetunge Gletscher
Drum Creek	Trommebæk
Dryas Mountain	Dryasbjerg
East Split Mountain	Østre Klovbjerg
First Nunatak	
Gash River	Skårelv
Gash Valley	Skåret
Glacier Point	Gletscherknude
Halfway Nunatak	
Haphars Nunatak	
Happy River	Lykkedalselv
Happy Valley	Lykkedal
Happy Valley Camp	
Hidden Glacier	Skjulgletscher
Horrible Canyon	Djævlekløft
Horrible Creek	Djævlebæk
Hot Rock Flats	
Hytop Mountain	Højbjerg
Icy	Isdam
Long Mountain	Langfjeld
Magnetite Mountain	Magnetitbjerg
Middle Snow Lake	Mellemste Snesø
Moltke Lake	Moltke Sø
North Cap	
North Ice Cap	

North Lake	Nørre Sø
North Nunatak	
North Ramp Lake	Rampesø
North Rasmussen Lake	Gletschersø
North Snow Lake	Nordre Snesø
North Twin Glacier	Nordre Tvillinggletscher
North Twin Lake	Nordre Tvillingsø
Nuna Beach	
Nuna Beach Camp	
Nuna Creek	
Nuna Ice Ramp	Rampen
Nuna Knob	
Nuna Lake	Landsø
Nuna Lake Camp	
Nuna Ramp	Rampen
Nuna Takeoff	
OSU Mountain	Ohio Fjeld
Poppy Dome	Valmuekuppel
Ptarmigan Hill	Rypehøj
Rasmussen Lake	Rasmussen Sø
Rasmussen's Knob	Knøsen
Raven Dome	Ravnekuppel
Redrock Creek	Rødstensbæk
Redundas Hill	
Reversal Creek	Modstrømmen
Rojo Mountain	Rødefjeld
Saddle Creek	Sadelbæk
Sawtooth Knob	Savtakkerne
Sedge	Stardam
Shaws Knob	
South Snow Lake	Søndre Snesø
South Twin Glacier	Søndre Tvillinggletscher
South Twin Lake	Søndre Tvillingsø
Terrace Run	Terrasseløb
The Ramp	Rampen
The Saddle	
Trail Fork	
Tunnel Glacier	Tunnelgletscher
Twin Glacier River	Tvillinggletscher Elv
Twin Glacier Valley	Tvillinggletscher Dal
Ventifact Mountain	Ventifactfjeld
West Split Mountain	Vestre Klovbjerg

Over half of the names are descriptive names. The rest of the names are incident and shift names, a single tribute name and some which are difficult to classify.

The Norcut party.

The objectives of this party were to investigate the suitability of the Inland Ice for the movements between Nunatarssuaq and Inglefield Land; glaciological studies of the Inland Ice, and geological investigations in part of Inglefield Land.

The transport across the ice was done via Weasels.

The scientific personnel of the party was:

Robert L. Nichols, leader.
Richard W. Lemke, geologist.
Alfred Clebsch, geologist.
Joseph H. Hartshorn, geologist.
Paul Perroud, geodesist.
J. J. Holtzscherer, seismologist.
Peter Roeder, assistant.
Donald O. Asguith, assistant.

The party left Nunatarssuaq on June 21, 1953 and arrived at the southeast corner of Inglefield Land June 29. En route to Inglefield Land glaciological studies were carried out among others the drilling of shallow stratigraphic profiles of the ice cap. Also seismic datas on ice thickness were obtained. In Inglefield Land a plane table survey was carried out and a geologic survey of the mapped area.

The Solair Party.

The objective of the party was a geologic mapping of the area between Harald Moltke Bræ and Crimson Klipper. Botanical investigations were also carried out.

The scientific personnel of the party was:

Allen Nicol, leader.
William E. Davies, geologist.
Daniel B. Krinsley, geologist.
Gilbert Goldstein, assistant.
Richard Ragle, assistant.

For a period William S. Benninghoff and Herbert Robbins of the Ramp party joined this party assisting the geologists during their fieldwork while carrying out botanical investigations in the area.

With part time support of a helicopter the party covered the entire area around Thule between Harald Moltke Bræ and Pitugfik Gletscher,

Wolstenholme Ø and Saunders Ø. The area around Parker Snow Bugt was investigated and also supported by helicopter traverse.

The field work took place between June 10, 1953 and September 4, 1953.

The maps of this party, which are based upon U.S. Army Map Service Greenland 1:100,000 (1953), are:

Bedrock Geology (DAVIES, KRINSLEY, and NICOL, 1963, Pl. 1).
Surficial Geology (op. cit., Pl. 3).
Glacial and related marine features (op. cit., Pl. 4).

The following new names were given:

Aorfêrneq Dal
Cluett Gletscher
Crescent Sø
Diabasås
Hans Nielsen Fjeld
Kaminski Bugt
Magnetitbugt
Narssârssuk Elv
Neptune Gletscher
Nordfjeld
Peder Marcus Fjeld
Pitugfik Sø
Robert Bartlett Land
Rødbjerg
Sortetoppe
Svarteryg
Søkongedal
Sønderbæk
Trædeklippe

The names are almost evenly distributed between the commemorative and the descriptive group, and there are some few shift names.

The Solo Party.

The objectives of the party were geophysical and glaciological studies of the Inland Ice to a point about 480 km east of Thule.

Members of this party were:

COLEMAN C. FISHER, leader.
CARL BENSON, glaciologist.
GEORGE TONEY, meteorologist.
STEPHEN MILLER, seismologist.
PETER JOHNSON, assistant.

The travelling on the ice was done via Weasels; resupply by air drops. The party left Thule June 28, 1953 and returned August 23, 1953. New names were not given.

The Anchor party.

The party headed by M. FRANCOIS TABUTEAU was not a scientific party. It worked out of Thule to a point about 80 km onto the ice sheet.

New name used:

Thule Takeoff

American Five Year Research Plan for Studies of the Ice Cap 1953–1957

During World War II Greenland became of strategic value to both the allied forces and the Germans. The Americans established a number of air bases in West and East Greenland and the Germans tried to get a foothold in East Greenland, but were defeated. Hundreds of aircraft crossed Greenland on their way over the Atlantic Ocean; some few had to make a forced landing on the Inland Ice and rescue actions were carried out to save the crews.

When after the war it became evident that Greenland had to be incorporated in the defense plans for the North American continent and the establishment of airbases and weather stations was well under way, it was realized that the Inland Ice also played a part — and not a minor one — if military events should occur in that part of the world. Because it was not only a question about rescuing crews from aircraft, forced down on the Inland Ice, but also a question about establishing and supplying military forces stationed in camps, bases, and other defence installations on the icecap proper it was necessary to investigate transport possibilities different from the traditional dog-sledges.

A series of large-scale investigations of the Inland Ice and ways and means of transportation on the ice were launched. Because of the amount of men and material involved it is impossible here to give any personal names. The research was carried out by a new institution under the army: Transportation Arctic Group in collaboration with United States Geological Survey, the Snow, Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment (SIPRE), Stanford University Research Institute, and many more institutions military as well as civil. Construction work was awarded to private contracters, American as well as Danish, and thousands and thousands of workers spend a hectic couple of summer months in North Greenland. Normally a special research project is called an "Operation":

The following major operations should be mentioned.

1955. Operation Jello. Snow investigations from Nuna Takeoff to Station Centrale and Camp Century.
1955. Operation Eastwind. Exploratory tractor expedition across the Inland Ice from Nuna Takeoff to Kap Georg Cohn.
1955. Operation Southwind from Camp Thule Takeoff to Hiran 26 (a station east of Søndre Strømfjord).

The following camps were established:

1953. Nuna Takeoff (NUTO) on Nunatarssuaq, Thule District.
1954. Camp Thule Takeoff (TUTO) at Store Landgletscher, Thule District.

1958. Camp Century on the Inland Ice about 250 km east of Camp Thule Takeoff.

1954–1957. Site II, Fistclench (1957), and camp construction in the ice itself about 350 km east of Camp Thule Takeoff.

Arkæologisk Ekspedition 1954. E. Knuth

(Archeological Expedition 1954. E. Knuth).

Danish expedition carried out by means of government and private funds.

Members of the expedition:

EIGIL KNUTH, leader and archaeologist.

BØRGE HAAGENSEN, radio-operator.

The object was to investigate Paleo-Eskimo dwellings at Kap Holbæk, Danmark Fjord, and Mylius-Erichsen Land.

The expedition intended to travel the entire way from station Nord to Kap Holbæk by motorboat since open water had been present in the entire length of Danmark Fjord during the summer of 1953. Unfortunately the ice did not break up in the outer part of the fjord in 1954. The two men tried to reach their destination by skis and dragsledges but were stopped by melting ice in the strait Vimmelskaftet. However an opportunity to visit the locality for four hours was provided by a Catalina amphibian of the Greenland Command. Dwellings and flint-objects were found.

Arkæologisk Ekspedition 1955. E. Knuth

(Archeological Expedition 1955. E. Knuth).

Danish expedition carried out by means of government and private funds.

Members of the expedition:

EIGIL KNUTH, leader and archaeologist.

KRISTEN SØRENSEN, ensign R.N., radio-operator.

The objects of the expedition were to investigate and excavate the dwellings located the previous year and to search for further ruins.

The expedition left Copenhagen (Kastrup Airport) by plane May 17, 1955 and arrived at Nord on May 23 via Søndre Strømfjord and Thule Air Base. Provisions were dropped by an U.S. cloudmaster at three localities in Danmark Fjord during the night between May 26 and 27. The two members of the expedition left Nord the night between May 29 and 30 with two drag pulks (Lapp sledges) in which the camping outfit and provisions were carried. The estimated 180 km between Nord

and Kap Holbæk were covered in 21 days, but the men had to walk 330 km because they were forced to double most of the distances in order to get all the equipment to the operation area at Kap Holbæk. Here they stayed until August 18, having carried out the fieldwork as planned and they were picked up by a Catalina and returned to Nord. From here they returned to Copenhagen via Thule Air Base and Søndre Strømfjord.

Map: KNUTH (1958, fig. 13).

Names given during the 1954 and 1955 expeditions:

Altanen
Bendix Thostrup Land
Blåbær Søer
Cowies Lejr
Den Blå Flints Boplads
Falster Sø
Guldborg Elv
Hjelm
Holbæk Bugt (Fjord)
Islandssletten
Kap Holbæk Fjeld
Lolland Sø
Kap Næstved
Næstved Fjord
Kap Palnatoke
Røde Næs
Sjælland Fjord
Skjoldungeelv
Stordalen
Kap Trend
Troldhøjen
Vimmelskaftet

The names are partly descriptive and partly transfer of shift names.

Operation Defrost 1956

The expedition was sponsored by the United States Government and carried out by the Geophysics Research Directorate, Air Force Cambridge Research Center, Air Research and Development Command, United States Air Force.

The objectives of the operation were to investigate surficial and engineering geology and soil mechanic tests in order to recommend sites for airstrips.

Transportation to and from Greenland via U.S. Air Force plane. Transportation in North Greenland via SA-16 amphibian (U.S. Air Force).

The members of the expedition were:

S. M. NEEDLEMAN, geophysicist, project leader.
R. H. WILSON, arctic advisor, Lt. Col. USAF.
W. E. DAVIES, geologist.
G. E. STOERTZ, geologist.

The expedition carried out a two-month reconnaissance of the terrain of Northern Greenland studying geology and looking for possible emergency airstrips. During the field study, six promising airstrips were invest-

igated: Jørgen Brønlund Fjord, Peary Land, ground survey of two sites; Bliss Bugt, Peary Land, aerial reconnaissance, and Polaris Forland, aerial reconnaissance. (NEEDLEMAN, 1962).

No new names were given.

International Geophysical Year 1957–1958

In North Greenland investigations were carried out especially in Thule District.

The Americans continued their work at the earlier established stations. Among other a profile of the icecap was made from Melville Bugt via Camp Century to Academy Glacier, Thule District. Also were the Hiran stations across the central part of the Inland Ice supplied from Camp Tuto by the earlier mentioned Operation Southwind (see p. 158).

During August 25 to September 15, 1956 a Danish team: BØRGE FRISTRUP (leader), and JENS THYGE MØLLER established a station on the Hurlbut Gletscher, Thule District, which was being controlled by the personnel of the Magnetic Station at the old Thule site. The work was continued June–September 1957 by BØRGE FRISTRUP, CARSTEN VELSBO, HANS VALEUR LARSEN, and British glaciologist MICHAEL HOLLAND. During a snow storm in July, HOLLAND and VELSBO lost their lives in an attempt to reach the base camp at the coast.

No surveying or naming was made.

Operation Groundhog. 1957

The expedition was sponsored by the United States Government and carried out by the Geophysics Research Directorate of the Air Force Cambridge Research Center, Air Research and Development Command.

The expedition was transported by an USAF SA-16 amphibian using Thule Air Base as its base of operation.

The duration of the expedition was from June 23, 1957 (arrival at T.A.B.) to August 18, 1957 (departure from T.A.B.). The actual field work took place from July 29 to August 16.

Members of the expedition were:

STANLEY M. NEEDLEMAN, geophysicist, leader.
GEORGE E. STOERTZ, geologist.
LEVANDER LITTLE, A/1C, USAF.
JOHN T. CROWELL, arctic advisor, USAF.
AKSEL NØRVANG, dr. phil., geologist (Danish; joined the expedition August 9).

The following were members of the SA-16 crew:

JOHN C. HOWELL, major, operations officer.
RICHARD D. JOHNSON, 1st Lt., aircraft commander.
JOSEPH W. GRIGWARE JR., 1st Lt.
CHARLES M. WENDY JR., 1st Lt.
BRIAN G. WILLIAMS, S/Sgt.
WILLIAM F. COTHRAN, A/1C.
CHARLES PHILLIP, A/2C.

The object of the expedition included geologic reconnaissance, location of airstrip, soil testing, preparation of runway, minor construction, and marking of airstrip. The field of operation was Jørgen Brønlund Fjord.

Map of the expedition:

Surficial geology of area east of Brønlunds Fjord, showing location of emergency airstrip (STOERTZ, 1957, p. 15).

No new names were used.

Operation Groundhog. 1958

The expedition was sponsored by the United States Government and carried out by the Geophysics Research Directorate of the Air Force Cambridge Research Center, Air Research and Development Command, United States Air Force.

The expedition ship was the Navy icebraker USS "Atka", Commander W. H. REINHARDT commanding, with a crew of 16 officers and 200 men. The expedition was supported by 2 helicopters.

The duration of the expedition was from July 11 to August 21, 1958.

Members of the expedition were:

STANLEY M. NEEDLEMAN, geophysicist, leader.
DONALD W. KLICK, civil engineer, USAF.
ROBERT H. WILSON, arctic specialist, USAF.
WILLIAM E. DAVIES, geologist.
DAVID A. CRAVEN, asistant.
AKSEL K. NØRVANG, dr. phil., geologist (Danish).
EIGIL KNUTH, archeologist (Danish).
KEITH ARNOLD, surveyor. (Joined August 15 at base camp).
MOREAU MAXWELL, Ph.D., archeologist. (Joined August 15 at base camp).

Of the "Atka" crew the following are known to have assisted the members of the expedition:

CHARLES DEBEOUF, Lt. USAF.
J. MCCLUSKEY, ensign USN.
MCKEEVER, seaman 1/c USN.

One of the preliminary objects of the expedition was to investigate a site for an emergency airstrip. But science was of primary interest; investigations were performed in the fields of archeology, geology, pedology and surveying.

August 7 the "Atka" anchored in Thank God Harbour, Polaris Forland, from where the field parties were airlifted or crossed overland to the camps, which were bases for the investigations.

The party left the area August 18.

The results of the expedition were: A complete survey of the area; surveying and building an emergency runway in the central part of Polaris Forland; an aerial geologic study and a detailed terrain survey of the Polaris Forland; an archeological investigation of the W coast of the peninsula.

Maps of the expedition:

1. Index map showing the location of the emergency airstrip at Polaris Promontory (DAVIES, NEEDLEMAN, KLICK, 1959, p. 1).
2. Topographic map of Graystone River airfield site (op. cit., p. 21).
3. Geology, Polaris Promontory (op. cit., pl. I).

The names given by the expedition:

Atka Elv (Atka River).
Graasten Elv (Graystone River).
Pileheden
Teltbakken

The names are tribute, geologic, and incident.

Operation Groundhog. 1959

This operation which was a continuation of Groundhog 1958 went to the same area: Hall Land.

The scientific personnel was:

STANLEY N. NEEDLEMAN, geophysicist, leader.
DONALD W. KLICK, soil engineer.
DAVID A. CRAVEN, field assistant.
CARLTON E. MOLINEAU, physicist.
ALFRED H. JOSEPH, civil engineer.
ANKER WEIDICK, geologist and glaciologist (Danish).

The objective of this operation was to supervise and investigate test landings of heavy aircraft and carry out some general surficial and soil investigations including permafrost studies in the area.

On July 6, an advance party landed at Hall Land using a Piper Super Cup Aircraft. The main party was landed at Thank God Harbour from the ice breaker USS "Westwind" at July 9. The party doing field work was supported by helicopters from the ice breaker.

On August 15 the party left the area via C-130A test aircraft.

Operation Groundhog. 1960. A

The expedition was sponsored by the United States Government and carried out by the Geophysics Research Directorate, Air Force Cambridge Research Center, Air Research and Development Command, United States Air Force.

The expedition arrived at Thule Air Base April 28, 1960. An advanced party landed on Centrumsø, Kronprins Christian Land May 5, with the main party arriving at Centrumsø May 8. The expedition left Centrumsø August 1, and departed the Thule Air Base for the United States on August 3, 1960.

The members of the expedition were:

Stanley M. Needleman, geophysicist, project leader.
D. B. Krinsley, geologist.
W. E. Davies, geologist.
C. A. Blackman, engineer.
H. L. Strong, camp manager.
F. X. Maher, assistant and radio operator.
A. K. Jokela, assistant.
D. A. Kinsella, assistant.
W. H. Murphree, meteorological observer.
R. A. Perilli, meteorological observer.
C. E. Charogoff, meteorological observer.
Eigil Knuth, archeologist (Danish).
Davies, Krinsley, and Knuth departed June 17 for Peary Land Operation Groundhog 60B.

The expedition was supported by U.S. Army Operation Lead Dog, 1960, working on the icecap. A team ascended the Inland Ice and followed the valley of Græselv to within a couple of miles from Centrumsø then taking a cross country route to the base camp.

The preliminary object of the expedition was of scientific nature and to investigate sites for emergency airstrips. Investigations were performed in the fields of archeology, botany, geology, meteorology, pedology, and zoology.

Maps of the expedition:

Centrum Sø Area Northeast Greenland. (NEEDLEMAN 1962, Frontispiece B).

Map of Centrum Sø (Lake) Area showing overland route from Ice cap to airstrip followed by U.S. Army Lead Dog, 1960. (op. cit., p. 120).

The expedition succeeded in carrying out the objectives including one unscheduled and two scheduled landing tests.

The party landed on Centrumsø via C-130 aircraft from Thule Air Base and returned on test aircraft. During June 12–June 17, the party was supported by helicopter from the U.S. Army.

Work accomplished during the operation was soil and permafrost investigations on terrace west of Centrumsø plus limnological and ice survey of Centrumsø.

Operation Groundhog. 1960. B

The party, consisting of WILLIAM E. DAVIES (leader), DANIEL B. KRINSLEY, and EIGIL KNUTH left the camp at Centrumsø on June 17 investigating an area in Kronprins Christian Land until July 1. The next day they left Centrumsø and made observations in Zig-Zag Dal, Mylius-Erichsen Land until July 4 when the party landed in Peary Land operating there until July 11. On July 14 the party returned to Thule Air Base.

The transportation was done via U.S. Army helicopters; fuel, food and other equipment used during the operation was airdropped the year before (June 21–June 27, 1959).

The objectives of the operation were a reconnaissance of surficial and engineering geology and investigation of unprepared airfield sites. EIGIL KNUTH carried out archeological investigations. The following localities were investigated: Blåsø, Kap Renaissance, Herlufsholm Strand, Kap Wyckoff, Skagen, Kap Ole Chiewitz, Bliss Bugt, Kap Morris Jesup, Slusen-Midsommersø, and Jørgen Brønlund Fjord.

The party accomplished work in the fields of glacial geology, dating of marine terraces (carbon-14), permafrost and soil mechanics plus archeology.

Maps of the expedition:

Centrum Sø Area Northeast Greenland. Frontespiece B. NEEDLEMAN (ed.), 1962. Fig. 1. DAVIES and KRINSLEY, 1960.

The following names were given:

Dobbeltsø	Græselv
Grottedal	Krogerup Bugt.

The three of them are descriptive names, the last one transfer.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN GENERAL

Not being a professional onomatologist I am fully aware of the danger in trying to institute a special classification for the geographical names of Greenland. It seems however to be necessary. A very good and well motivated classification of the place names in the United States of America has been introduced by GEORGE R. STEWART (1954, 1958). This young nation with its conglomerate population, subjects coming from many other places of the Earth should have quite a lot in common with North Greenland in regard to place naming. But in fact due to complications with languages, STEWART's classification cannot be applied satisfactorily to Greenland.

An extensive study of the place names of Svalbard was done during the late twenties and the thirties but an actual classification of the names was not established. Some of the ideas about place naming are summarized in the publication "Skrifter om Svalbard" for 1942 but these are not used because the aim of the work was rather special having a certain political aspect.

Other tentative efforts to classify names from the Arctic and the Antarctic have been made but these never crystallised into proper classifications.

The origin of place names has been studied for a long time in many countries of Europe. The study embraces geographical, linguistical, and folkloristical aspects. In countries where man has resided for many centuries, the origin of names is often obscure for many reasons, and the work to reveal the true meaning of the names requires a great deal of time, skill and knowledge. Such problems are not present in North Greenland.

In the part of the world only inhabited by the white man for the last couple of centuries, it is much easier to discover the derivation of place names, despite the fact that original spellings and meanings may have altered, leaving a word puzzle to be solved.

In his study of the place names of the United States STEWART (1954), presented a historical account of the name development in the United States and since North Greenland is an area which was discovered in much

the same way as the larger parts of the United States, it may be worthwhile to take a look at STEWART's results. As was the case in North Greenland, especially in the Thule District, native names in the United States were more or less suppressed by later names stemming from other languages and when the English tongue became the dominating language, names coined in another language were twisted, mispronounced, and misspelt due to stupidity, lack of knowledge and education and self-assertion, characteristics which were rife in the majority of the people who won the West for the nation. The name development in North Greenland is completely different from this. Nevertheless, since it is possible to find the broadest possible variety of names in the United States, STEWART's work forms an excellent reference, when place naming is discussed.

STEWART lists nine categories based on derivation into which place names naturally fall. (STEWART, 1954, p. 1, *et subs.*).

1. Descriptive names. "Names which describe the qualities of a place. The majority of descriptive names perpetuate a quality of the place that can be appreciated by one of the senses; *i.e.*, hearing, smelling, tasting. Descriptive names may include relationship of the place to something else". For convenience I have replaced STEWART's American examples with place names from North Greenland where possible. Examples: Ten Mile Ravine; Syttenkilometernæsset. Names of this category are well represented in North Greenland.

2. Possessive names. "Names which identify places of possession. They may encompass ownership by a person or group, and may also include names of animals or other wild life possessing a place. Ownership may not have been legal, because the mere residence of a squatter would supply an equally good title for this end. Personal names, ethnic names, and mythological names are included under this heading".

All land in Greenland theoretically belongs to the Danish State and therefore, although land outside towns, villages, outposts, and other settlements can be occupied temporarely by any citizen, it is unusual to find names identifying places of possession. In East Greenland, however, place names in this category do exist, where Danish and Norwegian trappers have worked temporarily. For example, Hirds Rævefarm (Hird's Foxfarm).

Stewart also includes names of animals and flowers in this category. Antelope Hills in Wyoming is given as an example. It is well known that most animals in Greenland are free roaming and no single species is restricted to a small area. The inference for plants of course is not the same, since plants are attached to one locality throughout their entire growing life. I consider it incorrect to include in this category place names

derived from generic animal names. As seen below STEWART also has some doubts on this point. With regard to plants we may find a locality occupied by a particular species in overwhelming numbers which thus characterizes the locality. In North Greenland, however, this would only be true for a short time of the year during the flowering period of the summer. Valmuedal (Poppy Valley) may be placed in this category but on the other hand the yellow poppy (*Papaver radicatum* Rottb.) is common all over Greenland and may well characterize many other valleys. In my opinion, if a plant is used to signify a locality, the place name of which is to be placed in this category, the flower must be limited or isolated to that particular locality.

STEWART mentions Mohawk River as an example of an ethnic name. This type of name occurs also in Greenland, for example Eskimonæs and Engelskmandens Havn (The Englishman's Harbor) but since I do not consider it suitable to maintain the category "possessive names" in a classification of Greenland place names, the ethnic names can be considered as an independent group. This also goes for the mythological names. STEWART uses the term mythological in a different way than most people. This can be seen from the examples he quotes: Devil's Lake, Seven Devil Mountain, He Devil Mountain etc. Since the mythological names are well represented in North Greenland (*e.g.*, Thors Fjord, Heimdals Iskappe) I include them as a group separated from possessiv names.

3. Incident names. "Many of the most colorful place names are derived from incident" (Examples from the U.S.A.: Lucky Cuss Mine, Murder Creek). "This category records only a temporary characteristic or association of the place". "Most animal names fall into this class" (Examples from Greenland: Kjovesletten, Moskusoksedal). Also some calendar names fall into this group: holidays both religious and national (Examples from Greenland: Pinseskæret, Kap Grundloven). Many names of this category are present in North Greenland.

4. Commemorative names. "Names which commemorate a person, place, or event. This category contributes the largest number of place names. It includes words which celebrate famous individuals in church and state; famous cities, provinces or landmarks whose names are transferred in their honor; famous events, warlike or peaceful; and famous institutions, such as universities or other cultural monuments".

It is apparent from this that the category comprises quite a variety of names and it seems suitable to subdivide the category. Many of the names which today are classified as commemorative had in fact other implications when they were given and this is especially true of names from North Greenland. In my opinion a commemorative name

should only be given when the person acknowledged has died or the particular event has passed. Many of the persons and institutions providing the basis for names were alive and existing respectively when corresponding names were used. It is therefore necessary to establish a new group, here called tribute names which acknowledge contemporary persons and events. Examples of commemorative names: Wulff Land, Hendrik Ø, Kap Christian IV. Examples of tribute names: O. B. Bøggild Fjord, Kap Morris Jesup. Both groups have frequent representatives in North Greenland.

5. Euphemistic names. "Names which idealize a locality in terms of symbol or sentiment. Comparatively few in number, such names give reference to the future, rather to the past or present. Greenland given the name by ERIC THE RED, 'because men would the more readily go there if the country had a good name'. Greenland was apparently named to attract settlers, Iceland was apparently named to discourage them".

I have tried in vain to discover where STEWART got the ideas expressed in the sentences quoted. It always puzzled people why EREKR HINN RAUDE (Eric the Red) gave such a glamourous name to a land nine tenths of which is covered by an icecap and the coast of which was later named "Land of Desolation" by JOHN DAVIS. Since no real answer could be found the legend depicting EREKR as an excellent public relations man took root. However due to the excavation and investigation of the old Norseman sites in West Greenland by Danish archeologists coupled with the facts gained in recent years about climatic changes, it seems obvious that Greenland was more green than desolated at the time of EREKR HINN RAUDE. Greenland is therefore a good descriptive name.

Furthermore the explanation given for Iceland is not based on reality. Anybody travelling from the east along the south coast of Iceland will at first catch the sight of Vatna Jökull and Öräfa Jökull and receive the impression of a land covered by ice and snow. But this certainly did not discourage the old Vikings from settling there in an increasing number during the years of Landnam.

When studying the American examples given by STEWART one is forced to question whether STEWART uses the word euphemism correctly. It is defined in both Webster's large dictionary and "The Concise Oxford Dictionary" as "Substituting of mild or vague expression for harsh or blunt one." STEWART's examples of city names from the United States such as: Opportunity, Eden, Mount Pleasant, and Utopia could never be more advertising or advocating. DEBENHAM (1942, p. 547) cites an excellent description of what in fact should be classified as an euphemistic name although DEBENHAM classifies is as commemorative. "The acme of such name was perhaps reached when the Northern Party of SCOTT's

Last Expedition named the place of their eight-month' sojourn in an ice-cave Inexpressible Island, conveying as it does that however eloquently it might be described to an appropriate audience it would not be in drawing-room language". DEBENHAM (1942, p. 547).

In my estimation there are no euphemistic names in North Greenland.

6. Manufactured names. "Names which manufacture or coin from the sounds, letters, or fragments of other words". A good example from West Greenland is Ritenbenk, an anagram of BERKENTIN, which was the name of the director of the then Greenland Trading Company. No such names are found in North Greenland.

7. Shift names. "Names which shift or transfer a name from one landscape type to another in the same vicinity. The result is usually a name-cluster." It is worth emphasizing that the transfer takes place in the same vicinity. At the present time there are not so many shift names in North Greenland but as further field work is carried out so inevitably will more names of this category be given. Example: Skelelv — Skelelvs Næs.

8. Folk etymologies. "Names which confuse the form and meaning of one name in the form and meaning of a second one". Names of this category are rather common in the United States where French, Spanish, Dutch, and Indian names were mispronounced by the English speaking part of the population and therefore misspelt. After a while such names came to have complete different forms and meanings. Examples from the United States are: Purgatoire to Picketwire, Cayo Hueso to Key West, Chemin Couvert to Smackover. I cannot find any name of this type recorded in print from Greenland but colloquially they are found; for example the mountain Kûngnât at Ivigtut is often referred to as Konjaksfjeldet (Cognac).

9. Mistake names. "Names which change the name entirely through a mistake in spelling, pronounciation, or some other accident". Names of this category are not found in North Greenland.

STEWART warns against the belief that any particular word used as a name can be referred to one of the name groups in his classification. I would like to add that it is sometimes very difficult to place a name under the correct heading for several reasons. If an author trying to classify a name does not know the true background why a particular explorer gave the name then he is severely handicapped and may not be accurate. It also must be remembered that not all cartographers gave an explanation of why a particular name was given for a particular place and even

if some kind of reason is given by the cartographer, later authors may vary in their interpretations.

Even though the name categories erected by STEWART may seem well defined, one will sooner or later find that some names can equally be placed in two or more categories. If an author chooses to place a name in one group, another may, due to better knowledge, place it in another group. Most surveyors on early Danish expeditions were army or naval officers and thus place names derived from their names might be referred to at least two groups, either members of earlier expeditions or army or naval officers. In such a case it seems more appropriate to consider the name as a tribute to the person as a member of an expedition rather than as an officer. Lieut. J. B. LOCKWOOD used names of some of his class mates from the military academy and in this case I would classify the place names under the heading of friends rather than under army officers. If the name given was to pay homage to a superior officer, I would classify the name under army or navy officer, unless it is a relative in which case the name should be placed under that heading. As will be apparent there remains plenty of scope for taxological interpretations and therefore equally misinterpretations.

In the above mentioned paper dealing with the place names of Svalbard (see page 166), the name committee of Norges Svalbard – og Ishavs-undersøkelser (1942, from 1948 Norsk Polarinstitut) traced all names appearing in print with a view to determine their derivation and meaning. The committee does not establish a classification of the names but mentions the following types (p. 9): "Names giving the position of the place, names describing the scenery, names connected with navigation in the surrounding waters, names of plants, names of animals, names of nations, countries and places, names of persons, names expressing sentiments and names of saints and religious conceptions." Later (p. 13), the type "names of persons" is specified in names of persons connected with the expedition, members of the expedition, contributors to the expeditions, scientists who have worked on the collected material, names of other naturalists and army and naval officers.

In a chapter titled "Brief account of the development of Svalbard place names", the committee deals with the five persons who not only have had a predominant influence in the naming of places on Svalbard but also the greatest influence on their contemporaries and the band of explorers following in their footsteps. These persons are A. E. NORDENSKIÖLD, AUGUST PETERMANN, MARTIN CONWAY, G. DE GEER, and GUNNAR ISACHSEN. A brief account of their ideas in connection with place naming will not be out of place here.

NORDENSKIÖLD did not express any views on the principles of place namng even though an examination of the names he gave shows he

followed a certain pattern (NORDENSKIÖLD, 1875). The name groups used by NORDENSKIÖLD are connected with nature which in a modern nomenclature would make them descriptive and incident names. He also used names of Swedish persons connected with his expeditions either as members or as co-workers back home working on material collected by the expeditions; and also Swedish scientists and Swedish army and naval officers. Quite a few of the names he used were handed down from early hunters and trappers.

PETERMANN was the first geographer to establish rules for place naming (PETERMANN, 1868). His intention was in fact to introduce as many German names on the map as possible and this can be clearly seen in the preface to the account of the First German Polar Expedition (1868) where he writes: "Nachdem ich seit 32 Jahren auf allen durch meine Hand gehenden Karten mit neuen Entdeckungen oder Aufnahmen nur immer fremde Namen einzutragen hatte, wie "Victoria", "Wellington", "Smith", "Jones", etc. etc., gereicht es mir zur Befriedegung, auch einmal einige Namen derjenigen Nation in die Landkarte einschreiben zu können, die in geographischen Beschreibungen gegenwärtig hinter keiner anderen Nation zurücksteht". Even in the instructions to the above expedition, PETERMANN mentions the names of various Germans which were to be used. He mentions the friends of the expedition, the donators, etc. "Die wichtigste Entdeckung muss den Namen "König Wilhelm" erhalten". This philosophy of PETERMANN may explain some peculiarities about names on some Greenland maps as mentioned ealier (p. 64).

MARTIN CONWAY to a large extent grouped the names he gave after scope of ideas. He is a very strong advocate of the name priority and he maintains the same ideas as those held in botanical and zoological nomenclature (CONWAY, 1906). He is by no means the introducer of scope of ideas to place naming and we are able to find examples in North Greenland given by expeditions earlier than CONWAY. However he developed the idea to a high degree and names from the same branch of thought form complete name clusters within a comparatively small area.

DE GEER was a very strong supporter of good and adequate place naming and since he has influenced the place naming in many areas, his ideas are outlined here in rather more detail than those of the three above mentioned scientists.

Very early DE GEER introduced the word "Land" to be used for large area units on Spitsbergen (DE GEER, 1896). This had already been done in North Greenland by the 2nd Grinnell Expedition 1853–55 under KANE in the naming of Inglefield Land.

In a paper on the coal mines of Central Spitsbergen DE GEER (1912) gives his philosophy about the general principles of place naming. He advocates the use of proper nouns instead of descriptive names for place

names pointing out the descriptive names are liable to be misinterpreted or misunderstood in a process of translation. He also notes that a descriptive name may be both difficult to understand and difficult to pronounce in a foreign language and therefore inviting to an inaccurate translation. Furthermore he wishes to avoid long, compound names that invariably with time are abbreviated or shortened to a handy form. The examples taken from the Thule District and mentioned a little later (p. 175) are a good illustration of this.

DE GEER suggests a more systematic use of a binary nomenclature by the adoption of a proper noun, consistently spelt in the same manner, as the specific part of the name, with the generic part of the name as a morphological term, which can easily be translated without danger of misinterpretation *e.g.*, Bugt-Bukt-bucht-bay-baie-baja, etc.

In a later paper DE GEER (1913) develops his ideas. He does not add any particularly new thoughts to ideas already expressed about the specific part of the place name, but for the generic part which he calls the appellative, he proposes universally known abbreviations in much the same way as used in chemistry for the elements, *e.g.*, B for Bugt-Bay-Baja; C for Cape-Cap-Cabo-Kap). De GEER also gives his view on priority. It is worth mentioning that he considers priority should only be accepted if the geographical position of the locality is stated with an accuracy sufficiant to avoid confusion. In place naming DE GEER used more personal names than descriptive names. The personal names can be subdivided into the following groups: Names of members of his expedition, of patrons, of scientists working on material collected by his expedition, names of other scientists, Nobel prize winners, names from geology, paleontology, and ornithology, transfer names from Sweden, names from Norse mythology and historical names, names from other idea-spheres, such as institutions, sport, art and international relationship. As will be seen later most of these categories can be found in the place naming of North Greenland.

GUNNAR ISACHSEN was the leader of the first systematic Norwegian mapping of Spitsbergen which commenced in 1906 but he failed to publish anything about the principles of nomenclature. On studying the names he used, however, it can be seen that his ideas were very close to those of DE GEER. Except for the initial expedition which was paid for by Prince ALBERT of Monaco, the work was financed by the Norwegian Government. This fact influenced place naming and names of politicians were used for geographic localities. Often surnames were used for main features in the landscape whereas Christian names were used for minor features, as were the names of wives, children and other members of the family, or even the places they lived. In this way, a complete "family cluster" of names was created. Only very little of this kind of place

naming has taken place in North Greenland, whereas the use of names of politicians and other official persons is well known from the very beginning of the exploration and mapping.

FRANK DEBENHAM (1942) in a very amusing way discusses the origin of place names in the polar regions and the difficulty of forming a strict classification of them. He lists several categories of names but holds the opinion that descriptive names are the most appropriate. He remarks that descriptive names should only be used for smaller topographical features since they are often misleading if applied to large areas; for example Greenland is green only at the seaborder, Iceland has but small areas of permanent ice and Spitsbergen is not all composed of pointed peaks. He divides the personal names into several groups: the "Royalty" group, the "Institution" and "Public men" group, the "Friends" and "Supporters" group, the "Sweethearts" and "Wives" group. He states that commemorative names are given because of some incident, comprising names of thanksgiving, of viperation, and of reminiscence. Another and very small group is called the "Symbolic" and "Whimsical" names.

DEBENHAM advocates, as did CONWAY, priority of place naming and he mentions especially BAFFIN's names from the Thule District, where Sir Thomas Smith's Sound is now abbreviated to Smith Sund and Sir John Wolstenholme's Sound to Wolstenholme Fjord. In this connection he warns against the use of long and complicated names.

Finally DEBENHAM, especially with reference to Greenland, North America, and the U.S.S.R., mentions the native names which he emphasizes should be retained as far as possible because "they preserve an interest and a tradition which is worth much" (1942, p. 548). No doubt DEBENHAM is right in this principle but for Greenland a great difficulty exists. Most Eskimoic names in Greenland are what might be called terminology names based upon a generic term. The name "Kangârssuk" means a projecting cape and "Kangerdluk" means fiord; by means of affixes for great (-ssuaq), small (-nguaq), *etc.* such words can be made descriptive. However such native terms were given by an Eskimo family to topographical features in a particular area in which the families happened to abide. When and if the family travelled to new and remote areas, then the names were given to corresponding features in the landscape of that area. Therefore Kangârssuk can be recorded at least a dozen times in Greenland.

For more than a decade the United States Board on Geographic Names through a special committee has worked with a systematic treatment of the geographic names of Antarctica. After the preliminary reports of 1947, 1949, and 1951, the main report appeared in 1956 (U.S. Board on Geographical Names, 1956). In this paper not only are the various

expeditions and the place names treated but the general policy guiding the Board's place naming is published. (op. cit., pp. 1–9).

The geographical features are grouped in three categories: The first-order category comprises the large features such as regions, coasts, seas, extensive mountain ranges and large glaciers; the second-order features include peninsulas, great or prominent mountains, large bays and straits or passages; the third-order features include minor mountains, hills, cliffs, minor shore features, points, capes, camps, camp-sites or depots. The committee also established schemes for the application of personal and non-personal names to these features of the three orders. Names of leaders of expeditions, persons who make discoveries of outstanding significance or make outstanding contributions to scientific knowledge or who provide major financial or material support are used for the first-order features. Names of persons who make a notable contribution to the expedition or who carry out important work in planning *etc.*, ship's captains and other persons who give significant contributions in various ways are used for second-order features while members of the expedition, scientists who worked on material collected by the expedition, teachers and administrators in institutions who trained the personnel of the expedition, or persons who have by words or action demonstrated an interest in further scientific exploration rather than in seeking commercial exploitation by such a contribution, are entitled to supply the names for the third-order features. The application of non-personal names does not follow the same scheme. The non-personal names may be appropriately attached to a feature of any order of magnitude with which there is association.

This rather crude way of classifying geographical features and of applying personal names is no doubt a practical one, but whether it is fair and adequate is debatable. As a guide for future place naming it may prove useful but on the other hand the difficulty no doubt arising in determining whether the effort of a person before, during or after an expedition is of first, second or third order, must place the system in doubt. Thus it becomes dangerous or even pretentious to apply a particular name to a classified feature, the name of which should be fixed for all time. Furthermore a scientific result obtained by a long and painstaking work may be completely overshadowed by a donator or an administrator of some institution who received that position by political or economical reasons.

The committee will also consider for other place names, names stemming from relationships or friendships; names of contributors of funds, equipment and supplies, who perhaps by the nature and tone of their advertising have endeavored to capitalize or to gain some commercial advantage; names of products, sledge-dogs or pets. Thus the beloved

members of the fair sex and the children back home, who contribute probably more than others by being left behind for long periods and who have probably encouraged and backed their husband and father are not considered. It is understandable that the highly commercial minded businessman and donator should not have a chance to be immortalized but the same should apply to the donator who gladly makes fat contributions thinking of the tax deduction involved.

The British Antarctic Place Name Committee has cooperated with its American counterpart and the two committees have reached agreement on place naming policy.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF GEOGRAPHICAL NAMES IN NORTH GREENLAND

As mentioned earlier the place naming of North Greenland has to a certain extent been influenced by some of the scientists cited above. The classification must therefore also be influenced by their views, and most of the categories used here are instituted by one or another of them. I do not claim the present classification to be perfect but it serves well for the scope of this paper.

The classification used is as follows:

- Descriptive names
- Commemorative names
  - Events
  - Institutions
  - Transfer names
    - Place names
    - Medieval buildings
  - Person names
    - Royal persons
    - Mythological persons
    - Historic persons
    - Freedom fighters
    - Authors
    - Characters from literature
    - Politicians
    - Army officers
    - Navy officers
    - Scientist
    - Artists
    - Greenland officials
    - Greenland navigators
    - Persons connected with the expedition
      - Members
      - Donators
      - Interested
      - Helpers at home

- Members of other expeditions
- Relatives
- Friends
- Other persons
- Ships
  - Used by the expedition
  - Other ships
- Aircraft

Tribute names
- Institutions
- Buildings
- Transfer names
- Persons
  - Royal persons
  - Politicians
  - Army officers
  - Navy officers
  - Scientists
  - Greenland officials
  - Greenland navigators
  - Persons connected with the expedition
    - Members
    - Donators
    - Interested
    - Helpers at home
  - Members of other expeditions
  - Relatives
  - Friends
  - Other persons
  - Ships
  - Aircraft
  - Sledge-dogs
- Symbolic names
- Incident names
  - Episode
  - Plant names
    - Latin
    - Danish
  - Animal names
    - Latin
    - Danish

Geological names
Paleontological names
Latin
Danish
Shift names
Ethnic names
Mythology names (other than persons)
Whimsical names
Eskimoic or Greenlandic names

The descriptive names depict the appearance, nature, attributes, *etc.* of a locality. In most instances the description is not necessarily specific because the description might as well be applied to other localities. Plant names used to signify a locality should not be referred to this category unless the plant is occuring endemically. This also should be the case for the animal names. It cannot always be expected to find Musk-oxen in Moskusoksedal (Musk-ox Valley), therefore this name is an incident name. On the other hand Ismågereden (The Ivory Gull Nest) should be referred to as descriptive name since the gull's nest is at the same place year after year.

I have divided into the two categories commemorative names and tribute names the large group of place names in which the specific name is derived from institutions, persons, *etc.* The reason as already indicated above (p. 170) is simple. If the event or the person to be acknowledged has passed or is dead respectively, the place name derived from the event or person should be classified as commemorative. On the other hand if the institution, still exists or the person is still alive, the corresponding place names should be classified as tribute names. Both categories are subdivided and most of the subdivisions are common for the two categories. One of the subdivisions is the transfer names. The transfer names are the names which have been transferred to North Greenland from a distant area or locality for example the homeland of the expedition or of the person who named the place. Shift names are recognized as a distinct category from transfer names, and they are names transferred from one type of feature to another within the same limited area.

Names which naturally belong to the commemorative category are those derived from historic and mythological persons together with names of characters taken from literature, artists and the names of Danish freedom fighters killed in action during World War II. A special group in both categories are the names of ships, aircraft, sledge-dogs used by the expeditions.

Symbolic names are names derived generally from persons or objects which characterize the feelings of the one who named the place when at

the locality. Djævlekløften (Devil Gorge) is a narrow, dark, spooky valley with a very rugged, wild, and impassable bottom. Sulefadet (The Meat Dish) is named after "The Mother of the Sea-animals" also called "The Big Meat Dish". She is a principal figure in the Eskimoic myth and the ruler of all the animals living in the sea. When or if she gets annoyed she is said to withdraw all the animals from the surface of the sea preventing anyone from catching food. Thus when the 2nd Thule Expedition got good sealing at open water off Sverdrup Ø after many days on starvation diet, this name naturally was applied to a neighbouring piece of land.

STEWART's definition of incident names is very good (STEWART, 1954, p. 3). The name generally arises from an episode occurring during the travelling of an expedition but sometimes such an episode may become an institution. Thus when some of the members of 2nd Grinnell Expedition on their first sledge trip took a coffee break in a gorge some 9 miles from the headquarters the gorge immediately received its name Coffee Gorge and from that time the sledge teams planned a stop there for coffee. Such names together with plant, animal, geological, and paleontological names should be classified under this category. As indicated earlier (p. 179) the classification is often a matter of interpretation or philosophy. Specific names such as Saxifraga, Valmue (poppy), Moskusokse (Musk-ox), Rensdyr (Reindeer), *etc.* are not specific in a single locality. The plants will only be found when the ground is free of snow while the animals may be found one day and not the next. Their presence depends on circumstances. A particular name may be adequately characteristic if it refers to a large enough area in which a particular animal is always found. Normally, however, the name refers to a hunting episode, for instance when an animal was killed.

The geological and paleontological names are generally classified as descriptive names because neither the rocks nor the fossils within them move away. However, initially a few fossils found and collected at one locality and thus thought to characterize that locality might later on prove not to be characteristic for that particular locality at all. In such circumstances the name ought to be classified as an incident name.

Ethnic names are represented only by a few names in Greenland and in North Greenland. The names form a small group. The Ethnic names pertain to race and nationality.

Mythology names were introduced in North Greenland by LAUGE KOCH after the Seaplane Expedition in 1938 and the practice was followed by the expeditions under the leadership of EIGIL KNUTH. Naturally they are names from the Norse mythology.

Whimsical names as a category was erected by DEBENHAM (1942). He does not give a definition of a whimsical name but this in fact is

not necessary. It is very refreshing to note that polar explorers even under severe stress and hardship never entirely lost their sense of humor.

Eskimoic names are recorded in some number in that part of North Greenland where Eskimos are still living. The Eskimos never used person names for a locality and in fact all Eskimoic place names are descriptive names. Many of the names are as already mentioned (see p. 175) descriptive to such an extent that they are just terms or generic names. When a person name has been used as a specific name it has been given by a European to acknowledge an Eskimo member of the expedition.

Since Ross, Eskimoic place names have been recorded from the Thule District. It is often difficult to find the derivation of the recorded names because of the changes in spelling that has occurred, and some knowledge to the phonetics of the language is invaluable in helping to trace the original names.

The authorised place naming of Greenland

In a region where many nations have carried out scientific investigations the place names can become multilinguistic so that both the specific and the generic names are found in various languages. An illustrative example of this is Svalbard. As mentioned earlier due to some confusion in typology through the appearance of many names in almost every European tongue, the Norwegian government decided in 1924 to solve the problem of place naming by appointing a place name committee to standardize the place names of Svalbard (Norges Svalbard og Ishavs Undersøgelser, 1942, p. 5). The work was finished in 1938 and the paper containing the results of the committee appeared in 1942.

During the early days of exploration in North and East Greenland similar confusion existed as regards place naming and it was not until 1933 that a place name committee for Greenland was appointed. The committee was, and still is, a committee under the auspices of "Kommissionen for ledelsen af videnskabelige undersøgelser i Grønland" (The Commission for the Direction of Scientific Investigations in Greenland) under the Ministry for Greenland. The instruction relating the committee was issued by the State Department on February 1, 1934 (Beretninger og Kundgørelser, 1934). Simply, the place name committee has the authority to decide on all matters regarding the place naming of Greenland with the result that no place name within the Greenland territory is liable to be approved by the Danish State unless the name in each individual case has been authorised by the place name committee. It was intended that the director of the Greenland Administration was to be chairman of the committee which should consist of four other members chosen from the Commission. The first five members were: J. DAUGAARD-

JENSEN (chairman), Dr. LAUGE KOCH, N. E. NØRLUND, Professor, dr. phil. Director of the Geodetic Institute, Dr. KNUD RASMUSSEN and Professor W. THALBITZER. As specialists but non-members of the Committee were appointed Colonel F. O. JØRGENSEN, R.A., Director of the Topographic Department of the Geodetic Survey and the Rev. H. OSTERMANN, specialist in the Greenland language. Dr. KNUD RASMUSSEN died in 1933 and W. THALBITZER retired in 1937.

In February 1934 the committee was expanded and new members appointed. At the same time, the work plan for the committee was outlined and detailed rules for place naming were laid down. The new members appointed were: Professor, dr. jur. FRANTZ DAHL (died 1937), cand. mag. GUNNAR KNUDSEN, Dr. phil. MARIUS KRISTENSEN (died 1941), Captain A. B. C. MADSEN, R.A., the Rev. C. W. SCHULTZ-LORENTZEN, Assistent professor in the Greenland language. When DAUGAARD-JENSEN died in 1938, his successor as Director of the Greenland Administration, KNUD OLDENDOW, automatically became chairman of the place name committee and also in the same year Colonel L. BRUHN, R.A., superseded Colonel JØRGENSEN. As a specialist, Captain J. BENDSEN, R.A., attended some of the meetings of the committee.

After World War II a revised regulation (Kundgørelser, 1948) concerning travel to and in Greenland replaced the regulations existing prior to the war (Kundgørelser, 1939). Section 8, in translation, remarks that "Any expedition wishing to give geographical names to localities visited must forward the suggestions to the Danish Government, the decision of which will be final. Before this decision is made the suggested names must not be used in publications or on maps connected with them".

As a consequence of the above mentioned section in the new regulations a new place name committee was appointed. The following is a translation of the notice (Kundgørelser, 1949):

"The Prime Minister has appointed a Place name Committee for Greenland on April 11, 1949. The following members are appointed: ESKE BRUN, Director, The Greenland Administration, chairman; N. E. NØRLUND, Director, Geodetic Institute; Colonel L. BRUHN, R.A., Geodetic Institute; Captain S. WEDELL-WEDELLSBORG, R.A., Geodetic Institute; ERIK HOLTVED, Assistant professor, dr. phil.; GUNNAR KNUDSEN, cand. mag., Assistant secretary; LAUGE KOCH, dr. phil.; Rev. AAGE BUGGE, Assistant professor; Rev. C. W. SCHULTZ-LORENTZEN.

1. A place name committee for Greenland is hereby set up, the members of which are appointed by the Prime Minister.

2. The committee will consider all existing place names in Greenland and authorize each in a form agreed upon by the members of the committee.

3. Every suggestion for naming a feature in Greenland must be

submitted together with the relevant information, to the committee, which will decide whether the name suggested shall be authorized.

4. The notice of February 1, 1934, concerning the appointment of a place name committee for Greenland and naming of Greenland features is hereby cancelled."'

In 1954 the regulations concerning travel to and in Greenland were modified (Kundgørelser, 1954). In section 4 we find: "No new names of geographical localities in Greenland must be included in official publications without the permission of the State Department (Statsministeriet)." No changes in the members of the place name committee took place.

Only a few of the many decisions taken by the committee will be mentioned here. A main principle established was that the generic noun of a place name shall always be in Danish. Most papers and maps dealing with the area are written in English and thus there has been a tendency for the generic names to be given in English. Thus by the authority given to the committee, all generic names in the future were to be translated and in any failure to do so, the committee reserved the right to act accordingly. It was also decided to avoid the use of the possessive "s" particularly in connection with the generic "Land" and also in many other cases where possession is not involved the "s" has been omitted. No tribute names will be accepted, only commemorative names, *i.e.*, derived from names of deceased persons.

The Greenland Department was initially a department under the State Department. In 1955, however, it became an independent department Ministeriet for Grønland (Ministry for Greenland). The Commission for the Direction of Scientific Investigations in Greenland under which the place name committee belongs is now under this new ministry.

From the work of the committee it is possible to demonstrate some minor inconsistencies. Some of these may arise through respect to the person coining the name. Sometimes a name is authorized as one word with the specific and generic names being written together, as for instance in Fladø, Centrumø and Blaasø. On the other hand, other names are authorized in two words as for instance Kaffeklubbens Ø, Hanne Ø, and Fyn Sø. The examples are hand-picked to show the difficulty a person not familiar with Danish will have in distinguishing between a lake (Sø) and an island (Ø) when the name is restricted to one word and the possessive "s" is used in one case and not in another. Another minor inconsistency is the use of "aa" (double a). In 1948 the Danish Ministry of Education introduced a revised orthography for use in all establishments under its control. The former "aa" was to be written "å" in all official documents. Thus Christianshaab should be written Christianshåb, Godthaab–Godthåb, *etc.*, and the above mentioned Blaasø should thus

be written Blåsø. The present author would prefer the form Blå Sø (Blue Lake). The name Blaasø, however, was authorized in 1954 but later changed to Blåsø. The orthographical revisions were made as an approach towards the Norwegian and Swedish usage and were adopted with regard to Greenland the same year (Kundgørelser, 1948).

Adopting the same reasons that formed the basis of the orthographical revision and in order to faciliate a better understanding of the Danish generic names, the idea to use only one generic term for the same feature, should be given consideration; at present both the German form, "Gletscher" (*e.g.* Ymers Gletscher, Academy Gletscher) and the Nordic form "Bræ" (*e.g.* Drengs Bræ, Hagen Bræ) are used. This is also the case with "Mountain" which sometimes is translated as "Bjerg" (of German origin) but sometimes as "Fjæld" or "Fjeld" (the Nordic word). Furthermore "Fjæld" has priority in the official vocabulary, but in fact in practice "Fjeld" is more frequently used. However in translating the generic name for "River" only the Nordic "Elv" is used.

In the following section where the names are dealt with, I have omitted the names once used with the possessive "s", now authorized without. Also normally I have not indicated a name because it once occurred with the generic name in English. To faciliate the understanding I have compiled the following lists of geographical terms.

List of geographical terms

The generic names.

(Terms in brackets are not used in the area dealt with in this paper).

1. Danish	American and English
Aa	Creek (brook, rivulet, stream)
Aas	Ridge (esker)
Bakke	Hill
Banke	Hill
Bassin	Basin
Bjerg(e)	Mountain(s)
Bjergkløft	Ravine, cleft, canyon.
Bjergkæde	Mountain range, ridge
Bjærg(e)	Mountain(s)
Bræ	Glacier
Bugt	Bay, bight
Canon, canyon	Canyon
Dal	Valley
Elv	River (stream)
Firn	Firn, névé (snow field)

Fjeld(e)	Mountain(s)
Fjæld(e)	Mountain(s)
Fjælddal	Glen, mountain valley
Fjord	Inlet, fiord, fjord
Forbjerg	Promontory, headland, cape, foreland, bluff
Forland	Promontory, peninsula, headland
Gletscher	Glacier
Halvø	Peninsula
Hav	Sea, ocean
Havbugt	Gulf, bay
Havn	Harbor, harbour, port
Holm	Islet
Høj	Hill, (mound)
Højland	Highland
Højslette	Plateau (tableland)
Indlandsis	Inland ice, icecap
Iskappe	Icecap
Kanal	Channel, canal
Kap	Cape, promontory, headland
Klint	Cliff
Klippe(r)	Cliff(s), rock(s)
Kløft	Cleft, gap, gorge, ravine, canyon
Kyst	Coast
Kystland	Coast (marine foreland)
Land	Land
Lejr	Camp, encampment
Monument	Monument
Nord	North
Næs	Cape, headland, foreland, promontory
Odde	Point
Pas	Pass
Plateau	Plateau
Pynt	Point
Skrænt	Cliff, bluff (slope, talus, scarp, escarpment, precipice)
Skær	Rock, awash,skerry
Slette	Plain
Strand	Beach, shore
Stræde	Strait
Sund	Sound, strait
Syd	South
Sø(er)	Lake(s)
Tinde(r)	Peak(s)
Top(pe)	Peak(s)

Varde	Cairn
Vest	West
Vig	Cove, inlet, creek
Ø(er)	Island(s), isle(s)
Øst	East
Å	Creek (brook, rivulet, stream)
Ås	Ridge (esker).

2. American, English	Danish
Basin	Bassin
Bay	Bugt
Beach	Strand, strandbred
Bight	Bugt
Bluff	Brink, stejl skrænt, stejlt forbjerg
Cairn	Varde
Camp	Lejr
Canyon	Canon, canyon
Cape	Kap, forbjerg, næs
Channel	Kanal
Cleft	Bjergkløft, kløft
Cliff	Klint, klippe
Coast	Kyst, kystland
Cove	Vig, lille bugt
Creek	Vig, snæver bugt
East	Øst
Encampment	Lejr
Fiord, fjord	Fjord
Firn	Firn, bræ
Foreland	Forbjerg
Gap	Kløft
Glacier	Bræ, gletscher, isbræ
Glen	Fjælddal
Gorge	Kløft, bjergpas
Gulf	Havbugt
Harbor	Havn
Harbour	Havn
Head	Næs, pynt, forbjerg
Headland	Kap, næs, pynt, forbjerg
Highland	Højland
Hill	Bakke, høj, banke
Icecap	Iskappe, indlandsis
Inland ice	Indlandsis, iskappe
Inlet	Fjord, vig

Island	Ø
Isle	Ø (lille)
Islet	Holm
Lake	Sø
Land	Land
Monument	Monument
Mountain	Bjerg (bjærg), fjæld (fjeld)
Névé	Firn, bræ
North	Nord
Peak	Tinde, top
Peninsula	Halvø
Plain	Slette
Plateau	Højslette, plateau
Point	Pynt, odde
Port	Havn
Promontory	Kap, forbjerg
Range	Bjergkæde
Ravine	Kløft, bjergkløft
Ridge	Ås, bakke
River	Elv
Rock	Klippe, skær
Sea	Hav
Sound	Sund
South	Syd
Strait	Stræde, sund
West	Vest

Remarks on the lists.

Only the terms used by the cartographers and the place name committee are recorded but this does not necessarily mean that all the Danish terms have been authorized. The term used often depends upon the mood of the surveyor at the time when the name was originally coined. Many of the names which were published officially in English have been translated to Danish in popular books by the one who gave the name thereby making my task much easier. Generic names originally coined in English have been investigated partly from the description in the official reports, partly on available maps after which the interpretation was attempted.

In some few instances the generic name is not translated since a combination of an English specific name and a Danish generic one would sound rather awkward. All original but later translated Danish names have been translated because it was easy to find out what the "field" name was. I have not translated any of the English specific names — an explanation may be given in some cases.

THE NAMES

In the following, authorized names are printed in italics, unauthorized names in normal type.

Following each place name a short comment on the location of the place name is given. Names which have been later shortened, spelled differently, completely altered or to such a degree that they are more or less unidentifiable are also given and with information about their present form. If the changes are minor and it is easy to figure out the the connection between a name in its original and its present form, the original form may not appear in this section.

Following each currently correct name is a reference of where to find the location of the place name on the accompanying plates. The plate number is indicated by the Roman numeral. The following capital letter(s) separated from an Arabic numeral by a comma indicates the quadrant in the plate grid where the locality is located; the last Arabic numeral indicates the locality proper.

If known, the expedition which gave the place name is given by an abbreviation. A list of the abbreviations is given below. Following this comes the origin of the name if it has been possible to detect one. The number in brackets *e.g.* (81Ø. 113) is the symbol of the name in the files of the Geodetic Institute, Copenhagen. The first numeral refers to latitude, V and Ø refer to west and east respectively and the last numeral is the number of the name.

Authorized Eskimo place names not used or recorded by expeditions are not mentioned in this paper.

The classification of the name is given at the end, followed by any remarks.

Abbreviations

I. *Expeditions:*

Baffin 1616	R. Bylot and W. Baffin. "Discovery". 1616.
O'Reilly 1817	Dr. Bernard O'Reilly. "Thomas". 1817.
Ross 1818	John Ross. "Isabella" and "Alexander". 1818.
North Star 1849–50	James Saunders. "North Star". 1849–50.
Inglefield 1852	Edward Inglefield. "Isabel". 1852.
2 Grinnell 1853–55	The Second Grinnell Expedition. Kane. "Advance". 1853–55.
AAE 1860–61	American Arctic Ecpedition. Hayes. 1860–61.

Polaris 1871–73	United States North Polar Expedition. HALL. "Polaris". 1871–73.
BAE 1875–76	British Arctic Expedition. NARES. "Alert" and "Discovery". 1875–76.
Pandora 1876	Sir ALLEN YOUNG. "Pandora". 1876.
LFBE 1881–84	United States Lady Franklin Bay Expedition. GREELY. 1881–84.
2 Dicksonska 1883	Den andra Dicksonska Expedition till Grönland. A. E. NORDENSKIÖLD. "Sofia". 1883.
Peary 1891–92	North Greenland Expedition 1891–92. PEARY.
Peary 1893–95	North Greenland Expedition 1893–95. PEARY.
Peary 1896	1st Meteorite Expedition. PEARY. Summer 1896.
Peary 1898–1902	Peary Arctic Club Expedition. 1898–1902. PEARY.
DLG 1903–04	Den Danske Litterære Grønlands Ekspedition 1902–04. MYLIUS-ERICHSEN. (Only in North Greenland 1903–04).
Peary 1905–06	Peary Arctic Club Polar Expedition. PEARY. 1905–06.
Danmark 1906–08	"Danmark" Ekspeditionen til Grønlands Nordøst Kyst 1906–1908. MYLIUS-ERICHSEN. "Danmark".
Peary 1908–09	The North Polar Expedition of the Peary Arctic Club 1908–1909.
Alabama 1909–12	Alabama-Expeditionen til Grønlands Nordøstkyst 1909–12. MIKKELSEN. "Alabama".
1 Thule 1912	Den første Thule Ekspedition 1912. KNUD RASMUSSEN.
2 Thule 1916–18	Den II Thule Ekspedition til Grønlands Nordkyst 1916–18. KNUD RASMUSSEN.
CLE 1913–17	Crocker Land Expedition 1913–1917. MACMILLAN.
JUB 1920–23	Jubilæumsekspeditionen Nord om Grønland. LAUGE KOCH. 1920–23.
TØG 1931–34	Treaarsekspeditionen til Christian den X's Land. LAUGE KOCH. 1931–34.
OUE 1934–35	Oxford University Ellesmere Land Expedition 1934–35. G. N. HUMPHREYS.
AET 1935–37	Arkæologisk-etnografisk ekspedition til Thule distriktet. HOLTVED. 1935–37.
ØEG 1935–39	Geologiske Ekspeditioner til Østgrønland. LAUGE KOCH. 1935–39.
BEB 1937	British Expedition to Baffin Bay and the Canadian Arctic. WORDIE. "Isbjørn". 1937.
FLY 1938	Flyveekspeditionen til Peary Land. LAUGE KOCH. "Perssuaq". 1938.

DNE 1938–39	Dansk Nordøstgrønlands Ekspedition. E. KNUTH and E. MUNCK. "Gamma". 1938–39.
DHE 1938–39	Den Danske Hundeslæde-Ekspedition. DRASTRUP. 1938–39.
DTE 1939–40	Den Danske Thule og Ellesmere Land Ekspedition. J. VAN HAUEN. 1939–40.
USAF 1946	United States Air Force survey of North Greenland
DPE 1947–50	Dansk Pearyland Ekspedition. KNUTH. 1947–50.
DEØ 1947–58	De Danske Ekspeditioner til Østgrønland. LAUGE KOCH. 1947–58.
Knuth 1952	Arkæologisk Ekspedition. KNUTH. 1952. (Accompanied Operation Nord).
Ice Cap 1953–54	Operation Ice Cap 1953–54.
Knuth 1955	Arkæologisk Ekspedition. 1955.
OG 1958	Operation Groundhog 1958.
OG 1960	Operation Groundhog 1960.

II. *Other abbreviations:*

N	north, northern
E	east, eastern
S	south, southern
W	west, western
NE	northeast, northeastern
NW	northwest, northwestern
SE	southeast, southeastern
SW	southwest, southwestern
Da	Danish
Es	Eskimoic
Gr	Greenlandic
PAC	Peary Arctic Club
U S	United States of America

Aage Bistrup Land. Area in the SW part of Wulff Land, bounded on the W by Ryder Gletscher, on the N by the great lake N of Blue Cliffs, on the E by the big valley parallel to Ryder Gletscher, on the S by the Inland Ice. XI; E–F, 2–3; 1. Discovered and surveyed by *JUB 1920–23.* Named for AAGE CARLHEGER ERIK ØSTERBERG BISTRUP (1884–1954). Danish Government official; manager in Greenland at various places; 1919 at Upernavik. Brother of HENNING BISTRUP, member of the "Danmark" Expedition 1906–1908. (81 V. 76). Tribute.

Kap Abernathy. Cape on the N shore of Wolstenholme Fjord, Thule District. IV; C, 5; 1. Discovered and charted by *Inglefield 1852.* Named for THOMAS ABERNETHY, ice-master and chief-mate on "Isabel". 1829–33, 2nd mate on "Victory", JOHN ROSS commanding, in search of the NW Passage and the Magnetic Pole; 2nd mate and ice-pilot on the schooner "Felix", JOHN ROSS commanding, the FRANKLIN search. (76 V. 33). Tribute.

Cape Abernethy = Kap Abernathy. The original and correct spelling of the name by INGLEFIELD. The wrong spelling first appears on the map of *AAE 1860–61.*

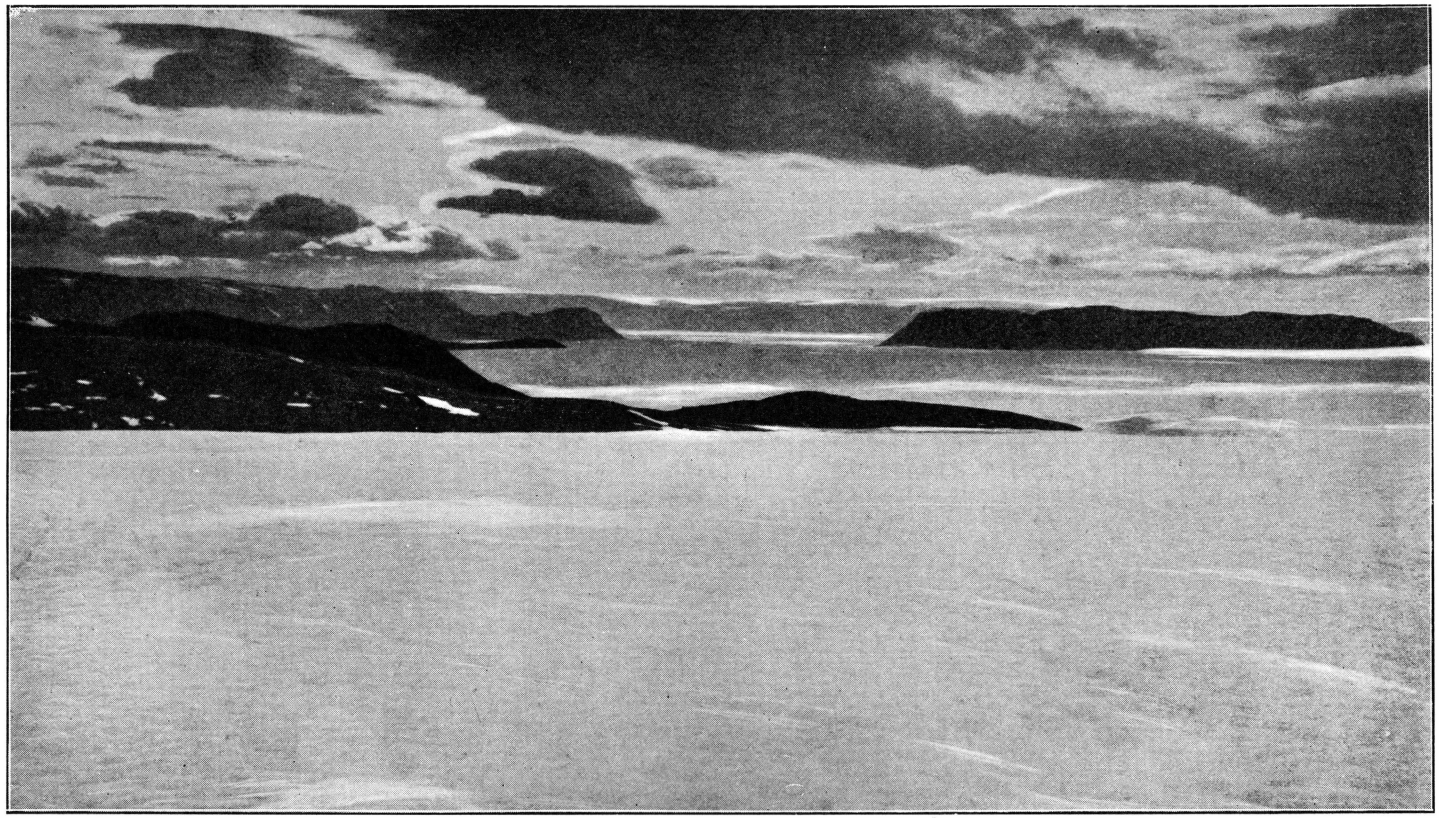
Academy Bugt. Bay from the head of Inglefield Bredning towards SE. V; H–J, 13–14; 1. Discovered by AAE 1860–1861. Charted and named by *Polaris 1871–73.* Named for The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, which supported most of the American arctic expditions (*AAE 1860–61*, *Polaris 1871–73*, and *Peary*). (77 V. 241). Tribute. (See Cope's Bay).

Academy Glacier. Part of the Inland Ice behind the great island at the head of Inglefield Bredning from which the two glaciers Leidy Gletscher and Marie Gletscher descend to respectively Academy Bugt and Olrik Fjord. I have not been able to trace who originally coined the name, but it is used by KOCH (1932a, map 16) and also found on US Army Map NT 17, 18, 19, 20–11. Shift.

Academy Gletscher. Glacier between Vildtland and J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; B–C, 2; 1. Discovered and named by *Peary 1891–92.* Named for the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia which sponsored the expedition. (81 Ø. 23). Tribute.

Academy Kyst. NW coast area of J. C. Christensen Land next to Academy Gletscher. XVI; B, 2–3; 2. The name appears on HAGEN's original field sketch map (*Danmark 1906–08*) but was later changed to Academy Land. Shift. (Fig. 18).

Academy Land. Area of J. C. Christensen Land bounded to the N by Independence Fjord, to the E and S by Saxifragadal, to the W by Academy Gletscher. XVI; B, 2–3; 3. Discovered by *Peary 1891–92.* The name appears on his maps from 1903. Named for the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. (81 Ø. 30). Tribute. (Fig. 18).



MoG. 65:2. L. Koch phot. VII, 1921

Fig. 18. View of Academy Gletscher seen from the Inland Ice. The cape at middle distance is Kap Rungsted. The high land to the right is the nunatak Sadlen. The high cape to the left of the center is Kap Klampenborg. The distant land is Academy Land.

Kap Ackland. Cape on the S coast of Piulip nunâ, Thule District. Discovered and named by *Inglefield 1852.* V; G, 8; 2. Named for Sir THOMAS DYKE ACLAND, baronet, MP, FRS, a friend of INGLEFIELD (77 V. 91). Tribute. On INGLEFIELD's map Kap Ackland is placed quite a distance N of Milne Island (now Kap Milne). What INGLEFIELD saw is most likely the high land at the NE coast of Inglefield Bredning. The name was placed later by HALL, HAYES, and BESSELS at the S point of Piulip nunâ.

Cape Acland = Kap Ackland. The original and correct spelling used by INGLEFIELD. The authorized spelling above was introduced by *Polaris 1871–73.*

Ackullowisik = Akuliaruseq. Recorded by *Ross 1818.*

Adam Biering Land. Area in SW Peary Land, bounded on the W by the Inland Ice, on the N by Hobbs Gletscher and Inuiteq Sø, on the E by Valmuedal and on the S by Marie Sophie Gletscher and Nyeboe Gletscher. XIII; H–J, 7; 1. XIV; H–J, 1; 1. Named by *1 Thule 1912* for ADAM GOTTLOB BIERING (1856–1914). Danish civil engineer. Donated large sums to the establishment of the Thule Station. (81 Ø. 5). Tribute.

Adams Bjerg. Mountain in SW Washington Land. VII; E, 1; 1. Discovered and named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS (1735–1826). American lawyer. The second President of the United States. The first ambassador from the U.S. to Great Britain. (80 V. 31). Commemorative.

Mount Adams. Mountain on the N coast of Inglefield Bredning, Thule District. V; E, 11; 3. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for CYRUS CORNELIUS ADAMS (1849–1928). American journalist and geographer. President of the Geographical Department of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science. On the staff of the "New York Sun". Was among the private persons recommending PEARY's polar project. Tribute.

Adams Gletscher. Glacier in SE Nares Land, bordering Peary Land. XII; E, 5; 1. Named by *FLY 1938.* Named for the above C. C. ADAMS. (82 V. 146). Commemorative.

Adolf Jensen Fjord. Inlet in NW Peary Land. XIII; D, 5; 2. Discovered by *2 Thule 1916–18.* Named for ADOLF SEVERIN JENSEN (1866–1953). Danish zoologist. From 1917 Professor zoologiae at The University of Copenhagen. Member of the Commission for Scientific Investigations in Greenland. Member of numerous Greenland expedition committees. Honorary member of the Greenland Society, member of the board and editor of its journal. Discovered the recent immigration of the cod to the Greenland waters. 1906 investigations in Greenland, 1902 in the N Atlantic, 1908–09, and 1925 in W Greenland. (82 Ø. 190). Tribute.

Advance Bugt. Bay on the N coast of Inglefield Land. VI; B, 6; 1. Discovered and named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* Named for the expedition ship "Advance", (79 V. 22). Tribute.

Afskedsvarden. Cairn at Holger Kiær Nunatakker, SW Peary Land. XIII; J, 6; 3. Erected by *1 Thule 1912* as the last cairn before the return journey across the Inland Ice. (81 Ø. 4). Incident.

Aftenstjernesø. Lake in W Peary Land. XIII; G. 5–6; 4. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The evening star (Da.: aftenstjerne) Venus was very clear in the sky when member of the expedition, Dr. J. TROELSEN, camped at the lake. (82 Ø. 175). Incident.

Kap Agassiz. Cape in N Inglefield Land, adjacent to Humboldt Gletscher. VI; B, 7; 2. Discovered and named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* Named for LOUIS JEAN RODOLPHE AGASSIZ (1807–1873). Swizz-american naturalist and geologist. 1832–46 professor at the University of Neûchatel; 1848–73 at Harvard University, U.S.A. (79 V. 19). Tribute.

Kap Agazis = Kap Agassiz. Spelling used by KOCH (1932a).

Kap Agnes. Cape on Hellerup Land, SW Hall Land, facing Petermann Gletscher. VIII; F, 2; 1. Discovered and named by *JUB 1920–23.* Name origin unknown. (80 V. 65).

Mount Agony. Mountain between Pitugfik Gletscher and Kap Atholl, Thule District. IV; G, 6; 2. Named by *Peary 1893–95.* A name, indicating the troubles in passing the locality during one of the sledge trips. Symbolic.

Agpaliarssuit. Island in Melville Bugt between Kap Melville and Kap Edvard Holm. III; D, 10; 1. Recorded and surveyed by *2 Thule 1916–18.* The name is Eskimoic and means: The little auks, indicating that the island is the southernmost locality where the Little Auk (*Alle alle* (L.)) is brooding. (75 V. 310). Eskimoic.

Agpat Glacier = Sermipaluk. Glacier 3 km SE of the outpost Agpat, Thule District. IV; J, 7–8; 3. First mentioned by KANE (1856, II; p. 270) later by NARES (1878, I, p. 43) both without naming it. The name first used by *Peary 1891–92.* Shift.

Agpat. Settlement in the Thule District between Kap York and Pitugfik Gletscher, very close to Sermipaluk. (IV; J, 7–8; 3). Greenlandic name indicating the presence of many guillemot (*Uria lomvia* (L.)). (76 V. 129).

Agpat Sermipaluit = Sermipaluk. Used by KOCH (1928, p. 213).

A. Harmsworth Gletscher. Glacier in NW Peary Land. XIII; B, 6; 5. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for ALFRED CHARLES WILLIAM HARMSWORTH (later Lord NORTHCLIFFE) (1865–1922). British newspaper publisher. Honorary member of the PAC. Paid for the Jackson-Harmsworth Expedition to Franz Joseph Land (1894–97) onboard the ship "Windward", which he later presented to PEARY. (83 Ø. 42). Tribute.

Ajakos Skær. Skerry in Melville Bugt. II; F, 1; 1. Discovered and named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* Named for AJAKO, Greenlander; co-worker on the expedition. (75V. 61) Tribute.

Akbat = Agpat. Phonetic spelling by KANE and HAYES for Agpat. The Greenlandic name for Saunders Ø (IV; D–E. 4–5; 102) the settlement at Sermipaluk (IV; J, 7–8; 3), and other localities of the same name.

Akpani Cliffs. Cliffs at Sermipaluk (= Agpat Glacier). IV; J, 7–8; 3. Named by PEARY using the combination of a Greenlandic twisted name and an English term; the cliffs form the northern offshoot from the glacier Sermipaluk. The authorized name of the cliffs is Nunapalugssuaq. Shift.

Akruliaruseq = Akuliaruseq. Recorded by KOCH (1922, 1928).

Akuliaruseq. Peninsula in NW Melville Bugt. III; E, 6; 2. The name is Greenlandic and means: the midland, which refers to its position in the bay complex east of Kap York. (75 V. 19).

Akuliaruserssuaq. Peninsula between De Dødes Fjord and Sidebriksfjord, NW Melville Bugt. III; C–E, 3–5; 3. The Greenlandic name means: the big midland. (76 V. 238).

Alakratiaq Fjord = Aleqatsiaq Fjord. *JUB 1920–23* original spelling.

Albert Fjeld. Mountain on Beaumont Ø off Wulff Land. XI; A, 1; 2. Discovered and named by *BAE 1875–76.* Named for ALBERT OF SACHSEN-COBURG (1819–60). British Prince-Consort of VICTORIA, Queen of England, Empress of India (1819–1901). (82 V. 71). Tribute.

Aleqatsiaq Fjord. Inlet in W Washington Land. VII; C, 2; 74. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* Named for one of the Eskimo members of the expedition. (80 V. 17). Tribute.

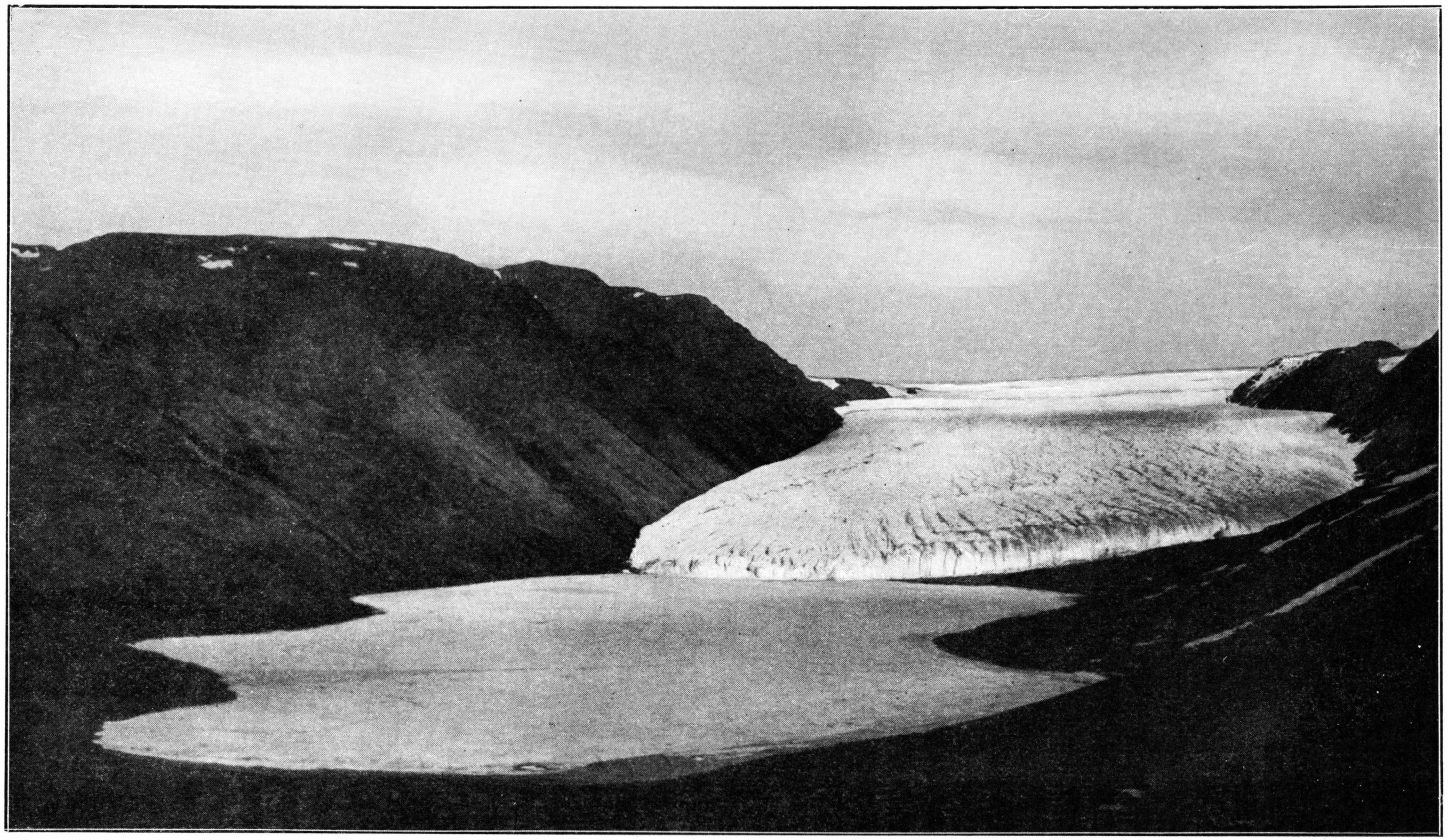
Kap Alexander. Westernmost point of Greenland. Division point between Thule District and Inglefield Land. V; A, 1; 4. Named by *Ross 1818.* Named after his consort HMS "Alexander", second-in-command of the expedition, W. E. PARRY, commanding. (78 V. 65). Tribute.

Cape Alexander Ramsay = Kap Ramsay. Original name of the cape by *LFBE 1881–84.*

Alexandrine Bjerge. Mountain range in W Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; D–G, 2; 1. Discovered and named by *Danmark 1906–08.* On the original field map drawn by HØEG HAGEN (AMDRUP, 1913, pl. IV + V) the name is applied to the range now called Jyske Ås on Mylius-Erichsen Land. On the official map (KOCH, 1916, pl. IV) it is however placed as indicated here on Kronprins Christian Land. Named for ALEXANDRINE OF MECHLENBURG-SCHWERIN (1879–1952), Crown Princess of Denmark married to Crown Prince CHRISTIAN. Later Queen of Denmark and Iceland. (81 Ø. 61). Tribute.

Alida Lake = Alida Sø. Original name by *AAE 1860–61.*

Alida Sø. Lake about 1 km E of the head of Foulke Fjord, Inglefield Land. VI; F, 1; 3. Named by *AAE 1860–61.* "This pool of water, in accordance with SONNTAG's wish, bears the name of Alida Lake". (HAYES, 1867a, p. 107). (78 V. 47). Tribute. (Fig. 19).



MoG. 65:2. Fig. 19. Alida Sø and Brother John Gletscher. L. Koch phot. VII, 1922

Allison Bugt. Bay in the S part of Melville Bugt from Wandel Land to Red Head. II; J, 1–2; 2. Discovered and named by *Ross 1818*. Named for JOHN ALLISON. British navigator. Greenland Master and Greenland Pilot on "Alexander" 1818, W. E. PARRY, commanding. Greenland Master "Hecla" 1819–20, "Fury" 1821–23, "Hecla" 1824–25, PARRY commanding. Tribute. Authorized as Alison Bugt in the area south of the region dealt with here. (74 V. 80).

Alma Gluck Dal = Alma Glück Dal. Name used by some authors and on the U.S. Army Map NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–10.

Alma Glück Dal. Valley in the SE part of Nyeboe Land. IX; D–E, 4–5; 1. Discovered and named by *2 Thule 1916–18*. Named for ALMA GLÜCK (1884–1938). Famous soprano singer at the Metropolitan Opera, New York, where her stage-name was ALMA GLUCK. Born in Bucharest, Rumania, maiden name REBA FIERSOHN, she was brought to the United States in 1890. Married EFREM ZIMBALIST, SR. Was very popular at the time of the expedition. The members heard her on records brought to Thule by the Crocker Land Expedition. (81 V. 51). Tribute.

Alpha. About 45 km from Nunatarssuaq, Thule District, on the Inland Ice. A station which served as the end point for traverses on the icecap. Also used as a joint point for longer traverses from Thule Take-off to the interior of the icecap.

Altanen. Small peninsula from Kronprins Christian Land into Danmark Fjord. XVIII; F, 2; 40. Named by *Knuth 1955* because it looks like a balcony (Da.: altan) on the foothills of Alexandrine Bjerge. (81 Ø. 87). Whimsical.

Mount Alvord = Gardiner Fjeld. Original name by LOCKWOOD (*LFBE 1881–83*) but later changed by GREELY.

Amadeo Ø = Luigi Amedeo Ø. Used by KOCH several times.

Amdrup Højland. Highland in the S part of Mylius-Erichsen Land and Kronprins Christian Land. XVII; H–J, 4–6; 1. XVIII; K–L, 1–3; 2. Discovered and named by *Alabama 1909–12*. Named for GEORG CARL AMDRUP (1866–1947). Danish naval officer and arctic explorer. Father of the modern Greenland exploration. 1898–1900 leader of the "Carlsbergfondets Østgrønlandsekspedition"; member of the expedition committee to the "Danmark" Ekspeditionen 1906–08; the "Alabama" Ekspeditionen 1909–12; 6th and 7th Thule Ekspeditions. Member of the Committee for Scientific Investigations in Greenland; editor of "Meddelelser om Grønland". Member of the Danish delegation to The Hague in the case Denmark versus Norway about East Greenland. Honorary member of the Greenland Society. (80 Ø. 24). Tribute.

Kap Ammen. Cape on the N coast of Polaris Forland, Hall Land. VIII; A, 1; 2. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for DANIEL AMMEN (1820–98). American naval officer. Assisted the expedition in various ways before departure. Member of WILKES' expedition in Antarctica 1838–42. 1853, expedition to Paraguay River, South America. (81 V. 33). Tribute.

Amundsen Land. Area in N Peary Land, bounded on the N by Harder Fjord and the glacier to the head of this inlet; on the S of the inner branch of O. B. Bøggild Fjord, Nordpasset and the valley from here toward the E to the head of Frederick E. Hyde Fjord. Eastern boundary vague. XIII; C, 5–6; 6. Named by *FLY 1938.* Named for ROALD AMUNDSEN (1872–ca. June 18, 1928). Norwegian Polar explorer. Member of the "Belgica" Expedition 1897–98; 1903–06 the first to navigate the Northwest Passage in "Gjöa"; 1911 the first to reach the South Pole; 1918–23 leader of the "Maud" Expedition; 1925 Airplane Expedition Spitsbergen–the North Pole; May 12, 1926 over the North Pole in the air ship "Norge". Perished trying to rescue the Italian general NOBILE who in 1928 crashed with his air ship "Italia" N of Spitsbergen. (83 Ø. 73). Commemorative.

Cape Andrew Jackson = Kap Jackson. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Anniversary Camp. NE corner of the head of Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District. V; E, 9; 5. Name given by *Peary 1893–95* to the camp in which the expedition lived while erecting the winter house "Anniversary Lodge". Incident.

Anniversary Lodge. NE corner of the head of Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District. V; E, 9; 6. Base station of PEARY's North Greenland Expedition 1893–95. "As we shall celebrate at least two more such anniversaries here, we christened our new home Anniversary Lodge". (PEARY, 1898b, II, p. 65). Symbolic.

Anoah Glacier. Glacier in the NE angle of Booth Sund. IV; A, 2; 4. Name given by *Peary 1893–95* "Anoah is a native name of a genius of buffaloes". (PEARY, 1898b, II, p. 220, 331).

Anoatok = Anoritôq. Originally recorded by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* The form also used by HAYES, HALL, and PETERMANN.

Anoretôq = Anoritôq. Form used by KOCH (1928, p. 400).

Anoritôq. Settlement on Inglefield Land, N of Etah. VI; E, 1; 4. Only inhabited occasionally. (78 V. 20 A).

Aorfêrneq Dal. Valley about 1 km south of Thule Air Base, Thule District. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* Shift. (Not shown on Pl. IV).

Appah = Agpat. Recorded by KANE.

Apusâvik. Island in Melville Bugt (III; F, 15; 6). Greenlandic name for Bryants Ø. The name means, where there is a snow patch. (75 V. 31).

Apussaivik = Apusâvik. Form used by KOCH (1922).

Arabella Rock. Islet N of Wolstenholme Ø, Thule District. IV; E, 4; 5. Discovered and named by *Ross 1818.* Origin unknown. The islet is the northernmost of the Edderfugleøer N of Wolstenholme Ø.

Kap Archer. Cape on the E coast of Nyeboe Land facing Sankt George Fjord. IX; A, 4; 2. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for ROBERT HUGH ARCHER (1853–1930). British naval officer. Member of the expedition.

Second lieutenant on "Discovery". A very able and proficient officer and expeditionist. (82 V. 24). Tribute.

Arctic Highlands. The country behind Prince Regent's Bay, Thule District. IV; G–H, 7–8; 6. Named by *Ross 1818.* "I gave to this country the name of Arctic Highlands". Ross was a Scotsman and he called the Eskimos "The Arctic Highlanders". The name is definitely an association of ideas.

Arkæologelv. River in Peary Land the Jørgen Brønlund Fjord area. XIV; G, 3; 2. XV; B–C, 5–6, 2. Named by *DPE 1947–50* in tribute to the archeologist of the expedition. The scientists responsible for the various subjects undertaken by the expedition were commemorated by naming accordingly the rivers neighboring the winter house of the expedition. Tribute.

Armsby Bay. The NE part of Inglefield Bredning, Thule District. Name given by *AAE 1860–61.* Named for J. H. ARMSBY of Albany, New York, donator to the expedition. Due to the inaccuracy of HAYES' map the bay is difficult to locate exactly, but PEARY's Navy Bay seems to be the E part of HAYES' Armsby Bay. Tribute.

Arwagluarwi Point. *Ross 1818.* Twisted Eskimoic word. The point cannot be located exactly.

Ask Ø. S and largest island in Fensal Vig, Friggs Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; C, 1; 3. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The name is taken from Norse mythology. Ask is the first man in the world and was created with the woman Embla from two pieces of drift wood by the gods Odin, Vile, and Ve. — A great deal of drift wood was found on the beach of the island. (83 Ø. 100). Mythological.

Asmild Elv. River in N J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; A–B, 6–7; 4. Named by *FLY 1938.* Asmild is the name of a medieval monastery in Jutland, Denmark. Now a ruin. (81 Ø. 30). Transfer.

Mount Asserson. Mountain between Melville Gletscher and Sharp Gletscher at the head of Inglefield Bredning. V; E, 12; 7. Named by *Peary 1891–92.* Origin unknown.

Cape Asserson = Mount Asserson. Used by PEARY.

Astrup Bræ. Glacier from the Inland Ice to Aftenstjernesø, W Peary Land. XIII; H, 6; 7. Discovered and named by *JUB 1920–23.* The generic noun changed to Bræ by *DPE 1947–50.* Named for EIVIND ASTRUP (1871–95). Norwegian arctic explorer. PEARY's companion 1891–92 and 1893–94 on his crossings of the Inland Ice. (82 Ø. 205). Commemorative.

Astrups Bugt = Astrup Fjord. Original name given by *Danmark 1906–08.*

Astrup Fjord. Inlet on the N coast of J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; A, 4; 5. Discovered and named by *Danmark 1906–08.* Named for EIVIND ASTRUP. (81 Ø. 40). Commemorative.

Astrup Gletscher = Astrup Bræ. Original name by *JUB 1920–23.*

Astrups Kystland. Coast area in E Melville Bugt. Gr: Nâlungialiggssuaq. II; C–D, 4–5; 3. Named by *DLG 1903–04* for EIVIND ASTRUP. "All the prominent coast mountains and nunataks between Kap Seddon and Kap Walker I named Astrups Kystland" (MYLIUS-ERICHSEN and MOLTKE, 1906, p. 139). The Greenlandic name means "The big one with a baby". KOCH (1922) used the name only for the peninsula S of Nansen Gletscher which coincides with the Greenlandic name. This usage of KOCH is now generally accepted. (75 V. 46). Commemorative.

Astrups Ø. Island in Melville Bugt some few miles S of Melville Monument. II; D–E, 4–5; 4. Named by *DLG 1903–04* for EIVIND ASTRUP, who first surveyed the northern coast of Melville Bugt. Commemorative.

Cape Athol = Kap Atholl. Original name by *Ross 1818.*

Kap Atholl. Cape in Thule District at the entrance of Wolstenholme Fjord. IV; F, 4 7. Name given by *Ross 1818.* ". . . after His Grace the Duke of ATHOL". (Ross 1819a, p. 142). Ross uses only a single "l" in the name, whereas most other maps have double "l". PEARY also spells the name with a single "l". (76 V. 162). Tribute.

Atka Elv. River in the SW part of Polaris Forland. VIII; B–C, 1–2; 49. Named by *OG 1958* for the icebreaker USS "Atka". (81 V. 96). Tribute.

Atka River = Atka Elv. Used by *OG 1958.*

Atrypaelv. River in W Washington Land, empties into Kennedy Kanal. VII; D, 2; 2. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* Atrypa is the name of a brachiopod from Ordovician-Devonian time. Fossils were found in the layers at the river. (80 V. 21). Paleontological.

Aubrey Bjerg. Mountain in Inglefield Land some 15 km NE of Kap Alexander. VI; F, 1; 5. Named by *AAE 1860–61.* Origin unknown. (78 V. 55).

Avôrtungiaq Ø. Islet in Marshall Bugt, Inglefield Land. VI; C, 4; 6. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for the Eskimo girl first to discover the ruins found on the islet. She was the daughter of the famous Thule eskimo, TORNGE. (78 V. 7). Tribute.

Awash. Skerry S of Kap Atholl. IV; F, 4; 151. Recorded by *Inglefield 1852.* "Awash" on INGLEFIELD's map (1853a) connected with an islet S of Kap Atholl no doubt indicates Tonge Skær. (76 V. 165).

Awash. Skerry SW of Nordvestø, Carey Øer IV; K, 2; 8. On the map from Geodetic Institute, Copenhagen, 76 V. 1 Dundas; is not identical with INGLEFIELD's Awash. (76 V, 224). On KOCH (1932a) the name or rather the term is applied to Nordvestø. (IV; J–K, 2; 86).

Baby Lake. Lake behind Anniversary Lodge, Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District. V; E, 9; 8. Named by *Peary 1893–95.* The name refers to the fact that the PEARYS had a baby born in "Anniversary Lodge" during the expedition. Whimsical.

Baffins Bugt. The water to the W of the N part of West Greenland as far N as Kap Alexander. IV; A–L, 1–12; 9. V; A–L, 1–3; 9. Name-giver questionable but named for WILLIAM BAFFIN (1584–1622). British navigator and discoverer. 1612 accompanied JAMES HALL on his voyage to Greenland for "The Merchant Adventurers of London". 1616 with ROBERT BYLOT in "Discovery" seeking the Northwest Passage. (75 V. 97). Commemorative.

Baggården. Bay in W Øvre Midsommersø, Peary Land. XIII; G, 7; 8. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The little bay is in fact the westernmost part of Øvre Midsommersø which is reached through a narrow passage. Its situation resembles something like a "back-yard", which is the meaning of the Danish name. (82 Ø. 209.) Descriptive.

Bald Mountain = Skaldepanden. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Balders Gletscher. Glacier from Nordkronen to Freja Fjord. Peary Land. XIV; D, 2; 4. Discovered and named by *FLY 1938.* Name from Norse mythology; BALDER is one of the gods of light. (82 Ø. 158). Mythological.

Balgoni Øer. Island group in the Melville Bugt. III; E, 15; 4. Name first appears on the map and panorama drawn by ASTRUP (*Peary 1893–95*). The origin of the name is unknown; it may be given by some old whaler. (76 V. 331).

Balgon's Øer. On ASTRUP's map of April 1894 (ASTRUP, 1895a).

Balle Ø = N. E. Balles Ø. Used by KOCH (1928).

Balles Øer = N. E. Balles Ø. Original name by *DLG 1902–04.*

Ballot Gletscher = Buys-Ballot Gletscher. Used by KOCH several times.

Balooni Islands = Balgoni Øer. A misprint on the map by PEARY (1898b).

Bamse Gletscher. Glacier to Sonntag Bugt N of Kap Chalon, Prudhoe Land, Thule District. V; B, 2; 10. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* Name origin dubious. Bamse is a Danish/Norwegian pet name for bear. (78 V. 81). (Fig. 23).

Bancroft Bugt. Bay in the N coast of Inglefield Land. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* VI; C–D, 3; 7. Named for GEORGE BANCROFT (1800–1891). American historian, statesman, and diplomat. U.S. Secretary of war 1845–46. (78 V. 11). Tribute.

Cape Bancroft = Bancroft Bugt. KANE (1856a, I, p. 132) first named the locality Cape Bancroft then later changed it to Bancroft Bay.

Cape Banks. Cape in the vicinity of Academy Bugt, Thule District. V; H, 13; 11. Named by *AAE 1860–61* for NATHANIEL PRENTIS BANKS (1816–1894). American general and statesman; Congressman, Speaker of the House; Governor of Massachusetts 1858–60. Donator to the expedition. Tribute.

The cape is difficult to locate because HAYES' map is inaccurate in that area. On PETERMANN's map (1873a) dealing mostly with *Polaris 1871–73*, Cape Banks is placed at the W entrance of Academy Bugt. This bay is named Cope's Bay on HAYES' map, (HAYES 1867a, p. 72) (Fig. 7) and Cape Banks is placed as the E entrance of the bay, and is in fact the present Cape Lincoln which on HAYES' map is placed to the E of Cape Banks. It seems to me, however, that Cope's Bay of HAYES may be the eastern curving coast of the great island N of Olrik Fjord rather than the bay itself, and Cape Banks will therefore be placed in the vicinity of the settlement Qingmiunartarfik, or in other words where it is placed by PETERMANN.

Barden Bugt. Bay between Kap Radcliff and Kap Powlett on the W coast of Steensby Land, Thule District. V; K, 4–5; 12. Named by *Inglefield 1852.* BARDIN was the chief engineer of "Isabel" and he superintended the construction of the ship's engines before the voyage. INGLEFIELD spells the name as shown below and so does PETERMANN (1873a, map). HAYES, PEARY, and KOCH spell it in its authorized form. (77 V. 164) Tribute.

Bardin Bay = Barden Bugt. Original spelling by INGLEFIELD.

Baring Island = Saunders Ø. Island in the entrance of Wolstenholme Fjord. IV; D–E, 4–5; 125. Named by *North Star 1849–50* for the Right Honorable Sir FRANCIS T. BARING. First Lord of the Admiralty at the time of the expedition. The map, made by AYLEN, was never published and two years later the island was renamed by INGLEFIELD. The latter might have known the map and the names, but preferred to rename the island thereby paying tribute to a fellow navigator. Tribute.

Barriere Bugten. Indentation between Kap Murdoch and Kap Melville, Melville Bugt. III; C–D, 10–12; 5. The name is used by KNUD RASMUSSEN (1921, p. 525). The name was given, most probably during one of the early Thule expeditions and refers to the fact that the bay was always closed by a barrier of ice. Descriptive.

Barrier Mountain. Mountain on the south side of Olrik Fjord at the first narrowing of the fjord. V; K, 10–11; 13. Named by *Peary 1891–92.* The name refers to the impression which the mountain gives of preventing further entrance into the inlet. The plural form is also found. Descriptive.

Bartlett Bjerg. Mountain close to "Anniversary Lodge", Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District. V; E, 9; 14. Named by *Peary 1893–95.* Named for HARRY BARTLETT of St. Johns, Newfoundland, Canada. He was the captain of the "Falcon", PEARY's vessel. He was an uncle of ROBERT A. BARTLETT. (77 V. 177). Tribute.

On KOCH's map (KOCH, 1932a, 15) and on USAM NT 17, 18, 19, 20–11 Inglefield Bredning, the mountain is positioned incorrectly. On

February 15, 1894 "by climbing the slopes of Mt. Bartlett, Mrs. PEARY and myself got our first glimpse of the sun". (PEARY, 1898b, I, p. 459). On KOCH's map Bartlett Bjerg is about 8–9 km from "Anniversary Lodge", on the USAM 13–14 km away from the lodge and a field trip from the lodge to the mountain in that terrain would take at least 12 hours. I do not believe Mrs. PEARY would walk that far that time of the year. Furthermore on the picture showing the mountain (PEARY, 1898b, I, p. 459) it is rising from Falcon Harbour at the head of Bowdoin Fjord.

Basalt Camp. Camp site S of Ten Mile Ravine, Inglefield Land. VI; E, 3; 8. Expedition name given by *2 Grinnell 1853–55*. The name probably refers to a nearby dolerite sill several of which are found in SW Inglefield Land. Incident.

Bastion Point. Point at Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District. V; G, 9; 15. Name given by *Peary 1893–95*. Point in the Castle Cliff at the W entrance to Bowdoin Fjord. PEARY describes Castle Cliff as follows: ". . . in which bastions, towers, and ramparts were so strikingly like some mediæval strongholds . . .". (PEARY, 1898b, I, p. 396). Descriptive.

Bastion Pynt. SE point of Herbert Ø. V; H, 6; 16. Named by *Peary 1893–95*. (77 V. 110). Descriptive.

Bay of Lewis Cass = Cass Fjord. Original name given by *2 Grinnell 1853–55*.

Bay of Silas Wright = Wright Bugt. Original name given by *2 Grinnell 1853–55*.

Bay of Thos. Benton = Benton Bugt. Original name given by *2 Grinnell 1853–55*.

Beach Camp. Used by *Ice Cap 1953–54*. Camp at the beach of Nunatarssuaq, Thule District facing Wolstenholme Fjord. Incident.

Beaufort Bluff. Bluff on the N side of the entrance to Olrik Fjord, Thule District. V; J, 8; 17. Name given by *Inglefield 1852*. Named for Sir FRANCIS BEAUFORT (1774–1857). British naval officer· Devised the Beaufort scale (1805) and the Beaufort weather teminology. Tribute.

Beaumont Ø. Island off Wulff Land. Discovered and named by *BAE 1875–76*. XI; A, 1; 3. Named for LEWIS ANTHONY BEAUMONT (1847–1922). British naval officer. Member of the expedition. He was the leader of one of the teams having the Greenland north coast as field of operation. He reached the coast at Farragut Bjerg May 27, 1876, the easternmost position obtained. Admiral 1906. Retired 1912. (82 V. 70). Tribute. On the maps (NARES, 1877, p. 358; NARES, 1878, p. 1) the date is given as May 21, 1875 — or 8 days before the expedition left England.

Bedevilled Beach = Bedevilled Reach. Misprint in MACMILLAN (1918, p. 166) in quotation of KANE (1856, II, p. 180).

Bedevilled Headland. Point on Bedevilled Reach, Inglefield Land. VI; D, 1; 9. Named by *2 Grinnel 1853–55*. Expedition name for one of

the headlands projecting from the small peninsula at Kap Ingersoll. The name depict the troubles the expedition always had reaching and passing this locality. Symbolic.

Bedevilled Reach. Coast area at Kap Ingersoll, Inglefield Land. VI; E, 1; 10. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55*. Expedition name originally given to Force Bugt. Origin of name as above. Symbolic.

Belgrave Gletscher. Glacier on the W coast of Hall Land joining Petermann Gletscher. VIII; E, 1–2; 3. Discovered and named by *BAE 1875–76*. Named for Belgrave Ninnis (1847–1922). Surgeon and member of the expedition. Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets 1897. (80 V. 61). Tribute.

Bell Rock. Rock in Booth Sund, Steensby Land, Thule District. Named by *Peary 1893–95*, because of its bell-shaped form. Identical with Fitz Clarence Rock. IV; A, 2; 41. Descriptive.

Kap Bemerton. Cape on the E coast of Daugaard-Jensen Land facing Petermann Gletscher. VII; D, 6; 3. Named by *BAE 1873–75*. Origin unknown. (80 V. 13).

Bendix Thostrup Land. Peninsula in front of Sjælland Fjord, Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; D, 5; 44. Named by *Knuth 1955*. Named for Christian Bendix Thostrup (1876–1945). Danish naval officer. Assistant archaeologist of *Danmark 1906–08*. Very active during his entire life and interested in the exploration of Greenland. (81 Ø, 124). Commemorative.

Benedict Fjelde = H. H. Benedict Bjerge. Used by Koch (1928).

Benedict Fjord. Inlet in NW Peary Land. XIII; A–B, 5–6; 9. Named by *Peary 1898–1902*. Named for Erastus C. Benedict. American industrialist. Friend of Peary, donator to the expedition and a member of PAC. (83 Ø. 41). Tribute.

Benedicte Fjord = Benedict Fjord. Used by Koch (1928).

Kap Benét. Cape at the W entrance of Mascart Inlet, Nansen Land, Peary Land. XIII; C, 1; 10. Discovered and named by *LFBE 1881–84*. Named for Stephen Vincent Benét (1827–1895). American army officer. Assistant professor in Geography, History and Etics at West Point Academy. 1874–91 Chief of Ordinance. (83 Ø. 2). Tribute. Lockwood who surveyed the area called the locality Rabbit Point.

Benton Bugt. Bay at the southernmost end of Washington Land bordering Humboldt Gletscher. VII; G. 3; 4. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for Thomas Hart Benton (1782–1858). American statesman. Senator 1820–1850. (79 V. 4). Tribute.

Berendsens Bræ = Ivar Berendsen Gletscher. Used by several authors.

Bergy Hole. Name given to Melville Bugt by the old whalers.

Berlingskes Bræ. Glacier at the head of Granville Fjord, Steensby Land, Thule District. V; L, 8; 18. Named by *DLG 1903–04* for Denmark's oldest newspaper Berlingske Tidende which was founded in 1749. Sup-



MoG. 70:1. Fig. 20. Bessels Fjord. L. KOCH phot.

ported the expedition by printing letters and articles written by the members. (77 V. 149 A). Tribute.

Kap Bernhard. Cape in E J. C. Christensen Land, facing Hagen Fjord. XVI; B, 7; 6. Discovered and named by *Danmark 1906–08.* Origin unknown. (81 Ø. 43).

Bertelsen Gletscher. Glacier in NE Peary Land. XIV; A–B, 3–4; 5. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for AAGE BERTELSEN (1873–1945). Danish artist. Member of the "Danmark" Ekspedition. Participated in the sledge journey to this part of Peary Land. (83 Ø. 61). Tribute.

Berthelsen Gletscher = Bertelsen Gletscher. Spelling used by KOCH (1928, 1932 , 1940).

Bessels Bay = Bessels Fjord. Name used by DAVIS (1876) and BESSELS (1876).

Bessels Fjord. Inlet in N Washington Land. VII; A–C, 4; 5. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for EMIL BESSELS (1847–88). German scientist and graduate of the University of Heidelberg. Chief of the scientific staff of the expedition. Under the auspices of Dr. A. PETERMANN of Gotha he made explorations onboard the sealing vessel "Albert" between Novaja Zemlja and East Greenland. He proved that a branch of the Northwest Atlantic Current was going north of Norway into the Arctic Ocean. (80 V. 8). Tribute. (Fig. 20).

Beverly Cliffs = Beverly Fjelde. Original name used by *Ross 1818.* (Ross, 1819a, map p. 146, p. XCI).

Beverly Fjelde. Coast cliffs in the southern part of the peninsula ending at Kap York, Thule District. IV; J, 10; 10. Named by *Ross 1818* for CHARLES JAMES BEVERLY, assistant surgeon to the expedition.

1819–20 assistant surgeon onboard H.M.S. "Griper", W. E. PARRY commanding. 1827 surgeon onboard H.M.S. "Hecla", PARRY commanding. BEVERLY landed at the locality August 17, 1818. (75 V. 14). Tribute. The cliffs in Ross (1819a) are called The Crimson Cliffs of Beverly, but on the map facing page 116 they are placed southeast of Crimson Klipper, where it is also indicated that BEVERLY landed. The confusion about the spelling of the name is due to the different ways it was spelled by Ross. On the map it is spelled "Beverly" whereas "Beverley" appears in the list of officers onboard. In the list of positions is found "Beverly".

Bewerly Fjelde = Beverly Fjelde. Used by KOCH (1932a, 18).

Biering Land = Adam Biering Land. Form used by several authors.

Bierings Varde. Cairn at the SW entrance of Valmuedal, Peary Land. XIV; J, 1; 6. Erected by *1 Thule 1912* and named for ADAM GOTTLOB BIERING (see Adam Biering Land). Tribute.

Birgit Koch Tinder. Peaks in Roosevelt Fjelde, Peary Land. XIV; B, 2; 7. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for BIRGIT KOCH (1897–1933) LAUGE KOCH's first wife and daughter of the Swedish geographer GUNNAR ANDERSSON. (83 Ø. 51). Tribute.

Bistrups Land = Aage Bistrup Land. Form used by some authors.

Björling Island = Björlings Ø. Original name by PEARY (1903a, map).

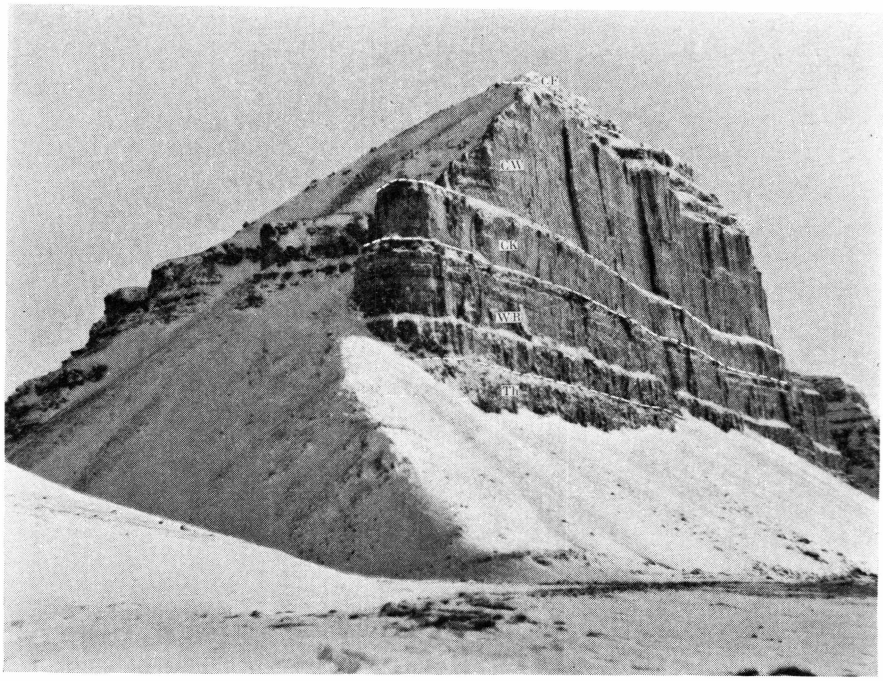
Björlings Ø. Island in Carey Øer, Baffins Bugt, Thule District. IV; K, 4–5; 11. Named by *Peary 1893–95.* Named the island for JOHAN ALFRED BJÖRLING (1871–189?), Swedish botanist and arctic explorer. 1890 with G. NORDENSKIÖLD to Spitsbergen. 1891 investigations in West Greenland where he went farther north than any scientist before him. 1892 leader of an expedition to Ellesmere Island. The expedition disappeared and only few relicts were found. (76 V. 225). Commemorative.

Bjørnehiet. Locality in S Washington Land. VII; E, 3; 6. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* A locality in the valley to the head of Cass Fjord where the lair of a bear (Da.: Bjørnehi) was found. The bear was later shot. (80 V. 48). Incident.

Black Cape. N cape on Sverdrup Ø, Peary Land. XIII; C, 1; 11. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* due to the black color of the rocks. (83 Ø. 1). Descriptive.

Black Cliff. Inglefield Land. VI; D, 3; 11. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* Expedition name for a locality about 2–3 km S of Coffee Gorge. Descriptive.

Blackhorn Klint. Cliffs on the N coast of Nyeboe Land. IX; B, 1–2; 3. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* "The cliffs, which in consequense of a remarkable black rock like a horn projecting from one part, we called the Black Horn Cliffs". (NARES, 1877, p. 345) (82 V. 6). Descriptive.



MoG. 149:7. J. C. TROELSEN phot.

Fig. 21. The mouth of Blomsterbækken, Inglefield Land.

Blackwood Næs. S cape at the entrance to Booth Sund, Steensby Land, Thule District. IV; A, 2; 12. Named by *Inglefield 1852* for FRANCIS P. BLACKWOOD, British naval officer who was then Honorary Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society. (76 V. 10). Tribute.

Bliss Bugt. Bay in N Peary Land. XIV; A, 3; 9. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for ELIPHALET WILLIAM BLISS (1836–1903). American industrialist and donator to the expedition. One of the founders of PAC. (83 Ø. 57). Tribute.

Blokkefjeld. Mountain in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; D, 9; 13. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* since there were fields of boulders surrounding the mountain and also on the slopes of the mountain itself. (76 V. 80). Descriptive.

Blomsterbækken. River in the N part of Inglefield Land. VI; B–C, 4; 12. Named by *DTE 1939–40.* The name refers to the many flowers (Da.: Blomster) in the valley through which a brook flows. (79 V. 30). Descriptive. (Fig. 21).

Blomsterstranden. Coastal area on the S shore of Heilprin Land facing Independence Fjord. XIV; H, 2–3; 10. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* Name given because of the existence of many flowers (Da.: Blomster) along the beach; flowers being rare in these regions. (82 Ø. 110). Incident. (Fig. 22).



MoG. 124:9. K. Holmen phot. June 6, 1949

Fig. 22. Blomsterstranden at Kap Ejnar Mikkelsen.

Blue Cape. Cape in NW Sverdrup Ø, Peary Land. XIII; C, 1; 12. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* since the cape was seen in a bluish haze. (83 Ø. 1 A). Descriptive.

Blue Cliffs. Cliffs in NW Aage Bistrup Land, Wulff Land, facing Ryder Gletscher. XI; E, 2; 4. Named by *BAE 1875–76* since at a distance the cliffs seemed blue. Descriptive.

Blæshøj. Hill close to Brønlundhus, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 11. XV; B, 7; 11. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* Many wind-polished and faceted rocks were found here. (82 Ø. 252). Descriptive.

Blåbær Søer. Lakes in the upper part of Campanuladal, Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; H, 5; 45. Named by *Knuth 1955* since there was a lot of *Vaccinium* around the lakes. Incident.

Blåfjeld. Mountain in W Nares Land facing Victoria Fjord. XII; C, 1; 2. Discovered and named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* The mountain was seen in a bluish haze. (82 V. 62). Descriptive.

Blåsø. Lake in Wandel Dal, Peary Land. XIV; G, 2; 8. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The name comes from the apparently deep blue color of the water. (82 Ø. 176). Descriptive.

Boat Camp = Polaris Boat Camp. Name used on the official map from Hydrographic Office, U.S. Navy based upon the survey of *Polaris 1871–73.*

Boat Camp Ravine. Ravine about $2^1/_2$ km south of Kap Sumner, Polaris Forland. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for the camp of the Polaris party in the summer of 1872. Shift. — The locality is difficult to locate on available maps, but is easily found in the terrain (NARES, 1877, profile sketch facing p. 472).

Point Bonsall = Bonsall Øer. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Bonsall Øer. Group of islands off the N coast of Inglefield Land. VI; B, 6; 13. Name revised by *JUB 1920–23.* Named for AMOS BONSALL, an American. Member of *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* Leader of several sledge teams. BONSALL and companions cached some provisions at the locality (Cache II) which was then believed to be a point. The name is actually not on KANE's map, which is very insufficient. When LAUGE KOCH later (*JUB 1920–23*) demonstrated the insularity of the locality, he maintained the derivation of the original place name. (79 V. 21). Tribute.

Booth Sund. Bay in SW Steensby Land, Thule District. IV; A, 2; 14. Named by *Ross 1818* for FELIX BOOTH, sheriff of London, England and an opulent distiller who assisted in equipping the expedition with £ 17.000. He was later made a baronet by King WILLIAM IV. (76 V. 5). Tribute.

Kap Bopa. Cape in NW Peary Land at the S entrance of the inner part of O. B. Bøggild Fjord. XIII; C, 5; 13. Named by *DPE 1947–50* for one of the underground organisations (Borgerlige partisaner) of the Danish resistance movement during the German occupation of Denmark during World War II. (83 Ø. 97). Commemorative.

Bordø. Island in the Carey Øer group, Baffins Bugt, Thule District. IV; J, 3–4: 15. Name given (in English) by *BEB 1937* because the island is as flat as a table (Da.: Bord). (76 V. 222). Descriptive.

Borgen. Mountain in central Wulff Land. XI; C, 2; 5. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* The mountain looks like a castle (Da.: borg). (82 V. 57). Descriptive.

Borgklippe. Huge, isolated peak in E Peary Land. XIV; F, 3; 12. Named by *DPE 1947–50* with the remark that if situated in lower latitudes the peak would without doubt have a castle or at least a ruin on the top. (82 Ø. 232). Symbolic.

Borup Gletscher. Glacier in NE Peary Land. XIV; B, 3; 13. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for GEORGE BORUP (1885–1912). American. Member of *Peary 1908–09.* Travelled with MACMILLAN along the N coast of Greenland while PEARY did his dash towards the Pole. Intended to join MAC MILLAN on the Crocker Land Expedition but perished in a canoe accident. (83 Ø. 59). Commemorative.

Borup Lodge. At Etah, Foulke Fjord, Inglefield Land. VI; E, 1; 31. Named by and winter-quarters of the *CLE 1913–17.* Named in memory of GEORGE BORUP (see above). Commemorative.

Borup Ø. Island in NW Peary Land. XIII; C–D, 3–4; 14. Named by *DPE 1947–50* for GEORGE BORUP, who with MACMILLAN passed the island on their sledge journey. (83 Ø. 87). Commemorative.

Botanikerelv. River to Jørgen Brønlund Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; G–H, 3; 14; XV; C, 5–7; 14. Named by *DPE 1947–50* in tribute to the botanists of the expedition. (82 Ø. 263). Tribute.

Bouldery Mountain = Blokkefjeld. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Boundary River = Skelelven. Translation of the Danish name into English; used in several papers from *1 Thule 1912.*

Bowdoin Fjord. Inlet at the N coast of Inglefield Bredning, Thule District. V; E–G, 9; 20. Named by *Peary 1891–92* in honor of his Alma Mater: Bowdoin College. At the NE head of the inlet was the base of *Peary 1893–95.* (77 V. 193). Tribute.

Bowdoin Gletscher. Glacier in the E part of the head of Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District. V; E, 9; 19. Named by *Peary 1891–92.* As above. (77 V. 176). Tribute.

Brainard Sund. Sound in W Peary Land between Nansen Land and Borup Ø. XIII; C–D, 3–4; 15. Named by *DPE 1947–50* for DAVID LEGGE BRAINARD (1856–1946). American army officer and member of *LFBE 1881–84.* With LOCKWOOD he passed the locality. (83 Ø. 92). Commemorative.

Brainard Ø. Little island in Weyprecht Sund, W Peary Land. XIII; B, 4; 16. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for DAVID LEGGE BRAINARD. (As above). LOCKWOOD called the island Pyramid Island due to the shape. (83 Ø. 31). Tribute.

Bred Flod. River from the Inland Ice to the head of Danmark Fjord, Mylius-Erichsen Land. Indicated thus by *DEØ 1947–58* on maps since the river is very broad (Da.: bred). Identical with Fyn Sø of *Alabama 1909–12*, and with Skjoldungeelv (KNUTH 1955). Hardly considered as a lasting name, only descriptive.

Kap Brevoort. N entrance of Newman Bugt, Nyeboe Land. IX; B, 1; 4. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for JAMES CARSON BREVOORT (1818–1889). American civil engineer and President of American Geographical Society and Long Island Historical Society. One of HALL's most accomplished

friends and admirers who lent HALL books for the expedition. Donator to *AAE 1860–61.* (81 V. 36 A). Tribute.

Kap Bridgman. Cape on the NE coast of Peary Land. XIV; A, 4; 15. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for HERBERT LAWRENCE BRIDGMAN (1844–1924). American journalist and newspaper publisher (The Brooklyn "Standard Union"). Founder and secretary of the PAC. Greatly interested in Arctic exploration he commanded the Peary Auxiliary Expeditions 1899 and 1901. Member of the supply expedition 1894. U.S. delegate to the International Congress for Study of Polar Regions, Brussels, 1906 and the International Polar Committee, Brussels, 1908. (83 Ø. 66). Tribute.

Brikkerne. Nunataks in S Nares Land. XII; E–F; 1–2; 3. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* The nunataks are lying as dark pieces (Da.: Brikker) on the white ice. (82 V. 62 A). Whimsical.

Bristol Plateau. In central Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; F–G, 5; 3. Named by *DEØ 1947–58.* Named for the University of Bristol, England, by J. W. COWIE, a staff member of the University. (80 Ø. 71). Tribute.

Kap Britannia. Cape on John Murray Ø, Nares Land. XII; A, 1; 4. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for England. (82 V. 74). Tribute.

Bronze Sphinx. Western bluff on Josephine Peary Ø, Thule District. V; F, 12; 21. Named by *Peary 1891–92.* — "To this striking profile, though bearded, I gave the name Bronze Sphinx". (PEARY, 1898b, I, p. 399). Descriptive.

Brooks Ø. Island off the N coast of Inglefield Land. VI; B, 6; 14. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* Named for HENRY BROOKS, first officer of the expedition. (79 V. 33). Tribute.

Brother John Gletscher. Glacier inside the head of Foulke Fjord, Inglefield Land. VI; F, 1; 15. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for the brother of E. K. KANE, JOHN, who as surgeon accompanied U.S.S. "Release", Lieutenant HARTSTENE commanding, in search of 2nd Grinnell Expedition. The official map of 2nd Grinnell expedition cites John's Glacier. HAYES, however, informs us that KANE himself called it My Brother John's Glacier. PETERMANN (1867, tafel 6) also has John Glacier. (78 V. 48). Tribute. (Fig. 9 and Fig. 33).

Browne's Islands. Islands in Melville Bugt. II; H, 2; 6. Named by *Ross 1818* for HENRY BROWNE, who had interested himself much in the expedition and to whose advise on various subjects the expedition was much indebted. Tribute. After personal information from Col. J. HELK the islands do not exist. A large iceberg may originally have been mistaken for the islands.

Kap Bryan. Cape on Washington Land. VII; A, 4; 7. Named by *Polaris 1871–73.* Named for R. W. D. BRYAN. American astronomer and chaplain to the expedition. A graduate from Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania. (81 V. 4). Tribute.

Kap Bryant. Cape on the N coast of Nyeboe Land. IX; A, 4; 5. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for GEORGE BRYANT. British sailor, Captain maintop on H.M.S. "Discovery". Member of one of the drag teams travelling the coast. (88 V. 22). Tribute.

Bryant Gletscher. Glacier at the S coast of Piulip nunâ, Thule District. V; G, 7; 22. Named by *Peary 1893–95* for HENRY GRIER BRYANT (1859–1932) of Philadelphia. Contributor to the expedition. 1892, second in command of the Auxiliary expedition, HEILPRIN commanding. 1894, commanding the supply expedition to *Peary 1893–95.* 1897, commanding the Mt. St. Elias Expedition. President of The Geographical Society of Philadelphia. President of The Philadelphia Academy of Science. Member of PAC. (77 V, 88 A). Tribute.

Bryants Ø. Island in Melville Bugt. III; F, 15; 6. Named by ASTRUP of *Peary 1893–95* for HENRY G. BRYANT. Gr. name: Apusâvik, meaning where there is a snow patch. A place where some bear hunters from Kap York were once snowed up. (75 V. 31). Tribute.

Brønlund Fjord = Jørgen Brønlund Fjord. Used by several authors.

Brønlundhus. The winter house of *DPE 1947–50.* (82°10; 4 N Lat.; 30°29′8 W. Long.) at Jørgen Brønlund Fjord. XIV; G, 3; 16. XV; B, 5; 16. Named in commemoration of JØRGEN BRØNLUND, member of *Danmark 1906–08*, the first expedition to survey the area. Tribute. (Fig. 31).

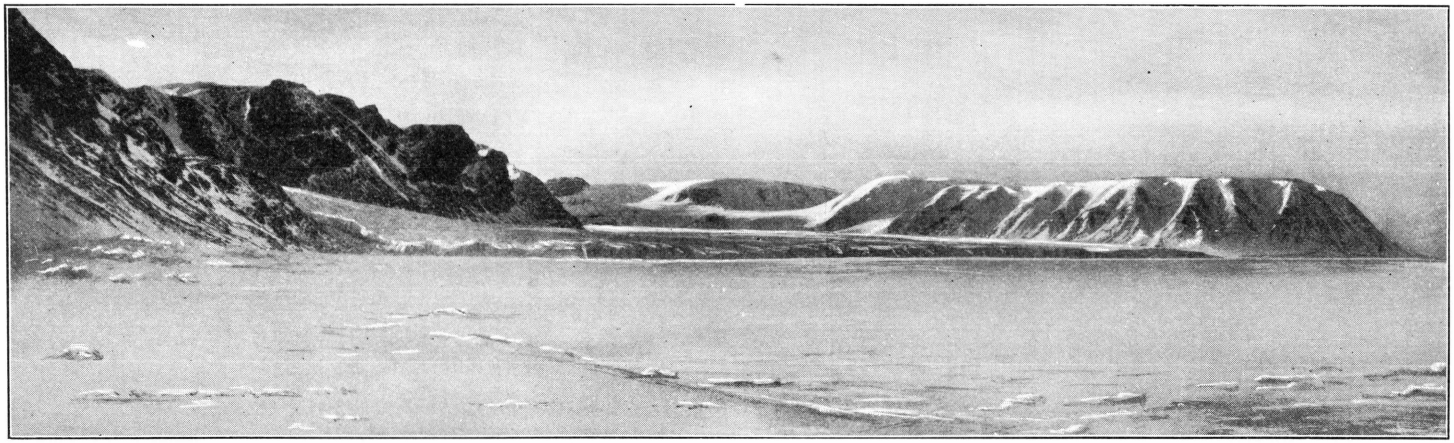
Brønlunds Varde. Cairn in Valdemar Glückstadt Land, Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; A, 4; 4. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* for JØRGEN BRØNLUND (1877–1907). Greenland catechist. Member of *DLG 1903–04* and *Danmark 1906–08.* Died November 1907 trying to secure the results of MYLIUS-ERICHSEN and HØEG HAGEN from the journey to the northern part of the expedition area. The name is not entered on the official map of the expedition. It is however found on the primary map drawn by HAGEN and secured by BRØNLUND. The cairn is situated south of the summer camp. [82 Ø. (89)]. Commemorative.

Bu Gletscher. Glacier in NW Thule District. V; B, 2; 23. The name may be given by KOCH (*2 Thule 1916–18*) as he was the first to mention, map, and picture the glacier. Origin of name unknown. (78 V. 79). (Fig. 23).

Kap Buddington. Cape on the W coast of Polaris Forland, Hall Land. VIII; C, 1; 4. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for SIDNEY O. BUDDINGTON, sailing-master of "Polaris" and second in command. An experienced sailor who did thirteen voyages to Baffins Bugt. (81 V. 20). Tribute.

Bueknoppen. A little, isolated, round mountain in front of the next mentioned locality. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* XIV; G, 3; 17. XV; A, 3; 17. (82 Ø. 246). Whimsical.

Buen. Steep rock wall arch along the N coast of Jørgen Brønlund Fjord. XIV; G, 3; 18. XV, A, 3–6; 18. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for its curving course. (82 Ø, 116). Descriptive. (Fig. 31).



MoG. 65:2. L. KOCH phot. IV, 1922

Fig. 23. Bu and Bamse Gletschere seen from the West. To the right Kap Chalon.

Bulls Eye. = Pletten. Original name given by *BEB 1937.*

Burdwood Bay. An indentation on the S coast of Prudhoe Land between Kap Robertson and Kap Powell. V; C–D, 3; 24. Named by *Inglefield 1852.* Origin of name unknown.

Busch's Cache. Depot on the Inland Ice off Nunatarssuaq, Thule District, on the trail to Alpha. Used by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* Incident.

Bushman Ø = Bushnan Ø. Used by ASTRUP and INGLEFIELD.

Bushnan Ø. Island in Melville Bugt. III; F, 7; 7. Named by *Ross 1818* for JOHN BUSHNAN, British naval officer. Midshipman and clerk on "Isabella" 1818. With PARRY 1819–20 on "Hecla"; 1821–23 on "Fury". With JOHN FRANKLIN on his second voyage to the American Arctic 1825–28. He constructed Ross' maps. . . . "it was ascertained to be an island by Mr. BUSHNAN, and accordingly I gave it his name". (Ross, 1819a, p. 79). (75 V. 91). Tribute.

Butler's Island. Islet in Rensselaer Bugt, Inglefield Land. VI; D, 3; 16. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* Expedition name for a little island in Rensselaer Bugt near the ship's anchorage, used for storing the provisions of the expedition. Whimsical.

Cape Buttress. Cape on the E coast of Permin Land. X; B, 3; 1. Named by *BAE 1875–76* because of its form. Descriptive.

Buys-Ballot Gletscher. Glacier in Nansen Land, Peary Land. XIII; C, 2; 17. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for CHRISTOPH HEINRICH D. BUYS-BALLOT (1817–90). Dutch physicist. Director of the Dutch Meteorological Service (1854–89). Advanced the law about the dependence of wind direction on the distribution of the barometric pressure. The first person to draw weather maps. (83 Ø. 85). Tribute.

Bylot Sund. The water between Qôrqut and Wolstenholme Ø and Saunders Ø. IV; E, 4–5; 17. Named for ROBERT BYLOT, British navigator. Sailing master of the bark "Discovery" exploring the present Baffins Bugt to find the Northwest Passage. (76 V. 362). Commemorative.

Kap Bøgebjerg. Cape on the N coast of J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; A, 4; 7. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* Name derived from a hill in Sjælland (Zealand), Denmark, 1.5 km N of Kærby, the birthplace of LAUGE KOCH. (81 Ø. 39). Transfer.

Bøggild Fjord = O. B. Bøggild Fjord. Used by some authors.

Børglum Elv. River flowing into Jørgen Brønlund Fjord in Peary Land. XIV; D–G, 3; 19. XV; A–B, 6–7; 19. Named by *FLY 1937.* Børglum is a medieval royal castle in N Jutland, Denmark. Later it became a monastery; is now a manor. (82 Ø, 159). Transfer. (Fig. 31).

Cache Cove. On Littleton Ø, off Inglefield Land. VI; E, 1; 63. Named by *CLE 1913–17.* "Here undoubtedly was the site of the BEEBE cache

of 1882 and of the relief cache left by SEABURG in 1883 for the ill-fated GREELY party". (MACMILLAN, 1925, p. 170). Incident.

Cache Island. Island in Advance Bugt, N Inglefield Land: VIB, 7; 18. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55*, since a depot was erected there. Incident.

Cache Point. Point on the W coast of Inglefield Land. VI; E, 1; 17. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55*. Locality where provisions were cached during the expedition. Incident.

Cairn Point. A point on the peninsula between McCormick Fjord and Robertson Fjord, Thule District. V; E, 5; 25. Named by *Peary 1891–92*. A cairn was erected there. Incident.

Cairn Pynt. A point on the W coast of Inglefield Land. VI; E, 1; 19. Named by *AAE 1860–61*. A cairn was built on the N point at the entrance of Refuge Harbour by Captain HARTSTENE in 1855 to house a report about the search for 2 *Grinnell 1853–55*. "The locality will hereafter be known as Cairn Point" (HAYES, 1860, p. 280) (78 V. 25). Incident. Gr. name: Qamârfît.

Kap Calhoun. Cape on the W coast of Washington Land. VII; F, 1; 8. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for JOHN CALDWELL CALHOUN (1782–1850). American statesman and parliamentarian. He was Vice-president of the U.S.A. 1824–28 and 1828–32. Senator from 1832. (80 V. 35). Commemorative.

Cambridge Hills. Hills at the head of Inglefield Bredning, comprising the present Smithson Bjerge, Field Bjerg, and Lee Bjerg. V; D–F, 12–15; 26. Named by *AAE 1860–61*. Named for Cambridge, a town near Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. the seat of Harvard University. ". . . a range of noble mountains which rise from the head of the gulf — (Inglefield Bredning) — I named the Cambridge Hills". (HAYES, 1867 a, p. 430). Transfer.

Campanuladal. Valley in Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII;G–H, 5; 5. Named by *DEØ 1947–58* because of the abundant presence of *Campanula uniflora*. (80 Ø. 72). Incident. (Fig. 24)

Camp Equinoctial. A camp at the icecap behind Bowdoin Fjord. Named by *Peary 1893–95*. The party stayed there about March 23 held up by strong equinoctial storms. Cannot be located. Incident.

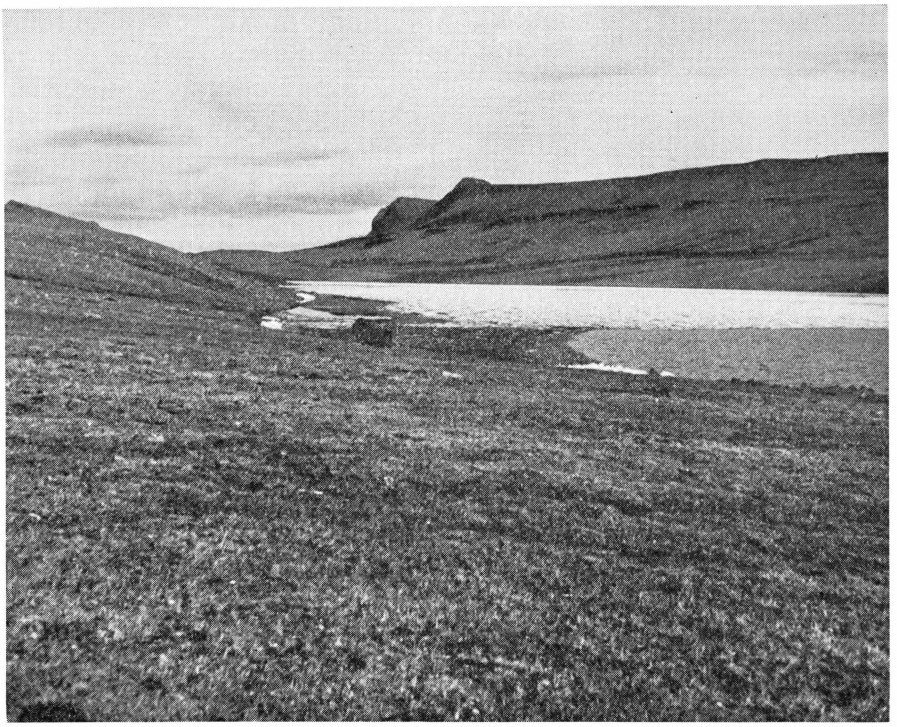
Camp Thule Takeoff. Camp at the edge of Store Landgletscher, Thule District. Established and named by *Ice Cap 1953–54*. The journeys on the Inland Ice started from the camp. Incident.

Camp Tuto = Camp Thule Take off for short.

Kap Cannon. Cape on the N coast of Peary Land. XIII; A, 6; 18. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for HENRY WHITE CANNON (1850–1934), American banker. U.S. Controller of Currency. One of the founders of PAC (83 Ø. 44). Tribute.

Cannon Land = Gertrud Rask Land. Used by KOCH (1928, p. 389). Shift name from Kap Cannon.

Canon Elv = Canyon Elv. Original spelling by *JUB 1920–23*.



MoG. 124:9. E. KNUTH phot. July 22, 1955

Fig. 24. Campanuladal.

Canyon Elv. River in S Washington Land. VII; F, 2; 9. Named by *JUB 1920–23* and indicating the form of the valley through which the river flows. Used in authorised form by *DTE 1939–40* (TROELSEN, 1950). Descriptive. (Fig. 25).

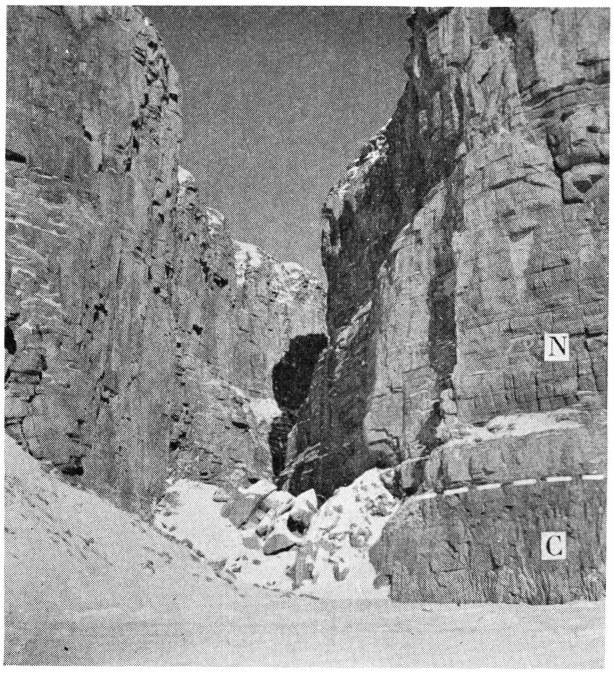
Canyon Elv = Vestre Kølelv. Used on USAM NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–5 Jørgen Brønlund Fjord.

Cape Alexander Glacier. From the description (MACMILLIAN, 1925, p. 324) the name is used as comprehensive expression for Dodge Gletscher (VI; F, 1; 24) and Storm Gletscher (V; A, 1; 133) combined. Shift.

Cape Britannia Island = John Murray Ø. Used by *Peary 1898–1902* (PEARY, 1907, p. 324).

Carey Øer. Group of islands in Baffins Bugt, Thule District. Pl. IV; insert 18. Named by *Baffin 1616* for ALLWYN CARY, a merchant of London, England. He was the husband of the expedition ship "Discovery". Paid the expenses for the voyage with THOMAS SMITH and JOHN WOLSTENHOLME. This authorised form of the name is used by INGLEFIELD, PETERMANN, PEARY, MYLIUS-ERICHSEN, and KOCH. (76 V. 222). Tribute.

Careyes Islands = Carey Øer. The form used by BAFFIN and also by *Ross 1818.*



MoG. 149:7. J. C. TROELSEN phot.

Fig. 25. The mouth of Canyon Elv, Washington Land.

Careys Islands = Carey Øer. Used by *Ross 1818.*

Kap Caroline Marie. Cape on the SE coast of Peary Land. XIV; G, 6; 20. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* for MYLIUS-ERICHSEN's mother CAROLINE MARIE ERIKSEN, neé ANTONIUSSEN. (82 Ø. 132). Commemorative.

Cary Islands = Carey Øer. This form is used by GREELY (*LFBE 1881–84*) and a few other authors.

Cass Fjord. Inlet on the S coast of Wahington Land. VII; E–F, 3; 10. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for LEWIS CASS (1782–1866). American general and statesman. 1831–36 Secretary of War; 1836–42 Ambassador to France; 1845–57 Senator; 1857–60 Secretary of State. Candidate for the Presidency 1848 and 1852. (80 V. 47). Tribute.

Castle Cliff. Cliffs at the E entrance of Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District. V; G, 10; 27. Named by *Peary 1891–92.* Name due to the resemblance of the cliffs to an old castle — "in which bastions, towers, and ramparts were so strikingly like some mediæval strongholds" — (PEARY, 1898b, I, p. 395 and 396). (77 V. 204). Descriptive.

Castle Cliffs = Castle Cliff. Original name by PEARY.

Castle Ø. Island in Sherard Osborn Fjord, E of Hendrik Ø. X; A, 2; 2. Named by *BAE 1875–76* because of the island's resemblance with a castle. (82 V. 34). Descriptive.

Catalinafjeld. Mountain in E Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 21. XV; C, 6; 21. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The airplane used by the expedition was a Catalina, which passed over the mountain en route to the winter house. (82 Ø. 261). Tribute.

Cecil Gletscher. Glacier on the E coast of Washington Land joining Petermann Gletscher. VII; C, 5; 73. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* Origin of name unknown. (80 V. 12).

Centrumø. Island in Nordenskiöld Fjord off Nares Land. XII; A, 2; 5. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* The island was the center station in the survey of the fiord complex. (82 V. 76). Incident.

Centrumsø. Lake in S Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; K–L, 3–4; 3. Named by *DEØ 1947–58.* The lake was the center of the expedition activities in that area. (80 Ø. 76). Incident.

Chalkley Island. Island in Saint Andrew Bugt off the E coast of Hendrik Ø. X; A, 2; 3. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for Thomas Chalkley, a member of the expedition. One of the sledge crew on the trip to the Greenland coast, Beaumont in charge. Tribute.

Kap Chalon. Cape on the SW coast of Prudhoe Land, Thule District. V; C, 2; 28. Named by *Inglefield 1852* for Edward Chalon (1781–1860). British artist and friend of Inglefield. (77 V. 2). Tribute. (Fig. 23).

Chamberlin Gletscher. Glacier about 50 km N of Kap Atholl, Thule District. IV; C, 7; 19. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin (1843–1928). American geologist. Accompanied the Auxiliary expedition 1894. Published a geological description of the Thule District. (76 V. 42). Tribute.

Cape Chase. Locality in the area of Nyeboe Land, Hendrik Ø which however cannot be located. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for S. P. Chase of Ohio, who among others endorsed an appeal to the citizen of Cincinnati, Ohio, to help Hall launch his expedition. Tribute. May be identical with Dragon Point. On the map (Davis, 1876, p. 356) only in vague contour.

Chester Bjerg. Peak in Hauge Bjerge, Polaris Forland, Hall Land. VIII; B–C, 3; 5. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for Hubbard C. Chester. American navigator. First mate of "Polaris". Old whaling skipper. Was first mate on "Monticello", the ship which brought Hall to Depot Island, Canada, on his first expedition in 1864. (81 V. 34). Tribute.

In Davis (1876) on the map facing page 150 Chester Bjerg (Chester Mt.) is placed in the locality indicated above, which is approximately 81°33′ N. Lat., 56°30′ W. Long. The locality is not indicated on any of the other maps of this official publication.

Petermann, who was extremely interested in the expedition, published several maps concerning the expedition. In Petermann (1873, pl. 20) the locality is not mentioned. Petermann (1874, pl. 13) has a map: "Die Entdeckungen der Amerikanischen Nordpolar-Expedition

unter Kapitän C. F. HALL 1871–73. Reduction der vom Hydrographic Office, U.S. Navy herausgegebenen grossen Karte". On this map the entire coast range from Kap Lupton to Kap Sumner is called Chester Mts. The name also occur in the same spot on his map (PETERMANN, 1876, pl. 25): "Die Entdeckungen der Amerikanischen Nordpolar-Expedition unter Kapitän C. F. HALL 1871–1873. Nebst Skizze der Entdeckungen der Engl. Expedition unter Kapt. NARES 1875/6." There are no indications why the name has been moved from its original placement, but this may have been done later by the Hydrographic Office. The name is however not used on map number 962, published February 1885 at the Hydrographic Office, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., entitled: "North America Polar Regions Baffin Bay to Lincoln Sea Showing the most recent discoveries Including those of U.S.S. Polaris Expedition in 1871–2 under Captain C. F. HALL the British Arctic Expedition in 1875–6 under Captain G. S. NARES, R.N. The Lady Franklin Bay Expedition in 1881–4 under Lieutenant A. W. GREELY, U.S.A.".

The name is neither found on any of the maps from NARES' expedition (NARES, 177, 1878) or GREELY's maps (GREELY, 1886, 1888), and PEARY does not seem to have used it either.

On the official maps of the II Thule-Ekspedition (RASMUSSEN, 1927, pp. 35, 47, pl. I. KOCH, 1928, p. 378, Fig. 92) the name is not used. There is however a very interesting document reproduced (RASMUSSEN, 1927, pp. 66–67, 69) showing BEAUMONT's letter and map found by the expedition in a cairn at Dragon Point. On the map the coastal cliffs along the NW shore of Polaris Forland are called Chester Mts. BEAUMONT and party however never traveled along the coast. They crossed the peninsula through the valley intersecting the central part of the peninsula. BEAUMONT probably copied that part of the map from the map of the U.S.Hydrographic Office. The maps used by RASMUSSEN seems to be a true copy of the U.S. Hydrographic Office map. KOCH's map, however, must be based upon his own survey because it differs considerably from all previously published maps. No names are inserted on the map but the peak later by KOCH called Chester Bjerg is very clearly indicated.

KOCH (1932a, 1940) locates Chester Bjerg (Mountain) in the coast range reducing the name from covering the entire range just to indicate a single prominant peak in the range. However, both on the map published by KOCH in 1928 and on the modern American maps the mountain to which the name was original given is clearly shown, which is the reason why I maintain it there and also for the sake of priority.

Chester's Encampment Mountain. Mountain about 3 km E of Sun Mark Mountain, Polaris Forland, Hall Land. VIII; C, 2: 6. Named by *Polaris 1871–73.* H. C. CHESTER (se above) had a camp here. Incident.

Chester Valley. Valley from Foulke Fjord to Alida Sø, Inglefield Land. VI; F, 1; 20. Named by *AAE 1860–61.* HAYES was born in Chester

County, Pennsylvania, U.S.A. ". . . I have named "Chester" in remembrance of a spot which I hope to see again" (HAYES, 1867 a, p. 107). Transfer.

Chield Gletscher = Child Gletscher. Used by KOCH (1928).

Child Gletscher. Glacier in Sonntag Bugt, Thule District. V; B, 2; 29. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for GEORGE WILLIAM CHILD (1829–1894). American publisher and philantropist. Contributor to the expedition. (78 V. 78). Tribute.

Chimney Rock. Rock in the bay S of Inuarfigssuaq where Minturn Elv empties. VI; C, 4; 21. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* and used as an expedition name for Cape William M. Thackeray. Descriptive.

Chipp Sund. The water between Sverdrup Ø and Elison Ø, Peary Land. XIII; D, 1; 19. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for CHARLES WILLIAM CHIPP. American naval officer. 1873 did service onboard "Little Juniata". 1879, second in command on "Jeanette", GEORGE WASHINGTON DE LONG, commanding. Succumbed on September 12, 1879 in the delta of river Lena, Siberia. (82 Ø. 83). Commemorative.

C. H. Ostenfeld Gletscher. Glacier between Nares Land and Wulff Land. XI; D–E, 4; 6. XII; F, 1; 26. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for CHRISTIAN EMIL HANSEN OSTENFELD (1873–1931). Danish botanist. 1918 professor at The Royal Veterinary and Agriculture Institute, Copenhagen; 1923 at the University of Copenhagen. 1895–96 a member of the Danish "Ingolf" Expedition; 1910 in the Mediteranean; 1913–14 and 1923 Virgin Islands (former Danish West Indies). Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Carlsberg Foundation; chairman of the committee of the Danish Arctic Station in Godhavn, Greenland; member of several expedition committees. Wrote numerous papers about arctic plants. (81 V. 88). Tribute.

Chr. Erichsens Bræ = Chr. Erichsens Iskappe.

Chr. Erichsens Iskappe. Icecap on Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIV; H–J, 1–3; 22. Named by *1 Thule 1912* for THOR CHRISTIAN ERICHSEN (1842–1930). Danish businessman. Member of the committees of the Thule Station and of the 1st and 2nd Thule expeditions. (82 Ø. 109). Tribute.

Kap Christian IV. Cape on the N coast of Peary Land. XIII; A, 7; 20. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for King CHRISTIAN IV (1577–1648), the Danish king by whose initiative the Danish navigation to Greenland reopened after it had stopped about the year 1500. (83 Ø. 45). Commemorative.

Kap Christian Olsen. Cape on the W coast of Inglefield Land. VI; E, 1; 72. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for CHRISTIAN OLSEN Danish sailor, born in 1819. A member of the expedition. Was a member of the first retreating party which ran into trouble. OLSEN returned with two other members for help. Went with the rescue sledge but became ill due to coldness, hunger and strain after having saved one of the sledges from falling through the ice. He died during the retreat June 12,

1855 and was buried on Littleton Ø on the E side in sight of the cape which bears his name. (78 V. 35). Commemorative. (Fig. 33).

Kap Christiansen. Cape on Lockwood Ø, Peary Land. XIII; B, 4; 21. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for FREDERIK THORLIP CHRISTIANSEN. Danish interpreter. Member of the expedition. Died of starvation near Cape Sabine, Ellesmere Island, April 5, 1884. (83 Ø. 34). Commemorative.

Kap Chr. Rasmussen. Cape in S part of Melville Bugt. II; H, 6; 7. Named by *DLG 1903–04.* Named for CHRISTIAN VILHELM RASMUSSEN (1846–1918). Danish clergyman and philologist. 1869–1895 minister and teacher at the Teachers College, Jakobshavn, Greenland; 1896–1918 rector at Lynge, Denmark; 1904 associate professor at the University of Copenhagen in the Greenlandic language. The author of a Greenlandic grammer and, with J. KJER, Danish-Greenlandic Dictionary. By his marriage with SOPHIE LOVISE SUSANNE FLEISCHER he became the father of KNUD RASMUSSEN. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Thule Station and a member of the committees of the 1st and 2nd Thule expeditions. (75 V. 88). Tribute.

On the map (MYLIUS-ERICHSEN and MOLTKE, 1906) the cape is the W point of a piece of land running in a NW–SE direction. KOCH (1922) has given that piece of land quite another shape and indicates the cape as the S point of the land. On the USAM (NS 21, 22–1; Steenstrups Gletscher) the cape is indicated as the S point of a piece of land much larger than indicated by KOCH and MYLIUS-ERICHSEN and MOLTKE. Furthermore the USAM indicates a large island off the land, which was not marked on the earlier maps. *DLG* was hardly able to observe the island because of the distance, and the cape may therefore rather be found on the island if the latter exists. To complicate the matter KOCH has switched the names Red Head and Kap Chr. Rasmussen. (See Red Head).

Citronens Fjord. Inlet in the S shore of Frederick E. Hyde Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; C, 3–4; 23. Named by *DPE 1947–50* for JØRGEN HAAGEN SCHMIDT (died October 15, 1944). Danish stage manager and patriot. As member of the Danish resistance movement his cover name was Citronen (the lemon). He was one of the cleverest and bravest of Danish saboteurs and was killed in action after defending himself in a three hour fight being heavily outnumbered by German soldiers. (83 Ø. 88). Commemorative.

Clarence Rock = Fitz Clarence Rock. Used by some authors.

Cape Clarence Wyckoff = Clarence Wyckoff Bjerg. Original name by PEARY.

Clarence Wyckoff Bjerg. Mountain in E Peary Land. XIV; C, 6; 24. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for CLARENCE F. WYCKOFF. American industrialist. Donator to the expedition and a member of PAC (82 Ø. 141). Tribute.

Clarence Wyckoff Island = Wyckoff Land. Used by PEARY.

Kap Clay. Cape on the S coast of Washington Land. VII; G, 3; 11.

Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for HENRY CLAY (1777–1852). American orator and statesman. Representative, Senator; Speaker of the House; Secretary of State. (79 V. 3). Commemorative.

Clements Markham Gletscher. Glacier on the SW coast of Prudhoe Land. V; C, 2–3; 30. Named by *Peary 1893–95.* Named for CLEMENTS ROBERT MARKHAM (1830–1916). British geographer and historical author. 1850–51 as midshipman with Captain AUSTIN (Franklin relief expedition) on "Assistance", Captain ERASMUS OMMANNEY commanding. He landed on one of the Carey Øer, (Nordvestø) and investigated some Eskimo ruins. 1875–76 a member of *BAE 1875–76*, Captain NARES commanding, onboard the auxiliary ship H.M.S. "Valorous", Captain LOFTUS JONES, commanding. He was for years president of the Royal Geographical Society, London. (77 V. 4). Tribute.

Kap Cleveland. Cape on the W coast of Piulip nunâ, Prudhoe Land, Thule District. V; F, 6; 31. Named by *Inglefield 1852.* Origin of name unknown. (77 V. 77). On INGLEFIELD's map (1853a), Kap Cleveland is situated NE of Kap Tyrconnel, which INGLEFIELD indicates as an island and most likely is Piulip nunâ. What INGLEFIELD really saw from his position and named Cape Cleveland is no doubt Mount Putnam. However, the name was later most likely by BESSELS applied to the W point of Piulip nunâ.

Kap Cleveland. Cape on the N end of Castle Ø off Hendrik Ø. X; A, 2; 4. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* Origin unknown. (82 V. 33).

Cluett Gletscher. Northern glacier to the head of Parker Snow Bugt. IV; H, 7; 20. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54*, after the ship "George B. Cluett" which wintered in Parker Snow Bugt 1915–16 trying to bring home the Crocker Land Expedition. (76 V. 359). Tribute.

Coffee Gorge. N coast of Inglefield Land. VI; D, 3; 22. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* Expedition name for a gorge about 14 km N of Rensselaer Bugt, where the sledge teams always rested and took a coffee break.

Columbus Sø. Lake in E Johannes V. Jensen Land, Peary Land. XIII; C, 7; 22. Named by *DPE 1947–50* for "Cristoffer Columbus", the title of vol. 7 of "Den lange Rejse" (The long journey) by JOHANNES V. JENSEN (see Johannes V. Jensen Land). (83 Ø. 102). Literary.

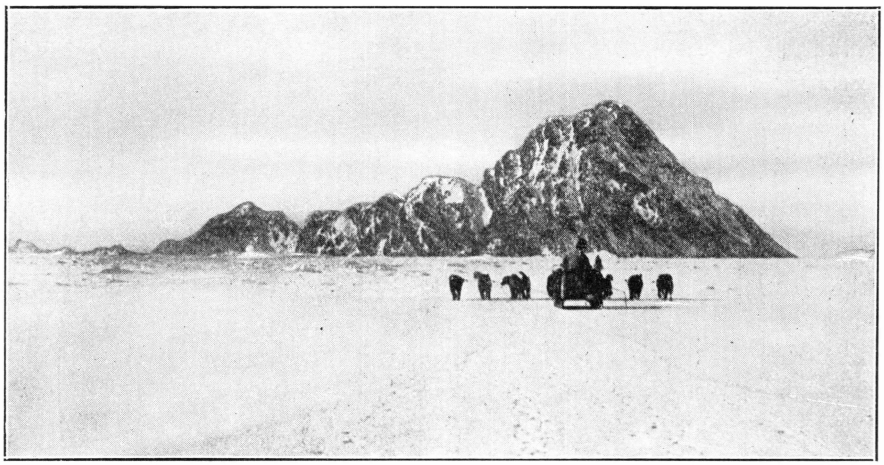
Comers Køkkenmødding. Midden on the shore at the S end of former Thule settlement. Discovered by GEORGE COMER of *CLE 1913–17*; excavated with members of *2 Thule 1916–18*, who gave the name in tribute to the discoverer.

Comer's Midden = Comers Køkkenmødding. Translation of the Danish name.

Conger Fjord = Conger Sund. Used by USAF, WAC 8.

Conger Inlet = Conger Sund. Original name *LFBE 1881–84.*

Conger Sund. Strait in N Peary Land between Lockwood Ø and the main land. XIII; B, 5; 23. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for OMAR DWIGHT



MoG. 65:2. L. KOCH phot. IV, 1923

Fig. 26. Conical Rock, seen from the south-east.

CONGER (1818–98). U.S. Senator for Michigan. He helped considerably to promote through Senate and launch the expedition. (83 Ø. 35). Tribute.

Congress Højland. Highland in the N part of Nyeboe Land. IX; B, 2; 6. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for the American legislative body. (82 V. 9). Tribute.

Conical Klippe = Conical Rock. Used by many authors.

Conical Rock. Rock off SW coast of Thule District. IV; J, 6–7; 21. Named by *Inglefield 1852*; first described by *Ross 1818.* Name describes the shape of the rock. (76 V. 203). Descriptive. (Fig. 26).

Constable Bugt. Bay on the N coast of Peary Land. XIV; A, 1–2; 25. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for JAMES M. CONSTABLE (†1900). Donator to the expedition. Member of PAC. (83 Ø. 52). Tribute or commemorative.

Constance Gletscher. Glacier on the NE coast of Washington Land. VII; A–B, 5; 12. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* Origin unknown. (81 V. 95).

Kap Constitution. Cape on the W coast of Washington Land. VII; D, 1; 13. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for the Constitution of the United States. KANE's farthest 1854. (80 V. 23). Tribute.

MORTON named the cape for KANE, who later changed it to "the more enduring name of Cape Constitution". (KANE, 1856a, I, p. 305).

Constitution Bay = Kap Constitution. Used on the map in KANE (1856c).

Cope's Bay. Bay in Inglefield Bredning which cannot be located in the field. Named by *AAE 1860–61* for ALFRED COPE of Philadelphia.

Most likely an indentation in the peninsula between Inglefield Bredning and Olrik Fjord — or may be Academy Bugt proper.

Kap Coppinger. Cape in E. Daugaard-Jensen Land. VII; D, 6; 14. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for RICHARD W. COPPINGER. British surgeon

RN and member of *BAE 1875–76*. Was on several trips to the Greenland coast in charge of the scientific work, among others a survey trip to Petermann Fjord. He was a good naturalist and bacteriologist. 1901 Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets. (80 V. 59). Tribute.

Coppinger Bjerg. Mountain in N Wulff Land. XI; B, 1; 7. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for the above R. W. Coppinger. (82 V. 48). Tribute.

Copter Peak = Helikoptertop. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54*.

Cape Cornelius Grinnell = Kap Grinnell. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55*.

Cowies Lejr. Locality on the E side of Næstved Fjord, Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; G, 6; 46. Named by *Knuth 1955*. Expedition name for the 1953 summer campsite of the English geologist Cowie. Incident.

Craig Peak = Windham Hornby Bjerg. Mountain above Craig Point. (X; A, 2; 36). Named by *BAE 1875–76* for the below P. Craig. Shift.

Craig Point. Point on the E coast of Hendrik Ø. X; A, 2; 5. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for Peter Craig. British sailor. Able seaman onboard "Discovery". Member of several sledge crews. (82 V. 29). Tribute.

Crescent Sø. Lake between Store Landgletscher and North Star Bugt. IV; E, 7; 22. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54*, because of the shape. (76 V. 343). Descriptive.

Crimson Cliffs of Beverly = Crimson Klipper. The name used by *Ross 1818* and *2 Grinnell 1853–55*.

Crimson Klipper. Cliffs along the SW coast of the Thule District. IV; J, 8–9; 23. Named by *Ross 1818*. The expedition discovered here the so-called "Red Snow" caused by *Protococcus nivalis*, which gave rise to the name Crimson Klipper. (76 V. 219). Descriptive.

Bessels (1879, p. 45) gives Beverly Cliffs and Inglefield (1853a, p. 45) "The Beverly Cliffs, spoken of by Ross as the Crimson Cliffs." However both in his map (1819b, p. 146) and in the table of positions Ross clearly indicates that Crimson Cliffs of Beverly and Beverly Cliffs are different localities. (1819a, XCI, XCIII, 146).

Cripple Beach. Beach on the NW coast of Piulip nunâ V; F, 6; 32. Named by *Peary 1891–92*. The beach at the Red Cliff wintering house where Peary regained the strength of his broken leg by walking. (77 V. 75). Whimsical.

Crozier Ø. Island off the W coast of Washington Land. VII; D, 1; 15. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for F. R. M. Crozier. British naval officer commanding H.M.S. "Terror" of the ill-fated John Franklin Expedition. (80 V. 25). Commemorative.

Crystal Palace Cliffs. Cliffs in S Inglefield Land opposite the peninsula terminating in Kap Alexander. VI; F, 1; 23. Named by *Inglefield 1852*. Named for the exhibition building of the first World's Fair in London, 1851. ". . . some extraordinary tabletopped cliffs attracted our notice, and so perfectly even and marked into galleries did they appear,

that my immediately associating them with the glossy sides of the Great Exhibition, I named them the Crystal Palace Cliffs" (INGLEFIELD, 1853a, p. 67). (78 V. 63). Commemorative.

Crystal Palace Glacier = Dodge Gletscher. Name used by *AAE 1860–61.* Shift name from the nearby Crystal Palace Cliffs.

Dallas Bugt. Bay on the N coast of Inglefield Land. VI; B, 5; 25. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS (1792–1864). American statesman and diplomat. 1845–49 Vice-President of the United States. 1856–61, Minister to Great Britain during which period he received the Gold Medal of the Royal Geographical Society posthumously awarded KANE. (79 V. 24). Tribute.

Dalrymple Rock. Islet NW of Wolstenholme Ø, Thule District. IV; E, 3; 24. Named by *Ross 1818* for ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE (1737–1808). British hydrographer. (76 V. 146). Commemorative.

Daly Bjerge. Mountain range in the N part of Peary Land. XIV; A–B, 3–4; 26. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for CHARLES PATRICK DALY (1816–1899). American judge. President of the American Geographical Society. Donator to the expedition. Member of PAC. (83 Ø. 82). Tribute.

Mount Daly. Mountain at the N coast of Inglefield Bredning, Thule District. V; F, 12; 33. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for C. P. DALY (see above). Tribute.

Danbo Land. Area in SE Wulff Land bounded to the W by the glacier entering the great, long lake parallel to Victoria Fjord and by the lake until it curves towards the W. The N boundary is the valley from the curvation of the lake to Victoria Fjord; E boundary is C. H. Ostenfeld Gletscher. XI; E–F, 4; 8. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for J. M. DANBO (1880–1947). Danish army officer. On the staff of the Geodetic Institute, Copenhagen, Denmark. Constructed the maps of *JUB 1920–23.* A member of several surveying expeditions to West Greenland. He also constructed many of the maps of this area. (81 V. 89). Tribute.

Daniel Bruun Firn. Icecap in W central Warming Land. X; C–D, 1–2; 6. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for PETER DANIEL BRUUN (1856–1931). Danish army officer and explorer. 1894–1913 archeological investigations in SW Greenland of the old Norsemen ruins. (81 V, 62).Tribute.

Cape Daniel Webster = Kap Webster. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Danmark Fjord. The inlet between Mylius-Erichsen Land and Kronprins Christian Land. XVII; A–G, 4–6; 6. Named by *Danmark 1906–08.* Considering all the other names given by the expedition, this is a tribute name to the country — not to the expedition ship. (80 Ø. 117).

Dannebrogstinde. Peak in the mountains on Hans Egede Land, Peary Land. XIV; C, 4; 27. Named by *Danmark 1906–08.* Dannebrog is the name of the Danish flag. The naming stands as a counterpart of Stjerne-

bannertinde (Mount Stars and Stripes) on the N side of Frederick E. Hyde Fjord. (82 Ø. 248). Tribute. On J. P. Koch's field sketch map showing the area N of Independence Fjord, Dannebrogstinde is placed N of Frederick E. Hyde Fjord together with Stjernebannertinde. On the official map, however, Dannebrogstinde has been moved to the area S of this fiord. (Koch, 1916, pl. VII).

Dark Head. Point on Isbjørn Ø, Carey Øer, Thule District. IV; J, 2; 25. Named by *BEB 1937*. Named such because of the presence of two massive dolerite sills. Descriptive.

Kap Daugaard-Jensen. Cape on Nansen Land, Peary Land. XIII; B, 3; 24. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for Jens Daugaard-Jensen (1871–1938). Danish administrator. 1890, entered The Royal Greenland Trade. 1900, Inspector of North Greenland (NW Greenland). 1912–38 Director of the Greenland Administration. (83 Ø. 12). Tribute.

Daugaard-Jensen Land. The area between Humboldt Gletscher and Petermann Gletscher bounded approximately by a line from the head of Cass Fjord to the head of Bessels Fjord and from here towards the E south of the icecap occupying the interior of Petermann Halvø. VII; D–G, 3–7; 16. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for Jens Daugaard-Jensen (see above). (80 V. 55). Tribute.

Deadman's Islands. North of the old Thule site, Thule District. IV; D, 6; 26. Gr.: Nûgdliarssuit. Named by *North Star 1849–50*. Origin unknown since it is most unlikely that the locality is where the four dead sailors of "North Star" were buried. The distance seems too far from the winter quarters of the ship.

Dead Men's Fjord = De Dødes Fjord. Used by Koch (1928).

De Dødes Fjord. Inlet just E of Kap York, Melville Bugt. III; C–F, 3–4; 8. Name giver unknown. Name recorded by *2 Thule 1916–18*. Name origin: Once during an epidemic, the Eskimos from Kap York fled to here but it is told that 'Death' followed and everyone died. (Personal information from Peter Freuchen). (76 V. 234). Symbolic.

De Geer Land. Area in E Wulff Land bounded to the S by Røhling Land, toward W by the great, long lake paralleling Victoria Fjord and the valley from the northern tip of that lake running N to Victoria Fjord; toward E by Victoria Fjord. XI; C–D, 3–4; 9. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for Gerard Jacob de Geer (1858–1943). Swedish geologist. 1897, professor at Stockholms Högskola (University of Stockholm). 1882, 1896, 1901, 1908, investigations in Spitsbergen. 1924, director of the Geochronological Institute in Stockholm. (81 V. 84). Tribute.

Degree Hills. Mountains in N Nyeboe Land. IX; B, 3; 54. Named by *BAE 1875–76*. (82 V. 14). Descriptive. On the official map of the expedition Degree Hills are indicated as the main name for the locality but with Egerton Bjerg in parenthesis. Koch (1932, 1940) shows both

names on his maps, and both names are authorised. A study of the USAM (NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–6; Repulse Havn) shows that the locality is a very hilly area with one prominent peak: Egerton Bjerg; it is therefore adequate to maintain the name Egerton for the mountain peak and Degree Hills for the surrounding landscape.

Deichmanns Øer. Islands in Hagen Fjord off Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; C, 3; 7. Named by *FLY 1938* for HENRIK DEICHMANN (1871–1939). Danish physician. 1891–92, member of the Danish Expedition to East Greenland, RYDER commanding. 1900, member of the Danish Expedition to East Greenland, AMDRUP commanding. 1902, investigations in West Greenland. 1903, district medical officer Julianehåb; 1906, Holsteinsborg; 1910, Egedesminde. 1912, retired from Greenland. Wrote about the insects of East Greenland. (81 Ø. 77). Tribute.

De Long Bugt. Bay in N Peary Land. XIII; B–C, 3–4; 25. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for GEORGE WASHINGTON DE LONG (1844–1881). American naval officer. 1873, commanding "Little Juniata" in search of "Polaris". 1879, he set out for the North Pole in "Jeanette". Ship wrecked June 13, 1881. Several items belonging to the expedition were found three years later on an ice-floe off the SW coast of Greenland, a fact adding fresh evidence to the theory of continuous ocean currents passing the unknown polar regions. (83 Ø. 19). Commemorative.

De Long Fjord = De Long Bugt. Original name (Fiord); also used on USAM (NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–4; Lockwood Ø).

Delta Lake = Deltasø. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Deltasø. Lake in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; C, 9; 27. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* Several inland deltas from earlier outwash rivers surround the lake. (76 V. 60). Descriptive.

Deltaterrasserne. Terraces on the S shore of Jørgen Brønlund Fjord. XIV; G, 3; 28. XV; B. 3; 28. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* Terraces at the delta of Glaciolog Elv. Palaeo eskimo campsites were found there. (82 Ø. 277). Descriptive.

Den Blå Flints Boplads. Locality at the head of Næstved Fjord, Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; G, 6; 47. Named by *Knuth 1955.* Eskimo-archeological locality; it got its name (The settlement of the blue flint) because the presence of blue flint. (80 Ø. 94). Incident.

Den Koniske Klippe = Conical Rock. Name used by ASTRUP (1895 a).

Den store Isfjældsø. Inglefield Land. Name used by KNUD RASMUSSEN (*2 Thule 1916–18*). One of Septembersøerne (VI; C, 5–6; 86) but it is a guess that it is the lake at the edge of the Inland Ice.

Depotbugt. Bay on the S coast of Frederick E. Hyde Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; C, 4; 29. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The leader of the expedition, EIGIL KNUTH, erected a depot here for his extensive travelling in the Frederick E. Hyde Fjord area. (83 Ø. 109). Incident.

Depotø. Island off the N coast of Wulff Land. XI; A, 1; 10. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* The expedition had a depot there. Incident.

Depotøer. Islands in Melville Bugt. II; H, 5; 8. Named by *DLG 1903–04.* The expedition had a depot there and also a campsite. The group consists of one large and 3 smaller islands. (75 V. 82). Incident.

Devil's Bastion. Cannot be located. Named by PEARY because of the inaccessibility of the cliff. Symbolic.

Devil's Cleft = Djævlekløften. Used by KOCH (1928).

Devil's Jaws. Islet off Godsend Island, Inglefield Land. VI; D, 1; 26. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* Symbolic expedition name.

Diabasholme. Group of islets in Independence Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; H, 3; 30. Named by *1 Thule 1912.* The islets are composed of diabase. (82 Ø. 111). Descriptive.

Diabasnæs. Point on the S coast of Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIV; H, 3; 31. Named by *1 Thule 1912.* The point consists of diabase. (82 Ø. 112). Descriptive.

Diabasås. Hill NE of Thule Air Base, Thule District. IV; D, 7; 28. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* Due to the presence of diabase in the hill. (76 V. 344). Descriptive.

Diamond Island. Cannot be located. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* (LOCKWOOD).

Diebitsch Gletscher. Glacier between Kap Saumarez and Kap Powell, Prudhoe Land, Thule District. V; C, 3; 34. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for EMIL DIEBITSCH (1866–1949). American civil engineer, builder, and contracter. PEARY's brother-in-law. A strong helper to Mrs. PEARY in 1894 when she tried to raise funds for the Auxiliary expedition 1895, which he headed on the "Kite". (77 V. 9). Tribute.

Dietrichsons Gletscher. Glacier to Melville Bugt from W. II; E–F, 5–6; 9. Named by *Peary 1893–95* (ASTRUP). Named for OLUF CHRISTIAN DIETRICHSON (1856–1942). Norwegian army officer. Accompanied FRIDTJOF NANSEN on the crossing of the Greenland Inland Ice in 1888. (75 V. 57). Tribute.

Digges = Kap Dudley Digges. Name used by older authors.

Dilemmasund. Strait between MacMillan Ø and the main land, Peary Land. XIII; C–D, 4–5; 26. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* In the ice covered strait there was such a deep layer of snow that EIGIL KNUTH was in a dilemma whether to turn back or proceed. He proceeded. (83 Ø. 95). Symbolic.

Distant Kap. Cape on the N coast of Nansen Land, Peary Land. XIII; C, 1; 27. Named by *LFBE 1881–84.* The cape was seen at a distance. (83 Ø. 5). Incident.

Djævlebæk. Creek in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; C, 9; 29. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* (76 V. 72). Shift from locality below.

Djævlekløft. Gorge in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; C, 9; 30. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* A very difficult accessible gorge. (Djævel = devil). (76 V. 71). Symbolic.

Djævlekløften. Gorge in W Warming Land. X; C-D, 2; 7. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* Name due to the deep gorge and rather wild landscape between Daniel Bruun Firn and Rink Firn. (81 V. 59). Symbolic.

Dobbeltsø. Lake in N Peary Land. Named by *OG 1960.* The lake which is the northern most in the world is divided in two parts by Sifs Gletscher (XIV; B, 1–2; 161) protruding into the lake. The N part called Nordre Dobbeltsø, the S part Søndre Dobbeltsø (RØEN, 1965, p. 122). Descriptive.

Kap Dobing. Cape on Nyeboe Land facing Sankt George Fjord. IX; C, 4; 7. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for WILSON DOBING. British member of the expedition. Mariner, gunner. Accompanied BEAUMONT on his trip along the N coast. (81 V. 47). Tribute.

Docker-Smith Glacier = Döcker Smith Gletscher. Name used by several authors, among other PEARY (1898b, II, p. 158).

Dodge Bjerg. Mountain on the N side of Foulke Fjord, Inglefield Land. VI; F, 1; 27. Named by *AAE 1860–61* for HENRY W. DODGE, mate of the expedition schooner "United States". Ice-pilot on "Little Juniata", DE LONG commanding, 1873. (78 V. 46). Tribute.

Dodge Gletscher. Glacier just N of Kap Alexander, Inglefield Land. VI; F, 1; 24. Named by *AAE 1860–61* for HENRY W. DODGE (see above). (78 V. 67). Tribute.

Dodge's Mountains = Dodge Bjerg. Original name by *AAE 1860–61*

Dog Island. Island in Foulke Fjord, Inglefield Land. VI; F, 1; 28. Named by *OUE 1934–35* because the expedition kept their dogs isolated here while working on the winter house. Incident.

Dogtongue Glacier = Hundetunge Gletscher. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Cape Dome = Kap Wijkander. Original name LOCKWOOD (*LFBE 1881–83*), later changed by GREELY.

Dome Cape. Cape on the N coast of Peary Land somewhere between Kap Ramsay and De Long Bugt. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for the shape. Descriptive.

Dome Cliffs. Cliffs on the E coast of Wulff Land facing Sherard Osborn Fjord. XI; B. 1; 11. Named by *BAE 1875–76* because of the shape. (82 V. 43). Descriptive.

Dome Mountains. Ice domes behind the head of MacCormick Fjord, Thule District. V; D–E, 7–8; 35. Named by *Peary 1891–92* because of the shape of the most northerly of the giant ice domes between the head of Mac Cormick Fjord and the edge of the true Inland Ice. Descriptive.

Domkirken. At Børglum Elv, Peary Land. XIV; F, 3; 32. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* A very deep and narrow canyon reminiscent of the nave of a Gothic cathedral. (83 Ø. 233). Symbolic.

Donnerprop. Outlier approximately in the midst of Herlufsholm Strand between Kap Eiler Rasmussen and Kølnæs. XIV; D, 7; 33. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* Pet name for Captain THOMAS MARIUS JØRGENSEN (1894–1943). Danish navigator and commander of ships of The Royal Greenland Trade. He was master and ice-pilot on S/S "Godthaab" expedition ship of *DNE 1938–39.* (82 Ø. 204). Commemorative.

Dorsethøjen. Hill on Prinsesse Ingeborg Halvø, Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; C, 3; 4. Named by *Knuth 1952* because artifacts from the Eskimo Dorset culture were found there. Incident.

Cape Douglas = Kap Russell. Northern entrance point to Marshall Bugt, Inglefield Land. (VI; C, 4; 82). Named by *Inglefield 1852* for Lord WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Earl of Selkirk; later by marriage with ANNE, Duchess of Hamilton, he became the 7th Duke of Hamilton. He was a friend of INGLEFIELD. Tribute.

Downs = The Downs. Used by some authors.

Dragefjeld. Icecapped mountain in N part of Hendrik Ø. X; A, 1; 8. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* Shift name from the nearby Dragon Point (Da.: Drage). (82 V. 26). Shift.

Dragon Point. N point of Hendrik Ø. X; A, 1; 9. Named by *BAE 1875–76* and named as a symbolic association to Sankt George Fjord. (82 V. 27). Symbolic.

Drengs Bræ. Glacier in Johannes V. Jensen Land, Peary Land. XIII; C, 6–7; 28. Named by *DPE 1847–50* for the principal character, Dreng, of the novel "Bræen" by JOHANNES V. JENSEN. (Dreng = boy). (83 Ø. 103). Literary.

Dreyer Firn. Icecap in E Nyeboe Land. IX; D, 4; 9. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for JOHAN WALDEMAR DREYER (1853–1924). Danish author of especially popular-scientific literature. 1910–24, director of the Zoological Garden in Copenhagen. A close friend of KNUD RASMUSSEN and PETER FREUCHEN. (81 V. 49). Tribute.

Drift Point. Point on N Nyeboe Land. IX; B, 2; 10. Named by *BAE 1875–76* because of a very large and high snow drift which had accumulated there. (82 V. 7). Incident.

Drinkard Bluff. At the E entrance to Granville Fjord, Thule District. IV; B, 4; 31. Named by *Polaris 1871–72* (BESSELS). Origin unknown. (76 V. 27).

Drivhuset. Plain at the head of Friggs Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; C, 1; 34. Named by *FLY 1937.* The Danish name meaning "The Hothouse" was given because the area from the air seemed to have a very luxuriant vegetation. Later it turned out to be not that good; it is partly a barren delta terrain. (83 Ø. 78). Symbolic.

Drivtømmernæs. Point on the E shore of Jørgen Brønlund Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 35. XV; B, 7; 35. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* Much driftwood (Da.: drivtømmer) was found there. (82 Ø, 256). Incident.

Drown Bugt. A little bay south of Booth Sund, Thule District. IV; B, 2; 32. The name first appears on the map by *Polaris 1871–73* (BESSELS, 1876). Origin unknown. (76 V. 14).

Drum Creek = Trommebæk. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Dryasbjerg. Mountain in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; A, 10; 33. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* Because of the presence of *Dryas octopetala.* (76 V. 226). Incident.

Dryas Mountain = Dryasbjerg. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Drømmebjerg. Mountain in S Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; K, 4; 5. Named by *DEØ 1947–58.* The name giver (FRÄNKL) had pleasant dreams (Da.: drømme) in a nearby camp. (80 Ø. 74). Incident.

Dråbeholm. Islet in the entrance of Jørgen Brønlund Fjord. XIV; G, 4; 36. XV; C, 7; 36. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* Because the islet has the shape as a drop. (82 Ø. 259). Descriptive.

Kap Dudley Digges. Cape between Parker Snow Bugt and Pitugfik Gletscher, Thule District. IV; H, 6; 34. Named by *Baffin 1616* for Sir DUDLEY DIGGS (1583–1639). British diplomat, politician, and jurist. Financed HUDSON's 4th voyage (1610) in "Discovery" with THOMAS SMITH and JOHN WOLSTENHOLME. (76 V. 192). Tribute.

Dundas. Meteorological and radio station at North Star Bugt, Thule District. IV; D, 6; 35. Named by the Greenland place name committee when, in 1953, the Eskimo settlement Thule, established by KNUD RASMUSSEN 1910, was moved to Qânâq. (76 V. 113). Shift.

Dundas Fjeld. Mountain at North Star Bugt, Thule District. IV; D, 6; 36. Named by *North Star 1849–50* for Sir DAVID DUNDAS, a member of the Council of the Royal Geographical Society. Gr.: Ũmánaq. (76 V. 112). Tribute.

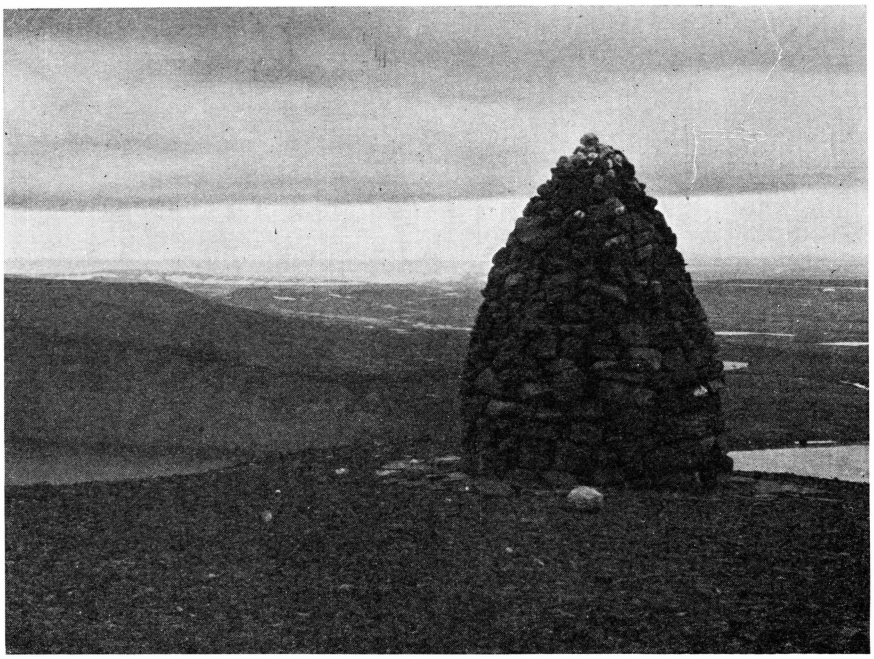
Duneira Bugt. Indentation in the coast of Melville Bugt. II; E, 5; 10. Named by *Ross 1818* for The Right Honourable Viscount MELVILLE, First Lord of Admiralty, who also was Baron DUNEIRA. (75 V. 54). Tribute.

Duneira Mountains. Nunataks in the icecap between the N coast of Melville Bugt and the S coast of Inglefield Bredning. IV; G–H, 8–9; 37. Named by *Ross 1818.* Origin as above. Tribute.

Dutch Hat = Hollænderhatten. Name given to one of the islands of the Carey Øer by *BEB 1937.* (IV; K, 3; 51). Descriptive. Now used in translated form.

Döcker Smith Gletscher. Glacier to Melville Bugt. III; C–D, 13–14; 9. Named by *Peary 1893–95* (ASTRUP). Origin unknown. (76 V. 329). When PEARY used a redrawing of ASTRUP's map (ASTRUP, 1895a) he changed the spelling of the name to Docker-Smith Glacier (PEARY, 1898b, II, p. 158).

Döcker Smith's Bræ = Döcker Smith Gletscher. Original spelling by ASTRUP.



MoG. 124:4. SOLE MUNCK phot.

Fig. 27. Knud Rasmussen's cairn, build by the Thule Eskimos on the top of Dundas Fjeld. View in a southern direction towards Store Landgletscher, seen at a distance.

East Branch Gletscher. Glacier on the E coast of Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District. V; E, 9; 36. Named by *Peary 1893–95.* An E tributary glacier from Bowdoin Gletscher. (77 V. 178). Descriptive.

East Glacier = Østgletscher. Named by PEARY; name later translated. (V; F, 9; 150).

East Split Mountain = Østre Klovbjerg. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Echer Bay. The entrance to MacCormick Fjord. V; E–F, 5; 37. Name first appears on the map of *Polaris 1871–73* (BESSELS, 1876). Origin unknown.

Edderfugleholm. Islet in outer part of Jørgen Brønlund Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 37. XV; B, 6; 37. Named by *DPE 1947–50* because the king eider (*Somateria spectabilis*) was breeding there. (82 Ø. 250). Incident.

Edderfugleholmene = Edderfugleøer, Thule District. Used by RASMUSSEN (1921).

Edderfugleøer. Group of islets N of Wolstenholme Ø, Thule District. IV; E, 4; 38. Name first appears in English on the maps of *Polaris 1871–73,* so named because eider ducks are breeding there. (76 V. 145). Incident.

Edith Gletscher. Glacier on the E coast of Washington Land. VII; B, 5; 17. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for EDITH CAROLINE who in 1875 had married PELHAM ALDRICH, a member of the expedition. (81 V. 94). Tribute.

Kap Edvard Holm. Cape off the N shore of Melville Bugt. III; D, 12; 10. Named by *DLG 1903–04* for PETER EDVARD HOLM (1833–1915). Danish historian. Professor at the University of Copenhagen. Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Carlsberg Foundation. (76 V. 319). Tribute. Often indicated as Kap Edv. Holm, original name by *DLG 1903–04.*

Kap Egedesminde. Cape where Petermann Gletscher emerges from the Inland Ice. VIII; G, 3; 7. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for the town Egedesminde in West Greenland. (80 V. 69). Transfer.

Egerton Bjerg. Peak in Degree Hills in N Nyeboe Land. IX; B, 3; 11. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for GEORGE LECLERC EGERTON (1852–1940). British naval officer. A member of the expedition. Sub-Lieutenant of the "Alert". 1913 Admiral. (82 V. 15). Tribute.

Ehreh = Eqe. Used by KOCH (1928). Bay just N of Pitugfik Gletscher.

Eiderduck Islands = Edderfugleøer. Original name by *Polaris 1871–73.*

Eider Island. Islet at Littleton Ø, Inglefield Land. VI; E, 1; 29. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* Expedition name for a little rugged ledge a little N of Littleton Ø where many eider ducks were found. Incident. (Fig. 33).

Kap Eiler Rasmussen. E cape on Peary Land. XIV; D, 7; 39. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* for EILER CHRISTIAN RASMUSSEN (1849–1909). Danish army officer. At the time of the expedition he was chief of the topographic department of the General Staff. His principal work was the initiation of the survey of Iceland. (82 Ø. 138). Tribute.

Kap Eisendecher. Cape on Hall Land facing Petermann Fjord. VIII; E, 2; 8. Named by *Polaris 1871–73.* Origin unknown. (81 V. 14). First appeared on BESSELS' map of 1876. Most likely placed there by him or PETERMANN after the official map was published.

Kap Ejnar Mikkelsen. Cape on Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIV; H, 2; 40. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for EJNAR MIKKELSEN (1880–1971). Danish navigator, arctic explorer, author, and government official. 1900, a member of the Danish expedition to East Greenland, AMDRUP commanding; 1901–02, cartographer to the Baldwin-Ziegler Expedition to Arctic America; 1906–07, leader of the Anglo-American Polar Expedition to the Beaufort Sea. 1909–12, leader of the "Alabama" Expedition to North East Greenland; 1924, leader of the expedition establishing the Scoresbysund colony; 1932, leader of an expedition to East Greenland; 1933–50, inspector of East Greenland. Member of several expedition committees; 1933, of the Danish delegation to The Hague. Dr. phil. h.c. (University of

Copenhagen) for his work in Greenland; awarded the Hans Egede Medal. President of the Greenland Society 1933–55; honorary president 1956. (81 Ø. 11). Tribute.

Ekkomuren. Steep rock wall in Melville Land facing Independence Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; G, 5; 38. Named by *DPE 1947–50* because of its echo. (82 Ø. 239). Incident.

Elefantfoden. Glacier in Heilprin Land. XIV; H, 1; 41. Named by *DPE 1947–50* because the end of the glacier resembles the foot of an elephant. (82 Ø. 226). Descriptive.

Elison Ø. Island W of Sverdrup Ø, Peary Land. XIII; D, 1; 29. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for Joseph Elison. American soldier and member of the expedition. Died July 8, 1884 in Godhavn, W. Greenland, due to the effect of starvation and frost-bite. (82 Ø. 81). Commemorative.

Embla Ø. Island at the head of Friggs Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; C, 1; 42. Named by *DPE 1947–50* from Norse mythology. Embla, the name of the first woman, and Ask, the first man, were created from two tree trunks. Much driftwood was found on the island. (83 Ø. 101). Symbolic.

Kape Emery = Kap Emory. Used by Koch (1932a, 1940, 1942).

Kap Emory. Cape on Sverdrup Ø, Peary Land. XIII; D, 1; 30. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for William Hemsley Emory (1846–1917). American naval officer. A member of the auxiliary expedition which found Greely and the other survivors of the expedition. (82 Ø. 84). Tribute.

Mount Endicott. Situated between Sharp Gletscher and Hart Gletscher at the head of Inglefield Bredning, Thule District. V; E, 12; 38. Named by *Peary 1891–92.* Origin unknown.

Eqaluit = Eqalulik (see below).

Eqalulik. Lake behind the peninsula Savik (now Saveqarfik), Melville Bugt. III; D, 8; 11. Name recorded by Knud Rasmussen (1921). Gr.: meaning "where there is trout". (76 V, 294). Greenlandic.

Eqe. Bay just N of Pitugfik Gletscher. (76 V. 184). Greenlandic.

Kap Erik Bunch. Cape on the E coast of Peary Land. XIV; C, 7; 43. Named by *DPE 1947–50* for Erik Strange Bunch-Christensen. Danish university student and member of the Resistance movement. Died March 18, 1944 of wounds received in a gun fight with German soldiers. (82 Ø. 201). Commemorative.

Erik S. Henius Land. The coast area between Nordostrundingen and Nakkehoved, Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; A, 4–6; 6. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* for Erik Semmy Henius (1863–1926). Danish businessman and consul. Great interest in arctic exploration. Donator to various expeditions, including the *Danmark 1906–08*; member of the expedition

committees of *Danmark 1906–08*, *Alabama 1909–12* and J. P. KOCH's crossing the Greenland Inland Ice 1912–13. (81 Ø. 70). Tribute.

Erlandsen Land. Area in W Peary Land bounded to the W by Hans Tavsens Iskappe, to the S by Midsommer Elv and Jørgen Brønlund Fjord, and to the E by Børglum Elv. The N boundary is indistinct. XIV; F–G, 1–3; 44. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for ANDREAS CHRISTIAN HAMANN ERLANDSEN (1877–1942). Danish shipowner. Donator to various expeditions and a member of several expedition committees. (82 Ø. 101). Tribute.

Esquimaux Point. Point in W Inglefield Land. VI; D, 1; 30. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* because Eskimos were temporarily living there. Incident.

Esrum Elv. River in the central part of Peary Land. XIV; D–E, 3; 45. Named by *FLY 1938* for a medieval monastery in Zealand, Denmark, now a ruin. (82. Ø. 160). Transfer.

Esrum Sø. Lake in the central part of Peary Land in which Esrum Elv empties. XIV; D, 3; 46. Named by *FLY 1938*. Origin of name as above. (82 Ø. 279). Transfer.

Etah. Eskimo settlement at Foulke Fjord, Inglefield Land. VI; E, 1; 31. Name origin Eskimoic. (78 V. 42). The form Îta is also anthorized.

Etah Bay. Name used by KANE (*2 Grinnell 1853–55*) for Foulke Fjord. Also used by HAYES (*AAE 1860–61*), but for Hartstene Bugt.

Etukussuk Dal = Îtukussuk Dal. Original name by *JUB 1920–23*.

Faith Gletscher. Glacier in E Washington Land facing Petermann Gletscher. VII; B, 5; 18. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for the sledge "Faith" used on the trip to Peterman Fjord. (80 V. 11). Tribute.

Falcon Harbour. A cove at the head of Bowdoin Fjord near the site of "Anniversary Lodge", Thule District. V; E, 9; 39. Named by *Peary 1893–95*. Named for PEARY's ship 1893–94. She anchored there during her stay at the headquarters of the expedition. Tribute.

Falcon Mountain. Named by PEARY for a locality somewhere in Thule District. Cannot be located from PEARY's description. May be the same as Mount Gyrfalco.

Falke Bluff. The bluff in front of Mount Asserson at the head of Inglefield Bredning. V; E, 12; 40. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* (BESSELS). Origin unknown.

Falkefjeld. Mountain on the S coast of Peary Land facing Independence Fjord. XIV; G, 5; 47. Named by *JUB 1920–23*. The Greenland member of the expedition NUKAGPIÁNGUAQ observed two falcons (Da.: Falke) building a nest on the mountain. (82 Ø. 122). Incident.

False Cape. Cape on Castle Ø off Hendrik Ø. X; A, 2; 10. Named by *BAE 1875–76*. Name origin unknown.

Falster Sø. Lake in Campanuladal, Mylius-Erishsen Land. XVII;

G, 5–6; 48. Named by *Knuth 1955*. Named after a Danish island. (80 Ø.96). Transfer.

Fan Gletscher. Glacier on Piulip nunâ, Thule District. V; F, 7; 41. Named by *Peary 1891–92* because of its fan-shape. (77 V. 84). Descriptive.

Farquhar Gletscher. Glacier at the head of Inglefield Bredning. V; E, 13–14; 42. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for NORMAN VON HELDRICH FARQUHAR (1840–1907). American naval officer. Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. He endorsed PEARY's application for the first expedition. ". . . for kindly offices, which no others were in a position to render so effectively" (PEARY, 1898b, I, p. xli). (77 V. 217). Tribute.

Farragut Bjerg. Mountain in NW Wulff Land. XI; B, 1; 12. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT (1801–1870). American naval officer. Famous for his participation in the Civil War. (82 V. 41). Tribute.

Farragut Point. A locality only seen faintly from the mast head of *Polaris 1871–73*. The name was used later for the mountain mentioned above by *BAE 1875–76* as the locality most likely observed by "Polaris".

Fastelavnssø. Lake between Slikbugt and Børglum Elv, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 48. XV; A, 7; 48. Named by *DPE 1947–50*. The leader of the expedition, EIGIL KNUTH, drove over the lake by sledge on Shrove Monday (Da.: Fastelavn). (82 Ø. 255). Incident.

Femte Maj Sø. Lake in SW Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; E–F, 3; 8. Named by *DPE 1947–50* in commemoration of the liberation of Denmark from the German occupation, May 5, 1945. (81 Ø. 85). Commemorative.

Fensal Vig. N inlet of Friggs Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; C, 1; 49. Named by *DPE 1947–50* from Norse mythology. Fensal is the residence of Frigg. (83 Ø. 110). Mythological.

Fern Rock. A little islet in Rensselaer Bugt. VI; D, 3; 32. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55*. ". . . a rocky islet . . ., that I have named after a little spot, that I long to see again, 'Fern Rock'" (KANE 1856a, I, p. 108). The residence of KANE's father near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Transfer-Tribute.

Field Bjerg. Mountain at the head of Inglefield Bredning, Thule District. V; E, 13; 151. Named by *AAE 1860–61* for CYRUS WEST FIELD (1819–1894). American. Founded the Atlantic Telegraph Company 1856 and completed succesfully the laying of the Transatlantic cable 1866. (77 V. 214). Tribute.

Cape Field = Field Bjerg. Used by I. I. HAYES.

Fifteen Islands. Group of islands in Advance Bugt, Inglefield Land. VI; B, 6; 33. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55*. The group consists of about a score of small islands between Kap Scott and Kap Agassiz; including among others Brooks Ø and McGary Ø. Descriptive.

Fire Ø. Island in the Carey Øer group, Thule District. IV; K, 2–3; 39. Named by *BEB 1937.* The fourth largest island of the group. (76 V. 222 H). Descriptive.

First Nunatak. Nunatak in the Inland Ice behind Rampen. IV; B, 10; 40. Used by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Fische Ø = Fisher Øer. Misprint. (MYLIUS-ERICHSEN and MOLTKE, 1906).

Fisher Peak. Peak on Hendrik Ø. X; A, 2; 11. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* Origin unknown. The name is only mentioned in the report of May 10 where the bearings from the survey are recorded. (NARES, 1877, p. 397).

Fisher Øer. Group of islands in Melville Bugt. III; D–E, 14; 12. Named by *Ross 1818* for Dr. ALEXANDER FISHER, assistant surgeon on "Alexander". 1819–20, assistant surgeon on "Hecla", PARRY commanding. 1821–23, surgeon on "Hecla", PARRY commanding. (76 V. 328). Tribute.

Fitz Clarence Rock. Rock in Booth Sund, Thule District. IV; A, 2; 41. Named by *Inglefield 1852.* Origin unknown. (76 V. 9). The same as Bell Rock of PEARY.

Five Glacier Dal. Valley from the head of MacCormick Fjord, Thule District. V; D–E, 7; 43. Named by *Peary 1891–92* because of the presence of five glaciers in the valley. (77 V. 64 A). Descriptive.

Fjeldgryden. The southern part of Djævlekløften between Rink Firn and Daniel Bruun Firn. X; D, 2; 7 A. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* Descriptive name. The expedition camped there.

Flade Isblink. The large glacier in N Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; A–C, 3–6; 7. Named by *TØG 1931–34.* This is a large flat glacier projecting into Wandel Hav from the northeasternmost part of Greenland. (81 Ø. 73). Descriptive.

Fladø. Island off Nares Land and John Murray Ø. XII; A, 1; 6. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* because of the flatness of the island. (82 V. 72). Descriptive.

Kap Flagler = Kap John Flagler. Used by L. KOCH.

Flaghøj. Projecting point of the plateau 1 km west of Brønlundhus, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 50. XV; B, 5; 50. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* One of the surveyor's flags was placed there. (82 Ø. 274). Incident.

Flagstaff Point. E cape of Littleton Ø. VI; E, 1; 34. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* since a flagstaff and a beacon were erected there in order to faciliate relocating the life boat left in the nearby Life-boat Cove. Incident.

Flammens Fjord. Inlet on the N shore of Frederick E. Hyde Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; C, 4; 51. Named by *DPE 1947–50* for BENT FAURSCHOU-HVID (1921– October 18, 1944). Danish resistance fighter. Com-

mitted suicide when taken by the Germans. Flammen (The Flame) was his cover name and referred to his being a red-head. (83 Ø. 208). Commemorative.

Flyverbjerg. Mountain in S Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; L, 4; 8. Named by *DEØ 1947–58.* The team doing field work was flown into the area by airoplane. (Da.: flyver). (80 Ø. 77). Incident.

Foetal Glaciers. At the S shore of MacCormick Fjord, Thule District. V; F, 7; 44. Named by *Peary 1891–92.* Two small glacier tongues. KOCH (1928, p. 254) states that they have completely disappeared. Symbolic.

Fog Inlet = Refuge Harbour, Inglefield Land. (VI; E, 1; 79). Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55*, suggested by MCGARY, because there was quite a lot of fog there ". . . but we afterward remembered it more thankfully as Refuge Harbor". (KANE, 1856a, I, p. 55).

Foldedal. Valley in E Peary Land. XIV; C–D, 6–7; 52. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The river running in the valley meanders. (82 Ø. 200). Descriptive.

Kap Forbes. Cape in S Washington Land close to Humboldt Gletscher. VII; G. 3; 19. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for DAVID FORBES (1828–1876). British mineralogist. Pioneer in microscopic petrology. "I have named it Cape Forbes, after the eminent crystallogist whose views it so abundantly confirms", (KANE, 1856a, II, p. 152). (79 V. 9). Tribute.

Force Bugt. Bay on the W coast of Inglefield Land. VI; D, 1–2; 35. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for PETER FORCE (1790–1868). American journalist and historical compiler. Wrote about FROBISHER and DRAKE, and "Grinnell Land, Remarks on the English Maps of Arctic Discoveries in 1850–51" dealing with the dispute between DE HAVEN and E. BELCHER about discoveries in the Wellington Channel area. Mayor of Washington D.C. 1836–48. 1840, elected the first president of the National Institute for Promotion of Science. Was said to be an authority on arctic literature. (78 V. 21). Tribute. (Fig. 30).

Fossil Bugt. Inlet on the E coast of Washington Land. VII; C, 3; 20. Named by *JUB 1920–23* because of the many fossils found there. (80 V. 5) Incident.

Port Foulke = Foulke Havn. Original name by *AAE 1860–61.*

Foulke Fjord. Inlet on the W coast of Inglefield Land. VI; F, 1; 36. Named by *AAE 1860–61* for WILLIAM PARKER FOULKE of Philadelphia, an earnest and constant friend of the expedition. Member of a committee to cooperate with HAYES in further arctic exploration. Donator to the expedition. (78 V. 52). Commemorative.(Fig. 33).

Foulke Havn. A small bay to the S of Foulke Fjord, Inglefield Land. VI; F. 1; 37. Named by *AAE 1860–61* for the above W. P. FOULKE. The winterquarters of the expedition. (78 V. 54). Commemorative. (Fig. 33).

Four Mile Dal. Valley in Piulip nunâ, Thule District. V; F, 6; 45. Named by *Peary 1891–92* since it is situated 4 miles from the Red Cliff House. (77 V. 82). Descriptive.

Fourth Island = Fire Ø. Original name by *BEB 1937.* Later translated into Danish.

Fox Point. Point between Rest Point and Kap Bryant, Nyeboe Land. IX; A, 3; 12. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* Origin unknown.

Fox-trap Point. Point on the N coast of Inglefield Land. VI; D, 3; 38. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* because of the Eskimo fox traps found there. It is about half a mile from the old quarters of the "Advance" at the N point of Observatory Island. Two members of the expedition were buried there. Incident.

Kap Francis. Cape on the N coast of Inglefield Land. VI; D, 3; 39. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for JOHN W. FRANCIS, who built and presented the expedition with the metallic life boat which was used during the expedition. (78 V. 12). Tribute.

Cape Francis Patrick Kenrick = Kap Kenrick. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Frankfield Bugt. Inlet on the N coast of Nyeboe Land. IX; A, 3; 13. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* (82 V. 17). Origin unknown.

Franklin Bay = Frankfield Bugt. Mistake by KNUD RASMUSSEN (1927, p. 54).

Franklin Ø. Island off the W coast of Washington Land. VII; C–D, 1–2; 21. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN (1786–1847). British naval officer and arctic explorer. In the battle of Copenhagen, 1801, and the battle of Trafalger, 1805. 1818 commanded expedition toward the North Pole from Spitsbergen in "Dorothea" and "Trent". 1819–22 commanded expedition to Arctic America; 1825–28 commanded second expedition to Arctic America; 1845–47 commanded expedition for the discovery of the Northwest Passage ending in the complete disaster which triggered off search and discovery expeditions to that area for the following decade. (80 V. 20). Commemorative.

Cape Frantzius. Little cape on the N coast of MacCormick Fjord, Thule District. V; E, 5; 46. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* (BESSELS, 1876). Origin unknown.

Kap Frederick. Northernmost cape on John Murray Ø off Nares Land. XII; A, 2; 7. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for JULIUS R. FREDERICK. American soldier and member of the expedition. (82 V. 73). Tribute.

Frederick E. Hyde Fjord. Inlet in Peary Land from the E. XIV; B–D, 1–5; 53. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for FREDERICK E. HYDE, American business man and a donator to the expedition. A member of PAC. (82 Ø. 295). Tribute.

Frederick Hyde Fjord = Frederick E. Hyde Fjord. Name used by LAUGE KOCH.

Cape Frederick VII = Kap Frederik VII. Original spelling by INGLEFIELD.

Kap Frederik VII. Cape on the N coast of Inglefield Land. VI; B, 4; 40. Named by *Inglefield 1852* for FREDERIK VII (1808–1863), King of Denmark (1848–63). (79 V. 31). Tribute.

Freja Fjord. Inlet in the S shore of Frederick E. Hyde Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; D, 2; 54. Named by *FLY 1938* from Norse mythology. Freja is the goddess of love. (82 Ø. 296). Mythological.

Freuchen Land. The area bounded to the W by Nordenskiöld Fjord, to the N and E by J. P. Koch Fjord and to the S by the Inland Ice. XII; A–E, 2–5; 8. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for LORENTZ PETER ELFRED FREUCHEN (1886–1960). Journalist, author, and arctic explorer. A member of the "Danmark" Ekspedition 1906–08; 1st Thule Ekspedition 1912; 3rd Thule Ekspedition 1919; 5th Thule Ekspedition 1921–24. 1910 with KNUD RASMUSSEN in Thule; manager of the Thule Station until 1919. Travelled in Arctic America. Died in Alaska. (82 V. 93). Tribute.

Freuchen Nunatak. Nunatak in Pitugfik Gletscher, Thule District. IV; F, 7; 42. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for L. P. E. FREUCHEN (see above). (76 V. 185). Tribute.

Freuchens Land = Freuchen Land. Original name by *2 Thule 1916–18.*

Friggs Fjord. Inlet on the N shore of Frederick E. Hyde Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; C, 1; 55. Named by *FLY 1938* from Norse mythology. Frigg was the wife of Odin and the mother of Balder. Most likely the goddess of fertility. (Note the relation to Drivhuset). (83 Ø. 76). Mythological.

Frihedsrådets Elv. River in NE Peary Land. XIV; B, 4; 56. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* Named for the illegal council which coordinated the various sections of the Danish Resistance Movement during the German occupation of Denmark, 1940–45. (83 Ø. 89). Commemorative.

Frysefjeld. Mountain in S Peary Land at the head of Jørgen Brønlund Fjord. XIV; G, 2; 57. XV; A, 1–2; 57. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for the reason exposed in the following quotation (KOCH, 1926, p. 98): "Unfortunately the overexertion, the lack of sleep, and the warm weather of the last few days had made us very sensitive to cold, and further we had become warm by ascending the mountain, so we felt the cold very much . . . My fingers soon became so numb with cold that I had great difficulty in writing." (82 Ø. 115). Incident. (Da.: Fryse = be cold, freeze).

Kap Fulford. Cape N of Sigurd Berg Gletscher, Hall Land. VIII; F, 2; 48. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for REGINALD B. FULFORD, British

naval officer and member of the expedition. Member of a team to Greenland's N coast, also visited Petermann Fjord and Petermann Gletscher. (80 V. 63). Tribute.

Kap Fulford. Cape on NE coast of Nyeboe Land. IX; A, 4; 14. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for the above R. B. FULFORD. (82 V. 23). Tribute.

Fyen Sø = Fyn Sø. Original spelling by *Alabama 1909–12.*

Fynske Alper. Mountain in SE Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; F–J, 5; 9. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* since it resembles a hilly area in the island Fyn in Denmark. (81 Ø. 76). Transfer.

Fyn Sø. Lake in SW Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; K, 1; 9. Named by *Alabama 1909–12* in relation to the nearby Fynske Alper. (80 Ø. 21). Shift. The location as well as the shape of the lake has changed quite a bit since it was first drawn on a map. The official map from *Danmark 1906–08* of the area is rather sketchy but it indicates a lake in the vally from the Inland Ice to the head of Danmark Fjord, though with a dashed outline. The map of *Alabama 1909–12* is more detailed and corrects the major inaccuracies of the *Danmark 1906–08* map. On this map a large lake is indicated stretching from the Inland Ice almost to the head of Danmark Fjord. Furthermore there is an unnamed smaller lake indicated to the E of the large one. LAUGE KOCH, who worked in the N part of East Greenland from 1931–58, interrupted only by World War II, has several maps covering this area. In 1933 KOCH (1940, pl. 20) compiled a map, after new observations from an airplane made it possible to make corrections to the earlier maps. Here a broad, braided river is indicated where the *Alabama 1909–12* placed the lake. Also the smaller lake to the E is indicated. A second, colored map, also dated 1933, (KOCH, 1940, pl. 16), has however the braided river changed into two lakes connected by a river and a large delta to Danmark Fjord. On a later map (KOCH, 1950, pl. 1) the braided river has replaced the two lakes and the lake to the E is shown somewhat larger than earlier. The USAF map (Independence Fjord. 9) shows a large braided river from the edge of the Inland Ice to the head of Danmark Fjord plus the smaller lake, now named Fyn Sø. The USAM (NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–14 Fyns Sø) shows exactly the same as the USAF map. KNUTH (1958) has it as on the American map.

It is without doubt that when EJNAR MIKKELSEN in May 1910 travelled through the valley in which the lake is situated, the appearance of a ice-covered waterbody resembled a lake completely. The pictures accompanying his report (MIKKELSEN, 1922, figs. 30 and 40) confirm this. Everybody who has travelled in arctic regions is acquainted with such broad, braided rivers which during the melting season when carrying maximum load of water look more like lakes than rivers. If winter sets

in quickly such a river, still carrying a considerable amount of water, will when frozen appear very much like a lake. Furthermore when the ice is partly covered with snow the likeness is accentuated as was the case in 1910.

Gabas Næs. Eastern cape on Saunders Ø, Thule District. IV; D, 5; 43. Named by *DLG 1903–04* for GABRIEL (GABA) of Kûk, Upernavik District, West Greenland. Member of the expedition. Tribute.

Gable Gletscher. Glacier on the E coast of Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District. V; F, 10; 47. Named by *Peary 1893–95* because of its appearance. (Da.: Gavl = gable). (77 V. 199). Descriptive.

Gade Gletscher. Glacier entering Melville Bugt. III; B–C, 11–12; 13. Named by *Peary 1893–95* (ASTRUP) for GERHARD GADE. Norwegian businessman and consul. One of the founders of the Norwegian Geographical Society. (76 V. 314). Tribute.

Gap = The Gap. Used by some authors.

Gap Dal. Valley in Nyeboe Land between Kap Lupton and Kap Sumner. IX; B, 1; 15. Named by *LFBE 1881–84.* (82 V. 2). A descriptive name.

Gardiner Fjeld. Mountain on an island off the N coast of Nansen Land. XIII; B, 3; 31. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for H. S. GARDINER. American soldier and member of the expedition. Died of starvation and inflammation of the bowels, June 12, 1884. (83 Ø. 14). Commemorative.

Gardiner Fjord. Inlet on the N coast of Nansen Land, Peary Land. XIII; B–C, 2–3; 32. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for H. S. GARDINER (see above). (83 Ø. 10). Commemorative.

Gash River = Skårelv. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Gash Valley = Skåret. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

G. B. Schley Fjord. Inlet on the E coast of Peary Land. XIV; C–D, 5–6; 58. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for GRANT BARNEY SCHLEY (1845–1917). American banker and donator to the expedition. (82 Ø. 143). Tribute.

Gegenbauer Glacier = Sharp Gletscher. Name used by BESSELS and PETERMANN.

Geologelv. River in Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIV; G, 2–3; 59; XV; A, 2–3; 59. Named by *DPE 1947–50* as a tribute to the geologists of the expedition. (82 Ø. 245). Tribute.

Kap Georg Cohn. Cape in S Mylius-Erichsen Land facing the Inland Ice. XVII; J, 5; 10. Named by *TØG 1931–34* for GEORG COHN (1887–1956). Danish jurist. Member of the Danish delegation to the International Court at The Hague about East Greenland (Denmark versus Norway). COHN prepared the procedure. (80 Ø. 27). Tribute.

George Ø. Island in N Melville Bugt. III; E, 6; 14. Named by *Peary 1893–95* (ASTRUP). Gr.: Qeqertapaluk. Origin unknown. (76 V. 257). On

his original map ASTRUP has Georg's, the Norwegian possessive case of the name. PEARY in his version of ASTRUP's map changed the name to George. Most other maps have this form except the USAM (NT 17, 18, 19,. 20–6 Kap Melville) which has the original Georg.

Cape George Ingersoll = Kap Ingersoll. The original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

George M. Dallas Bay = Dallas Bugt. The original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Cape George R. Russell = Kap Russell. The original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

George W. Child's Glacier = Chield Gletscher. Name used by PEARY (PEARY, 1898b, II, p. 58).

Gertrud Rask Land. Area in Peary Land. XIII; A–B, 6–7; 33. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for GERTRUD NIELSDOTTER RASCH (c. 1673–1735). Danish. She was married to the "Greenland Apostle" HANS EGEDE. (83 Ø. 43). Commemorative.

Gjorslev Elv. The easternmost river in J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; A, 7; 8. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* A medieval castle in East Zealand, Denmark. It was owned by the squire E. TESDORPF, who was an eager resistance man during the German occupation of Denmark 1940–45. The manor played an important part during the fight for Denmark's liberation. (81 Ø. 145). Tribute.

Glacier Bay. Bay in N Melville Bugt E of the peninsula where Ironstone Fjeld is situated. III; D, 8; 56. Named by *Peary 1896* because most of the bay is rimmed by glaciers. Descriptive

Glacier Bay. Bay in the vicinity of Marshall Bugt, Inglefield Land. VI; C, 4; 41. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* Origin unknown.

Glacier Cape. Cape on the N coast of J. C. Christensen Land near the head of Independence Fjord. XVI; B, 2; 9. Named by *Peary 1891–93.* "Some fifteen miles north east of where we stood, (Navy Cliff), these cliffs ended in a bold cape which I named Glacier Cape". (PEARY, 1898b, I, p. 345). The glacier thought of is Academy Gletscher ending some 5 km S of the cape. Descriptive.

Glacier Lake = Gletscher Sø. Used by *1 Thule 1912.*

Glacier of the Scarlet Heart = Scarlet Heart Gletscher. Original name by PEARY.

Glacier Point = Gletscherknude. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Glacier View. Locality at the head of Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District. Named by *Peary 1893–95.* An expedition name for a locality in the valley behind the "Anniversary Lodge" leading to the Inland Ice. Not identifiable.

Glaciologelv. River in Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIV; G–H, 2–3; 60. XV; B–C, 1–3; 60. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* A tribute to the glaciologist of the expedition. (82 Ø. 180). Tribute.

Kap Gleerup. Cape in southeasternmost Peary Land, facing the Inland Ice. XIII; H, 6; 34. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for EMILIE GLEERUP, LAUGE KOCH's secretary and interpreter. She translated all of LAUGE KOCH's papers into English and also the papers of some of his co-workers plus several other papers printed in "Meddelelser om Grønland". (82 Ø. 96). Tribute.

Gletscherknude. A mountain in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; C, 8; 44. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* A rocky knoll projecting into Knud Rasmussen Gletscher. (76 V. 59). Descriptive.

Gletscher Sø. Lake in the S part of Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; G–H, 2–3; 11. Named by *1 Thule 1912.* The lake is situated in front of the glacier the expedition had to descend after the crossing of the Inland Ice. Descriptive.

Gletschersø. Lake in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; B, 9; 45. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* The lake is facing Knud Rasmussen Gletscher. (86 V. 58). Descriptive.

Glückstadt Land = Valdemar Glückstadt Land. Used by some authors.

Gneisnæs = Diabasnæs. (XIV; H, 3; 31). Named used by *1 Thule 1912.* Field name later corrected when the rocks collected there were classified. Descriptive.

Gnom Gletscher. Glacier at Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District. V; F, 9; 49. Named by *Peary 1891–92.* PEARY also named it West Glacier. Origin of name unknown. (77 V. 182). Descriptive.

Gnome Glacier = Gnom Gletscher. Original name by *Peary 1891–92.*

Kap Godhavn. Cape in Hall Land facing Petermann Gletscher. VIII; G, 2; 10. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* Named after the town in West Greenland. (80 V. 68). Transfer.

Kap Godfred Hansen. Cape on the W coast of Washington Land. VII; B, 3; 22. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for GODFRED HANSEN (1876–1937). Danish naval officer. 1903–06, second-in-command on the "Gjöa" Expedition (NW Passage), ROALD AMUNDSEN, commanding. 1919–20, leader of the 3rd Thule Expedition which laid out depots for ROALD AMUNDSEN's North Pole Expedition. (80 V. 4). Tribute.

Godsend Island. Island off the N coast of Inglefield Land in Force Bugt. VI; D, 1; 42. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* The little island was as if sent by God, when KANE took shelter behind it and anchored there during a gale. Symbolic.

Godsend Lodge = Godsend Island. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Kap Godthaab. Cape in Daugaard-Jensen Land, Washington Land, facing Petermann Gletscher. VII; D, 6; 23. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* Named after the town in West Greenland. (80 V. 58). Transfer.

Goniocerasbugt. Bay on the S coast of Washington Land. VII; F, 2; 24. Named by *JUB 1920–23* since the cephalopod *Gonioceras* occurs abundantly there; the locality later became the type locality of the Gonioceras Bay Formation. Paleontological.

Mount Goodenough. Mountain on Hendrik Ø. (X; A, 2; 11). Named by *BAE 1875–76* for JAMES G. GOODENOUGH (1831–75). British naval officer. A much loved and admired officer who died while serving as captain and commodore of the Australian station. Commemorative. This name was given by RAWSON and appears to be the same locality as Fisher Peak given by BEAUMONT.

Gorge Creek. Creek in N Nyeboe Land. IX; C, 1; 16. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for a small creek SW of Repulse Havn. Descriptive.

Gothic Glacier. Glacier on the S side of Barden Bugt, Steensby Land, Thule District. V; K, 4; 50. Named by *AAE 1860–61* because it reminded HAYES of Gothic architecture. Symbolic.

Graafjeld. Mountain in E central Wulff Land. XI; C, 1; 13. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* because of the grey color of the mountain. Descriptive.

Graasten Elv. River in the E part of Polaris Forland. VIII; B–C, 2–3; 50. Named by *OG 1958*, because of the color of the rocks of the surrounding mountains. Geologic.

Granville Bay = Granville Fjord. Original name by *Inglefield 1852.*

Granville Fjord. Inlet in S Steensby Land, Thule District. IV; A–B, 3–4; 46. Named by *Inglefield 1852* for GEORGE, Earl of GRANVILLE (1815–91). British politician. (76 V. 24 / 77 V. 170). Tribute.

Graptolitelv. River in S Peary Land flowing into Independence Fjord. XIV; F, 6; 61. Named by *JUB 1920–23* after the fossil group of the same name. (82 Ø. 133). Paleontological.

Graptolitnæs. Point on Daugaard-Jensen Land, Washington Land, VII; C, 2; 25. Named by *JUB 1920–23* because graptolites were found there. (80 V. 16). Paleontological.

Graptolitsletten. Plain in N Warming Land. X, B, 1–2; 12. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* since specimens of graptolites were found there. (81 V. 65). Paleontological.

Gravel Point. Washington Land. Cannot be located. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* A low point made of gravel.

Kap Gray. The S cape on Castle Ø in Sherard Osborn Fjord off Hendrik Ø. X; A, 2; 13. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for ALEXANDER GRAY. British sailor and member of the expedition. Ice-quartermaster on "Discovery". He was a very skilled and able sledge driver. (82 V. 35). Tribute.

Gray's Bay. Inglefield Land. Cannot be located. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* The family name of KANE's mother was GRAY. His grandmother was ELISABETH GRAY. The locality is situated some 8 km S of Anoritôq, the settlement at Force Bugt. It is not given on any map and it is

hardly possible to locate because the distances given by KANE are extremely inaccurate.

Graystone River = Graasten Elv. Used by *OG 1958.*

Great Arch. A locality near Kap York. Cannot be located. Named by PEARY.

Great Iceberg Lake = Den store Isfjeldsø. Used by KNUD RASMUSSEN (1919).

Great Glacier of Humboldt = Humboldt Gletscher. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Great Landglacier = Great Land Glacier = Store Landgletscher. Used by KNUD RASMUSSEN and LAUGE KOCH.

Great Reindeer Lake = Septembersøerne. (VI; C. 5–6; 86). Original name by *2 Thule 1916–18* because it is situated in an area where many reindeer were living at that time. The name was later changed. Incident.

Grenen. Peninsula projecting into the Inland Ice from Vildtland. XVI; C, 1; 10. Named by *JUB 1920–23* after the N point of Denmark. (81 Ø. 18). Transfer.

Grenen. Glacier from Flade Isblink, Kronprins Christian Land, towards E, the base of which possibly is just in the part of Greenland treated here. XVIII; C–D, 5–6; 10. Named by *TØG 1931–34* after N point of Denmark. (81 Ø. 18). Transfer.

Kap Grinnell. Cape on the N coast of Inglefield Land. VI; D, 2; 43. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for CORNELIUS GRINNELL of London, England, who took care of KANE when he fell ill in London and saw him off safely for Cuba. (78 V. 77). Tribute.

Grottedal. Valley from the central part of Kronprins Christian Land to Vandredalen, about 30 km N of Centrumsø. XVIII; J–K, 2–4; 47. Named by *OG 1960* because of the presence of several caves in a valley tributary to the named main valley. (80 Ø. 122). Descriptive.

Kap Grundloven. Cape on the N coast of J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; A, 6; 11. Named by *Danmark 1906–08.* The sledge team of MYLIUS-ERICHSEN, HØEG HAGEN, and JØRGEN BRØNLUND was on, or close to, the point on June 5th, Denmark's Constitution (Da.: Grundlov) Day. (82 Ø. 168). Tribute.

Gryden. Locality in Børglum Elv valley, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 62. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* The name indicates a pot-shaped widening of the valley. (Da.: Gryde = pot). (82 Ø. 117). Descriptive.

Grydesø. Lake in Heilprin Land a short distance from the S shore of Jørgen Brønlund Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 63. XV; B, 4; 63. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The lake is situated in a pot-hole. (82 Ø. 275). Descriptive.

Græselv. River in Kronprins Christian Land to Centrumsø from the nearby Inland Ice. XVIII; L, 3–4; 46. Named by *OG 1960* because there was much grass (Da.: græs) along the river. (80 Ø. 119). Descriptive.

Grønnemark. Valley-area N of the head of Friggs Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; C, 1; 64. Named by *DEØ 1947–58* because of the comparatively luxurious vegetation. (83 Ø. 123). Descriptive.

Grønnemark Elv. River bordering Grønnemark to the W Peary Land XIV; C, 1; 65. Named by *DEØ 1947–58.* Name origin as above. Shift.

Guldborg Elv. River connecting Lolland Sø and Falster Sø, Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; G, 6; 49. Named by *Knuth 1955* after the strait between the two Danish islands Lolland and Falster. (80 Ø. 97). Transfer.

Gulelv. River in Melville Land emptying into Jørgen Brønlund Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3–4; 66. XV; A–B, 7–8; 66. Named by *DPE 1947–50* because the water of the river is very yellow (Da.: gul) due to the load of yellow clay from the marine deposits abundantly present in the area near its mouth. (82 Ø. 257). Descriptive.

Gundersteddal. Valley in E Valdemar Glückstadt Land, Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; C, 5; 12. Named by *Danmark 1906–08.* The cartographer of the expedition HØEG HAGEN, surveyor of this area, was born on the farm "Gunderstedgaard". (81 Ø. 51). Transfer.

Gunnar Andersson Dal. Valley lengthwise through central Wulff Land. XI; A–D, 1–2; 14. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for CARL FILIP GUNNAR ANDERSSON (1865–1928). Swedish geographer. LAUGE KOCH's father-in-law. (82 V. 49). Tribute.

Kap Gustav Rasmussen. Cape on the S part of Mylius-Erichsen Land, facing the Inland Ice. XVII; J, 3; 13. Named by *TØG 1931–34* for GUSTAV RASMUSSEN (1895–1953). Danish diplomat. A member of the Danish delegation to the International Court in The Hague as an advocat. (See Kap Georg Cohn). Minister of Foreign Affairs 1945–50. Chief of the Civil Department of the Danish Military Mission to S.H.A.E.F. (80 V. 28). Tribute.

Mount Gyrfalco. Mountain on the N shore of Olrik Fjord, Thule District. V; K, 13; 51. Named by *Peary 1893–95* because he shot a falcon there. Incident.

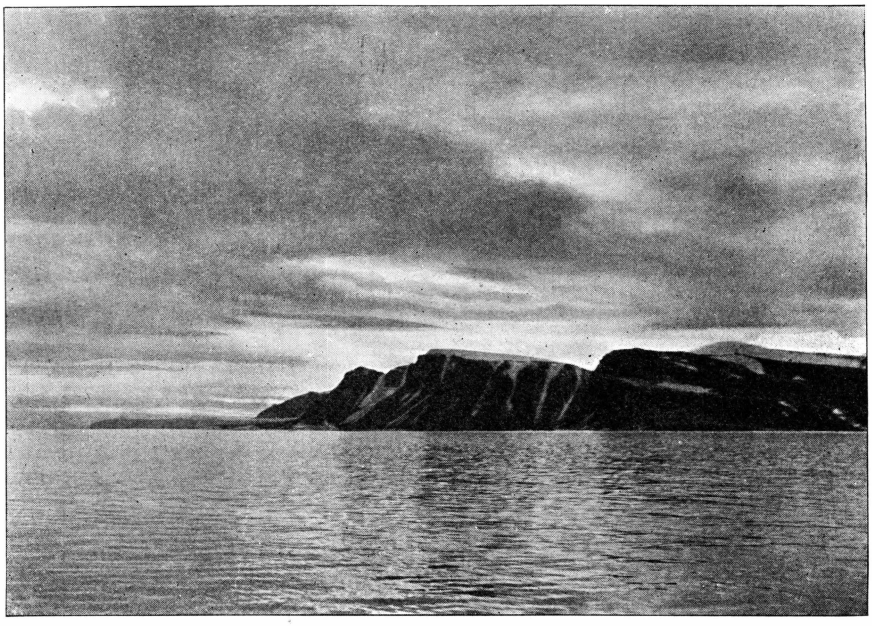
Hackel Bay = Bowdoin Fjord. (V; E–G, 9; 20). Named used by *Polaris 1871–73* (BESSELS, 1876). Origin unknown.

Hackluits Island = Hakluyt Ø. Used by *Baffin 1616* and *Ross 1818.*

Hackluyt Island = Hakluyt Ø. Used by *Ross 1818.*

Haffner Bjerg. Ice dome some distance from the N shore of Melville Bugt. III; B, 13; 15. Named by *Peary 1893–94* (ASTRUP) for JOHAN FREDRIK WILHELM HAFFNER (1835–1901). Norwegian army officer. One of the founders of the Norwegian Geographical Society. Director of the Norwegian Survey 1888–1900. (76 V. 315). Gr.: Pingorssuaq = the great pingo.

Hagen Bræ. The glacier between J. C. Christensen Land and Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVI; C–D, 3–6; 12. XVII; E–F, 1–2; 14. Named by *DPE*



MoG. 78:1. A. B. KIILERICH phot.

Fig. 28. Hakluyt Ø, Northumberland Ø and Herbert Ø.

1947–50 for NIELS PETER HØEG HAGEN (1877–November 15, 1907). Danish army officer. Cartographer of *Danmark 1906–08.* Died on the Inland Ice in Nioghalvfjerdsfjorden, NE Greenland on the return journey from surveying the Independence Fjord area. (81 Ø. 84). Commemorative.

Hagen Fjord. The inlet between J. C. Christensen Land and Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; B–E, 2–3; 15. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* for N. P. HØEG HAGEN (see above). (81 Ø. 44). Commemorative.

Hagens Varde = Slutstenen. Name used on the original sketch field map.

Hakluits Island = Hakluyt Ø. Spelling by BAFFIN.

Hakluyt Ø. Islet NW of Northumberland Ø, Thule District. V; G–H, 1; 52. Named by *Baffin 1616* for RICHARD HACKLUYT (c. 1533–1616). English geographer. (77 V. 124). Commemorative. BAFFIN's "Farthest North". (Fig. 28).

Half Dome. Mountain on the S shore of Olrik Fjord, Thule District. V; K, 13; 53. Named by *Peary 1891–92*, because of its shape. Descriptive.

Halfway Nunatak. Nunatak in the Inland Ice behind Rampen, Thule District. IV; B, 10; 47. Used by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Hall Bassin. The water connecting Kennedy Kanal and Robeson Kanal between Greenland and Ellesmere Island, Canada. VIII; B–C, 1; 11. Named by *Polaris 1871–73*, suggested by Captain BUDDINGTON, for

CHARLES FRANCIS HALL (1821–November 8, 1871). American arctic explorer. 1860, onboard a whaler to Baffins Bugt. 1864–69, lived among Eskimos in the Canadian arctic where he recovered several items left from the Franklin expedition. 1871, commanding the U.S. Polar Expedition onboard "Polaris". Died suddenly onboard the ship. (81 V. 2). Commemorative.

Hall Bjerg. Mountain in N Nyeboe Land. IX; B, 2; 17. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for ROBERT HALL of the Admiralty who signed the instructions to NARES. (82 V. 11). Tribute.

Hall Land. The area between Petermann Gletscher and Newman Bugt. VIII; A–G, 1–4; 12. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for C. F. HALL (see above). (81 V. 21). Commemorative. The name was given by the members of the expedition at a meeting on November 15, 1871.

Halls Grav. On the W coast of Polaris Forland, Hall Land. VIII; B, 1; 13. Named by *Polaris 1871–73.* The resting place of C. F. HALL (see above).(81 V. 27). Commemorative.

Hall's Rest = Halls Grav. Original name by *Polaris 1871–73.*

Kap Hamilton. Cape on the W coast of Washington Land. VII; E, 1; 26. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for ALEXANDER HAMILTON (1757–1804). American statesman and lawyer. (80 V. 29). Commemorative.

Hamilton and Brandon Point. Point on the W coast of Inglefield Land. VI; D, 3; 44. Named by *Inglefield 1852* for W. A. B. HAMILTON Secretary of the Admiralty. Later Lord DOUGLAS BRANDON. Tribute.

Hand Bugt. Large bay on the N coast of Nyeboe Land. IX; A–B, 2–3; 18. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for JAMES J. HAND. British sailor. Able seaman and member of the expedition. Accompanied BEAUMONT on the sledge journey along the Greenland N coast. Died June 3, at Thank God Harbour and was buried close to Halls Grav. (82 V, 13). Incident. — In his diary BEAUMONT has the following remark on Friday 5th and Saturday 6th of May: "To interest the men more in the work, we drew lots as to whose name this bay should bear, and HAND won it". (NARES, 1877, p. 371). Incidentally it was the same JAMES HAND who "... was first to plant the Union Jack on the North Greenland Coast". (NARES, 1877, p. 368). As mentioned he also died during the journey. Because of the lottery which was the reason for the naming, there is no doubt about the classification.

Kap Handy. Cape on the E coast of Petermann Halvø, Washington Land. VII; A, 5; 27. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* because it was conveniently accessible. (81 V. 10). Whimsical.

Hannah Ø. Island in the mouth of Bessels Fjord, Washington Land. VII; A, 4; 28. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for the Eskimo woman, TUKULITU, married to JOE, both members of the expedition. Born on the W

side of Davisstrædet she lived several years at Groton, Connecticut, U.S.A., where she died December 31, 1876, 38 years old. (81 V. 5). Tribute.

Hanne Ø. Island in Dilemma Sund, N Peary Land. XIII; B–C, 3–4; 35. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for KNUD RASMUSSEN's daughter HANNE (1919–). (83 Ø. 20). Tribute.

Hans Island. Small island near Eider Island a little way N of Littleton Ø off Inglefield Land. VI; E, 1; 102. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for the Greenlander HANS HENDRIK of Fiskenæsset (? –1888). A member of the expedition. Tribute. "... a low and isolated rock-ledge, which we called Hans Island ...". (KANE, 1856 II, p. 319).

Hans Ø. Island off the W coast of Washington Land in Kennedy Kanal. VII; C, 1; 29. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for the above HANS HENDRIK who was also a member of this expedition and furthermore of *AAE 1860–61* and *BAE 1875–76.* (80 V. 2). Tribute.

Kap Hans Egede. Cape on the N coast of Peary Land. XIII; A, 7; 36. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for HANS POVELSEN EGEDE (1686–1758). Danish minister, missioner, and colonizer. "Greenland's Apostle". March 15, 1721 appointed missioner to Greenland. May 15, 1721 departure from Copenhagen onboard the ship "Haabet" (Hope); July 3, 1721 anchored in Haabets Havn on Haabets Ø in Godthåbs Fjord where he started his work and thereby the Danish colonisation of Greenland. (83 Ø. 20). LAUGE KOCH therefore wanted to place his name as far north as possible in Greenland, farther north than previously named localities. KOCH's 1920–23 expedition was named for the bicentenary jubilee of the landing of HANS EGEDE. (Fig. 34, 41).

Hans Egede Bjerge = Hans Egede Land. The original name was given by *JUB 1920–23*; after *FLY 1938*, it was changed to the form now authorised.

Hans Egede Land. Area in E Peary Land bounded to the N by Frederick E. Hyde Fjord, to the W by Esrum Elv, to the S by Spøttrup Elv and B. G. Schley Fjord and to the E by McKinley Hav. XIV; B–D, 3–5; 67. Named originally by *JUB 1920–23* but later changed by *FLY 1938.* Named for HANS POVELSEN EGEDE. (See above). (82 Ø. 299). Commemorative.

Hans Nielsen Fjeld. Mountain between Pitugfik Gletscher and Thule Air Base. IV; F, 6; 48. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* for HANS NIELSEN (1898–1951) who was for many years manager of the Thule Station; later manager of Egedesminde and Godhavn, West Greenland. (76 V. 352). Tribute.

Hans Tavsens Iskappe. Icecap in SW Peary Land. XIII; D–G, 5–7; 37. Named by *FLY 1938* for HANS TAVSEN (1494–1561). Danish reformer and bishop. (82 Ø. 19). Tribute.

Haphar's Nunatak. Misprint for Halfway Nunatak on one of the maps of *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Happy River = Lykkedalselv. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Happy Valley = Lykkedal. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Happy Valley Camp. Campsite in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. Used by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Kap Harald Moltke. Cape at the N entrance to Jørgen Brønlund Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; G, 4; 68. XV; C, 7; 68. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* for HARALD VIGGO GREVE MOLTKE (1871–1960). Danish artist. A member of K. J. V. STEENSTRUP's expedition to Disko 1898. 1899–1900 a member of ADAM POULSEN's First Aurora borealis expedition to Iceland; 1900–1901 of the Second Aurora borealis expedition to the Finnish Finmark. Member of *DLG 1903–04.* Based on the notes of MYLIUS-ERICHSEN he wrote the popular-scientific report of that expedition. (82 Ø. 49). Tribute.

Harald Moltke Bræ. Glacier to the head of Wolstenholme Fjord, Thule District. IV; D, 8–9; 49. Named by *DLG 1903–04* for HARALD MOLTKE.(See above). (76 V. 93). Tribute.

Harder Fjord. Inlet in W Peary Land. XIII; C, 5–6; 38. Named by *FLY 1938* for POUL JESPER HARDER (1878–1931). Danish geologist. Professor at the Danish Polytechnical Institute. 1906, expedition to West Greenland together with AD. S. JENSEN. (83 Ø. 74). Commemorative.

Harder Gletscher. Glacier in SE Nares Land. XII; F, 1–2; 9. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for POUL HARDER. (See above). (81 V. 93). Tribute.

Harebugt. Little bay at the head of Frederick E. Hyde Fjord. XIII; D, 7; 39. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* On a sledge journey the leader of the expedition, EIGIL KNUTH, observed here 32 hares over a short distance. (82 Ø. 170). Incident.

Harehøj. A knoll on Heilprin Land some hundred meters from Brønlundhus, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 69. XV; B, 5; 69. Named by *DPE 1947–50* because there were always many hares there. (82 Ø. 272). Incident.

Harekløft. Ravine on Vildtland. XVI; B, 1; 13. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* "I never saw such a large number of hares as in this place, so we called it the hare cleft". (KOCH, 1926, p. 113). Incident.

Hari Bræ. Misprint for Hart Bræ = Hart Gletscher in AMDRUP et al. 1921, Atlas. Pl. XIb.

Harmsworth Gletscher = A. Harmsworth Gletscher. Used by some authors.

Harris Bjerg. Mountain in the SW part of Inglefield Land. VI; F, 1; 45. Named by *AAE 1860–61* for FRANCIS L. HARRIS, a voluntary member of the expedition. (78 V. 57). Tribute.

Harris Mountains = Harris Bjerg. Original name by *AAE 1860–61.*

Hart Gletscher. Glacier at the head of Inglefield Bredning in Prudhoe Land, Thule District. V; E, 12; 54. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for CHARLES HENRY HART (1847–1918). American lawyer and author. Member of the North Greenland Committee of the Philadelphia Academy. President of the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts. (77 V. 212). Tribute. PEARY also named this glacier Lizard Glacier. A photograph shows this glacier with every feature reflected in the water with such clearness and symmetry that it has brought out an image of a lizard. (PEARY, 1898b, I, p. 400).

Hartstene Bugt. Bay between Kap Alexander and Sunrise Pynt on the W coast of Inglefield Land. VI; E–F, 1; 46. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for H. J. HARTSTENE. American naval officer. 1855, commanding the auxiliary expedition on "Release" and "Arctic" to the rescue of the expedition. (78 V. 85). Tribute.

Hartz Sund. Strait between Hendrik Ø and Warming Land. X; A–B, 1–2; 14. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for NICOLAI EEG KRUSE HARTZ (1867–1937). Danish geologist and botanist. 1889 and 1890, a member of the Botanical expedition to West Greenland; 1900, Carlsberg Foundation Expedition to East Greenland, AMDRUP commanding, HARTZ leader of the ship group; 1891–92, East Greenland Expedition to Scoresby Sund, RYDER commanding. (82 V. 31 A). Tribute.

Harvard Øer. Group of islands at the head of Inglefield Bredning, Thule District. V; F–G, 13–14; 55. Named by *AAE 1860–61* for Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A. ". . . in remembrance of the University at Cambridge, to members of whose faculty I am indebted for many courteous attentions while fitting out in Boston". (HAYES, 1867a, p. 430). (77 V. 225). Tribute.

Harward Ø = Harvard Øer. Misspelled in AMDRUP *et. al.* (1921. Atlas pl. XI b).

Kap Hatherton. Cape on the W coast of Inglefield Land. VI; E, 1; 47. Named by *Inglefield 1852* for Lord HATHERTON, a friend of INGLEFIELD. (78 V. 28). Tribute.

Hatherton Bay. Bay on the W coast of Inglefield Land directly south of Kap Hatherton. (VI; E, 1; 47). First used by *OUE 1934–35.* Shift.

Hauge Bjerge. Mountains in the central part of Polaris Forland. VIII; C, 1–2; 14. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for CHRISTIAN NIELSEN HAUGE (1870–1940). Danish politician. 1924–26, Minister of the Interior (including Greenland); 1929–35, Minister of Trade and Shipping. Visited Greenland 1925. Chairman of the Commission for the Direction of Scientific Investigations in Greenland 1925–26. (81 V. 22). Tribute.

Havlitsø. Lake in Vildtland. XVI; C, 1; 14. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* Two longtailed ducks (Da.: Havlit) were shot there. (81 Ø. 19). Incident.

Havlitsøer = Havlitsø. Original name by *JUB 1920–23.*

Hawk Mountain = Mount Gyrfalco. Mountain on the island in Inglefield Bredning N of Olrik Fjord. V; K, 13; 51. Named by *Peary 1891–92*. A hawk was seen there. Incident.

Hayes Harbor. A small cove between Kap Alexander and Sonntag Bugt, Thule District. Name used by *CLE 1913–17*. The same as Retreat Harbor and Retreat Cove. Incident. Difficult to locate exactly on the map.

Hayes Peninsula. Name suggested by A. PETERMANN in 1867 for the land between Melville Bugt and Kane Bassin. Adopted by some contemporaries but discontinued sometime during the first decade of this century. However, it still appears on some modern American maps.

Hayes Plateau. Area on the E coast of Washington Land. VII; D–E, 5–6; 30. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for ISAAC I. HAYES (1832–1881). American explorer. 1860–61, commanding the American Arctic Expedition. A member of *2 Grinnell 1853–55*. 1867 with the whaler "Panther" to the Thule District as a paying guest. Tribute. The name was never really used.

Hazen Coast = Hazen Land. Original name by *LFBE 1881–84*.

Hazen Land. Island at the N coast of Peary Land. XIII; B–C, 4–5; 40. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for WILLIAM BABCOCK HAZEN (1830–87). American army officer. As Chief Signal Officer he signed the general instruction to A. W. GREELY, the leader of the expedition. (83 Ø. 28. Tribute.

Hedin Firn = Sven Hedin Firn. Used by KOCH (1928).

Kap Heiberg-Jürgensen. Cape on the S coast of Warming Land facing the Inland Ice. X; E, 2; 15. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for P. A. HEIBERG-JÜRGENSEN (1869–1950). Danish army officer. On the staff of the topographic section of the General Staff. LAUGE KOCH's co-worker in the construction of the maps from the 2. Thule expedition. (81 V. 56). Tribute.

Heilprin Gletscher. Glacier at the head of Inglefield Bredning. V; F–G, 14–16; 56. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for ANGELO HEILPRIN (1853–1907). American scientist, born in Hungary. Professor in invertebrate paleontology and geology at the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. Advisor to PEARY on all his expeditions. 1891, headed the paying-guest scientists on the summer expedition; 1892, headed the relief expedition. Organised the scientist group of the 1894 expedition. (77 V. 222). Tribute.

Heilprin Land. Area in SW Peary Land bounded to the N by Jørgen Brønlund Fjord, Midsommerelv, and Ítukussuk Dal; to the W by Valmuedal and Marie Sophie Gletscher, and to the S by Independence Fjord. XIV; G–J, 1–3; 70. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for ANGELO HEILPRIN. (See above). (82 Ø. 108). Tribute.

Heilprin Ø. Island in Melville Bugt. III; E, 13–14; 16. Named by *Peary 1893–95* (ASTRUP) for ANGELO HEILPRIN. (See above). (76 V. 324). Gr.: Qeqertat. Tribute.

Heimdals Bræ = Heimdals Iskappe. Name used by LAUGE KOCH.

Heimdals Iskappe. Icecap in central W Peary Land. XIII; D–G, 5–7; 41. Named by *DPE 1947–50* from Norse mythology. Heimdal is the god sitting at the bridge Bifrost (the rainbow) guarding the entrance to the mansion of the gods. (82 Ø. 119). Mythological.

Heinrich Wild Iskappe. Icecap in central Peary Land S and E of Kronegraven. XIV; D, 3; 71. Named by *DPE 1947–50* for HEINRICH VON WILD. Swiss phycisist and meteorologist. President of the Second Polar Conference in Bern 1880. Constructed the type of theodolite used by the cartographer of the expedition TH. NIELSEN. (82 Ø. 197). Commemorative.

Helen River. River in Inglefield Land. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* According to the description the locality should be about 40 km from Rensselaer Bugt but it is impossible to locate exactly which river among several streams. Origin unknown.

Helikoptertop. Peak in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; B, 9; 50. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* (76 V. 56). Incident.

Helland Gletscher. Glacier to Melville Bugt from N. III; C–D, 8; 17. Named by *Peary 1893–95* (ASTRUP) for AMUND HELLAND (1846–1918). Norwegian geologist. In 1875 he made observations of glaciers and icefiords in Greenland. (76 V. 271). Tribute.

Hellefiskefjord. Inlet on the E coast of Peary Land. XIV; C–D, 6; 72. The geologist of the expedition, JOHANNES TROELSEN, found a dead Greenland halibut (*Platysomatichthys hippoglossoides*) on the beach. (82 Ø. 173). Incident.

Hellerup Land. Area in Hall Land bounded to the W by Petermann Gletscher, to the S by Porsild Gletscher and to the N by Sigurd Berg Gletscher. VIII; F, 2; 15. Named by *JUB 1920–23* after the suburb N of Copenhagen. (80 V. 66). Transfer.

Helvetia Tinde. Mountain in Johannes V. Jensen Land, Peary Land. XIII; B, 7; 42. Named by *DEØ 1947–58.* Old name for Switzerland. The two who coined the name are natives of that country. (83 Ø. 118). Transfer-tribute.

Hendrik Ø. Island off the N coast of Warming Land. X; A–B, 1–2; 16. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for HENDRIK OLE JACOB OLSEN (1884–1917). Greenlander, outstanding dog-sledge driver and hunter. A member of *Danmark 1906–08* and of *2 Thule 1916–18.* Disappeared on the island now bearing his name during a hunt in July 1917. (81 V. 67 A). Commemorative.

Henius Land = Erik S. Henius Land. Used by LAUGE KOCH.

Cape Henry Clay = Kap Clay. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Henryk Arctowski Iskappe. Icecap in S Washington Land. VII; F–G; 3–4; 31. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for HENRYK ARCTOWSKI (1871–1958). American meteorologist. A member of the "Belgica" Expedition

to Antarctica 1897–99. 1910, expedition to Spitsbergen. Wrote several papers about meteorology of the polar regions. (79 V. 11). Tribute.

Cape Henry Parish = Henry Parish Bjerg. Original name by *Peary 1898–1902.*

Henry Parish Bjerg. Mountain in E Peary Land. XIV; D, 7; 73. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for HENRY PARISH. American donator to the expedition. Member of PAC. Treasurer of the American Geographical Society. (82 Ø. 140). Tribute.

Henry Parrish Mtn. = Henry Parish Fjeld. Spelling by PEARY (1898b, I, p. 519).

Kap Henson. The NE cape, Northumberland Ø, Thule District. V; H, 4; 57. Named by *Peary 1893–95* for MATTHEW A. HENSON (1868–1958). American. PEARY's Negro assistant on all his expeditions; accompanied PEARY on the journey to the North Pole in 1909. (77 V. 174). Tribute.

Henson Gletscher. Glacier in SE Freuchen Land. XII; D, 4–5; 10. Named by *FLY 1938* for MATTHEW A. HENSON. (See above). (82 V. 145). Tribute.

Hensons Gletscher = Henson Gletscher. Form also used by KOCH (1940).

Herbert Ø. Island between Hvalsund and Murchison Sund, Thule District. V; G–H, 4–6; 58. Named by *Inglefield 1852* for Sir THOMAS HERBERT. British naval officer. (77 V. 96). Tribute. (Fig. 28).

Herlufsholm Næs = Kap Eiler Rasmussen. Original name by *Danmark 1906–08* for the easternmost point of Herlufsholm Strand but not used officially.

Herlufsholm Strand. The long and comparatively plain shore of E Peary Land facing Wandel Hav. XIV; C–D, 7; 74. Named by *Danmark 1906–08.* After the castle Herlufsholm in S Zealand, Denmark. Now a boarding school and gymnasium (secondary school); founded by HERLUF TROLLE and his wife BIRGITTE GJØE. (82 Ø. 139). Transfer.

Herluf Trolle Land. Area in E Peary Land bounded to the N by G. B. Schley Fjord and Spøttrup Elv, to the E by Wandel Hav, to the S by approximately Lyngelv and Vitskøl Elv, and to the W by Børglum Elv. XIV; C–E, 3–7; 75. Named by *FLY 1938* for HERLUF TROLLE (1516–1565). Danish admiral and member of the Royal Council. Owner of the castle Herlufsholm. (82 Ø. 163). Commemorative.

Heywood Bjerg. Mountain in W Inglefield Land. VI; F, 1; 48. Named by *AAE 1860–61* for HARVEY HEYWOOD, who was a voluntary participant of the expedition. (78 V. 59). Tribute.

H. H. Benedict Bjerge. Mountain range in Johannes V. Jensen Land, Peary Land. XIV; B, 2–3; 76. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for HENRY HARPER BENEDICT (1844–1935). American manufacturer and donator to the expedition. Presented PEARY with a pianola which was placed in

the cabin of the "Roosevelt". Member of PAC. Friend of PEARY. (83 Ø. 56). Tribute.

Hiawatha Gletscher. Glacier in Inglefield Land. VI; C, 6; 49. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for HIAWATHA, a legendary chief (c. 1450) of the Onondaga tribe of the North American Indians. Hiawatha is the incarnation of human progress and civilisation. H. means: "he makes rivers". 78 V. 59. Ethnic.

Hidden Glacier = Skjulgletscher. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Kap Hill = Kap James Hill. Used by some authors.

Himmelbjerget. Mountain in N Valdemar Glückstadt Land, Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; B, 3; 16. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* after the name of one of the highest hilltops in Jutland, Denmark. (81 Ø. 46). Transfer.

Himmerlanddal. Valley in Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIII; G, 6; 43. XIV; G, 1–2; 77. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The name was given because so many other names from JOHANNES V. JENSEN's production were used in this region of N Greenland. Furthermore the cartographer TH. NIELSEN was born in Himmerland. (82 Ø. 214). Transfer.

Kap Hjalmar Lundbohm = Kap Lundbohm. Original name by *1 Thule 1912.*

Hjelm. Island off the W coast of Kronprins Christian Land in Danmark Fjord. XVIII; G, 2; 41. Named by *Knuth 1955.* The island was, when approached by the expedition, inhabited by musk-oxen. In an old Danish folksong it is told that the peasants said, when they looked at the island of the same name off the E coast of Jutland, Denmark, that it was given horns, because it was being fortified. (80 Ø. 86). Transfer-incident-whimsical.

Hjertefjeldsdal. Valley in E Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; E–F, 5; 17. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* because there is a heart-shaped mountain in the valley. (81 Ø. 58). Descriptive.

Hjertet. Nunatak in Academy Gletscher off J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; C, 2; 15. Named by *JUB 1920–23* because of the shape. (Da.: Hjerte = heart). 81 Ø. 28). Descriptive.

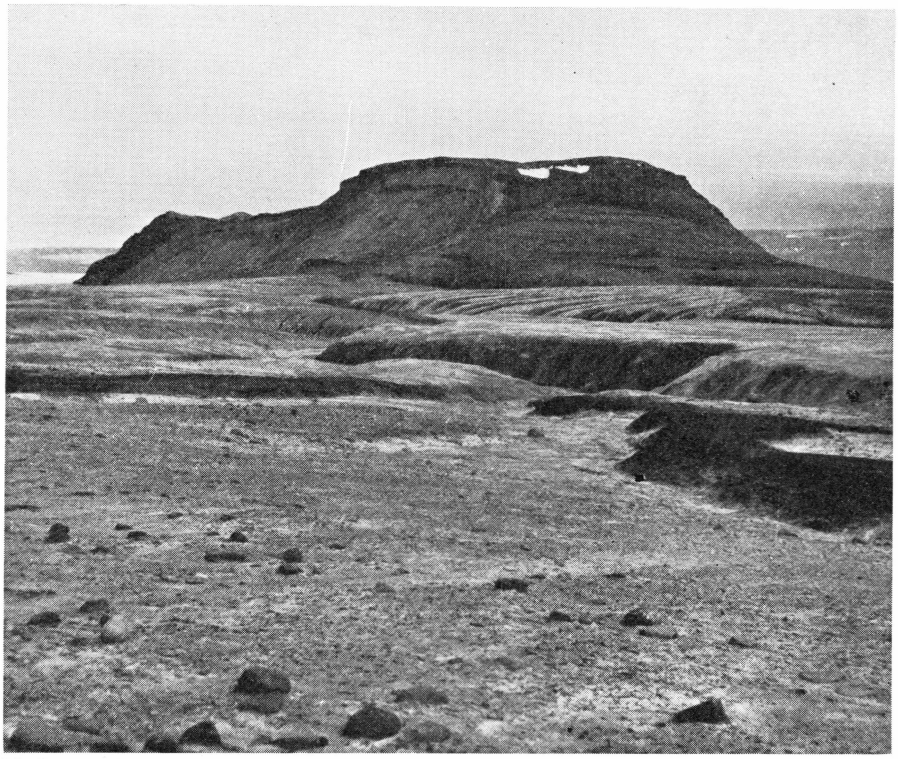
Hjærtet = Hjertet. Original spelling.

Cape H. L. Bridgman = Kap Bridgman. Used by *Peary 1898–1902.* (PEARY, 1903a, p. 656).

Hlidskjalv. Mountain of purple shale close to the E shore of Friggs Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; C, 1; 78. Named by *DPE 1947–50* from Norse mythology. Hlidskjalv is the name of the high-seat of the god ODIN. (83 Ø. 105). Mythological.

Hobbard Gletscher = Hubbard Gletscher. Used by KOCH (1926, Pl. XIII).

Hobbs Gletscher. Glacier from the Inland Ice situated between Adam Biering Land and Walcott Land. XIII; H, 6–7; 44. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for WILLIAM HERBERT HOBBS (1864–1952). American geologist.



MoG. 124:9. E. KNUTH phot. July 14, 1955

Fig. 29. Kap Holbæk with Kap Holbæk Fjeld.

Professor at the University of Michigan. 1921–22, directed an expedition to West Greenland. Vice-president of the International Glacier Commission. PEARY's biographer. (81 Ø. 1). Tribute.

Kap Hoffmeyer. Cape on Hazen Land, Peary Land. XIII; B, 3; 45. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for NIELS HENRIK CORDULUS HOFFMEYER (1836–1884). Danish army officer. Director of the Danish Meteorological Institute. (83 Ø. 24). Commemorative.

Kap Holbæk. Cape on the E coast of Mylius-Erichsen Land facing Danmark Fjord. XVII; G, 6; 18. Named by *Danmark 1906–08.* After the city in Zealand, Denmark, where HØEG HAGEN lived as a boy and where he passed his first examinations. (80 Ø. 16). Transfer. (Fig. 29).

Holbæk Bugt. The inner part of Danmark Fjord. XVII; G, 6; 50. XVIII; J–K, 1; 42. Named by *Knuth 1955.* Shift name from Kap Holbæk. (80 Ø. 92).

Holbæk Fjord = Holbæk Bugt. Used by *Knuth 1955.*

Kap Holbæk Fjeld. Mountain on Kap Holbæk, Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; G, 6; 52. Named by *Knuth 1955.* Shift name. (Fig. 29).

Kap Holger Danske. E cape on Amundsen Land, Peary Land. XIII; C, 5; 46. Named by *DPE 1947–50* for a Danish sabotage organisation

during the German occupation of Denmark during World War II. (83 Ø. 96). Commemorative.

Holger Kiær Nunatakker. Nunataks in Marie Sophie Gletscher, Peary Land. XIII; J, 6–7; 47. Named by *1 Thule 1912* for HOLGER SVERDRUP KIÆR (1856–1928). Danish physician. Practiced in Greenland; 1882–83, 1889–99, 1905–13, in Jakobshavn; 1913–14, in Holsteinsborg. 1913, medical consultant of the Greenland administration. (81 Ø. 3). Tribute.

Hollænderhatten. Island in Carey Øer, Thule District. IV; K, 3; 51. Named by *BEB 1937* because of the shape, resembling a Dutch hat. (Da.: Hollænderhat = Dutch hat). Descriptive. (76 V. 222).

Kap Holmsen. Cape on Nansen Land, Peary Land. XIII; D, 2; 48. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for GUNNAR HOLMSEN (1880–). Norwegian State geologist. 1908–09 and 1912, expeditions to Spitsbergen. (82 Ø. 89). Tribute.

Kap Holtedahl. Cape on the S coast of Nyeboe Land facing the Inland Ice. IX; F, 4; 19. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for OLAF HOLTEDAHL (1885–). Norwegian geologist. Professor at University of Oslo. 1909–11, expedition to Spitsbergen; 1914–17, to Finmarken; 1918, Bjørnøya; 1921, Novaya Zemlya; 1927–28, to Antarctica. (81 V. 53). Tribute.

Holy Cross Mountain. Thule District. Cannot be located. Named by *Peary 1891–92.*

Home Bjerg. Mountain in N Nyeboe Land. IX; A, 3; 20. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* Origin unknown. (82 V. 16).

Kap Hommock. N point of Hazen Land, Peary Land. XIII; B, 4; 49. Named by *LFBE 1881–84.* Hommock = Hummock; an uneven irregular part of an ice floe about sea level. Presumably a lot of hummocks were stacked around the cape. (83 Ø. 29). Incident.

Cape Hooker = Hooker Bjerg. Original name by *BAE 1875–76.*

Hooker Bjerg. Mountain in N Wulff Land. XI; A, 1; 15. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for Sir JOSEPH DALTON HOOKER (1817–1911). British botanist and explorer. Wrote about plants from arctic regions, among others those collected by the expedition. He believed in the possibility of finding huge ice free areas in the interior central part of Greenland. (82 V. 46). Tribute.

Hoppner Næs. Point on Steensby Land, Thule District. IV; A, 2; 52. Named by *Ross 1818* for HENRY PARKYNS HOPPNER. British naval officer. 1818, lieutenant on "Alexander"; 1819–20, lieutenant on "Griper" (PARRY's first voyage); 1821–23, lieutenant on "Hecla" (PARRY's second voyage); 1824–25, commander of "Fury" (PARRY's third voyage). (76 V. 4). Tribute.

Horizontal Cliffs. Cliffs on E Wulff Land facing Sherard Osborn Fjord. XI; C-D, 1; 16. Named by *BAE 1875–76* because the cliffs are composed of horizontal layers of rock. (82 V. 36 A). Descriptive.

Hornby Fjeld = Windham Hornby Fjeld.

Horrible Canyon = Djævlekløft. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Horrible Creek = Djævlebæk. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Hot Rock Flats. Area in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; C, 9; 53. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Howard P. Smith Fjord = Navarana Fjord. *USAF 1946.* Name on USAF map (Lincoln Sea). Origin unknown.

Howgate Ø. Island in Newman Bugt, Hall Land. VIII; B, 3; 16. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for HENRY W. HOWGATE. American naval officer. A member of the Board of Inquiry after the return of the expedition. His initiative resulted in the Act of Congress approved May 1, 1880, that authorised the establishment of a temporary scientific station at Lady Franklin Bay, Ellesmere Island, Canada, to be used during the International Polar Year 1880–81. (81 V. 38). Tribute.

Mount H. S. Gardiner = Gardiner Fjeld. Original name by *LFBE 1881–84.*

Hubbard Gletscher. Glacier to the N shore of Inglefield Bredning, Thule District. V; F–G, 10–11; 59. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for THOMAS HAMLIN HUBBARD (1838–1915). American lawyer. Member of PAC; president 1907–15. (77 V. 205). Tribute.

Hubert Gletscher. Glacier on the W coast of Hall Land, merging with Petermann Gletscher. VIII; E, 2; 17. Named by *Polaris 1871–73.* Origin of name unknown. (80 V. 62).

Hugh Lee Bræ. Glacier on the N coast of J. C. Christensen Land at the entrance to Astrup Fjord. XVI; A, 5; 16. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* for HUGH J. LEE, American scientist. A member of *Peary 1893–95, 1896, 1897.* (81 Ø. 41). Tribute.

Humboldt Gletscher. Between Inglefield Land and Washington Land. VI; A–B, 7–8; 50. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for FRIEDRICH HEINRICH ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT (1769–1859). German naturalist and geographer. Especially active in the exploring of the southern magnetic pole. (79 V. 14). Tribute.

Hundeskrænten. A bluff on the S shore of Frederick E. Hyde Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; B, 5; 79. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* because the artist of the expedition, AAGE BERTELSEN lost five of his dogs which too eagerly persued a musk-ox over the 550 m high escarpment. (Da.: skrænt). (83 Ø. 70). Incident.

Hundetunge Gletscher. Glacier from the Inland Ice cutting into the NW corner of Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; B, 9; 54. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* because the shape of the glacier resembles a dog's tongue. (Da.: hund = dog; tunge = tongue.) (76 V. 50). Descriptive.

Kap Hunt. Cape on the W coast of Warming Land. X; C, 1; 17. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for HARRISON HUNT. American surgeon. A member of *CLE 1913–17.* (81 V. 61). Tribute.

Hunt Fjord. Inlet on the N coast of Peary Land. XIII; B, 5; 50. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for HENRY HUNT. American naval officer. Modified the St. Michael's sledge used by the Relief Expedition 1884. (83 Ø. 37). Tribute.

Hunter Fjord = Hunt Fjord. Used by PEARY (PEARY, 1903b, map).

Hurlburt Bræ = Hurlbut Gletscher. Spelling used in AMDRUP, (1921, atlas Pl. XIb) and KOCH (1928).

Hurlburt Glacier = Hurlbut Gletscher. Used by KOCH (1928).

Hurlburt Island. Large island at the head of Inglefield Bredning, Thule District. Name used by *CLE 1913–17.* Shift name from Hurlbut Gletscher. Name is spelled wrong for Hurlbut.

Hurlbut Gletscher. Glacier toward Inglefield Bredning from the interior of the great island between Inglefield Bredning and Olrik Fjord. V; H, 10; 60. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for GEORGE HURLBUT. Secretary of the American Geographical Society. (77 V. 257). Tribute.

Hvalslette. Plain in SW Melville Land, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3–4; 80. XV; B, 7–8; 80. Named by *JUB 1920–23* because a skeleton of a whale was found there. (82 Ø. 118). Incident.

Hvalsund. Strait between Northumberland Ø and Herbert Ø and the main land. Thule District. V; H–K, 3–6; 61. Named by *Baffin 1616* because a large herd of whales was sighted there. (77 V. 111). Incident.

Hyde Fjord = Frederick E. Hyde Fjord. Used by KOCH among others.

Hyde Parker Bay. Little bay W of Marshall Bugt, Inglefield Land. VI; C, 4; 51. Named by *Inglefield 1852* for Sir HYDE PARKER (1739–1807). British naval officer. Commemorative.

Hytop Mountain = Højbjerg. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Hængegletscher. Small glacier to Sands Fjord, Peary Land. XIII; A, 7; 51. Named by *DEØ 1947–58* because the glacier is a hanging one. (Da.: hænge). Descriptive. (Fig. 41).

Højbjerg. Mountain in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; C, 9; 55. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* because it is the highest mountain in the Nunatarssuaq. (76 V. 70). Descriptive. (Da.: høj = high).

Icy = Isdam. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Ifigsoq = Ivssuvigsôq. Recorded by *2. Thule 1916–18.*

Igdlârssugssuaq. Greenlandic name for Sidebriksfjord, Melville Bugt. III; C–D, 5–6; 44. (76 V. 242).

Igdloluárssuit = Igdluluarssuit. Used by *2 Thule 1916–18* and *JUB 1920–23.*

Igdloodahomyne Glacier = Igdluluarssuit Gletscher. Name used by CHAMBERLAIN (1895) and PEARY.

Igdloodahouny = Igdluluarssuit. Spelling used by *CLE 1913–17.*

Igdluluarssuit. Eskimo settlement at Robertson Fjord, Thule District. V; D, 4; 62. LAUGE KOCH's headquarters 1920–23. (*JUB 1920–23*). (77 V. 27).

Igdluluarssuit Gletscher. Glacier to Robertson Fjord, Thule District. V; D, 4; 63. (77 V. 34).

Igloonarksuah. A locality on the S shore of Robertson Fjord. Used by *CLE 1913–17.* On his map MACMILLAN (MACMILLAN, 1925, Front End-Paper) places the locality where HOLTVED (1944, p. 10) indicates Kangeq.

Ignerit Glacier = Ingnerit Glacier. Used by *Peary 1893–95.*

Ignimut Glacier = Ingnerit Glacier. Used by *Peary 1893–95.*

Igssûssarssuit. Island in Melville Bugt. III; F, 16; 47. Gr. name meaning: The big testis-like ones. (76 V. 333).

Igsûsssarssuit sermiat. Glacier to Melville Bugt inside the island above III; E–F, 16; 48. Gr. name meaning the glacier of the big testis-like ones. (76 V. 334).

Imilik. Interior of De Dødes Fjord, Melville Bugt. III; C, 3; 18. Gr. name meaning the water place. (76 V. 144).

Kap Independence. Cape on the W coast of Washington Land. VII; D, 1; 32. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* Inspired by the American Declaration of Independence. (80 V. 24). Tribute.

Independence Bay = Independence Fjord. Original name by PEARY.

Independence Fjord. Inlet between Peary Land and J. C. Christensen Land. XIV; F–J, 2–7; 81. XV; C, 7–8; 81. Named by *Peary 1891–92.* (82 Ø. 123). Tribute. As mentioned before there is very often some confusion about the names given by PEARY. Such is the case here. PEARY writes (PEARY, 1898b, I, p. 349): ". . . and then cristened the great bay spreading its white expanse before us Independence Bay, in honour of the date, July 4th". In the record left inside the cairn on Navy Cliff he writes (op. cit.): "I have named this fjord 'Independence', in honour of that day, July 4th, dear to all Americans, on which we looked down into it". The captions for the picture (op. cit.) p. 346, and for the map p. 353 have Independence Bay and so has the map itself.

Inge Ø. Island off the N coast of Peary Land. XIII; C, 4; 52. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for KNUD RASMUSSEN's daughter INGE. (83 Ø. 22). Tribute.

Kap Ingersoll. Cape on the coast of Inglefield Land. VI; D, 2; 52. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for GEORGE INGERSOLL, a friend of the KANE family. (78 V. 16). Tribute. (Fig. 30).

Inglefield Point = Esquimaux Point. (VI; D, 1; 30). Name given by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* Tribute.

Inglefield Bredning. Bay in central Thule District. V; G–J, 7–14; 64. Named by *AAE 1860–61* for Sir EDWARD AUGUSTUS INGLEFIELD (1829–1894). British naval officer and explorer. 1852, commanding the "Isabel" sent out by Lady JANE FRANKLIN in search of her husband. 1854, commanding "Phoenix", for the same purpose. (77 V. 211). Inventor of the hydraulic steering gear. Tribute.



MoG. 164:3. Copyright: Geodetic Institute, Copenhagen

Fig. 30. Kap Ingersoll in the foreground; Force Bugt in the middle distance.

Inglefield Golf (Gulf) = Inglefield Bredning. Much used in older literature.

Inglefield Land. The area from Kap Alexander to Humboldt Gletscher. VI. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for E. A. INGLEFIELD (see above). (78 V. 6). Tribute.

Ingnerit Glacier. Glacier between Granville Fjord and Booth Sund. IV; B, 2–3; 56. Named by *Peary 1893–95.* Eskimo name. The Eskimo word ingnerit means "fire-stone". A vein of pyrite from where generations of Eskimos got the means of obtaining fire is found there. (PEARY, 1898b, II, p. 219).

Ingnimut Glacier = Ingnerit Glacier (IV; B, 2–3; 56). Name used by PEARY.

Inland Island = Inland Monument. Original name by *Polaris 1871–73.*

Inland Monument. Hilltop in Polaris Forland, Hall Land. VIII; B, 2; 18. Named by *Polaris 1871–73.* A hilltop about 18 km east of the observatory of the expedition. Descriptive.

Inmallick = Imilik. Ross' perception of the Greenland name.

Inmelick = Imilik. Used by *Ross 1818.*

Interposition Mountain. Mountain in Polaris Forland, Hall Land. VIII; B, 2; 19. Named by *Polaris 1871–73.* The name refers to the position of one of the camps of the expedition. The mountain is situated on the SE part of the higher plain occupying the N part of Polaris Forland. Incident.

Inuarfigssuaq. Eskimo settlement at Marshall Bugt, Inglefield land, at the S entrance. (VI, C, 4; 66). Marshall Bugt is called The Fjord of the Great Massacre, a translation of the Eskimo name. Once all the inhabitants of the settlement killed each other off according to Eskimoic folklore. (RASMUSSEN, 1927, p. 28). (78 V. 5).

Inuiteq Sø. Lake in Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIII; H, 7; 53. XIV; H, 1; 82. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for one of the Eskimo members of the expedition. (82 Ø. 105). Tribute.

I. P. Kochs Fjord = J. P. Koch Fjord. Original name by *2 Thule 1916–18.*

I. P. Ravns Højslette = J. P. Ravn Højslette. Original name by *2 Thule 1916–18.*

Ipsweeshoo = Ivssuvigsôq. Spelling used by *CLE 1913–17.*

Iron Mountains = Ironstone Fjeld. Original name by *Ross 1818.*

Ironside Mountain. Name used by *CLE 1913–17* (EKBLAW) for Ironstone Fjeld. Most likely an error in writing.

Ironstone Fjeld. Mountain on the little peninsula N of Meteoritø, Melville Bugt. III; D, 7; 19. Named by *Ross 1818* because of the presence of the iron meteorites. (76 V. 272). Descriptive. On his map Ross has Sowallick Point or Iron Mountains and the same is found in his de-

scription (Ross, 1819b, p. 117). However Ross does not give Meteoritø in his map, only Bushnan Ø and thus the mainland of Ross must include Meteoritø. Now Sowallick Point = Savigsivik is placed as the S tip of Meteoritø and the name Iron Mountains has, in the form Ironstone Fjeld, been given to the mountain on the peninsula Agpalilik where PEARY with the help of the natives located the meteorites.

Kap Isak Glückstadt. Cape on the E coast of Peary Land. XIV; C, 5; 83. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* for ISAK MOSES HARTIG GLÜCKSTADT (1839–1910). Danish financier and donator to the expedition. (83 Ø. 72). Tribute.

Isbjørneø = Isbjørn Ø. Used on Geodætisk Institut 76 V. 1.

Isbjørn Harbour. Anchorage at Isbjørn Ø, Carey Øer, Thule District. IV; J, 2; 57. Named by *BEB 1937* because the expedition ship S/S "Isbjørn" anchored there. Incident.

Isbjørn Island = Isbjørn Ø. Original name by *BEB 1937.*

Isbjørn Ø. Island in the Carey Øer group, Thule District. IV; J–K, 2–3; 58. Named by *BEB 1937* for the expedition ship S/S "Isbjørn". (76 V.222 C). Tribute.

Isdam. Pond in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District, feeding one of the tributaries from east to Sadelbæk. IV; D, 9; 59. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* because the water always was cold as ice. (76 V. 88). Incident.

Iskap. Cape in Melville Bugt close to Thalbitzer Næs. III; E, 16; 20. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18*, because of the many hummocks around the cape. Incident.

Islandssletten. Plain at the S end of Lolland Sø, Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; G, 6; 51. Named by *Knuth 1955* because it looked like the plains of Iceland. (80 Ø. 98). Transfer.

Ismågereden. Locality in E. Daugaard-Jensen Land, Washington Land. VII; F, 3; 33. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* A nest of *Pagophila eburnea* was found there. The ivory gull (Da.: Ismåge) is a high arctic species living in North Greenland where it normally breeds in larger or smaller colonies on cliffs; it can also be found nesting on flat beaches. (80 V. 50). Incident.

Issø. Lake in Wandel Dal, Peary Land. XIV; G, 2; 84. Named by *DPE 1947–50* because the lake was found ice covered all year round. (Da.: is = ice). (82 Ø. 223). Descriptive.

Isvolden. Locality in Victoria Fjord, Wulff Land. Cannot be located with certainty. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* It was an ice berg concentration in the inlet. (82 V. 58). Descriptive-incident.

Îta = Etah. This form of the name is also authorized. (78 V. 42).

Iteplik = Itivdleq. Used by HAYES and PETERMANN.

Itivdek = Itivdleq. Used by MYLIUS-ERICHSEN (*DLG 1903–04*).

Itivdlerk = Itivdleq. Used by MYLIUS-ERICHSEN (*DLG 1903–04*).

Itivdleq. Eskimo settlement at the S entrance to Olrik Fjord, Thule District. V; J, 7; 65. (77 V. 148).

Itivdleq Glacier. Glacier W of the settlement above. V; K, 7; 66. Named by *Peary 1891–92.* Shift.

Itivdlipaluk. Locality on the peninsula Tugtuligssuaq, Melville Bugt. II; F, 5; 11. Recorded by *2 Thule 1916–18.* Gr. meaning: "The little carrying-across place" (The hollow). (76 V. 305).

Ittibloo = Itivdleq. Spelling used by *CLE 1913–17.*

Ittibloo Glacier = Itivdleq Glacier. Named by *Peary 1891–92.*

Ittiblu Glacier = Itivdleq Glacier. Spelling used by PEARY (1903b).

Ítukussuk Dal. Valley to Wandel Dal, Peary Land. XIV; G–H, 1–2; 85. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for the Greenlandic member of the expedition. (82 Ø. 106). Tribute.

Ítukussuk Elv. River in Ítukussuk Dal, Peary Land. XIV; G–H, 1–2; 86. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* As above. (82 Ø. 225). Shift.

Ivar Berendsen Gletscher. Glacier in Steensby Land, Thule District. IV; A, 4; 60. Named by *DLG 1903–04* for IVAR MAURICE BERENDSEN (1865–1933). Danish politician, MP, and journalist for the newspaper "Politiken". The newspaper paid for letters from the expedition thereby supporting it. (76 V. 21). Tribute.

Iversens Nunatak. Nunatak in the Inland Ice off the S coast of Mylius-Erichsens Land. XVII; J, 4; 19. Named by *Alabama 1909–12* for IVER IVERSEN (1884–1968). Danish naval engineer and member of the expedition. EJNAR MIKKELSEN's companion on the sledge journey northward in search of relics and material from MYLIUS-ERICHSEN (*Danmark 1906–08*). Tribute.

Ivnalugssuaq = Sorte Fjeldvæg. Bluff in Melville Bugt (III; E, 10; 49). (76 V. 309).

Ivnânganeq. Locality some 5 km N of Kap York. IV; K, 12; 61. The name is often used synonymously with Kap York. (75 V. 24).

Ivsugigsok = Ivssuvigsôq.

Ivssûssarssuit = Igssûssarssuit. Recorded by *2. Thule 1916–18.*

Ivssûssarssuit samiutât = Igssûssarssuit sermiat. Original spelling by *2 Thule 1916–18.*

Ivssuvigsôq. Eskimo settlement at Parker Snow Bugt, Thule District. IV; H, 7; 62. Means: "rich in leaves". (76 V. 197).

Ivssuvigsûp agpai. Greenland name for the cliffs on the northern coast of Parker Snow Bugt, Thule District. (76 V. 195).

Kap Jackson. Cape on the W coast of Washington Land. VII; F, 1; 34. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for ANDREW JACKSON (1767–1845). American officer and statesman and the 7th President of the United States. (80 V. 36). Commemorative.

Kap James Hill. Cape on the N coast of Peary Land. XIV; A, 2; 87. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for JAMES JEROME HILL (1838–1916). American financier and railway promoter. Donator to the expedition. A member of PAC. (83 Ø. 53). Tribute. (Fig. 41).

Cape James Kent = Kap Kent. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

J. C. Christensen Land. Area bounded to the N and E by Independence Fjord, to the S by Hagen Fjord and Hagen Bræ, and to the W by the Inland Ice. XVI; A–D, 3–7; 17. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* for JENS CHRISTIAN CHRISTENSEN (1856–1930). Danish teacher and politician. Prime minister when the expedition left Denmark. During his long term as a representative he was very interested in the exploration of Greenland. (81 Ø. 42). Tribute.

Kap Jefferson. Cape on the W coast of Washington Land. VII; E, 1; 35. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for THOMAS JEFFERSON (1743–1826). American statesman. One of the most significant persons in the early political life of the United States. He was important in framing the Declaration of Independence and became the 3rd President (1801–1809). (80 V. 28). Commemorative.

Jensen Point. Point at the N entrance of Foulke Fjord. VI; E, 1; 54. Named by *AAE 1860–61* for PETER JENSEN. Danish sailor from Upernavik, Greenland. He participated in the expedition as interpreter and dog manager. Tribute.

Jens Jarls Iskappe. Icecap in central Peary Land. XIV; E, 3–4; 88. Named by *DPE 1947–50* for JENS JARL (1900–51). Danish civil engineer. He was Danish member and observer to the French Paul-Emile Victor Inland Ice Expedition. He perished by falling into a crevasse during a traverse of the Inland Ice. (82 Ø. 199). Commemorative.

Cape Jesup = Kap Morris Jesup. Used by several authors.

Jesup Glacier = Morris Jesup Gletscher. Used by several authors.

Jewell Fjord. Inlet in Nansen Land, Peary Land. XIII; C, 2–3; 54. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for W. S. JEWELL. American soldier. A member of the expedition. Participated in LOCKWOOD's journey along the north coast of Greenland. Died of starvation on April 12, 1884. (83 Ø. 7). Commemorative.

J. Harrison Bay = Olrik Fjord, Thule District. Named by *AAE 1860–61* for JOSEPH HARRISON (1810–1874). American engineer and donator to the expedition. Constructor of the railroad between St. Petersburg (Leningrad) and Moscow. Tribute.

Joe Ø. Island off Petermann Halvø, Washington Land. VII; A, 4; 36. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for JOE EBIERBING of Cumberland Inlet, Canada. Eskimo member of the expedition. (81 V. 8). Tribute.

Johannes V. Jensen Land. The northern one third of Peary Land, bounded to the N and E by the Arctic Ocean, to the S by Frederick E.

Hyde Fjord and Nordpasset, and to the W by Harder Fjord and Weyprecht Sund. XIII; A–C, 5–7; 55. XIV; A–D, 1–5; 89. Named by *DPE 1947–50* for JOHANNES VILHELM JENSEN (1873–1950). Danish author and Nobel Prize winner. 1908, he began an evolutionary historical novel: The Long Journey. Part II: Bræen (The glacier, meaning The Great Ice of the Ice Age) depicts the man after the Ice Age; Part III: Nornegæst (a mythological legendary hero) deals with the man from the Stone Age to the introduction of Christianity; Part VI is Christoffer Columbus. The names of, or from, the other parts are not used as place names. (83 Ø. 91). Commemorative. (Fig. 41).

Mount John Adams = Adams Bjerg. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55*. Used by some authors.

John Brown Coast. The coast between Graptolitnæs to the entrance of Bessels Fjord, Washington Land. VII; A–C, 2–4; 38. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for JOHN BROWN. (See below). Commemorative.

John Brown Iskappe. Icecap in N Washington Land. VII; B–D, 3–4; 37. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for JOHN BROWN (1797–1861). British author of two books about the Northwest Passage and the search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. (80 V. 7). Shift.

Cape John C. Calhoun = Kap Calhoun. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55*.

Kap John Flagler. Cape at the S entrance to Frederick E. Hyde Fjord. XIV; B, 5; 90. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for JOHN HALDANE FLAGLER (1836–1912). American manufacturer and capitalist. Donator to the expedition. Member of PAC. (83 Ø. 71). Tribute.

Sir John Franklin Island = Franklin Ø. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55*.

John Marshall Bay = Marshall Bugt. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55*.

John Murray Ø. Island in Lincoln Hav off Nares Land. XII; A, 1–2; 11. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for JOHN MURRAY (1841–1914). British naturalist and oceanographer. 1861, visited Spitsbergen. 1872–76, "Challenger" Expedition. 1880–82, investigated the Faeroe Channel. 1910, "Michael Sars" North Atlantic Expedition. (82 V. 75). Tribute.

John Ross Gletscher. Glacier to either Sidebriksfjord or De Dødes Fjord. Cannot be located. Named by KOCH (1928, p. 205) for JOHN ROSS.

John's Glacier = Brother John Gletscher. Used by several authors.

John's Lake = Alida Sø. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55*.

Cape John W. Francis = Kap Francis. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55*.

Sir John Wolstenholme Sound = Wolstenholme Fjord. Used by early authors.

Sir John Wolstenholme Island = Wolstenholme Ø. Used by early authors.

Josephine Bræ. Glacier in J. C. Christensen Land towards Independence Fjord. XVI; A, 5; 18. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for JOSEPHINE DIEBITSCH PEARY, ROBERT E. PEARY's wife (1863–1955). Married PEARY 1888. Accompanied him during the expeditions of 1892 and 1894. (81 Ø. 140). Tribute.

Josephine Glacier. Glacier on Northumberland Ø, Thule District. V; H, 1–2; 67. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for JOSEPHINE D. PEARY. (See above). Tribute.

Josephine Headland. Headland on W Northumberland Ø, Thule District. V; H, 1; 68. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for JOSEPHINE D. PEARY. (see above). (77 V. 130). Tribute. (Fig. 32).

Josephine Peary Ø. Island at the head of Inglefield Bredning, Thule District. V; E–F, 12–13; 69. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for JOSEPHINE D. PEARY. (see above). (77 V. 222 A). Tribute.

Kap J. P. Koch. Cape on the N coast of Peary Land. XIV; A, 3; 91. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for JOHAN PETER KOCH (1870–1928). Danish army officer and Greenland explorer. 1900, a member of the East Greenland Expedition, AMDRUP commanding; 1903 and 1904, survey of Iceland; 1906–08, cartographer to *Danmark 1906–08*; 1912–13, leader of the Danish Expedition to Dronning Louise Land and across the Inland Ice. (83 Ø. 58). Tribute.

J. P. Kochs Bugt. Bay between Peary Land, Valdemar Glückstadt Land, and Kronprins Christian Land, formed by the outlets of Independence Fjord and Danmark Fjord. XVII; A, 1–5; 20. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* for J. P. KOCH. (See above). Tribute. On the original field map by HAGEN the water off Prinsesse Thyra Ø and Kap Rigsdagen.

J. P. Koch Fjord. Inlet between Nansen Land, Peary Land and Freuchen and Nares Land. XII; A–D, 3–5; 12. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for J. P. KOCH. (See above). (82 V. 79). Tribute.

J. P. Kochs Varde. Cairn on the N coast of Peary Land. XIV; A, 4; 92. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for J. P. KOCH who build the cairn to mark his northernmost observation point on May 15, 1907. (See above). (83 Ø. 67). Tribute.

J. P. Ravn Højslette. Plateau in W central Nyeboe Land. IX; A–B, 4; 21. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for JESPER PEDER JOHANSEN RAVN (1866–1951). Danish paleontologist. Assistant professor at the University of Copenhagen and curator at the Mineralogical and Geological Museum 1904–51. Geological expedition to Greenland in 1909. Wrote papers on geological aspects of Greenland. (81 V. 46). Tribute.

Mount Judy. Mountain in NE Nyeboe Land. IX; A, 4; 22. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* "... a broad round-topped mountain in front of Mt. Punch — 'it was, of course, called Judy'". Judy is a character in the puppet show called "Punch and Judy". Whimsical.

Julia's Glen = Julias Valley. Name used by HAYES (1867a).

Julia's Glen and Fall = Julias Valley. Used by HAYES (1867a) and quoted by several authors.

Julia's Valley. Valley between Heywood Bjerg and Aubrey Bjerg, Inglefield Land. VI; F, 1; 55. Named by *AAE 1860–61*. Origin unknown.

Julius Petersen Bjerg. Mountain in E central Nyeboe Land. IX; C, 4; 23. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for JULIUS PETERSEN (1860–1922). Danish engraver at the Geodetic Institute, Copenhagen, who engraved the plates for the maps of the expedition. (81 V. 48). Tribute.

Jul. Petersen Fjæld = Julius Petersen Bjerg. Original spelling by *2 Thule 1916–18*.

Jungersen Gletscher. Glacier between Nares Land and Freuchen Land. XII; D–E, 3; 13. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for HECTOR FREDERIK ESTRUP JUNGERSEN (1854–1917). Danish zoologist and professor at the University of Copenhagen. 1895–96, chief of Zoological research on the "Ingolf" Expedition to the waters around Iceland and Greenland. On the expedition committee of the 2nd Thule Expedition. (82 V. 67). Commemorative.

Jydske Aas = Jyske Ås. Original spelling by *Danmark 1906–08*.

Jyske Ås. Mountain range between Valdemar Glückstadt Land and Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; C–D, 3–5; 21. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* after a hilly moraine area in Vendsyssel, Jutland, Denmark. (81 Ø. 49). Transfer. (Da.: Ås = esker).

Jægerstien. Locality in S Washington Land. VII; F, 4; 39. Named by *JUB 1920–23*. The expedition went hunting there. (Da.: jæger = hunter; sti = trail). (80 V. 49). Incident.

Jørgen Brønlund Fjord. Inlet from Indepence Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; G, 2–3; 93. XV; A–C, 2–7; 93. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* for NIKOLAJ ISAK JØRGEN BRØNLUND (1877–November 1907). Greenland chatecist and expeditionist. 1902–03 and 1903–04 a member of *DLG 1903–04*; he joined *Danmark 1906–08* to participate in the journey to the completely unknown regions of E North Greenland on MYLIUS-ERICHSEN's team with HØEG HAGEN. When the two companions died from exposure BRØNLUND secured the results of the team by making his way to the depot on Lambert Land, where he died. (82 Ø. 114). Commemorative. (Fig. 31).

Jørgens Næs. Point on W Saunders Ø, Thule District. IV; D, 4; 63. Named by *DLG 1903–04* for JØRGEN BRØNLUND. (See above). Tribute.

Kaffeklubbens Ø. Island off the N coast of Peary Land. XIV; A, 2; 94. Named by *JUB 1920–23*. Kaffeklubben (The coffee club) was composed of staff at the Mineralogical and Geological Museum of the University of Copenhagen who took lunch together every day. (83 Ø. 54). Tribute.



MoG. 124:9. K. Holmen phot. Aug. 17, 1948

Fig. 31. View at Jørgen Brønlund Fjord. In the center Brønlundhus. The projecting piece of land to the right of the winter house is Vestmolen. Opposite the fjord: to the left Buen, in the center the entrance of Børglum Elv valley, to the right Melville Land with Pyramideplateau.

Kahkoktah Cove = Qaqortaq Cove. Cove at the head of Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District. Named by *Peary 1891–92.* "The cove was evidently the favourite rendezvous, or feeding-ground, of the *kahkoktah*, or white whales, which abound in this region. All the time during our stay at this camp their puffing could be heard, and, in consequence I named the cove Kahkoktah Cove" (Peary, 1898b, I, p. 394). Incident. — Kahkoktah is Peary's perception of the Greenlandic Qaqortaq, white whale (*Delphinapterus leuca*, Pall.).

Kahkoktah Glacier = Qaqortaq Gletscher. Peary's perception of the Eskimo word.

Kahna = Qânâq, Thule District. Spelling used by *CLE 1913–17.*

Kahna Glacier = Qânâq Gletscher. Original name by *Peary 1891–92.*

Kajakelv. River in Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 95. XV; B, 4; 95. Named by *DPE 1947–50* because pieces of wood from an Eskimo kajak were found there. (82 Ø. 181). Incident.

Kaj Munks Iskappe. Icecap in J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; A–B, 5; 19. Named by *DPE 1947–50* for KAJ MUNK (1898–1944). Danish clergyman and author. Became the spiritual leader of the Danish resistance movement by fearless speaking against the German occupation force and its Danish henchmen. He was assasinated by the Germans the night between January 4 and 5, 1944. (81 Ø. 83). Commemorative.

Kap Kallundborg = Kap Kalundborg. Original spelling by *JUB 1920–23.*

Kap Kalundborg. Cape on a nunatak S of J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; D, 3; 20. Named by *JUB 1920–23* after the town in Zealand, Denmark. It is the larger town closest to LAUGE KOCH's birth place. (81 Ø. 26). Transfer. The situation of Kap Kalundborg on my map (Pl. XVI) has been obtained by taking the angle with vertex in KOCH's station on the eastern of Nansens Nunataks and the lines to Kap Kærby and Kap Kalundborg on KOCH's map. (1943, Pl. 11). By placing of vertex and the one line through Kap Kærby on my map, the other line will intersect the point where Kap Kalundborg is placed. This point is a prominant point easily observed from the station.

Kaminski Bugt. Bay between Pitugfik Gletscher and Kap Dudley Digges, Thule District. IV; H, 6; 64. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* for HENRY S. KAMINSKI. American hydrographer who wrote about the distribution of ice in Baffins Bugt and Davisstrædet. Ice observer for U.S. Navy. (76 V. 387). Tribute.

Kamowitz = Qamârfît. Eskimo settlement N of Kap Hatherton at Refuge Harbour. Spelling used by *CLE 1913–17.*

Kana = Qânâq. Thule District. Used by several authors.

Kanâk = Qânâq. Used by some authors.

Kanâq Glacier = Qânâq Gletscher. Spelling by PEARY.

Kap Kane. Cape on the N coast of Peary Land. XIII; B, 5; 56. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for E. KANE. (See below). (83 Ø. 36). Commemorative.

Kane Bassin. The water between Greenland and Ellesmere Island connecting Smith Sund and Kennedy Kanal. VI; A–D, 1–8; 56. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for ELISHA KENT KANE (1820–1857). American arctic explorer. 1850–51, surgeon on the 1st Grinnell Expedition in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN on "Advance". 1853–55, commanded the 2nd Grinnell Expedition. (78 V. 87). Tribute. "The chart exhibiting the discoveries of the expedition was put in the hands of the printer, . . . appeared without his own name (KANE) attached to any of the lands, channels, capes, or bays which it embraced. Colonel FORCE, in exercise of an

authority held by right of undisputed pre-eminence in Arctic science and sound discretion in the distribution of the honours won in its service, printed the words Kane's Sea with his own hand upon a copy of the chart covering the large body of water which is between Smith's Strait and Kennedy Channel, and the publishers, without hesitation, altered the plate accordingly". (ELDER, 1858, pp. 229–230).

Kane's Plateau. W coast of Hall Land, facing Petermann Fjord. VIII; D–E, 1–2; 20. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for E. K. KANE. (See above). Commemorative.

Kané's Sea = Kane Bassin. Original suggestion by PETER FORCE (see p. 50).

Kangeq. Settlement on the S shore of Robertson Fjord, Thule District.

Kangerdlookswah = Kangerdlugssuaq. Spelling used by *CLE 1913–17.*

Kangerdlugssuaq. Settlement on the large island in Inglefield Bredning, Thule District. V; H, 12; 97. The original site of the mission "Nordstjernen", now abandoned. (77 V. 253).

Kankoklooh Glacier. = Qaqortaq Gletscher. Used by PEARY.

Kankolah Gletscher = Qaqortaq Gletscher, Thule District. V; E–F, 8; 70. Spelling used on USAM (NT 17, 18, 19, 20–11. Inglefield Bredning).

Kapiarfigssalik = Qapiarfigssalik. Spelling used by KOCH (1922).

Kap York Bugt. The bay E of Kap York. III; E–F, 4–5; 21. Used by KNUD RASMUSSEN (1921). Shift.

Karnah = Qânâq. Spelling by PEARY (1898b).

Karnah Glacier = Qânâq Gletscher. Spelling by PEARY (1898b).

Karnak = Qânâq. Spelling by *Peary 1892–95.*

Karsooik. Recorded by *AAE 1860–61.* Cannot be located.

Kayser Bjerg. Mountain in Hall Land. VIII; B, 3; 21. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for OLAF IVAR MONRAD KAYSER (1893–1928). Danish geographer. A member of O. OLUFSEN's Sahara Expedition (1922–23). Constructed the Kayser Projection, an area true projection covering the entire world. Author of the chapter "The Inland Ice" in the three volume publication "Greenland". (81 V. 39). Tribute.

Keate Glacier = Kiatak Gletscher. Spelling by PEARY (1898b).

Kedelkrogelv. River in Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 96. XV; B–C, 4–5; 96. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The river at Brønlundhus, the winter house of the expedition. Kedelkrog (Eng.: pot-hook) is the old symbol of home and home fires. (82 Ø. 271). Symbolic.

Keglen. Mountain in Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; J, 3; 11. Named by *DHE 1938–39* because of the cone shaped form. (Da.: Kegle = cone). The highest mountain in the S part of the W side of Vandredalen. (80 Ø. 63). Descriptive.

Keltie Bugt. The water off the N coast of Wulff Land. XI; A, 1–2; 43. Named by PEARY for Dr. JOHN SCOTT KELTIE (1840–1927). Scottish geographer. Inspector of the Royal Geographical Society; 1885, librarian;

1892, secretary. From 1880 editor of "The Statesman's Yearbook". (82 V. 22 A). Tribute.

Kennedy Kanal. Strait between Greenland and Ellesmere Island connecting Kane Bassin and Hall Bassin. VII; A–D, 1–4; 40. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for JOHN PENDLETON KENNEDY (1795–1870). American statesman. Congressman 1839–45. 1852, Secretary of the Navy, thereby issuing the instructions to KANE about participation and leadership of the expedition. (80 V. 1). Tribute.

Kap Kenrick. Cape on the W coast of Inglefield Land. VI; F, 1; 57. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for FRANCIS PATRICK KENRICK (1797–1863). American Roman catholic prelate. Born in Ireland. Bishop of Philadelphia (1842) and of Baltimore (1851). A friend of KANE who provided him with a letter of recommandation when KANE was travelling in the Far East. (78 V. 58). Tribute. (Fig. 39).

Kap Kent. Cape on the N coast of Inglefield Land. VI; B. 5; 58. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for JAMES KENT (1763–1847). American jurist. He was the first professor of law at Columbia College. (79 V. 27). Commemorative.

Kiatak. Settlement on the SE coast of Northumberland Ø, Thule District. V; J, 3; 71. Recorded by PEARY (1898b). (77 V. 141).

Kiatak Gletscher. Glacier at the settlement of the same name on Northumberland Ø, Thule District. V; H–J, 3; 71 A. Named by *Peary 1891–92.* (77 V. 138). Shift.

Kiataq Gletscher = Kiatak Gletscher. Spelling by *2 Thule 1916–18.*

Kiate = Kiatak. Spelling used by PEARY and *CLE 1913–17.*

Kiate Glacier = Kiatak Gletscher. Spelling by PEARY.

Kimagaqarfigssuaq = Qimagaqarfigssuaq. Marie Ø, Melville Bugt. Spelling by KOCH (1922).

Kimagaqarfipaluit = Qimagaqarfipaluit = (now) Niaqorssûp sarqâne qeqertakavsait = Depotøer, Melville Bugt.

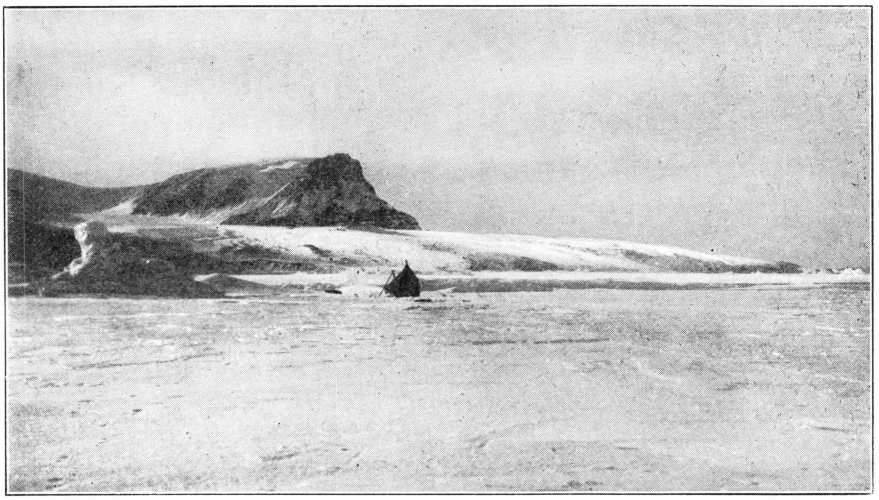
Kim Fjelde. Mountains in E Peary Land. XIV; D, 7; 97. Named by *DPE 1947–50* for KIM MALTHE-BRUUN (1923–April 6, 1945). Danish sailor and resistance man. Executed by the Germans. (82 Ø. 202). Commemorative.

Kissel Bræ. Glacier on the N coast of Northumberland Ø, Thule District. V; G–H, 2; 72. Named by *Peary 1893–95.* Named for GUSTAV E. KISSEL. Councilor American Geographical Society when PEARY worked in Greenland. (77 V. 121). Tribute. (Fig. 32).

Kiærs Nunatakker = Holger Kiær Nunatakker. Used by some authors.

Kjaers Gletscher = Kjers Gletscher. Spelling on USAF (Devils Thumb).

Kjers Gletscher. Glacier to the S part of Melville Bugt. II; J, 6; 12. Named by *DLG 1903–04* for JACOB KJER (1825–1905).Danish clergyman



MoG. 65:2. L. Koch phot. IV. 1922

Fig. 32. Kissel Bræ and Josephine Headland, Northumberland Ø, Thule District.

and philologist. 1855–68, minister in Greenland. (75 V. 89). Tribute. Kjers Gletscher is on Mylius-Erichsen's map located between Red Head (south) and Kap Chr. Rasmussen (north). Koch (1922) also gives the same location. On the USAM (NS 21, 22–1; Steenstrups Gletscher) Kjers Gletscher is located as the much larger glacier south of Red Head. This large glacier is named Hayes Bræ by Mylius-Erichsen.

Kjovesletten. Plain in SE Peary Land. XIV; F, 7; 98. Named by *JUB 1920–23* because the expedition observed the Arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*) there. (82 Ø. 134). Incident.

Kjærs Bræ = Kjers Gletscher. Original name by *DLG 1903–04.*

Kjærs Gletscher = Kjers Gletscher. Spelling by Koch (1922) and USAM (NS 21, 22–1; Steenstrups Gletscher).

Kap Kjøbenhavn = Kap København. Original spelling by *Danmark 1906–08.*

Kap Klampenborg. Cape on the S coast of Vildtland, J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; B–C, 2; 21. Named by *JUB 1920–23* after a village N of Copenhagen. (81 Ø. 21). Transfer. (Fig. 18).

Klaresø. Lake in Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 99. XV; B, 5; 99. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The water of this lake was clear contrary to that of the nearby Lersø. (Da.: Klar = clear). (82 Ø. 183). Descriptive.

Kleinschmidts Nunatak. Nunatak in the Inland Ice at the coast of Melville Bugt. II; E, 6; 13. Named by *DLG 1903–04* for Samuel Petrus Kleinschmidt (1814–1886). Missionary of the Moravian Brethern and teacher at the Teacher's College in Godthåb, Greenland. Creator of the

present Greenland written language. (75 V. 58). Commemorative. Originally the generic name was given in plural (see p. 103, fig. 16). KOCH (1922) however has fixed the name to the higher and larger of the two nunataks in the area first seen by *DLG 1903–04.*

Kap Klippefod. Cape in S Peary Land. XIV; G, 6; 100. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* Origin: The foot-hill of Ekkomuren. (Da.: Klippefod = foothill). (82 Ø. 240). Descriptive.

Klubsø. Lake in central Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; F–G, 5; 22. Named by *DEØ 1947–58* because the shape of the lake resembles a caveman's club. (80 Ø. 69). Descriptive.

Kløftet Nunatak. Nunatak in the Inland Ice at the coast of Melville Bugt. II; G, 7; 14. Named by *DLG 1903–04* because there is a cleft in the nunatak. (75 V. 78). Descriptive.

Kløftø. Island in Melville Bugt. III; F, 15; 22. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* because the island is clefted. (76 V. 334). Descriptive. Gr.: Igssûssarssuit.

Knorr Island. See below. Original name by *AAE 1860–61.*

Knorr Øer. Islands in the mouth of Foulke Fjord. VI; F, 1; 59. Named by *AAE 1860–61* for GEORGE F. KNORR. American member of the expedition serving as secretary to the commander (HAYES). Accompanied HAYES on the sledge journey northward. (78 V. 51). Tribute. The group Knorr Island, Radcliffe Island and Starr Island is now called Knorr Øer. (Fig. 33).

Kap Knud Rasmussen. Cape on the E coast of Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIV; G, 4; 101. XV; C, 7; 101. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* for KNUD VICTOR JOHAN RASMUSSEN (1879–1933). Danish arctic explorer and etnographer. 1900–01, expedition to Lapland, Sweden; 1902–04, member of DLG; 1906–08, etnographic expedition to Northwest Greenland; 1909–10, founded the Thule Station at North Star Bugt, Thule District; 1912, leader of the 1st Thule Expedition to NE Greenland; 1916–18, leader of the 2nd Thule Expedition to N Greenland; 1919, organized the 3rd Thule Expedition, GODFRED HANSEN, commanding; 1919, the 4th Thule Expedition; 1921–25, the 5th Thule Expedition to Arctic North America; 1931, the 6th Thule Expedition to East Greenland; 1932–33, the 7th Thule Expedition to East Greenland. Author of numerous books and papers about the Eskimos and their spiritual life, and about his expeditions. (82 Ø. 113). Tribute.

Knud Rasmussen Gletscher. Glacier to the head of Wolstenholme Fjord. IV; C, 8; 65. Named by *DLG 1903–04* for KNUD RASMUSSEN. (See above). (76 V. 45).

Knud Rasmussen Land. North Greenland from the N end of Melville Bugt to Danmark Fjord. 1954 named by the Place Name Committee for KNUD RASMUSSEN. (See above). Commemorative.

Kap Knudsen. Cape in SW Nares Land. XII; E, 1; 14. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for AAGE HENRY KRISTIAN KNUDSEN (1890–1949). Danish Government official in Greenland. Known for his legendary hospitality to members of the various expeditions passing W Greenland on their way north. (82 V. 61 A). Tribute.

Knøsen. Mountain in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; C, 8; 66. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* (76 V. 71).

Kong Frederik VIIIs Land. The area in E Greenland between 75° N Lat. and Danmark Fjord. XVI; A–D, 3–7. XVII; A–J, 1–6. XVIII; A–L, 1–6; 12. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* for FREDERIK VIII (1843–1912). King of Denmark (1906–1912). He was the patron of the expedition. (80 Ø. 109). Tribute. Kong Frederik VIIIs Land comprises the entire area from Bessels Fjord, East Greenland to and including J. C. Christensen Land.

Kong Oscars Gletscher. Glacier to the W shore of Melville Bugt. II; A, 2; 15. Named by *Peary 1893–95* (ASTRUP) for OSCAR II (1829–1907). King of Sweden and Norway at the time of the expedition. (75 V. 32). Tribute.

Kookan = Kûgkat. Used by PEARY.

Koralhøjsletten. Plain in central E Nyeboe Land. IX; B, 4; 24. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* since fossil corals were found there. (82 V. 25 A). Incident.

Koralkalkelv. River in S Peary Land. XIV; G, 5–6; 102. Named by *JUB 1920–23* since layers of coral-bearing limestone were found there. (82 Ø. 131). Incident.

Koralkysten. Coast area in S Peary Land. XIV; G, 4–5; 103. Named by *JUB 1920–23* since layers of coral-bearing limestone outcrop there. (82 Ø. 120). Incident.

Korfît = Qorfît. Spelling used by several authors.

Kôrqut = Qôrqut. Spelling used by *2 Thule 1916–18.*

Korsgaard Bjerg. Mountain in central Nyeboe Land. IX; D, 2; 25. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for PEDER KORSGAARD (1874–1956). Danish engineer and politician. Member of the House of Representatives (1918–1945), of the Danish First Chamber (1945–1946). Member of the Danish Ways and Means Committee (Finansudvalget) 1922–29; 1930–45, Member of the Board of Directors of A/S Kryolitmineselskabet Øresund. Had considerable influence in availing state funds for Greenland expeditions. (81 V. 43). Tribute. A/S Kryolitmineselskabet Øresund is the company mining the cryolite at Ivigtut, Greenland.

Kap Kraka. Cape in Peary Land at the entrance to Friggs Fjord. XIV; C, 1; 104. Named by *DPE 1947–50* for the wife KRAKA of the Danish legendary King REGNAR LODBROG. (83 Ø. 126). Historical.

Krakokta Glacier = Qaqortaq Gletscher. Spelling used by PEARY and CHAMBERLIN.

Krana = Qânâq. Spelling used by PEARY.

Kranievarden. Cairn in W J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; B, 2; 22. Built and named by *JUB 1920–23.* The cairn was crowned by the skull of a musk-oxen. (Da.: Kranie = skull). (81 Ø. 33). Descriptive.

Krogerup Bugt. Bay in Peary Land between Kap Eiler Rasmussen and Sommernæs. XIV; D, 7; 216. Named by *OG 1960* (B) after an old estate in Zealand, Denmark. (82 Ø. 287). Transfer.

Krognæs. Point in Astrup Fjord, J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; A, 4; 23. Named by *DPE 1947–50* because of its crooked shape. (81 Ø. 32). Descriptive.

Kap Kronborg. Cape in Danmark Fjord, J. C. Christensen Land. XVII; B, 5; 23. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* after the castle at Elsinore at the entrance to The Sound, Zealand, Denmark. A part of the Danish Military Academy is housed there. HØEG HAGEN was a graduate from the school, and served with the regiment quartered there. (81 Ø. 50). Tribute.

Kronegraven. Valley in central Peary Land. XIV; E, 1–2; 105. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* Valley parallel to the S side of Nordkronen (*q.v.*). (82 Ø. 195). Descriptive.

Kronprins Christian Land. Area bounded to the W by the Inland Ice; to the N by Danmark Fjord and Wandel Hav and to the E by Grønlandshavet. Pl. XVIII; A–L, 1–6; 13. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* for the then Crown Prince of Denmark, later King CHRISTIAN X (1870–1947). King of Denmark from 1912 to 1947. (80 Ø. 110). Tribute.

Krumnæs. Point in Øvre Midsommersø, Peary Land. XIV; G, 1; 106. Named by *DPE 1947–50* because of its curved shape. (82 Ø. 212). Descriptive.

Kûgkat. Eskimo settlement on the W coast of Robertson Fjord, Thule District. V; D, 6; 73. (77 V. 53).

Kukait = Kûgkat. Spelling used by PEARY.

Kumait. Locality in Sidebriksfjord, Melville Bugt. III; D, 4; 23. Gr. the lice. (76 V. 256).

Kængurunæs. Point in Jørgen Brønlund Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 107. XV; B, 6; 107. Named by *DPE 1947–50* since from the air the point resembles a kangaroo. (Da.: Kænguru). (82 Ø. 248). Descriptive.

Kap Kærby. Point in SW J. C. Christensen Land facing the Inland Ice. XVI; D, 3; 24. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* Kærby is a village near Kalundborg, Zealand, Denmark and the birth place of LAUGE KOCH. (81 Ø. 27). Transfer.

Kap København. Cape in E Peary Land. XIV; E, 7; 108. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* after the capital of Denmark. (82 Ø. 136). Transfer.

Kølen. Mountain in Melville Land, Peary Land. XIV; G, 4; 109. XV; B, 8; 109. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The mountain's shape resembles a ship with the keel up (Da.: Køl = keel). (82 Ø. 179). Descriptive.

Kølnæs. Point in Herlufsholm Strand, Peary Land. XIV; D, 7; 110. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The leader of the expedition, EIGIL KNUTH, discovered here the keel of an umiaq (Eskimo boat). Excavation uncovered the entire skeleton of the boat, most unique relict from the migration period of the Eskimos. (82 Ø. 174). Incident.

Ladegaardsaaen. River in SE Peary Land. XIV; D–E, 7; 111. Named by *FLY 1938* after the creek running through a part of Copenhagen, Denmark. (82 Ø. 162). Transfer.

Lady Franklins Bay. Named by *Inglefield 1852.* Cannot be located. Named for the wife of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, Lady JANE, who paid the expenses of the expedition.

Lafayette Bugt. Bay on the W coast of Washington Land. VII; D–E, 1; 41. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* after Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, from where R. W. D. BRYAN, astronomer of the expedition, was a graduate. (80 V. 26). Tribute.

Lakseflod. River on the island in Inglefield Bredning, N of Olrik Fjord, Thule District. V; J–K, 11–12; 74. Named Salmon River by *Peary 1891–92* translated by *DLG 1903–04.* Named because there were many salmons (Da.: laks) in the river. Incident. Most likely it is originally a translation of the Greenlandic name for a salmon river (Gr.: eqaluit), which is very common in the rest of the country. Consistant with the generic name used for river in North Greenland the name should be Lakseelv.

Lakseflod Gletscher. Glacier to the valley in which Lakseflod flows. V; J, 11; 75. Named by *Peary 1891–92*, Danish translation by *DLG 1903–04.* Shift.

Landevejen. Valley in Vildtland. XVI; B, 1; 25. Named by *1 Thule 1912*, because there was quite a traffic of musk-oxen through the valley while the expedition camped there. Incident. (Da.: Landevej = highway).

Landmålerelv. River in Erlandsen Land, Peary Land. XIV; G, 1–3; 112. Named by *DPE 1947–50* in tribute to the surveyor of the expedition. (82 Ø. 230). Tribute. (Da.: Landmåler = surveyor).

Landsø. Lake in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; C, 9; 67. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* (76 V. 63). The American expedition called it Nuna Lake. Nuna is the Greenlandic word for land.

Langesø. Lake in Vildtland. XVI; B, 1; 26. Named by *JUB 1920–23* since the lake is long (Da.: lang = long). (81 Ø. 16). Descriptive.

Langfjeld. Mountain in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; D, 9–10; 68. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* because of its shape. (76 V. 84). Descriptive.

Kap Lars Larsen. Cape in J. P. Koch Fjord, Peary Land. XIII; E, 4; 57. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for LARS LARSEN (1886–). Danish navigator. A member of the Danish Expedition to Dronning Louise Land and across the North Greenland Inland Ice 1912–13, leader J. P. KOCH. (82 Ø. 92). Tribute.

Cape Lauer = Cape Laur. Used by BESSELS (1879).

Lauge Koch Kyst. The coast of Melville Bugt from 75° N. Lat. to Kap York. Pl. II and III. Named by the Place Name Committee 1965. Named for LAUGE KOCH (1892–1964). Danish geologist and explorer. Geologic field work in W Greenland 1913 and 1928. 1916–18, geologist and cartographer 2nd Thule Expedition; 1920–23, leader of Jubilæumsekspeditionen Nord om Grønland (The Bicentennial Jubilee Expedition North of Greenland); 1926, 1927, 1929, 1930, expeditions to E Greenland; 1931–34, leader of Treårsekspeditionen til Østgrønland (The Three Year Expedition to E Greenland); 1936–39 and 1947–58 continuing expeditions to E Greenland; 1938, the Aircraft Expedition to Peary Land (Perssuaq Expedition); 1949–51, the lead ore investigations in Mesters Vig. Commemorative. The name was given to the chosen area because its surveying was the first greater problem in Greenland solved by LAUGE KOCH.

Cape Laur. Cape somewhere on the S coast of Prudhoe Land, Thule District. Cannot be located. Name by *Polaris 1871–73* (BESSELS). Origin unknown.

Cape Lea. Southern cape at the entrance to Academy Bugt, Thule District. V; H, 13; 11. Named by *AAE 1860–61* for ISAAC LEA (1792–1886). American naturalist. Member of HAYES' expedition committee, of the American Philosophical Society and of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Tribute. The locality is identical with Cape Banks.

Kap Lee. The westernmost point of Herbert Ø, Thule District. V; G, 4; 77. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for HUGH J. LEE. (See below). (77 V. 103). Tribute.

Lee Bjerg. Mountain at the head of Inglefield Bredning. V; E, 14; 76. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for HUGH J. LEE. American scientist and a member of the expedition. (77 V. 216). Tribute.

Leffingwell Nunatak. Nunatak in the Inland Ice off the S coast of Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; J, 5; 24. Named by *Alabama 1909–12* for ERNEST DE K. LEFFINGWELL. Canadian scientist. EJNAR MIKKELSEN's companion on the Anglo-American Polar Expedition to the waters N of Alaska (1906–08). (80 Ø. 22). Tribute.

Left Hand Mountain. Mountain in Polaris Forland. VIII; B, 3; 22. Named by *Polaris 1871–73.* The peak is to the left of HALL's homebound track of his last sledge journey. Whimsical-descriptive.

Leidy Gletscher. Glacier at the head of Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District. V; J, 14; 78. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for JOSEPH LEIDY (1823–91).

American scientist (naturalist and physiologist). A member of HAYES' expedition committee. Endorsed PEARY's first N Greenland expedition with Judge DALY, PUTNAM and ADAMS. (77 V. 244). Commemorative.

Kap Leiningen. Cape on the W coast of Steensby Land, Thule District V; L, 4; 79. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* (BESSELS). Origin unknown. (77 V. 167).

Kap Leiper. Cape on the N coast of Inglefield Land. VI; D, 3; 60. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for THOMAS LEIPER (1745–1825). American manufacturer, born in Scotland. Immigrated to Maryland 1763. 1765 moved to Philadelphia where he became a leading citizen. Constructed the first tramway in America. He was KANE's grandfather. (78 V. 13). Commemorative.

Lejrdal. Valley in N Peary Land. XIII; A, 7; 58. Named by *DEØ 1947–58.* Two of the members of the expedition camped here en route to Kap Morris Jesup. (Da.: lejr = camp). (83 Ø. 114). Incident. (Fig. 41).

Kap Lembcke-Otto. Cape on the W coast of Nares Land. XII; C, 1; 15. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for CARL ERNST CHRISTIAN LEMBCKE-OTTO (1882–1932). Danish Government official in W Greenland. Was lost September 1932 when the motor schooner "Sælen" was wrecked in the waters off Nûgssuaq, W Greenland. (82 V. 64). Tribute.

Lemming Fjord. Inlet in Sverdrup Ø, Peary Land. XIII; D, 1; 59. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* Trail of a lemming (*Myodes torquatus*) was out on the ice of the inlet. (82 Ø. 86). Incident.

Lerbugten. Bay on the W coast of Warming Land. X; B–C, 1; 18. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* The shore of the bay is a clay deposit. The name may be an analogy with one or more localities of the same name in W Greenland and developed in the same way. (Da.: ler = clay). (81 V. 64). Descriptive.

Lersø. Lake in Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 113. XV; B, 5; 113. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The water of the lake is very clayey. (82 Ø. 182). Descriptive.

Leven Ø. Island in Melville Bugt. III; E, 14; 24. Named by *Peary 1893–95* (ASTRUP). Origin unknown. (76 V. 326).

Kap Lewis. Cape in Melville Bugt. II; E, 5; 16. Named by *Ross 1818* for BENJAMIN LEWIS. Master and Greenland pilot of "Isabella". (75 V. 50). Tribute.

Bay of Lewis Cass = Cass Fjord. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Lifeboat Bay = Life Boat Cove. Used by HAYES.

Lifeboat Bugt = Life Boat Cove. Used by some authors.

Life Boat Cove. Cove on the W coast of Inglefield Land. VI; E, 1; 61. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* because the expedition cached a lifeboat there. (78 V. 32). Incident. (Fig. 33).

Cape Life-boat Cove. Cape at Life Boat Cove, Inglefield Land. VI; E, 1; 62. Shift. (Fig. 33).

Life Boat Island. Island at the S side of Life Boat Cove. Not indicated on the map. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* It is the largest of some granite knolls lying in a cluster at the south shore of the cove. Shift.

Lille Diabasholm. Islet in Independence Fjord. XIV; H, 3; 175 B. Named by *1 Thule 1912* because of the diabase rock forming the islet. Descriptive.

Lille Gneisholm = Lille Diabasholm. Field name used by *1 Thule 1912* and BØGGILD (1915). Later corrected when the rocks were classified as diabase. Descriptive.

Lille Matterhorn. Island in front of Heilprin Gletscher, Inglefield Bredning, Thule District. V; G, 14; 80. Named by *Peary 1891–92* because it "is such a perfect counterpart, on a small scale, of the Matterhorn, that I named it at once the Little Matterhorn". (PEARY, 1898b, I, p. 265). Matterhorn in the Alps had been recently conquered by WHYMPER. (77 V. 233). Transfer.

Cape Lincoln = Cape Robert Lincoln. Used by PEARY and other authors.

Cape Lincoln. Cape in Wilson Bluff at the head of Inglefield Bredning, Thule District. V; G, 13; 148 A. Named by *AAE 1860–61* for F. W. LINCOLN. Mayor of Boston, Massachusetts at the time the expedition left that city in 1860. Tribute.

Lincoln Hav. The water off Nyeboe Land, Wulff Land and Nares Land. IX; A, 1–4; 26. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for ABRAHAM LINCOLN (1809–1865). The 16th President of the United States. (83 V. 86). Commemorative.

Linn Bugt. Bay on the N coast of Sverdrup Ø, Peary Land. XIII; C, 1; 60. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for DAVID LINN. American soldier and member of the expedition. Died of starvation April 6, 1884. (83 Ø. 84). Commemorative. GREELY (1886) has LYNN.

Linnæan Isles = The Linnæan Isles. Used by KOCH (1928).

Lion Øer. Group of islets at the W end of Harvard Øer in front of Heilprin Gletscher, Thule District. V; G, 13; 81. Named by *Peary 1891–92*, but spelled Lion or Lions of the North, indicating that the islands are located as if guarding the entrance to Heilprin Gletscher. (77 V. 232). Symbolic.

Lion Islands = Lion Øer.

Lions of the North = Lion Øer. Original name by *Peary 1891–92.*

Little Julia's Glen and Fall = Julia's Valley. Original name by *AAE 1860–61.*

Little Matterhorn = Lille Matterhorn. Original name by *Peary 1891–92.*



MoG. 164:3.

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Fig. 33. In the foreground Littleton Ø in front of which can be distinguished McGary Ø and Eider Island. On the main land the landmarks are from left: Cape Misery, Shoal-Water Cove, Cape Life-boat Cove, Life Boat Cove, Point Salvation, Kap Christian Olsen, Sunrise Pynt, and Foulke Fjord. To the head of Foulke Fjord Brother John Gletscher. At the south side of the entrance to the fjord Knorr Øer may be distinguished, also Foulke Havn.

Littleton Ø. Island off Kap Christian Olsen, S shore of Life Boat Cove, Inglefield Land. VI; E, 1; 63. Named by *Inglefield 1852* for Mr. LITTLETON, a friend of INGLEFIELD. (78 V. 34). Tribute. (Fig. 33).

Lizard Glacier = Hart Gletscher. Used by *Peary 1891–92.*

Lobedalen. Valley in SW Peary Land. XIV; J, 1–2; 114. Named by *DPE 1947–50* because of the many lobe-shaped glacier tongues entering the valley from Chr. Erichsens Iskappe. (81 Ø. 80). Descriptive.

Lockwood Ø. Island off the N coast of Peary Land. XIII; B, 4–5; 61. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for JAMES B. LOCKWOOD. American army officer. Second-in-command of the expedition. Leader of the sledge journey to the N coast of Greenland. Reached the "Farthest North" May 13, 1882. Died April 9, 1884. (83 Ø. 32). Commemorative. Named many localities in the area covered by his team; unfortunately the names were later changed by GREELY, who wanted to pay tribute to and thus please important people.

Lokes Elv. River in Johannes V. Jensen Land, Peary Land. XIV; A–B, 2; 115. Named by *FLY 1938* from Norse mythology. LOKE was a giant, who was wily; his chief delight was to scheme and get people in difficulties. (83 Ø. 80). Mythologic.

Lolland Sø. Lake in SE Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; G, 6; 25. Named by *Knuth 1955* after one of the greater Danish islands. Association to Fyn Sø, Sjællandsletten, *etc.* (80 Ø. 95). Transfer.

Long Mountain = Langfjeld. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Lookout Mountain. Mountain in Polaris Forland. VIII; B, 1; 23. Named by *Polaris 1871–73.* Peak about 4 km from the observatory of the expedition at Thank God Harbour. Lookout was kept from the locality. Incident.

Lookout Rock. Rock at the head of Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District. V; E, 9; 82. Named by *Peary 1893–95.* A lookout in the vicinity of "Anniversary Lodge". Incident.

Lost Canyon = Lost River. Name used by *LFBE 1881–84.*

Lost River. River a little E of Repulse Havn, Nyeboe Land. IX; B, 2; 27. Position here after LOCKWOOD's original map. GREELY later moved the river as if it discharged in Repulse Havn proper. Named by *LFBE 1881–84.* Origin unknown.

Low Point. Point on the N coast of Nansen Land, Peary Land. XIII; C, 2; 62. Named by *LFBE 1881–84.* A low, shelving point of land. (83 Ø. 6). Descriptive.

Cape Lowe. Cape SW of Mount Lowe = Home Bjerg, Nyeboe Land. IX; A, 3; 28. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* Origin unknown. Shift.

Mount Lowe = Home Bjerg. Mountain in the N part of Nyeboe Land. (IX; A, 3; 20). Named by *BAE* 1875–76. Origin unknown.

Kap Lucie Marie. Cape on the N coast of Washington Land. VII; A, 4; 42. Named by *Polaris 1871–73.* Origin unknown. (81 V. 9). Only

used and mentioned by BESSELS (1876) and PETERMANN but not in American reports.

Cape Lucy Marie = Kap Lucie Marie. Name used by BESSELS (1876).

Kap Ludovika. Cape on the W coast of Valdemar Glückstadt Land. XVII; B, 3; 26. Named for HØEG HAGEN's mother, whose first name was LUDOVIKA. (81 Ø. 143). Tribute.

Luigi Amadeo Island = Luigi Amedeo Ø. Original name by *Peary 1898–1902.*

Luigi Amedeo Ø. Island off the N coast of Peary Land. XIII; B, 3–4; 63. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for LUIGI AMEDEO, the Duke of the Abruzzi (1873–1933). Italian naval officer and arctic explorer. 1899–1900 commanding the "Stella Polare" Expedition reaching 86°34′ N. Lat., the "Farthest North" for a while. (83 Ø. 23). Tribute. KOCH (1940) states *LFBE 1881–84* gave the name. However, this is hardly true since LUIGI was only 8 years old at the time of that expedition and the island is not found on the expedition's maps (GREELY, 1886, 1, p. 324). The name first appears on PEARY's map of 1903 (PEARY, 1903b). The same year PEARY chaired the American Geographical Society and addressed the Society when LUIGI AMEDEO was awarded the Cullum medal for his ascent of Mount St. Elias and his arctic voyage in the "Stella Polare". It seems that GREELY has drawn Luigi Amedeo Ø and Hazen Land as a continuous mass of land, whereas PEARY has recognized Luigi Amedeo Ø as the outer and N part of that land mass and Hazen Land as the inner and S part separated by a strait.

Kap Lundbohm. Cape on Vildtland. XVI; B, 2; 27. Named by *1 Thule 1912* for JOHAN OLOF HJALMAR LUNDBOHM (1855–1926). Swedish geologist and industrialist. 1887, he did field work in the Kiruna iron ore. Later he became manager of the company utilizing the ore. A friend of KNUD RASMUSSEN. (81 Ø. 13). Tribute.

Kap Lupton. Cape on the W coast of Polaris Forland. VIII; B, 1; 24. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for JAMES LUPTON. American army officer. HALL's early friend and constant supporter. (81 V. 31). Tribute.

Lurgletscher. Glacier in W central Peary Land. XIII; E, 5; 64. Named by *FLY 1938.* Lur is an old Norse wind instrument. The name is given in association with the other Nordic names (82 Ø. 151). Historic.

Lykkedal. Valley in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; D, 9–10; 69. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* (76 V. 82).

Lykkedalselv. River in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; D, 9–10; 70. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* (76 V. 83). Shift.

Kap Lyngbæk. Cape on the S coast of Washington Land facing the Inland Ice. VII; G, 5; 43. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for SIGURD LYNGBÆK (1881–1966). Danish Government official. 1921–51, chief of The Royal Greenland Trade. (79 V. 13). Tribute.

Lyngeholme. Group of islands in Independence Fjord. XIV; J, 2; 116. Named by *1 Thule 1912.* The father of the leader of the Expedition CHR. RASMUSSEN was minister in Lynge, Zealand, Denmark, after his years as a minister in Greenland. (81 Ø. 12). Transfer. Lyngeholme is a group of 19 islets of igneous rock (diabase); the largest has an altitude of 60 m, the remainder vary between 10–20 m. Seems to be the islets MYLIUS-ERICHSEN and HØEG HAGEN named Pearys Øer on their field map. They are not recorded on the official maps.

Lyngelv. River in S Peary Land. XIV; E–G, 3–4; 117. Named by *DPE 1947–50. Cassiope tetragona* was growing abundantly along the river banks and the delta. (82 Ø. 237). Incident. (Da. lyng = heather).

Lyon Øer = Lion Øer. Used by KOCH (1932 a).

Lyttelton Island = Littleton Ø. Used by early authors.

Lyttleton Island = Littleton Ø. Used by early authors.

Læbugten. Bay on the E coast of Wulff Land. XI; B, 2; 17. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* One of the camps of the expedition was situated here sheltered from a heavy storm. (Da.: Læ = shelter). (82 V. 44). Incident.

Løndal. Valley in SW Peary Land. XIII; F–G, 6; 65. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The valley is hidden behind a mountain projecting into Sydpasset. Løn is an old Danish word for hiding place or secrecy. (82 Ø. 207). Descriptive.

Lønelv. River through Løndal, Peary Land. XIII; F–G, 6; 66. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* (82 Ø. 208). Shift name.

Mt. Løwe. Misprint for Mount Lowe (RASMUSSEN, 1927).

MacCormick Fjord. Fjord on the S coast of Prudhoe Land, Thule District. V; E–F, 6–7; 85. Named by *AAE* 1860–61 for S. J. MCCORMICK. American navigator. Sailing master of "United States", the ship of the expedition. (77 V. 68). Tribute.

McCormick Bugt. Bay on the W coast of Inglefield Land between Crystal Palace Cliffs and Kap Kenrick. VI; F, 1; 103. Named by *AAE 1860–61.* Named for S. J. MCCORMICK. (See above). (78 V. 62). Tribute.

McCormick Dal. Valley in N Nyeboe Land. IX; B, 1; 29. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* Origin unknown. (82 V. 3).

M'Cormick Pass = McCormick Dal. Used by BEAUMONT of *BAE 1875–76.*

McGary Island = McGary Øer. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

McGary's Rock = McGary Ø. Original name by *2 Grinnel l1852–55.*

McGary Ø. Rock off Inglefield Land about 8 km N of Kap Christian Olsen inside Littleton Ø. VI; E, 1; 64. Named by *2 Grinnell* 1853–55 for JAMES MCGARY of New London, second officer of the expedition. Tribute. (Fig. 33). The rock is called MacGarry Ø by KOCH (1932 a, 13). (78 V. 33).

McGary Øer. Islands off the S part of Humboldt Gletscher. VI; B, 7; 65. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for the above J. MCGARY who was

the leader of a sledge trip to these islands to cache provisions. (79 V. 20). Tribute.

McKinley Hav. Sea off NW Peary Land. XIII; A, 2–4; 126. XIV; A, 1–7; 119. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for WILLIAM MCKINLEY (1843–1901). The 25th President of the United States of America (1896–1901). Assassinated in September 1901. On his order PEARY got a leave of absence from the Navy in 1897. (83 Ø. 72 A). Tribute.

MacMillan Gletscher. Glacier in Johannes V. Jensen Land, Peary Land. XIV; B, 1; 118. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for D. B. MACMILLAN. (See below). (83 Ø. 48). Tribute.

MacMillan Valley. Valley to the N coast of Nares Land. XII; A, 1; 27. Named by PEARY for DONALD BAXTER MACMILLAN (1874–1970). American navigator. 1898, graduated from Bowdoin College. 1908–09, member of PEARY's expedition on which he undertook a trip to Kap Morris Jesup; 1910, a member of the Cabot Labrador party; 1913–17, leader of the Crocker Land Expedition; 1921–22, leader of the Baffin Land Expedition; 1923–24, leader of the MacMillan North Greenland Expedition; 1925, leader of the MacMillan Polar Expedition; 1926, 1927–28, leader of the Field Museum Baffin Land Expedition; 1929, Baffin Land–Labrador Expedition; 1930, Newfoundland–Iceland–Labrador Expedition; 1931, Labrador Aerial Expedition; 1932, Labrador–Baffin Land Expedition; 1934, Bowdoin Button Island Expedition; 1937, MacMillan Baffin Land Expedition; 1938; MacMillan North Greenland Expedition. 1950, he carried out his 29th expedition to the "Far North". Most of the later expeditions, however, were summer trips in which a number of college students participated as paying guests. All such expeditions had no scientific value. Tribute.

MacMillan Ø. Island off NW Peary Land. XIII; C–D, 4–5; 67. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* Named for D. B. MACMILLAN. (See above) (82 Ø. 93 A). Tribute.

Kap McRitchie. Cape on the E coast of Washington Land. VII; B, 5; 44. Named by *Polaris 1871–73.* Origin unknown. (81 V. 13). The name is found in BESSELS (1876), not in DAVIS (1876).

Kap Madison. Cape on the W coast of Washington Land. VII; F 1; 45. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for JOHN MADISON (1751–1836). The 4th President of the United States of America (1809–17). (80 V. 33). Commemorative.

Magnetitbjerg. Mountain on Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; C, 9; 71. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* because of the presence of magnetite. (76 V. 76). Descriptive.

Magnetitbugt. Bay on the W coast of Pingorssuit, Thule District. IV; F, 5; 72. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* because of the presence of magnetite. (76 V. 349). Descriptive.

Magnetite Mountain = Magnetitbjerg. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Malcantone Gletscher. Glacier in central Johannes V. Jensen Land, Peary Land. XIII; B, 7; 68. Named by *DEØ 1947–58.* Unknown origin. (Fig. 37).

Manîserqat. Locality 4–6 km inland from Pitugfik, Thule District. IV; G, 6; 73. (76 V. 179). Eskimo name.

Manîsorqat = Manîserqat. Used by *2 Thule 1916–18.*

Manson Øer. Islands in Wolstenholme Fjord off Kap Abernathy, Thule District. IV; D, 5–6; 74. Named by *Inglefield 1852* for the mate and ice-pilot of "Isabel" Mr. MANSON, who was the first to observe the islands. He served as mate and ice-pilot on PENNY's espedition 1850–51, and did many whaling voyages. (76 V. 37). Tribute.

Marie Gletscher. Glacier at the head of Olrik Fjord, Thule District. V; J–K, 15; 83. Named by *Peary 1893–95* for PEARY's daughter MARIE AHNIGHITO PEARY, born September 12, 1893, at "Anniversary Lodge", Bowdoin Fjord. (77 V. 247). Tribute.

Marie Ø. Island in Melville Bugt off Kap Walker. II; C, 2; 17. Named by *DLG 1903–04* for MARIE SOPHIE BERTHINE LESSE ERICHSEN, MYLIUS-ERICHSEN's wife. (75 V. 44). Tribute.

Marie Sophie Gletscher. Glacier in SW Peary Land between Heilprin Land and Vildtland. XIV; J, 1–2; 120. Named by *Danmark 1908–08.* Named for MARIE SOPHIE ERICHSEN. (See above). (81 Ø. 6). Tribute.

Marius Fiil Fjord. Inlet on the N coast of J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; A, 5; 28. Named by *DPE 1947–50* for MARIUS ANTON PETERSEN FIIL (1898–June 29, 1944). Danish inn-keeper and resistance man. Leader of the famous Hvidsten group. Executed by the Germans. (82 Ø. 244). Commemorative.

Markham Beach = Markham Strand. The form used by *BEB 1937.*

Markham Gletscher = Clements Markham Gletscher. Used by KOCH (1928).

Markham Island = Markham Ø. Original name by *LFBE 1881–84.*

Markham Land = Markham Ø. Used by some authors.

Markham Strand. Beach on Nordvestø, Carey Øer, Thule District. IV; K, 1; 75. Named by *BEB 1937* for CLEMENTS MARKHAM. (See Clements Markham Gletscher). (76 V. 222 B). Commemorative.

Markham Ø. Island off the NW point of Sverdrup Ø, Peary Land. XIII; D, 1; 69. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for CLEMENTS MARKHAM. (See above). (82 Ø. 85). Tribute. Originally called Markham Island. Later on it proved to be a part of Sverdrup Ø and therefore renamed Markham Land. The name was finally applied to the little island off the N point of the peninsula, originally drawn as the N point of same peninsula (KOCH, 1928). (82 Ø. 85). Tribute.

Markham Ø = Sverdrup Ø. Used by RASMUSSEN (1927, p. 59, map).

Marré Glacier. Glacier at the head of Olrik Fjord, Thule District. V; K–L, 14; 84. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for MATTHEW HENSON (see Kap Henson). MARRÉ is the Eskimo pronunciation of MATTHEW as apprehended by PEARY. Tribute.

Marshall Bugt. Bay on the N coast of Inglefield Land. VI; C, 4; 66. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for JOHN MARSHALL (1755–1835). American statesman and jurist. 1799, Congressman; 1800, Secretary of State; 1801–35, Chief Justice, U.S. Supreme Court. (78 V. 2). Commemorative.

Kap Mary Cleland. Cape at the N entrance of Petermann Fjord, Hall Land. VIII; D, 1; 25. Named by *Polaris 1871–73.* Origin unknown. (81 V. 16). Not in DAVIS (1876); only used in BESSELS (1876).

Mary Leiper Inlet. Inlet on the N coast of Inglefield Land near Dallas Bugt. VI; B, 5; 67. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* MARY LEIPER was one of KANE's relatives, may be THOMAS LEIPER's wife. Tribute.

Mary Leiper River. River to the above Mary Leiper Inlet, Inglefield Land. VI; B, 5; 68. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for MARY LEIPER (see above). Tribute.

Mary Minturn River = Minturn Elv. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Mary Murray Ø. Island off the N coast of Peary Land. XIII; B, 4; 70. Named by *LFBE 1881–84.* Origin unknown. (83 Ø. 26).

Mary Peary Tinder. Peaks in Roosevelt Fjelde, Johannes V. Jensen Land, Peary Land. XIV; B, 1; 121. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for his mother MARY WALKER WILEY PEARY (1827–1900). (83 Ø. 50). Commemorative.

Mascart Bugt = Mascart Inlet. Used by some authors.

Mascart Inlet. Inlet in NW Peary Land. XIII; C–D, 1–2; 71. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for ÉLUTHÈRE ÉLIE NICOLAS MASCART (1837–1908). French physicist. (83 Ø. 3). Tribute.

Mascart Sund = Mascart Inlet. Used by some authors.

Kap May. Cape on the N coast of Wulff Land. XI; A, 1; 18. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for WILLIAM HENRY MAY (1849–1930). British naval officer. A member of the expedition onboard H.M.S. "Alert". 1881–83, Commander of H.M. Yacht "Victoria and Albert"; 1883–93, Navy attaché in Paris. He later became Assistant Director of Torpedos; Third Sea Lord; Vice Admiral; Second Sea Lord; Admiral of the Fleet (1908); Senior Admiral of the Fleet (1913). An accomplished and most capable officer. (82 V. 44). Tribute.

Mount May. Mountain above Kap May, Wulff Land. XI; A, 1; 19. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for W. H. MAY (see above). Tribute.

Kap Maynard. Cape on the N coast of Washington Land at the entrance to Bessels Fjord. VII; A, 4; 46. Named by *Polaris 1871–73.*

Origin unknown. (81 V. 6). Not in DAVIS (1876) or BESSELS (1876). Only found in BESSELS (1879).

M. Clarkson Island = Fladø. Original name by LOCKWOOD (*LFBE 1881–83*). Origin unknown. The name not used by GREELY on the official map even if the island is indicated. Later renamed by *2 Thule 1916–18*.

Meehan Gletscher. Glacier at the head of Robertson Fjord, Thule District. V; C–D, 5–6; 86. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for W. E. MEEHAN (1853– ?). American botanist. A member of the scientist group headed by A. HEILPRIN which accompanied PEARY during the summer 1892. (78 V. 38). Tribute.

Meigs Fiord = De Long Bugt. Original name by LOCKWOOD, *LFBE 1881–84*, but changed later by GREELY.

Mellemste Snesø. Lake in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; B, 9; 77. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* The lake is the middle one of three in the NW part of the area. (76 V. 54). Descriptive.

Mellemø. Island in Carey Øer, Thule District. IV; K, 2; 76. Named by *BEB 1937* through its situation in the middle of the group. (76 V. 222 F). Descriptive.

Kap Melville. Cape on the N shore of Melville Bugt. III; E, 9; 26. Named by *Ross 1818* for Lord MELVILLE (see Melville Bugt). (76 V. 304). Tribute. — Gr.: Navdlortoq = the broken.

Melville Bugt. Bay in Baffins Bugt from approximately 75° N. Lat. to Kap York. II; A–J, 1–7; 18. III; F–H, 5–16; 25. Named by *Ross 1818* for Lord MELVILLE. British naval officer. First Lord Commissioner for Executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of Great Britain and Ireland etc. etc. at the time of the departure of the expedition. MELVILLE was also Baron DUNEIRA. (76 V. 320 A). Tribute. Ross (1819b, p. 66–67) gives the situation of the bay between 75°12′ and 76°00′ N. Lat. In his general chart (op. cit. frontispiece) the bay is clearly indicated as stretching from Kap Walker to Kap Melville and the rest of the distance from here to Kap York as Prince Regent's Bay (see p. 31, fig. 3). On the second map (op. cit. p. 116) showing the coast line from Melville Bugt till Kap Robertson only Prince Regent's Bay is indicated agreeing with the first map. The latitude of Kap Melville is on the second map approximately 76°08′ N Lat. and that of Kap York 75°45′ N. Lat., which does not yield any positive contribution to the solution of the problem. It seems evident however that Ross only recognized the waters until Kap Melville as belonging to Melville Bugt because he mentions Melville Monument as situated in the midst of it and between the two latitudes given by him. That is a position which speaks for the idea of Melville Bugt as only the southern part of what today is regarded as being Melville Bugt.

Melville Gletscher. Glacier at the head of Inglefield Bredning, Thule District. V; D–E, 13; 87. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for GEORGE W. MEL-

VILLE (1841–1912). American naval engineer. 1873, engineer on U.S.S "Tigress" in search of the "Polaris" survivors; 1879, Chief engineer of "Jeanette", DE LONG commanding; 1884, Chief engineer on "Thetis" on the relief expedition to *LFBE 1881–84*. ". . . which I named in honor of that splendid big fellow, MELVILLE . . .". (PEARY, 1898b, I, p. 401). (78 V. 215). Tribute.

Melville Land. Part of S Peary Land. XIV; F–G, 4–5; 122. Named by *Peary 1891–92.* Named for G. W. MELVILLE. (See above). (82 Ø. 121). Tribute. (Fig. 31).

Melville Monument. Rock on the shore of Melville Bugt near Kap Lewis. II; D, 5; 19. Named by *Ross 1818.* ". . . a remarkable spiral rock. This I named Melville Monument, in grateful remembrance of the late Viscount from whom I received my first commission in His Majesty's navy". (Ross, 1819b, p. 66/67). The father of the above mentioned Lord MELVILLE. (75 V. 43). Commemorative. Gr.: Usûssarssuaq = the great penis-like.

Merqujôq. Island in J. P. Koch Fjord, Peary Land. XIII; E, 4; 72. Named by *DPE 1947–50* after the name of the leading dog in TROELSEN's and ELLITSGAARD-RASMUSSENS' team. The two gentlemen were the geologists of the expedition. (82 Ø. 89 A). Tribute.

Cape Merrit = Cape Salor. Original name by LOCKWOOD (*LFBE 1881–83*), later changed by GREELY.

Meteorbugt. Bay in N Melville Bugt. III; E, 8; 27. Name recorded by KNUD RASMUSSEN (1921). The meteorites were found within the bay area. (76 V. 284 A). Descriptive.

Meteorite Island = Meteoritø. Original spelling by PEARY. Name used by KOCH (1922).

Meteoritø. Island in the N part of Melville Bugt. III; E, 7; 28. Named by *Peary 1893–95.* The largest meteorite, originally called the "Tent" by PEARY, was found there. He later changed the name of the meteorite to AHNIGHITO, the name of his daughter born in the Thule District. (76 V. 284). Descriptive. Gr. : Savigsivik. (Fig. 42).

Meyer Bjerg. Mountain in N Nyeboe Land. IX; B, 1; 30. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for FRIEDERICK MEYER. German meteorologist. Lieutenant from a German military academy; held an appointment in Emperor MAXIMILLIAN's army, but decided not to go to Mexico and entered the U.S. Army as a signal observer. Distinguished himself by accuracy and the systematic way he carried out his duty. (82 V. 5). Tribute. The position where this mountain is placed on the USAM (NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–6; Repulse Havn) is not correct.

M. Ib Nyeboes Bræ = Nyeboe Gletscher. Original name by *1 Thule 1912.*

Kap Michael Rottbøl. Cape on the N shore of Jørgen Brønlund Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 123. XV; B, 6–7; 123. Named by *DPE 1947–*

50 for CHRISTIAN MICHAEL ROTTBØL (1917–September 26, 1942). Danish resistance man. He was the first Dane parachuted from a British airplane to contact the Danish resistance movement. He was later killed in action. He was born at Børglum Kloster and his name was therefore applied to a locality in the vicinity of Børglum Elv (*q. v.*). (82 Ø. 253). Commemorative.

Kap Middendorff. Cape on the N coast of Nares Land. XII; A, 2; 16. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for ALEXANDER THEODOR VON MIDDENDORFF (1815–1894). Russian explorer. Explorations and discoveries in the Arctic and Eastern Siberia. (82 V. 69). Commemorative.

Middle Island = Mellemø. Original name by *BEB 1937.*

Middle Point. Point on the central W coast of Wulff Land. XI; C, 1; 20. Named by *BAE 1875–76* as it was the middle point of the visible coast line. Descriptive.

Middle Snow Lake = Mellemste Snesø. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Midfjeld Ø. Locality in Wulff Land. XI; D, 3; 21. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* An island with a mountain in the center. (82 V. 54 A). Neither the USAF map (Lincoln Sea) nor the USAM maps (NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–11 Ryder Gletscher and NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–7 Sven Hedin Firn) show an island where it is indicated by *2 Thule.* The American maps show a long lake and a valley separating Røhling Land and De Geer Land from the mainland, where *2 Thule* indicates a strait. To the W of this low-level area, whatever it may be, there exists a prominent mountain top. From the observation point of *2 Thule* the level area might have looked like a strait covered with ice and the rising area an island with a mountain. If this hypothesis is correct the "Ø" should be omitted.

Midgaardsormen. Ridge in S Warming Land. X; E, 2; 19. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18*, from Norse mythology. The Midgard serpent is a giant-serpent which lies around the habitations of the humans and guards them. (81 V. 57). Mythological.

Midsommerelv. River in Wandel Dal, Peary Land from Nedre Midsommersø to the head of Jørgen Brønlund Fjord. XIV; G, 2; 124. XV; A, 1–2; 124. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* (82 Ø. 177). Shift.

Midsommersø. Lake in Wandel Dal, Peary Land. XIV; G, 1–2;125. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* LAUGE KOCH discovered the lake at midsummer time (June 18). The lake is now subdivided in two: Øvre Midsommersø (XIII; G, 7; 123) and Nedre Midsommersø (XIV; G, 1–2; 135). Incident.

Midternæs. Point on the E coast of Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 126. XV; B, 6; 126. Named by *DPE 1947–50* because it is the middle one of three points on that coast. (82 Ø. 265). Descriptive.

Midtkap. Cape in Frederick E. Hyde Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; C, 2; 127. Named by *DPE 1947–50* because the cape is situated halfway between the head and the mouth of the inlet. (83 Ø. 107). Descriptive.

Kap Milne. Cape on the N shore of Inglefield Bredning, Thule District. V; G, 9; 88. Named by *Inglefield 1852* for the then Naval Lord of the Admiralty, Captain MILNE. (77 V. 200). Tribute. INGLEFIELD indicates the locality as Milne Island. What he really saw was the peninsula E of Piulip numâ. The name was applied by HAYES to the SE point of the peninsula. Now it is correctly applied to the S point.

Milne Island = Kap Milne. Original name by *Inglefield 1852.*

Minturn Elv. River in Inglefield Land. VI; C–E, 4–5; 69. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for MARY MINTURN, née WENDELL. She was the sister of Mrs. H. GRINNELL and married GRINNELL's companion ROBERT BROWNE MINTURN. (78 V. 9). Tribute.

Mirror Gletscher. Glacier on the E coast of Bowdoin Fjord, not reaching the sea. V; E, 9; 89. Named by *Peary 1893–95.* Origin unknown. (77 V. 179).

Cape Misery. Cape on the W coast of Inglefield Land in the vicinity of Littleton Ø. VI; E, 1; 70. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* "We struck a headland on the main shore, where a dark hornblende rock, perhaps thirty feet high, had formed a barricade, behind which the drifts piled themselves; and into this mound of snow we had just strength enough left to dig a burrow. We knew it soon after as Cape Misery". (KANE, 1856a, II, p. 221–222). Symbolic. (Fig. 33).

Misûmassoq. Glacier on the NW coast of Steensby Land, Thule District. V; J–K, 6; 90. Recorded by *Peary 1893–95.* (77 V. 152).

Misumisu Glacier = Misûmassoq. PEARY's conception of the Eskimo name.

Kap Mjølner. Cape in Frederick E. Hyde Fjord opposite Thors Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; D, 1; 215. Named by *DPE 1947–50* from Norse mythology. MJØLNER is the hammer of the god THOR. (82 Ø. 193). Mythological.

Moa Ø. Island off the NW coast of Peary Land. XIII; C, 5;75. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* MOA is the female lead in JOHANNES V. JENSEN: "Den lange Rejse. Bræen". (83 Ø. 104). Literature.

Modstrømmen. River in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; B, 9; 78. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* (76 V. 51).

Modvindgletscher. Glacier in Johannes V. Jensen Land, Peary Land. XIII; B, 7; 76. Named by *DEØ 1947–58* because the team of the expedition got a strong head wind coming from the glacier. (Da.: Modvind = head wind). (83 Ø. 104). Incident.

Kap Mohn. Cape on an island off the N coast of Peary Land. XIII; B, 3; 77. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for H. MOHN (see below). (83 Ø. 63). Tribute.

Mohn Gletscher. Glacier to Melville Bugt. III; C–D, 10; 29. Named by *Peary 1893–95* (ASTRUP) for HENRIK MOHN (1835–1916). Norwegian meteorologist. Director of the Meteorological Institute in Oslo, Norway. Published the material from NANSEN's "Fram" expedition and SVERDRUP's two arctic expeditions. (76 V. 312). Tribute.

Kap Moltke = Kap Harald Moltke. Used by some authors.

Moltke Bræ = Harald Moltke Bræ. Used by several authors.

Moltke Lake = Moltke Sø. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Moltke Sø. Lake in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; D, 9; 79. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* for H. MOLTKE (see Harald Moltke Bræ). (76 V. 85). Shift.

Monument = Inland Monument = Inland Island. Name used by *Polaris 1871–73* (DAVIS, 1876).

Moore Glacier = Harald Moltke Bræ. Name used by PEARY (1898b, I, p. 455) but does not appear on any of his maps from the Thule District. The same name was later applied to a glacier near Kap Bridgman, Peary Land.

Moore Gletscher. Glacier in Johannes V. Jensen Land, Peary Land. XIV; A–B, 3–4; 128. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for CHARLES A. MOORE († 1914). American manufacturer; as a prominent Republican he helped in getting MCKINLEY elected President of the United States of America. The President was indebted to MOORE and when there were great difficulties for PEARY to get a leave of absence from the U.S. Navy due to intrigues and envy, MOORE asked the President to recommend the five years leave of absence asked for by PEARY. This he did and the leave was granted. (83 Ø. 60). Tribute.

Morell Gletscher. Glacier to Melville Bugt. III; C, 12–13; 30. Named by *Peary 1893–95* (ASTRUP). Origin unknown. (76 V. 316).

Morraine Camp. Locality somewhere in the hinterland of the head of Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District. Named by *Peary 1893–95.* The camp was situated in the valley leading from "Anniversary Lodge" to the Inland Ice very close to the edge of the ice. Consisted of igloos. Incident.

Morrell's Bræ = Morell Gletscher. Original name by ASTRUP (*Peary 1893–95*) on his map: "Skitse af Melville-Bugten" (ASTRUP, 1895a). (See fig. 13). In his version of ASTRUP's map PEARY has Morell Glacier (PEARY, 1898b, II, p. 158). MYLIUS-ERICHSEN (MYLIUS-ERICHSEN and HARALD MOLTKE, 1906) has not the name on his own map, but reproduces PEARY's map (op. cit. p. 144). On a profile of a part of the N coast of Melville Bugt (op. cit. p. 157) he uses Morells Bræ. LAUGE KOCH on his map (KOCH,

1922, pl. I) uses Morells Gl. Finally USAM Kap Melville NT 17, 18, 19, 20–16 has Morells Bræ.

Kap Morris. Cape on the N shore of Melville Bugt. (III; D, 14; 31). Named by *Ross 1818.* Origin unknown. (76 V. 321.)

Morris Bugt. Bay on the W coast of Washington Land. VII; F, 1; 47. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for ROBERT MORRIS (1734–1806). American statesman and financier. Born in Liverpool, England. Financed GEORGE WASHINGTON's campaign 1781. 1776, Congressman; 1781, Superintendent of Finance; 1789–95, Senator. Co-signer of the Declaration of Independence. (80 V. 34). Commemorative.

Kap Morris Jesup. The northern most point of Greenland and the World. XIV; A, 1; 129. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for MORRIS K. JESUP. (See below). (83 Ø. 49). (Fig. 34).

Morris Jesup Gletscher. Glacier on the S coast of Prudhoe Land between Kap Robertson and Kap Saumarez, Thule District. V; C–D, 4; 91. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for MORRIS KETCHUM JESUP (1830–1908). American capitalist and philantropist. One of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA). President of the American Museum. Endowed the Jesup North Pacific Expedition. Granted the "Kite" in 1895. Donator to most of the PEARY expeditions. Moving spirit in founding the Peary Arctic Club (January 26, 1899) and its first president. Also president of the American Geographical Society. (77 V. 18). Tribute. Gr. name: Neqip sermia. – It is no exaggeration to say that without JESUP's support and backing, PEARY would not have been able to archieve as much as he did.

Cape Morris K. Jesup = Kap Morris Jesup. Used by PEARY (1903, p. 656).

Kap Morton. Cape on the N coast of Washington Land. VII; A, 4; 48. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for WILLIAM MORTON. American navigator. He was second mate of the expedition. 1850–51, a member of DE HAVEN's 1st Grinnell Expedition; 1853–55, member of KANE's 2nd Grinnell Expedition. (81 V. 7). Tribute.

Morænesø. Lake in the E end of Ítukussuk Dal, Peary Land. XIV; G, 2; 130. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* The lake is surrounded by moraines; it is the clearing lake of Ítukussuk Elv. (82 Ø. 178). Descriptive.

Mud Cliff. Cliff in E Polaris Forland. VIII; B, 3; 26. Named by *Polaris 1871–73.* The cliff is 8–10 m high and consists of frozen mud (marine clay ?). Descriptive.

Mudderbugten. Bay in SE Peary Land. XIV; E, 7; 131. Named by *JUB 1920–23* because of the clay bedrock forming the bottom of the bay and surrounding it. (82 Ø. 137). Descriptive.

Mundingsholm. Islet situated in the mouth of Jørgen Brønlund Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; G, 4; 132. XV; C, 7; 132. Named by *DPE 1947*



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Fig. 34. View southward over a part of Johannes V. Jensen Land. A: Kap Morris Jesup. B: Sands Fjord. C: Kap Hans Egede. D: Sydgletscher. E: Sorte Væg. F: Nordgletscher. G: Ulvehøjene. The mountains to the east (left) of Sands Fjord are a part of Roosevelt Fjelde.

–50 because of the situation. (Da.: munding = mouth). (82 Ø. 260). Descriptive.

Murchison Sund. The N entrance to Inglefield Bredning, Thule District. V; G–H, 5–7; 92. Named by *Inglefield 1852* for Sir RODERICH IMPEY MURCHISON (1792–1871). British geologist who was then president of the Royal Geographical Society; director-general of the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland. (77 V. 95). Tribute.

Kap Murdock. Cape on the N shore of Melville Bugt. III; D, 14; 32. Named by *Ross 1818.* Origin unknown. (76 V. 325).

Murray Ø = John Murray Ø. Used by some authors.

Musk-Ox Valley. Valley in Vildtland. XVI; B, 2; 29. Named by *Peary 1891–92* because PEARY obtained some musk-oxen there. Incident.

My Brother John's Glacier = Brother John Gletscher. Name used by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Mylius-Erichsen Land. Area bounded to the N by Hagen Fjord and Valdemar Glückstadt Land, to the E by Danmark Fjord, to the S by Danmark Fjord and the Inland Ice and to the W by the Inland Ice. XVII; D–J, 1–6; 27. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* for LUDVIG MYLIUS-ERICHSEN (1872–November 1907). Danish author, journalist and arctic explorer. Leader of "Den Danske Litterære Grønlandsekspedition" spending 1902–03 in W Greenland and 1903–04 in N Greenland; 1906, leader of "Danmark"-Ekspeditionen 1906–08. Discovered that the Peary Channel does not exist and that Peary Land is a part of the Greenland mainland. Perished on the return journey from Peary Land in the vicinity of Nioghalvfjerdsfjorden. (81 Ø. 55). Commemorative.

Mylius-Erichsens Monument. Nunatak in Sverdrups Gletscher, Melville Bugt. II; D, 6; 20. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for MYLIUS-ERICHSEN (see above). (75 V. 48). Commemorative.

Mylius-Erichsens Sommerlejr. Locality in NE Valdemar Glückstadt Land. XVII; A, 4; 28. Named by *Danmark 1906–08.* The place where MYLIUS-ERICHSEN and his companions were forced to spend the summer on their return journey from Peary Land. (81 Ø. 47). Incident.

Mylius-Erichsens Varde. Cairn at the inner S coast of Independence Fjord, J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; A, 3; 30. Named by *1 Thule 1912.* Named for MYLIUS-ERICHSEN (see above). The cairn was erected by MYLIUS-ERICHSEN on a little point: Varde Næs (*q.v.*). (81 Ø. 35). Commemorative.

Kap Mylius-Erichsen. Cape on the E coast of Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 133. XV; C, 7; 133. Named by *DPE 1947–50* for MYLIUS-ERICHSEN (see above). (82 Ø. 261). Commemorative.

Mågeklippe. Rock on the S shore of Nedre Midsommersø, Peary Land. XIV; G, 1; 134. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* Nests of sea gulls were found abundantly here. (Da.: Måge = sea gull). (82 Ø. 217). Incident.

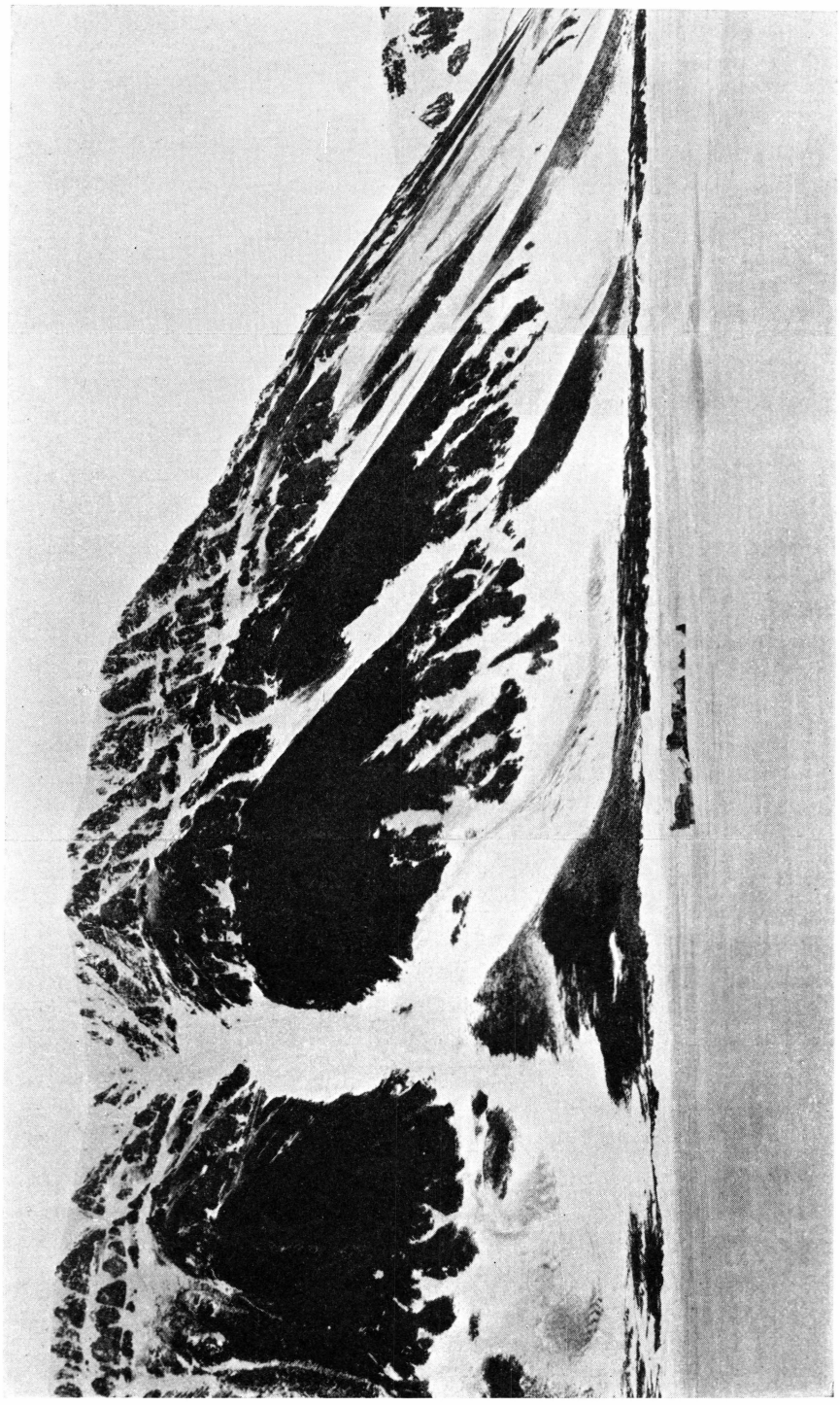


Fig. 35. Nakkehoved seen from the sea-ice. EIGIL NIELSEN phot.

MoG. 126:2.

Najas Øer. Islands in Skjoldungelv, Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; H–J, 6; 29. Named by *Alabama 1909–12* for NAJA MIKKELSEN, EJNAR MIKKELSEN's first wife, who died in 1918. She was the daughter of GUSTAV HOLM, Danish naval officer and Greenland explorer. (80 Ø. 23). Tribute. The islands are not recorded on any modern map (USAF, USAM, KOCH, 1940) and the Fyn Sø of *Alabama 1909–12* is replaced by a huge inland delta or strongly braided river. The islands are high levelled parts of the river bed. KOCH (1940) favours the idea that they might be moraine ridges.

Nakkehoved. Icefree area in N Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; A, 4; 14. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* after a locality in Denmark. (81 Ø. 69). Transfer. (Fig. 35).

Nâlungialigssuaq = Astrups Kystland. Gr.: meaning: The big one with a baby. (75 V. 46).

Nansen Gletscher. Glacier to Melville Bugt. II; C, 4; 21. Named by *Peary 1893–95* (ASTRUP) for FRIDTJOF NANSEN (1861–1930). Norwegian scientist, arctic explorer and statesman. 1882, explorations in Greenland; 1888, led first expedition across the Greenland Inland Ice; 1893–96, leader of the "Fram" Expedition to the Arctic Ocean; 1900–1901, oceanographer of the "Michael Sars" Expedition to Spitsbergen, Finmarken and Bjørnøya; 1906–08, Norwegian minister to Great Britain; 1910–14, investigations in the North Atlantic Ocean; 1918, delegate to League of Nations; 1920, repatriation of war prisoners (World War I); 1921–23, general charge of the Red Cross Russian relief; 1922, awarded the Nobel Prize. (75 V. 41). Tribute.

Nansen Land. The NW peninsula of Peary Land bounded to the N by the Arctic Ocean, to the W by Mascart Inlet, to the S by J. P. Koch Fjord and to the E by the NE valley connecting J. P. Koch Fjord and Th. Thomsen Fjord. XIII; B–E, 2–5; 78. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for FRIDTJOF NANSEN (see above). (83 Ø. 7 A). Tribute.

Nansen Nunataks. Nunataks in Academy Gletscher S of J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; C, 1–2; 31. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for FRIDTJOF NANSEN (see above). Tribute.

Nares Inlet. The strait between Wulff Land and Stephenson Ø. XI; A–B, 2; 22. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for Sir GEORGE NARES (see below). Tribute.

Nares Land. Island bounded to the W by Victoria Fjord, to the N and E by Nordenskiöld Fjord, to the S by the strait connecting Victoria Fjord and Nordenskiöld Fjord. XII; A–D, 1–2; 17. Named by *LFBE 1881–83* for GEORGE STRONG NARES (1831–1915). British naval officer. 1852–54, Sir John Franklin search expedition, BELCHER commanding; mate on "Resolute", KELLET commanding; 1874, "Challenger" Expedition, commanding. 1875, called home from Hong-kong to command the

British Arctic Expedition, chief on "Alert". The name was given by H. F. STEPHENSON, H.M.S. "Discovery", September 20, 1876 onboard his ship in Baffins Bugt. (82 V. 66). Tribute.

Nares Stræde. The passage between the Queen Elizabeth Islands and Greenland. The name was given jointly by The Canadian Permanent Commission on Geographical Names and the Greenland Committee for Place Names 1963. Named for Sir GEORGE NARES (see above). The five parts of the strait, Smith Sund, Kane Bassin, Kennedy Kanal, Hall Bassin and Robeson Kanal will retain their names.

Narssaq. Eskimo settlement on the S shore of Inglefield Bredning. V; J, 8; 93. (77 V. 261). The name means "the plain".

Narssârssuk. Eskimo settlement at Bylot Sund, Thule District. (76 V. 126).

Narssârssuk Elv. River leading from Hans Nielsen Fjeld to Bylot Sund, Thule District. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* Shift. (76 V. 348).

Naserssorfik. Locality in Melville Bugt. II; J, 6; 26. Gr.: the observation place. Now named Niaqorssuaq. The same as Red Head.

Natsilivik. Eskimo settlement at Barden Bugt, Thule District. V; K, 5; 95. (77 V. 161).

Naujapaluit. Locality in Melville Bugt. II; F, 5; 22. Gr.: the small sea gulls. (75 V. 64). Earlier called Naujat. Gr.: the sea gulls.

Naujat = Naujapaluit.

Nâulungialigssuit = Nâlungialigssuaq. Used by *2 Thule 1916–18* for a group of islands S of Astrups Kystland. Now in authorized spelling used only for Astrups Kystland.

Navarana Fjord. Inlet between Freuchen Land and Peary Land. XII; B–D, 4; 18. Named by *DPE 1947–50* for NAVARANA FREUCHEN, PETER FREUCHEN's first wife. She was a native of the Kap York Eskimo tribe. (82 V. 186). Commemorative.

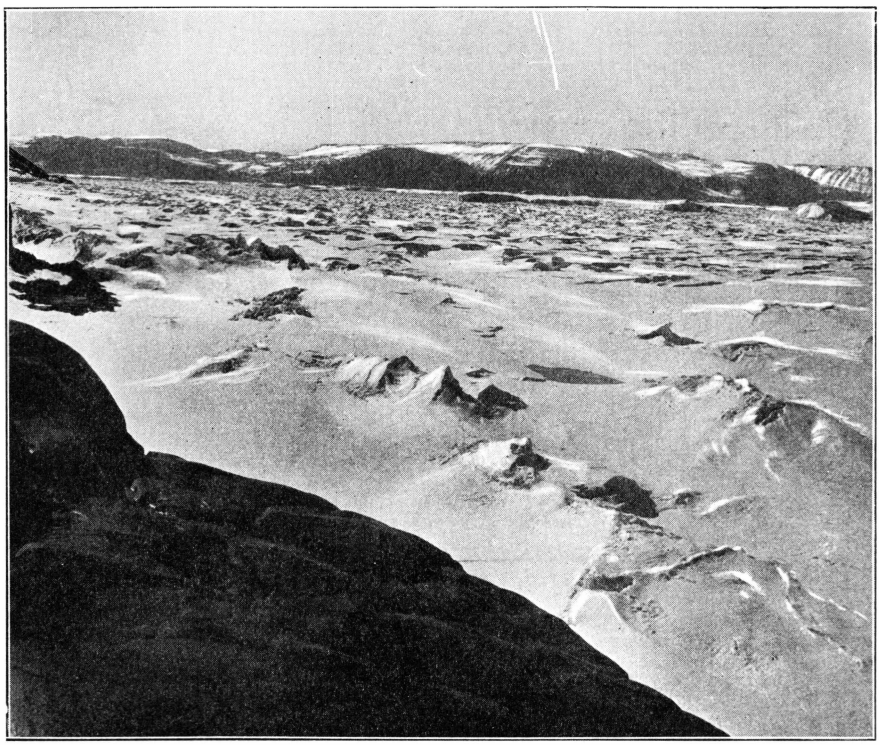
Navdlortoq. Cape in N Melville Bugt. III; E, 9; 26. Eskimo name means "what is broken"; the cape is "broken" in pieces by several crossings. (76 V. 303/306). Danish name Kap Melville.

Navy Bay. Tributary bay to Inglefield Bredning, NW of Josephine Peary Ø, Thule District. V; E–F, 12–13; 94. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for the United States Navy. Tribute.

Navy Cliff. Cliff in Vildtland. XVI; B, 2; 32. Named by *Peary 1891–92.* ". . . and the United States Navy was remembered in the name Navy Cliff". (PEARY, 1898b, I, p. 349). Acted as PEARY's observation station in the survey of the interior part of the Independence Fjord area. (81 Ø. 22). Tribute. (Fig. 36).

Navy Klippe = Navy Cliff. Used by several authors.

N. E. Balles Ø. Island in S part of Melville Bugt. II; H, 4; 5. Named by *DLG 1903–04* for NIKOLAJ EDINGER BALLE (1839–1900). Danish clergyman. Minister in Greenland (1865–1900) and teacher at the Teach-



MoG. 65:2. L. Koch phot. VI, 1921

Fig. 36. Navy Cliff seen from Mylius-Erichsens Varde across the head of Independence Fjord.

er's College at Jakobshavn (1865–70). Brother-in-law of Knud Rasmussen's mother. (75 V. 80). Commemorative. Gr.: Tugtuligssûp qeqertarssua, means "the large island of the reindeer place".

Nedre Midsommersø. Lake in Wandel Dal, Peary Land. XIV; G, 1–2; 135. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The eastern (lower) part of Midsommersø. (82 Ø. 211). Descriptive.

Nedre Sø. Lake in Zig-zag Dal, Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; G–H, 3; 30. Named by *1 Thule 1912.* The lowest lake in the sequence of lakes in the valley. Descriptive.

Neergaard Elv. River in E J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; A–B, 5–6; 33. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for Niels Thomasius Neergaard (1854–1936). Danish politician. 1908, minister of finance; 1908–09, Prime minister and minister of defence; 1909, minister of finance; 1910–13, minister of finance; 1920–24, Prime minister and minister of finance. As minister of finance he had a great influence on the financial support to the expeditions. (81 Ø. 139). Tribute.

Neptune Gletscher. Southern glacier to the head of Parker Snow Bugt IV; H, 7; 80. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* for "Neptune", Cap-

tain BARTLETT commanding, relief ship (1917) to the Crocker Land Expedition. (76 V. 360). Tribute.

Neqe. Eskimo settlement at Kap Saumarez, Prudhoe Land, Thule District. V; D, 3; 96. (77 V. 11).

Nerke = Neqe. Used by some authors.

Nerky = Neqe. Spelling by several authors.

Netahilik = Natsilivik. Spelling by *CLE 1913–17.*

Netchilik = Natsilivik. Spelling by *CLE 1913–17.*

Netiulumi = Natsilivik. Used by *Peary 1893–95.*

Netlik = Natsilivik. Used by HAYES and PETERMANN.

Netschilivik = Natsilivik. Used by MYLIUS-ERICHSEN (1906) and KOCH (1928).

Kap Neumayer. Cape on Luigi Amedeo Ø, Peary Land. XIII; B, 4; 79. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for GEORG VON NEUMAYER. German meteorologist. Founder of Deutsche Seewarte in Hamburg. Was elected president of the First Polar Conference in Hamburg, October 1, 1879; vice-president of the Second Polar Conference in Bern, August 7, 1880. (83 Ø. 25). Tribute.

Newman Bugt. Deep bay on the E coast of Hall Land. VIII; A–D, 2–4; 27. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for JOHN PHILIP NEWMAN (1826–99). American theologist. Chaplain U.S. Senate. Wrote a booklet with three prayers for the expedition. HALL read one of them in a camp at Newman Bugt and therefore named the bay for NEWMAN. (81 V. 36). Tribute.

Newman's Bay = Newman Bay = Newman Bugt. Used by *Polaris 1871–73.*

Niaqorssuaq. Locality in Melville Bugt. Gr. name for Red Head (II; J, 6; 26). Earlier called Naserssorfik. Gr.: means the big head. (75 V. 85).

Niaqorssûp sarqâne qeqertakavsait. Islands in Melville Bugt. (II; H, 5; 8). Gr.: the small islands on the sunny side of Niaqorssuaq. (75 V. 82). Gr. name for Depotøer.

Nicolaj Nielsen Kyst. Coast area on the W coast of Washington Land. VII; E–F, 1; 49. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for NICOLAJ NIELSEN. Danish mechanic and KOCH's assistant on the expedition. (80 V. 30). Tribute. KOCH gives his name both as Nikolaj and Nicolaj.

Nina Bang Bjerg. Mountain in W Nyeboe Land. IX; C, 1; 31. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for NINA HENRIETTE WENDELINE BANG, M.A. (1866–1928). Danish politician. 1924–26, minister of education. She was the first woman in the world to become a minister. (81 V. 40). Tribute.

Nord. Weather station in Prinsesse Ingeborg Halvø, Kronprins Christian Land (81°35′ N. Lat. 16°40′ W. Long.). XVIII; C, 3; 15. Named



MoG. 103:8. Copyright: Geodetic Institute, Copenhagen

Fig. 37. Peary Land. View from west on Nordgletscher. To the left Sands Fjord to the extreme right Polkorridoren. In the middle Paradisfjeld (N) and Sortevæg (S) and behind these Malcantone Gletscher (M).

by the Place Name Committee because of its northern situation. Build during the summer of 1952. (81 Ø. 78). Descriptive.

Nordenskiölds Gletscher. Glacier to Melville Bugt. II; B–C, 3; 23. Named by *Peary 1893–95* (ASTRUP) for NIELS ADOLF ERIK VON NORDENSKIÖLD (1832–1901). Swedish geographer and explorer. 1858 and 1861, member of expeditions to Spitsbergen, OTTO TORELL commanding; 1864, leader of expedition to Spitsbergen; 1868, to Bjørneøya and Spitsbergen; 1870, to W Greenland; 1872–73, to Spitsbergen; 1875, to Novaja Zemlja, Kara Sea, and Yenisey; 1878–80, the "Vega" Expedition, opening the Northeast Passage; 1883, 2nd Dickson Expedition to E, W and N Greenland. (75 V. 40). Tribute.

Nordenskiöld Fjord. Inlet between Nares Land and Freuchen Land. XII; A–D, 2–3; 19. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for A. E. NORDENSKIÖLD (see above). 82 V. 77). Tribute.

Nordfjeld. Mountain near North Star Bugt, Thule District. IV; D, 6; 81. Named by early US Air Force troops, recorded by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* Mountain ridge on the north side of Thule Air Base. (76 V. 345). Descriptive.

Nordgletscher. Glacier in central Johannes V. Jensen Land, Peary Land. XIII; B, 7; 80. Named by *DEØ 1947–58.* The glacier that closes the pass Polkorridoren to the N. (83 Ø. 116). Descriptive. (Fig. 37).

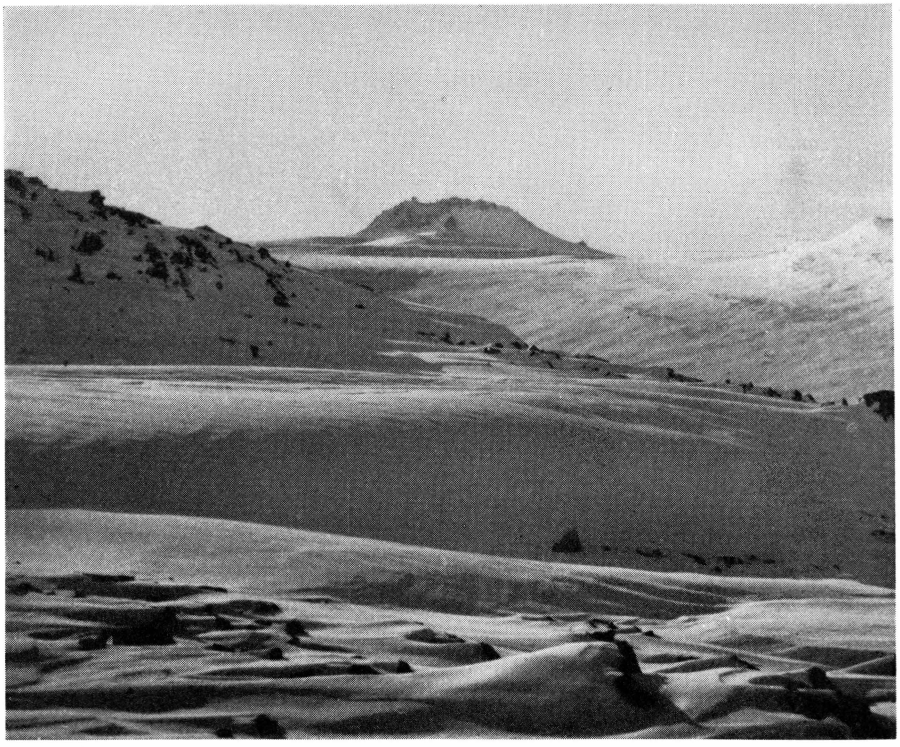
Nordkroneli. The hill side of Nordkronen towards Frederick E. Hyde Fjord. XIV; D, 1–2; 136. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* Li is a flatter part of a hillside with vegetation, mostly grass. (82 Ø. 171). Descriptive. (Fig. 38).

Nordkronen. Mountain in central Peary Land. XIV; D–E, 1–2; 137. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* This is the highest part of the northernmost land of the world. Altitude approximately 1900 m. The sharp ridge is buttressed by stone pillars (height about 50 m), the mountain thus resembles a crown. (82 Ø. 94). Symbolic. In 1900 PEARY maintained that he had already in 1895 given this mountain the name "Mt. Wistar". HOBBS (1936, p. 161–62 and 229) states that PEARY has never mentioned nor used the name "Mt. Wistar" for this mountain; nor has he used it on any map of the area. It is, however, used for a mountain in Thule District. (See p. 362 and fig. 15).

Nordlyset. Mountain in S Washington Land. VII; G, 4; 50. Named by *JUB 1920–23* after the bark "Nordlyset" one of the ships of The Royal Greenland Trade. Scrapped 1926. (79 V. 12). Tribute.

Nordostrundingen. Point on the N coast of Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; A, 6; 16. Named by *Danmark 1906–08.* Greenland's E point; the coast here curves west. (81 Ø. 71). Descriptive.

Nordpasset. Pass in central Peary Land. XIII; D, 6; 81. Named by *FLY* 1938. The northern pass from Peary Land to the system of inlets to the W. (82 Ø. 153). Descriptive.



MoG. 124:9. E. KNUTH phot. April 1950

Fig. 38. Nordkroneli. In the background Nordkronen, seen from the north.

Nordpassagen = Polkorridoren. Used by *DEØ 1947–58* (FRÄNKL).

Nord Peary Land = Johannes V. Jensen Land. Used by several authors, especially by *DEØ 1947–58.*

Nordre Dobbeltsø. The N part of Dobbeltsø, Peary Land.

Nordre Rampesø. Lake in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; B, 10; 82. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* (76 V. 52). Descriptive, shift.

Nordre Snesø. Lake in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; B, 9, 83. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* The lake is the northern one of three in the NW part of the area. (76 V. 53). Descriptive.

Nordre Tvillinggletscher. Glacier in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; C, 10; 84. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* The northern of two glaciers from the Inland Ice to Nunatarssuaq. (76 V. 68). Descriptive.

Nordre Tvillingsø. Lake in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; C, 9–10; 85. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* The northern of two lakes in front of the Inland Ice. (76 V. 65). Shift.

Nordstjernebugt = North Star Bugt. Used by some authors.

Nordstjernen. Thule District. V; H, 12; 97. Named by Dansk Missionsselskab 1909. Mission at the settlement Kangerdlugssuaq on the

island N of Olrik Fjord. The mission later moved to Thule. (RASMUSSEN, 1921, p. 534). Symbolic.

Nordvandet = The North Water. Danish translation, used by some authors.

Nordvestkuppel. W Peary Land. XIV; H–J, 1–2; 138. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The NW flat dome of Chr. Erichsen Iskappe. (82 Ø. 228). Descriptive.

Nordvestplateau = Nordvestkuppel. Original name by *DPE1947–50.*

Nordvestø. Island in Carey Øer, Thule District. IV; J–K, 2; 86. Named by *BEB 1937* because of its situation in the group. (76 V. 222 A). Descriptive.

Nornegæst Dal. Valley in W Johannes V. Jensen Land, Peary Land. XIII; C, 7; 82. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* Nornegæst is the title of part 4 of JOHANNES V. JENSEN: Den lange Rejse. Nornegæst is the principal character in the Icelandic saga of Nornegæst. JOHS. V. JENSEN continued the theme in his novel. (83 Ø. 98). Literature-historic.

Norsemandal. Valley in central Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; F–G, 5; 31. Named by *DEØ 1947–58.* The transport airplane used by the expedition was a Norseman. (80 Ø. 70). Tribute.

Cape North. Northern point of Kap Britannia. Not indicated on my map. Used by PEARY (1907, p. 331).

North Cap = North Ice Cap. Used by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

North Cape = Kap Frederick. Original name by LOCKWOOD (*LFBE 1881–84*).

North Ice Cap. The part of the Inland Ice immediately N of Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; A–B, 9–10; 87. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* because of the situation in relation to the field work area. Descriptive.

North Lake = Nørresø. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

North Nunatak. Nunatak in the Inland Ice inside Rampen, Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; B, 10; 88. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* The nunatak is the northern one of several. Descriptive.

North Omenak = Ũmánaq, Thule District. Used by *Inglefield 1852.*

North Ramp Lake = Nordre Rampesø. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

North Rasmussen Lake = Gletschersø. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

North Ravine. Ravine at North Star Bugt, Thule District. IV; D, 6; 89. Named by *North Star 1849–50* since the ravine is situated on the N coast of North Star Bugt. Descriptive.

North Snow Lake = Nordre Snesø. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

North Star Bugt. Bay in Wolstenholme Fjord, Thule District. IV; D–E, 6; 90. Named by *North Star 1849–50* for H.M.S. "North Star", Captain SAUNDERS commanding. The ship was auxiliary ship for JAMES

Ross in the 1849 search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. Beset in Melville Bugt she was forced to winter in the bay at a site which later became the Thule Station. (76 V. 115). Tribute.

North Twin Glacier = Nordre Tvillinggletscher. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

North Twin Lake = Nordre Tvillingsø. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54,*

Northumberland Ø. Island in Baffins Bugt, Thule District. V; G–J, 1–4; 98. Named by *Inglefield 1852* for the First Lord of Admiralty, Rear-Admiral ALGERNON PERCY, Duke of Northumberland, whose great interest in, and helpfulness to, INGLEFIELD and his expedition was invaluable. (77 V. 113). Tribute. (Fig. 28). Gr.: Kiatak. (77 V. 113).

The North Water. Northern part of Baffins Bugt. The name was used by the old English whalers.

North West Island = Nordvestø. Original name by *BEB 1937.*

Northwestern Headland. Name used by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* Location unknown, not indicated on any map.

N. P. Johansen Land. Area in the S part of Warming Land bounded to the NW by the great valley from the Inland Ice to the head of Hartz Sund. X; D–E, 3–4; 20. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for N. P. JOHANSEN (1865–1951). Danish army officer. Until 1928 chief of the topographic department of the General Staff. He helped LAUGE KOCH construct the maps of North Greenland based on the surveys of *2 Thule 1916–18* and *JUB 1920–23.* (81 V. 74). Tribute.

N. Th. Pedersen Land = Th. Pedersen Land. Original name by *JUB 1920–23.*

Nugapiinguak Kløft = Nukagpiánguaq Dal. Field name by *JUB 1920–23.*

Nûgssuaq. Cape at Kap Walker, Melville Bugt. II; B–C, 2–3; 24. (75 V. 33). Gr.: the big cape.

Nukagpiánguaq Dal. Valley in Adam Bierring Land, Peary Land. XIV; J, 1; 139. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for one of the Eskimo members of the expedition. (81 Ø. 7). Tribute.

Nukapinguaq Dal = Nukagpiánguaq Dal. Used by *DPE 1947–50.*

Nuna Beach. Beach of Nunatarssuaq, Thule District, facing Wolstenholme Fjord. (VI; C, 8; 91). Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* Descriptive.

Nuna Beach Camp. Camp site on Nuna Beach, Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; D, 8; 92. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* Incident.

Nuna Creek. Creek in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; C, 9; 93. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* As above and below the Greenlandic word nuna meaning land is used by the expedition in several name combinations. It must be recognized as an abbreviation of the area name Nunatarssuaq.

Nuna Ice Ramp = Rampen. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Nuna Knob. Nunatak inside Rampen, Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; B, 10; 94. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Nuna Lake = Landsø. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Nuna Lake Camp. Camp site at Landsø, Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Nunapalugssuaq. The northern offshot from Sermipaluk. IV; J, 7; 95. By PEARY named Akpani Cliffs. (PEARY, 1898b, I, p. 446). (76 V. 210).

Nuna Ramp = Rampen. Used by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Nuna Takeoff. Locality in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; B, 9; 96. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* It was the starting point at Rampen for the parties traversing the icecap.

Nunatami = Nunatâq. Original name given by the Eskimo members of *JUB 1920–23.* (VII; F, 2; 51).

Nunatâme Elv. River in Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; G–H, 3; 17. Named by *DHE 1938–39.* "The name is thought to be an Eskimo dialect from the Kap York District, where a locality on the south side of Washington Land was named by LAUGE KOCH in 1921 Nunatami, which his Eskimo companion Talilenguak said meant "new land" . . . Nunatâme Elv must here be interpreted as "the river in the new land"." (DRASTRUP, 1945, pp. 14–15). (80. Ø 61). Transfer. See below.

Nunatâq. Locality in S Washington Land. VII; F, 2; 51. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* Name given by the Eskimo members of the expedition. (80 V. 40). Nunatâme above is merely locative of nunatâq.

Nunataksoah = Nunatarssuaq. Name used by *DLG 1903–04.*

Nunatarssuak = Nunatarssuaq. Spelling used by PEARY.

Nunatarssuaq. Area at the head of Wolstenholme Fjord, Thule District. IV; A–D, 8–10; 97. Gr. meaning: big nunatak. Bounded to the NW by Knud Rasmussen Gletscher, to the S by Harald Moltke Bræ, to the N and E by the Inland Ice. (76 V. 46).

Nunatarssuaq. Area at the head of Inglefield Bredning, Thule District. V; G–J, 13–16; 99. Greenland name. Large peninsula bounded to the N by Inglefield Bredning and Heilprin Gletscher, to the S by Academy Bugt and Leidy Gletscher. (77 V. 236).

Nyeboe Gletscher. Glacier in SW Peary Land between Adam Biering Land and Holger Kiær Nunatakker. XIII; J, 7;73. Named by *1 Thule 1912* for MARIUS IB NYEBOE (1867–1946). Danish civil engineer. Chairman of the Thule Committee; 1907–25, director of the Greenland Mining Company; 1911, discovered the graphite-bearing gneiss on Amitsoq, an island in W Greenland; 1916, board member of the Greenland Graphite Company. A strong helper and supporter of KNUD RASMUSSEN. (81 Ø. 2). Tribute. When KNUD RASMUSSEN named the glacier he did not know that the Danmark Expedition had already named it Marie Sophie Gletscher. It was therefore later decided that the glacier between Vildtland

and Heilprin Land got the name Marie Sophie Gletscher, whereas the glacier between Adam Biering Land, Holger Kiær Nunatakker and Vildtland, which MYLIUS-ERICHSEN was unable to see, got the name Nyeboe Gletscher.

Nyeboe Land. The peninsula bounded to the W by Newman Bugt; to the S by the Inland Ice; to the E by Sankt George Fjord and to the N by Lincoln Hav. IX. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for M. IB NYEBOE (see above). (81 V. 43). Tribute.

Nyeboes Randsø. Lake at the S end of Valmuedal facing Marie Sophie Gletscher. XIV; J, 1; 140. Named by *1 Thule 1912* for M. IB NYEBOE (see above). Tribute.

Nygaard Bugt. Bay on the S coast of Washington Land. VII; F, 2–3; 52. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for JEPPE NOE NYGAARD (1872–). Danish. 1906–12, assistant at the Danish Arctic Station at Godhavn, W Greenland; 1913–15, leader of the experimental sheep breeding at Godthåbsfjord, W Greenland; 1918, manager of the Thule Station, from where he assisted LAUGE KOCH during his expedition. (80 V. 45). Tribute.

Nygaards Tørvemose. Peat bog near the Thule Station, Thule District. Named for JEPPE NOE NYGAARD (see above). It is obscure who coined the name.

Nyren. Nunatak in Academy Gletscher, J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; C, 2; 34. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* Due to the kidney shape. (Da.: Nyre = kidney). (81 Ø. 29). Descriptive.

Nysne Gletscher. Glacier in central Johannes V. Jensen Land, Peary Land. XIV; C, 1; 141. Named by *DEØ 1947–58* because new snow had fallen when the expedition team passed the glacier. (Da.: Nysne = new snow). (83 Ø. 122). Incident.

Kap Næbbet. Cape on Stephenson Ø, Wulff Land. XI; A, 2; 23. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* because the cape is shaped like a beak. (Da.: Næb = beak). (82 V. 52). Descriptive.

Kap Næbet = Kap Næbbet. Original spelling by *2 Thule 1916–18.*

Kap Næstved. Cape on Mylius-Erichsen Land facing Danmark Fjord. XVII; F, 6; 53. Named by *Knuth 1955* because the expedition camped next to the main object of the campaign: the Paleo-Eskimo ruins at Kap Holbæk. (Da.: næstved = next to). (80 Ø. 90). Incident.

Næstved Fjord. Inlet in the E coast of Mylius-Erichsen Land from Danmark Fjord. XVII; G, 6; 54. Named by *Knuth 1955.* Shift. (80 Ø. 91).

Nøglefjeldet. Mountain in S central Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; H, 3; 18. Named by *DNE 1938–39.* Here the geologist of the expedition, EIGIL NIELSEN, found the key to solving a geological problem of the region. (80 Ø. 43). (Da.: nøgle = key). Incident.

Nørresø. Lake in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; B, 10; 98. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* (76 V. 48). (Da.: nørre = northern).

O. B. Bøggild Fjord. Inlet on the N coast of Peary Land. XIII; C, 4–5; 83. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for OVE BALTAZAR BØGGILD (1872–1956). Danish mineralogist. 1910, Assistant professor at Technological Institute of Denmark; 1912, professor mineralogiae at The University of Copenhagen. 1900, expedition to W Greenland. Member of the Commission for Scientific Investigations in Greenland. Member of numerous expedition committees. 1905, published "Mineralogia Groenlandica" (2nd ed. 1953). Described and named many minerals from Greenland. (83 Ø. 18). Tribute.

Observation Point = Navy Cliff. The point in Vildtland from where PEARY surveyed the Independence Fjord area. Later renamed by PEARY.

Observatory Bluff. Locality in W Polaris Forland. VIII; B, 1; 28. Named by *Polaris 1871–73.* It is a high and steep hill 1.5 km to the N and E of the observatory at Thank God Harbour. Incident.

Observatory Island. Small island in Rensselaer Bugt, Inglefield Land. VI; D, 3; 71. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* because the expedition observatory was erected on the island. Two members of the expedition were buried on the N point of the island. Incident.

Odins Fjord. Inlet from the S to Frederick E. Hyde Fjord near the head. XIII; D, 7; 84. Named by *FLY 1938* from Norse mythology. ODIN is the greatest and most important of all the gods. (82 Ø. 154). Mythological.

Offley Ø. Island at the E entrance of Petermann Fjord, Hall Land. VIII; C–D, 1; 29. Named by *Polaris 1871–73.* Origin unknown. (81 V. 17).

Ohio Fjeld. Mountain in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; D, 9; 99. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* Some of the members, including the leaders, of the expedition were from the Ohio State University. (76 V. 86). Tribute.

Cape Ohlsen = Kap Christian Olsen. Name used by Kane and most other authors.

Oksejægerpynt. Point on the N shore of Jørgen Brønlund Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 142. XV; B, 6; 142. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The expedition here ran into a herd of musk-oxen, which was hunted down. (Da.: Okse = Ox; jæger = hunter). (82 Ø. 249). Incident.

Okseslette. Plain on the N shore of Jørgen Brønlund Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 143. XV; B, 5; 143. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* Many musk-oxen were grazing there. (82 Ø. 184). Incident.

Kap Ole Chiewitz. Cape on the E coast of Peary Land at the entrance to Frederick E. Hyde Fjord. XIV; B, 5; 144. Named by *DPE 1947–50* for OLE CHIEWITZ (1883–1946). Danish surgeon and university professor. He was a member of the Freedom Council and one of the leading men of

the resistance movement during the German occupation of Denmark in World War II. (83 Ø. 90). Commemorative.

Olrik Bay = Olrik Fjord. Original name by *AAE 1860–61.*

Olrik Fjord. Inlet from the S shore of Inglefield Bredning. V; J–K, 8–14; 100. Named by *AAE 1860–61* for CHRISTIAN SØREN MARCUS OLRIK (1815–1870). Danish Greenland administrative official. Inspector of N Greenland 1846–66. (77 V. 264). Tribute.

Omenak Sound = Murchison Sund. Used by *Peary 1891–92.*

One Mile Valley. Valley in Piulip nunâ, Thule District. V; F, 6; 101. Named by *Peary 1891–92.* A valley one mile from Red Cliff House. Descriptive.

Oolooset = Ulússat. Spelling used by *CLE 1913–17.*

Opalsø. Lake in Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 145. XV; B, 6; 145. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The ice of the lake was opalescent. (82 Ø. 268). Descriptive.

Organ Cliffs. Cliffs on the W coast of Hall Land, facing Petermann Fjord. VIII; D, 1; 30. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* The cliff wall looks like organ pipes. Descriptive.

Orient Cliffs. Cliffs on Josephine Peary Ø, Thule District. V; F, 12–13; 102. Named by *Peary 1891–92* because the cliffs are facing to the E. Descriptive.

Ormen. Inlet on the E coast of Peary Land. XIV; C, 5; 146. Named by *FLY 1938* because its shape resembles a twisting worm. (Da.: Orm = worm). (82 Ø. 162). Descriptive.

Osarkrarks Øer = Ûsarqaq Øer. Original spelling by *DLG 1903–04.*

OSU Mountain = Ohio Fjeld. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Oversomrings Teltplads = Mylius-Erichsens Sommerlejr. Original name of the locality on the maps of *Danmark 1906–08.*

Pakitsok = Pâkitsoq. Recorded by *Peary 1893–95.*

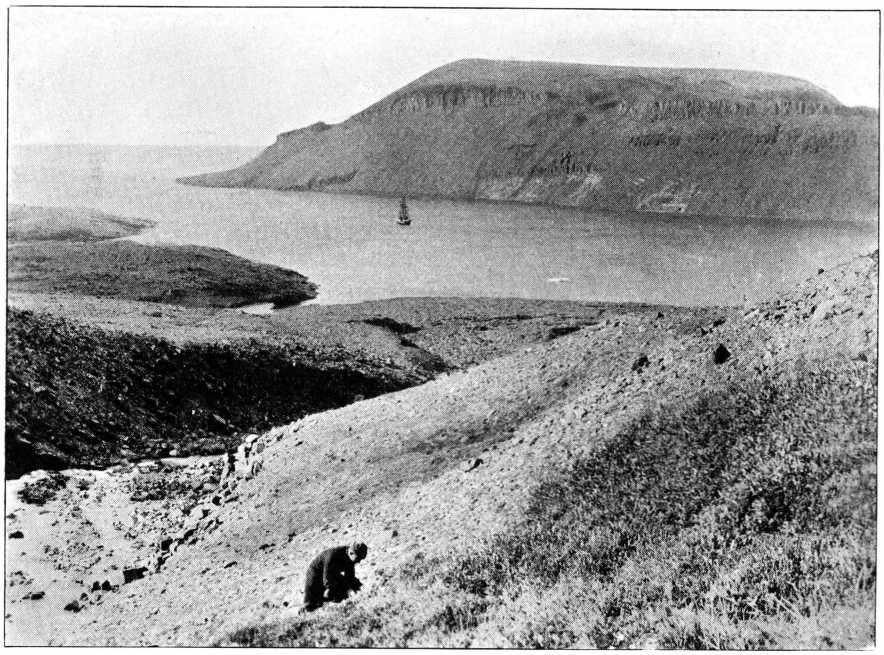
Pâkitsoq. Locality just N of Pitugfik Gletscher, Thule District. IV; G, 6; 100. (76 V. 182).

Pâkitup Sermerssua = Pâkitsup Sermerssua. Used by *2 Thule 1916–18.* Gr. name for Pitugfik Gletscher.

Palisaderne. Mountain in S central Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; J, 3; 19. Named by *DNE 1938–39.* The mountain has an appearance like a palisade. (80 Ø. 40). Descriptive.

Kap Palnatoke. Cape on the W coast of Kronprins Christian Land, facing Danmark Fjord. XVIII; E, 2; 43. Named by *Knuth 1955* after the legendary chieftain and hero from the early Danish history. (81 Ø. 88). Historical.

Pandora Havn. The inner part of McCormick Bugt, Inglefield Land. VI; F, 1; 74. Named by *Pandora 1876* after the expedition ship "Pandora". (78 V. 61). Tribute. (Fig. 39).



MoG. 78:1. G. SEIDENFADEN phot.

Fig. 39. Pandora Havn with Kap Kenrick.

Paradisfjeld. Mountain in Roosevelt Fjelde, Johannes V. Jensen Land, Peary Land. XIII; B, 7; 85. Named by *DEØ 1947–58* because of the idyllic surroundings. (83 Ø. 117). Symbolic. (Fig. 37).

Parish Gletscher. Glacier on the N coast of Northumberland Ø, Thule District. V; G–H, 2; 103. Named by *Peary 1893–95* for HENRY PARISH. American. Donator to the expedition and member of PAC. (77 V. 119). Tribute.

Parish Fjeld = Henry Parish Bjerg. Used by some authors.

Parker Bay = Hyde Parker Bay. Used by some authors.

Parker Snow Bugt. Bay some 10 km S of Pitugfik Gletscher, Thule District. IV; H, 6–7; 101. Named by *Peary 1893–95* for WILLIAM PARKER SNOW (1817–1895). American. He was very interested in the search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and went to England to offer Lady JANE FRANKLIN his service. 1850, on the "Prince Albert" Franklin Relief Expedition, C. C. FORSYTH commanding. He wrote a narrative about this expedition. (76 V. 198). Shift.

Parker Snow Næs. Point at the S entrance of Parker Snow Bugt, Thule District. IV; H, 7; 102. Named by *Inglefield 1852* for W. P. SNOW (see above). (76 V. 201). Tribute.

Parketo. Locality S of Parker Snow Næs at Agpat, Thule District,

where a cave in the rocks is a commonly used overnight stop for travellers. Spelling used by *CLE 1913–17*. ". . . a rocky cave in the cliff opening at the level of the sea, a historic spot, and one almost sacred in the tales and tradition of the Smith Sound Eskimo". (MacMillan, 1925, p. 125). The name is no doubt MacMillan's perception of the first part of the Eskimo name for the nearby Pitugfik Gletscher: Pâkitsup Sermerssua. It is the same locality as Providence Halt of *2 Grinnell 1853–55*.

Parr Bjerg. Mountain in N Wulff Land. XI; A, 1; 24. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for Alfred Arthur Chase Parr (1849–1914). British naval officer. A member of the expedition. 1876, commander. 1908, admiral. (82 V. 45). Tribute.

Kap Parry. Cape on the W coast of Steensby Land, Thule District. V; L, 4; 104. Named by *Ross 1818* for William Edward Parry (1790–1855). British naval officer. 1818, second in command of the expedition and commanding "Alexander"; 1810, on "Alexander" to Spitsbergen; 1819–20, commanding his first expedition in search of the NW Passage with "Hecla" and "Griper"; 1821–23, second expedition "Fury" and "Hecla" (NW Passage); 1824–25, third expedition (NW Passage); 1827, he tried to reach the North Pole from Spitsbergen; his "Farthest North" was lat. 82°45′ N. — a record which remained unbroken for 49 years. (77 V. 168). Tribute.

Pattefjeldene. Mountains on the E coast of Sidebriksfjord, Melville Bugt. III; E, 6; 33. Named by *DLG 1903–04*. Most likely the Danish name is a transfer name from W Greenland where it is used for mountains characterized by having rounded twin tops. (Da.: patte = nipple of the breast or the breast itself). (76 V. 245). Descriptive — transfer.

Kap Payer. Cape on the N coast of Nansen Land, Peary Land. XIII; C, 1; 86. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for Julius Payer (1842–1915). Austrian army officer. 1869–70, co-leader of the Second German North Polar Expedition to Northeast Greenland, Captain Koldewey commanding; 1871, reconnaissance voyage to the Barents Sea; 1872–74, commanding the land group of the "Tegetthoff" Expedition, Weyprecht commanding the sea group. Very active in establishing the First International Polar Year. (83 Ø. 4). Tribute.

P. Daly Land = Daly Bjerge. Used by Josephine Peary (1893).

Peabody Bugt. Bay on the N coast of Inglefield Land. VI; A–B, 6–8; 75. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for George Peabody (1795–1869). American banker in London and philantrophist. Donator to several American arctic expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin. Contributed $ 10.000 to 2nd Grinnell expedition. (79 V. 16). Tribute.

Peaked Hill. Hill near Gade Gletscher, Melville Bugt. Cannot be located. Named by *Peary 1893–95*.

Kap Peary. Cape at the E entrance of Granville Fjord. IV; B, 4; 103.

Named by *DLG 1903–04* for ROBERT EDWIN PEARY (1856–1920). American naval engineer and arctic explorer. 1886, trip on the Inland Ice at Jakobshavn, W Greenland. 1891–92, 1st N Greenland Expedition; 1893–95, 2nd N Greenland Expedition; 1896, Summer expedition to N Greenland; 1897, summer expedition to N Greenland bringing home the meteorites; 1898–1902, expedition to N Greenland and Ellesmere Island; 1905–06, expedition to N Greenland and Ellesmere Island; 1908–09, the 7th and last expedition to N Greenland and Ellesmere Island, finally conquering the North Pole. (76 V. 26). Tribute.

Peary Channel Hypothetic channel connecting the head of Independence Fjord with the Arctic Ocean. Does not exist. Named by PEARY.

Peary Gletscher. Glacier to Melville Bugt. III; D–E, 16; 34. Named by *Peary 1893–95* (ASTRUP); for R. E. PEARY (see above). (76 V. 335). Tribute.

Peary Land. The N part of Greenland. Pl. XIII and Pl. XIV. Named by the Commission for Direction of the Geological and Geographical Investigations in Greenland in 1906 in honor of R. E. PEARY (see above). (82 Ø. 100).

Pearys Øer = Lyngeholme. Group of islets in Independence Fjord. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* for R. E. PEARY (see above). On the sketch map by HØEG HAGEN, but not in the official published maps.

Peculiar Pass Mountain. Mountain in E central Hall Land. VIII; B, 3; 21. (= Kayser Bjerg). Named by *Polaris 1871–73* because of the peculiarity of the nearby pass. Descriptive–whimsical.

Peder Marcus Fjeld. Mountain between Pitugfik Gletscher and North Star Bugt, Thule District. IV; F, 6; 104. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* for PEDER MARCUS PEDERSEN (1886–1959). Danish navigator. Master of KNUD RASMUSSEN's ships from 1910 to 1933. From 1933, Ice-master for The Royal Greenland Trade. He was master of among others the famous polar ships "Kap York", "Søkongen", "Nordstjernen", and "Th. Stauning". 1938, master of "Gamma", ship of *DNE 1938–39.* (76 V. 351). Tribute.

Pelham Point = Cairn Pynt (VI; E, 1; 19). Named by *Inglefield 1852* for EDWARD PELHAM. British author who described the first wintering of a whaling expedition in Spitsbergen (1631. Reprint 1855). Commemorative.

Pemmican Elv. River in NW Inglefield Land. VI; B, 5; 76. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* because the expedition team stopped here and ate pemmican. (79 V. 28 A). Incident.

Pentamerus Bjerge. Mountains in W central Washington Land. VII; C–D, 3; 53. Named by *JUB 1920–23* after the brachiopod *Pentamerus* which is found there. (80 V. 15). Paleontological.

Permin Land. Island E of Warming Land bounded to the W by Hartz Sund, to the N by Sherard Osborn Fjord and to the E and S by

Ryder Gletscher. X; B–D, 3; 21. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for OLE HANSEN PERMIN (1881–). Danish army officer. Chief of the topographic section of the General Staff (1921–28) where the maps of the expedition were constructed. (81 V. 72). Tribute.

Peterahwik = Pitorâvik. Used by PEARY (1898 b).

Peteravik = Pitorâvik. Used by *2 Grinnell 1853–55*, *AAE 1860–61* and several other expeditions. PETERMANN also used it but he completely misplaces the locality (1873 a, tafel 16).

Peter Force Bay = Force Bugt. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Peter Freuchen Land = Freuchen Land. Name by *2 Thule 1916–18.*

Kap Peter Henrik. Cape on the NE coast of J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; A, 7; 35. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* for PETER HENRIK ERIKSEN. Danish police officer and county clerk. MYLIUS-ERICHSEN's father. (81 Ø. 142). Tribute.

Petermann Fjord. Inlet between Washington Land and Hall Land. VII; A–C, 4–6; 54. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for AUGUST PETERMANN (1822–76). German geographer and publisher-editor of Petermann Geographische Mitteilungen. Initiator of several scientific expedition. Wrote many papers about the Arctic and held the idea that Greenland extended to the North Pole or even beyond. (80 V. 60 A). Tribute.

Petermann Gletscher. Glacier between Washington Land and Hall Land. VII; C–E, 6–7; 55. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for A. PETERMANN (see above). (80 V. 60). Shift.

Petermann Halvø. Peninsula in NE Washington Land. VII; A–C, 4–5; 56. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for A. PETERMANN (see above). Tribute. (80 V. 9).

Petowaak = Petowack = Pitugfik. Recorded by *Ross 1818.*

Petowaak Glacier = Pitugfik Gletscher. Recorded by *Ross 1818.*

Petowah Glacier = Pitugfik Gletscher. Used by *Ross 1818* and by *Inglefield 1852.*

Petowik Gletscher = Pitugfik Gletscher. Used by *LFBE 1881–84*, by *DLG 1903–04*, and on USAM. In the narrative of several expeditions Petowik is often used without the generic name.

Pigeon Camp. Locality on Mirror Gletscher, Thule District. Cannot be located. Named by PEARY *1893–95.* Camp en route from "Anniversary Ldge" to the Inland Ice.

Pileheden. Flat area in the N part of the valley of Graasten Elv, Polaris Forland. VIII; B, 2; 51. Named by *OG 1958.* The area was covered with willow (*Salicaceae*). Da.: pile = willow; hede = moor). Incident.

Pilehøjen. Locality on Prinsesse Ingeborg Halvø, Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; C, 3; 20. Named by *Knuth 1952.* Eskimo arrowheads (Da.: pile = arrows) were found there by EIGIL KNUTH. Incident.

Pileodde. Point on the N shore of Jørgen Brønlund Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 147. XV; B, 5; 147. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The point's shape resembles an arrowhead. (82 Ø. 247). Descriptive.

Pingorssuaq = Haffner Bjerg. Recorded by *2 Thule 1916–18.* The word means the great pingo. Pingo is Greenlandic for the gull's domed hummock made of the bird dung. (III; B, 13; 15).

Pingorssuit = Mountainous area S of Dundas, Thule District. Peder Marcus Fjeld (IV; F, 6; 104) is one of its peaks. (76 V. 171).

Pinseskæret. Islet in Danmark Fjord, Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; D, 5; 32. Named by *Danmark 1906–08.* Survey station used during Whitsun 1907 HØEG HAGEN. (Da.: Pinse = Whitsun). (81 Ø. 54). Incident.

Pitoraivik = Pitorâvik. Used by *AAE 1860–61* and RASMUSSEN (1921).

Pitorâvik. Eskimo settlement on the W coast of Prudhoe Land, S of Kap Alexander. V; C, 2; 105. (77 V. 3).

Pitugfik. Peninsula at the southern entrance to North Star Bugt, Thule District. IV; E, 6; 105. Gr.: spot to tie up one's dogs. (76 V. 118).

Pitugfik Gletscher. Glacier to Baffins Bugt, Thule District. IV; G–H, 6–7; 107. Gr.: Pâkitsup sermerssua. (76 V. 186).

Pitugfik River = Pitugfiup kûgssua. IV; E, 6–7; 106. Used by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Pitugfiup kûgssua. River from Store Landgletscher to North Star Bugt, Thule District. IV; E, 6–7; 106. (76 V. 117).

Pitugfik Sø. Lake on the N side of Pitugfik Gletscher, Thule District. IV; G, 6; 108. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* (76 V. 354). Shift.

Piulip nunâ. Peninsula on N shore of Inglefield Bredning. V; E–G, 6–9; 117. Peary's Red Cliff Peninsula. (77 V. 85).

Pitugfiup Sø = Pitugfik Sø. Used by some authors.

Plain Cliffs. Cliffs in the SW part of Wulff Land facing Ryder Gletscher. XI; E, 2; 25. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* A descriptive name. (81 V. 78).

Plateau Camp. Locality at the head of Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District. Cannot be accurately located. Named by *Peary 1893–95.* Camp on the plateau behind "Anniversary Lodge".

Pletten. Islet in Carey Øer, Baffins Bugt, Thule District. IV; K, 2; 16. Original name by *BEB 1937*: Bulls Eye. (Da.: Pletten means centre of target, – Bulls Eye.) (76 V. 222 I). Whimsical.

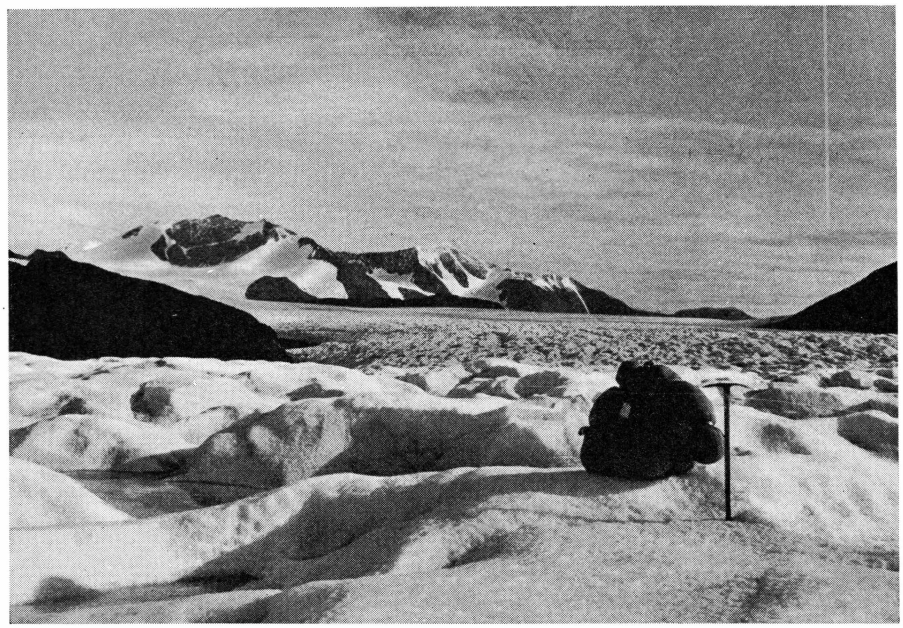
Pluto Øer. Island group at the head of Friggs Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; C, 1; 148. Named by *DEØ 1947–58.* Because the airplane bringing the expedition team home from the locality was the Danish catalina "Pluto". Tribute. No longer authorised. Pluto Øer = Ask Ø and Embla Ø.

Pocket Bay. Bay between Kap Wijkander and Kap Mohn, Peary Land. XIII; B–C, 3; 87. Named by *LFBE 1881–84.* A descriptive-whimsical name.

Point Bonsall = Bonsall Øer. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Polaris Beach. Beach at Life Boat Cove, Inglefield Land. VI; E, 1; 61. Named by *CLE 1913–17.* The place where "Polaris" the ship of *Polaris 1871–73* was wrecked October 18, 1872. Incident.

Polaris Boat Camp. Locality on the NE shore of Polaris Forland facing Newman Bugt about $2^1/_2$ km from Kap Sumner. Named by *LFBE*



MoG. 103:8. E. FRÄNKL phot.

Fig. 40. Polkorridoren.

1881–84. A party of *Polaris 1871–73* camped here in the summer of 1872. Incident. — While it is difficult to locate the place exactly on available maps it is easily located in nature (see NARES, 1877, profile sketch facing p. 427).

Polaris Bugt. Bay on the W coast of Polaris Forland. VIII; C, 1; 32. Named by *Polaris 1871–73.* The winter harbor of the expedition ship "Polaris". 81 V. 24). Tribute.

Polaris Forbjerg = Polaris Forland. Used by L. KOCH several times.

Polaris Forland. Peninsula from Hall Land. VIII; A–C, 1–3; 31. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* after the expedition ship "Polaris". (81 V. 30). Tribute.

Polaris Halvø = Polaris Forland. Used by many authors.

Polaris Harbor = Polaris Bugt. Used by *Polaris 1871–73.*

Polaris Peninsula = Polaris Forland. Name used by *Polaris 1871–73.*

Polaris Promontory = Polaris Forland. Original name by *Polaris 1871–73.*

Politikens Bræ. Glacier in Steensby Land, Thule District. V; L, 7; 106. Named by *DLG 1903–04.* Named for the Danish newspaper "Politiken" which supported the expedition by paying for reports printed in the paper. (77 V. 149). Tribute.

Polkorridoren. Pass in central Johannes V. Jensen Land, Peary Land. XIII; B, 7; 88. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* Narrow passage leading to the N coast from Friggs Fjord through Roosevelt Fjelde. (83 Ø. 111). Symbolic.

Poppy Dome = Valmuekuppel. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Poppy Valley = Valmuedalen. Translation of the Danish name. Used by several authors.

Porsild Gletscher. Glacier in SW Hall Land merging with Petermann Gletscher. VIII; F–G, 2–3; 33. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for MORTEN PEDERSEN PORSILD (1878–1956). Danish botanist. 1898 and 1902, expeditions to W Greenland; 1906, founder and director of (until 1946) The Danish Arctic Station at Godhavn, Disko, W Greenland; the first of its kind in the world and for a long time the only one. (80 V. 67). Tribute.

Porsild Nunatak. Nunatak in Steensby Gletscher between Nyeboe Land and Warming Land. IX; E–F, 5; 53. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for M. P. PORSILD (see above). (81 V. 54). Tribute.

Port Foulke = Foulke Havn. Original name by *AAE 1860–61.*

Kap Porter. Cape on the N coast of Polaris Forland. VIII; B, 1; 34. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for WILLIAM DAVIS PORTER (1809–64). American naval officer. (81 V. 32). Commemorative. Not found in DAVIS (1876), only in BESSELS (1879).

Portfjeld. Mountain in SW Peary Land. XIV; G, 2; 149. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The mountain forms the N entrance to Wandel Dal. (Da.: port = gate). (82 Ø. 224). Descriptive.

Portfjeldet. Mountain in S central Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; J, 3; 21. Named by *DNE 1938–39.* The mountain forms the gateway to Sødalen. (80 Ø. 44). Symbolic-descriptive.

Poulsen Klipper. Mountains in the S Washington Land. VII; F, 3; 57. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for CHRISTIAN HENRIK OTTO POULSEN (1896–). Danish paleontologist; professor of paleontology at the University of Copenhagen. 1930, member of expedition to E Greenland; 1946 and 1947, to W Greenland. Worked and published on the large collections of fossils from N Greenland brought home by LAUGE KOCH. (80 V. 46). Tribute.

Poulsens Klint = Poulsen Klipper. Used by USAM (NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–13 Franklin Ø).

Kap Powell. Cape on the W coast of Prudhoe Land, Thule District. V; C, 2; 107. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* (?). Origin unknown. (77 V. 7).

Kap Powlett. Cape on the W coast of Steensby Land, Thule District. V; K, 4; 108. Named by *Inglefield 1852.* Origin unknown. (77 V. 159).

Prikken. Islet in Independence Fjord off the N coast of J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; A, 6; 36. Named by *DPE 1947–50*, the name meaning the dot. (Da.: prik). (82 Ø. 243). Descriptive.

Primus. Island in J. P. Koch Fjord, Peary Land. XIII; E, 4; 89. Named by *DPE 1947–50* after a dog in the team used by J. TROELSEN and K. ELLITSGAARD-RASMUSSEN. Primus was the first dog ever to be airborne to Peary Land. (82 Ø. 188). Tribute.

Prince Regent's Bay. Part of the N Melville Bugt just E of Kap York. III; D–F, 8–12; 35. Named by *Ross 1818* for his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the later GEORGE IV in commemoration of his birthday. Tribute.

Prinsesse Dagmars Halvø = Prinsesse Dagmar Ø. Original name by *Danmark 1906–08.*

Prinsesse Dagmar Ø. Island N of Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; C, 2–3; 22. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* for DAGMAR (1890–1963), Princess of Denmark, daughter of King FREDERIK VIII of Denmark. Married to Master of the Royal Foxhounds CASTENSKJOLD of Kongstedlund. (81 Ø. 65). Tribute.

Prinsesse Ingeborg Halvø. Peninsula on the N coast of Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; C, 3–4; 23. Named 1952 by the Place Name Committee for INGEBORG (1878–1958), Princess of Denmark, daughter of King FREDERIK VIII of Denmark. (81 Ø. 79). Tribute.

Prinsesse Margrethe Ø. Island N of Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; A–B, 1–2; 24. Named by *TØG 1931–34.* Named for MARGRETHE (1895–), Princess of Denmark, daughter of Prince VALDEMAR of Denmark. Married to Prince RENATUS (RENÉ) of Bourbon-Parma. (81 Ø. 64). Tribute.

Prinsesse Thyra Ø. Island N of Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; B–C, 1–2; 25. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* for THYRA (1880–1945), Princess of Denmark, daughter of King FREDERIK VIII of Denmark. (81 Ø. 63). Tribute.

Prins Frederik Øer. Islands off the N coast of Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; D, 1–2; 26. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* for FREDERIK (1899–1972). Prince of Denmark. King of Denmark FREDERIK IX (1947–1972). Visited Greenland in 1921, 1952, 1960 and 1968. (81 Ø. 62). Tribute.

Kap Prins Knud. Cape on the N coast of Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; A, 4; 27. Named by *DNE 1938–39* for KNUD (1900–), Prince of Denmark. Brother of King FREDERIK IX. Protector of the expedition. (81 Ø. 68). Tribute.

Profilfjeldet. Mountain in S central Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; J, 3; 28. Named by *DNE 1938–39.* The geologist of the expedition, EIGIL NIELSEN, studied a profile here. (80 Ø. 42). Incident.

Promontory Point. Point on the N coast of Polaris Forland. VIII; A, 1; 35. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* (LOCKWOOD). ". . . the bold headland just south of the Gap . . .". (GREELY, 1886, I, p. 217). Descriptive.

Propfjeld. Mountain on W central Peary Land. XIII; D, 5; 90. Named by *JUB 1920–23* because its shape resembles a cork. (Da.: prop = cork). (83 Ø. 17). Descriptive.

Providence Bay. Bay on the W coast of Polaris Forland. (VIII; B, 1; 44). Named by *Polaris 1871–73.* The bay where "Polaris" dropped her

anchor for the winter. Later re-named Thank God Harbour by the expedition. Symbolic.

Providence Berg. An iceberg in Providence Bay = Thank God Harbour to which "Polaris" was fastened. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* but used during the expedition only.

Providence Cliffs = Crimson Klipper — or rather the N part of the cliffs. Name used by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Providence Halt. Locality S of Parker Snow Næs, Thule District. IV; J, 7; 109. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* Campsite in the cave at Agpat, a settlement S of Parker Snow Næs, where the expedition stayed for a week during the retreat. Symbolic.

Provision Point. Point at Foulke Fjord, Thule District. VI; E, 1; 77. Named by *Peary 1893–95.* PEARY stored provisions here. Later the winter quarters of the Oxford University Ellesmere Land Expedition 1934–35. Incident.

Prudhoe Island = Prudhoe Land. Original name by *Inglefield 1852.*

Prudhoe Land. The area from Kap Alexander to the E along the N shores of Murchison Sund and Inglefield Bredning. V; A–G, 1–14; 109. Named by *Inglefield 1852* for ALGERNON PERCY (1792–1865). British; created Baron PRUDHOE in 1816. 1853, First Lord of Admiralty, succeeding his brother the third Duke of Northumberland. While head of that important department, he supported measures for the aid and recovering of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his missing expedition. A magnificent patron of science and literature. (77 V. 278). Tribute.

Ptarmigan Hill = Rypehøj. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Ptarmigan Island. Island in Inglefield Bredning off Kangerdlugssuaq, Thule District. V; H, 12; 110. Named by *Peary 1891–92* because of the numerous tracks of ptarmigan. Incident. Gr.: Qingmiuneqarfik. According to the old Eskimo legend, it was at this locality a girl begot offspring with a dog, from which breed decends, among others, all white men (RASMUSSEN, 1921).

Puersut. Locality in the peninsula terminated by Kap York. IV; J, 10; 110. (75 V. 3).

Puissilik. Point on the coast of De Dødes Fjord, Melville Bugt. III; C–D, 3; 36. Recorded by *2 Thule 1916–18.* On the point a ruin of an Eskimo settlement exists. (76 V. 233).

Punch Bjerg. Mountain in N Nyeboe Land. IX; A, 4; 33. Named by *BAE 1875–76* after a British comic character from the puppet show "Punch and Judy". (82 V. 20). Tribute.

Puorssut = Puersut. Used by *Peary 1893–95.*

Purpurfjeldene. Mountains in E central Wulff Land. XI; D, 2; 26. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* The mountains had a purple haze as alpine glow. (Da.: purpur = purple). (81 V. 81). Incident.

Kap Pussy. Cape in Washington Land at Petermann Fjord. VII; A, 5; 58. Named by *Polaris 1871–73.* Origin unknown. (81 V. 11). Not in DAVIS (1876) only in BESSELS (1879).

Putdlássuaq. Islet in Benton Bugt, Washington Land. VII; G, 3; 59. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* Named by the Eskimo members of the expedition. (79 V. 6). Gr.: The big (fox) trap.

Putlarsoak = Putdlássuaq. Used by KOCH (1926, pl.VII and 1932b, map).

Putlersuak = Putdlássuaq. Original name by *JUB 1920–23.* Used by KOCH (1928; 1929; 1940, pl. 1).

Putlerssuaq = Putdlássuaq. Used by KOCH (1940, p. 341).

Mount Putnam. Mountain on the N shore of Inglefield Bredning, Thule District. V; F, 11; 111. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for FREDERIC WARD PUTNAM (1839–1915). American scientist (antropologist and zoologist). 1877–1898, permanent secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which approved PEARY's project for the 1891–92 expedition. PUTNAM contributed personally $ 1,000 to the expedition. Tribute.

Pyramid Island = Brainard Ø. The original name of this island given by LOCKWOOD.

Pyramideplateau. Plateau in W Melville Land, Peary Land. XIV; G, 4; 150. XV; A, 7–8; 150. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* On the plateau exists a single pyramid shaped rock. (82 Ø. 234). Descriptive. (Fig. 31).

Pyritnæs. Point in E Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 151. XV; B, 6; 151. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* Pyrite was found there. (82 Ø. 267). Geological.

Qajũtaq Sund. Strait between Borup Ø and MacMillan Ø off the N coast of Peary Land. XIII; C–D, 4; 91. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* Named for the Eskimo who accompanied BORUP and MACMILLAN on their journey to Kap Morris Jesup in 1909. (83 Ø. 94). Commemorative.

Qamârfît. Gr. name for Cairn Pynt. (78 V. 25).

Qânâq. Settlement on the N shore of Inglefield Bredning, Thule District. V; G, 7; 112. The present situation of the village Thule. (77 V. 90).

Qânâq Gletscher. Glacier on Piulip nunâ near the settlement. V; G, 8; 113. Named by *Peary 1891–92.* (77 V. 90 A).

Qapiarfigssalik. Island in Melville Bugt. (= Thoms Ø, III; H, 16; 52). Gr.: place where there is something for scraping boards.

Qaqortaq Cove. Cove at the head of Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District. V; E, 8; 70 A). Named by *Peary 1891–92.* Qaqortaq, Gr.: the white whale (*Delphinapterus leucas*, Pall.). PEARY remarks "I named the cove Kahkoktah Cove". (PEARY, 1898b, I, p. 394). Incident.

Qaqortaq Gletscher. Glacier near the head of Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District. V; E–F, 8; 70. Named by *Peary 1893–95* (CHAMBERLIN). From Gr.: Qaqortaq = the white whale. (77 V. 180). Shift.

Qaqortoq. Island in J. P. Koch Fjord, Peary Land. XIII; E, 4; 92. Named by *DPE 1947–50* for a gray dog in the team of JOHS. TROELSEN and K. ELLITSGAARD-RASMUSSEN. (82 Ø. 189). Tribute.

Qeqertapaluk. Island in N Melville Bugt. (III; E, 6; 14). The Danish name of the island is George Ø. (76 V. 257).

Qeqertapaluk. Island in Duneira Bugt, Melville Bugt. II; E, 4–5; 25. Gr.: meaning, the little island. (76 V. 322).

Qeqertat = George Ø. Used by KOCH (1922); now Qeqertapaluk. (76 V. 257).

Qeqertat = Heilprin Ø. Recorded by *2 Thule 1916–18.* III; E, 13–14; 16. (76 V. 323).

Qimagaqarfigssuaq. Island in Melville Bugt. (= Marie Ø = II; C, 2; 17). Gr. meaning: the big cache place. (75 V. 44).

Qimagaqarfipaluit = Depot Øer. (II; H, 5; 8). Now named Niaqorssûp sarqâne qeqertakavsait.

Qingmiuneqarfik. Island in Inglefield Bredning. (77 V. 254).

Qíssivik. Locality at the N entrance to Friggs Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; C, 1; 152. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* Gr.: the place where there is wood, — meaning drift wood. Eskimo-archeological locality. (83 Ø. 106). Incident.

Qivítoq Elv. River in S Melville Land, Peary Land. XIV; F–G, 5–6; 153. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The expedition arrived at the river valley in pitch darkness and the entire landscape looked very spooky and sinister. Qivítoq is the Greenland word for a mountain wanderer who cuts himself off from the community. He is normally endowed with supernatural power. (82 Ø. 241). Symbolic.

Qorfít. An accumulation of ice-bergs in Melville Bugt. III; H, 9–10; 37. Gr.: the chamber pots. The spot is used by the sledge parties travelling the area to fall out to relieve nature. (75 V. 96).

Qôrqut. The area N of Pigtugfik Gletscher, Thule District. IV; E–G, 5–7; 111. Gr.: the land with many gorges. (76 V. 170).

Kap Quensel. Cape on the E central coast of Wulff Land. XI; C, 3; 27. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for PERCY DUDGEON QUENSEL (1881–1966). Swedish geologist and petrographer. Professor at the University of Stockholm (Stockholms Högskola). Expeditions to Patagonia, Tierra del Fuego, and Canada. (81 V. 85). Tribute.

Rabbit Point = Kap Benét. Original name by LOCKWOOD (*LFBE 1881–84*). A hare was shot here.

Kap Radcliff. Cape at the S entrance to Barden Bugt, Thule District. V; K, 4; 114. Named by *AAE 1860–61* for D. V. N. RADCLIFFE. American.

Treasurer of the Committee of Citizens, Albany, New York, which collected money to help the expedition. (77 V. 163). Tribute.

Rad Cliff Point = Radcliffe Pynt. Used by KOCH (1932a, 13).

Radcliff Point = Radcliffe Pynt. Spelling used by *AAE 1860–61.*

Radcliffe Pynt. Northern entrance to Sonntag Bugt, Prudhoe Land, Thule District. V; A–B, 1; 115. Named by *AAE 1860–61* for HENRY G. RADCLIFFE, assistant astronomer of the expedition. (78 V. 74). Tribute.

Radcliffe Island. Island in the mouth of Foulke Fjord, Inglefield Land. VI; F, 1; 78. Named by *AAE 1860–61* for H. G. RADCLIFFE. Tribute.

Rainbow Cliff[s]. Cliff on the W coast of Wulff Land. XI; B, 1; 28. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* Origin unknown. On the map (NARES, 1877, p. 358) cliffs (plural) in the journal (NARES, 1877, p. 398) cliff (singular).

Kap Ralston. Cape on an island N of Peary Land. XIII; C, 2; 93. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for D. C. RALSTON. American soldier and member of the expedition. (83 Ø. 9). Tribute.

Rampart Cliffs. Cannot be located. Named by *BAE 1875–76* (NARES, 1877, p. 350).

Rampen. Glacier in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; B–C, 9–10; 112. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* The glacier-tongue where the expedition entered the Inland Ice. (76 V. 67). Descriptive.

Rampesø = Nordre Rampesø. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Kap Ramsay. Cape on an island off the N coast of Peary Land. XIII; C, 2; 94. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for ALEXANDER RAMSAY (1815–1903). American politician. 1863–75 U.S. Senator; 1879–81, Secretary of War. (83 Ø. 8). Tribute.

Kap Rasmussen = Kap Chr. Rasmussen. Used by some authors.

Rasmussen Lake = Rasmussen Sø. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Rasmussen Sø. Lake in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; C, 8–9; 113. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* Named for KNUD RASMUSSEN (see Kap Knud Rasmussen). (77 V. 76). Shift.

Rasmussen's Knob = Knøsen. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Raven Dome = Ravnekuppel. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Raven Glacier. Glacier indicated by PEARY from Peary Land. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for A. A. RAVEN. American industrialist; donator to the expedition, and a member of PAC. Tribute. According to PEARY's map (PEARY, 1903a, map), the glacier is situated near the head of Hunt Fjord on the eastern side. However, modern maps do not show any glaciers in this area. The only glacier existing is Thomas Gletscher which reaches the water at the head of Hunt Fjord, and this glacier, also named by PEARY, is indicated on the same map.

Ravnekuppel. Mountain in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; C, 10;

114. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* Some ravens were observed there. (76 V. 204). Incident.

Red Cliffs. Cliffs in the SW part of Piulip nunâ, Thule District. V; F, 6; 116. Named by *Peary 1891–92* because of the red colored, lichened bluffs behind the winter house, called "Red Cliff House". (77 V. 76). Descriptive.

Red Cliff Peninsula. Peninsula on the N shore of Inglefield Bredning, Thule District. V; E–G, 6–9; 117. Named by *Peary 1891–92.* Shift. Gr. name Piulip nunâ (77 V. 85).

Red Head. Peninsula in Melville Bugt. II; J, 6; 26. Name-giver unknown. Origin unknown. (75 V. 85). The Red Head of ASTRUP is actually Kap Seddon. KOCH (1922) gave the name to a locality more to the S. Gr.: Niaqorssuaq.

Red Mountain. Mountain N of Pitugfik Gletscher, Thule District. IV; G, 5; 115. Named by *Peary 1893–95.* Most probably in relation to the red Thule Formation. Descriptive.

Red Mountains. Mountains on the N shore of Olrik Fjord, Thule District. V; K, 12; 118. Named by *Peary 1891–92* due to the red color of the rocks. Descriptive.

Redrock Creek = Rødstensbæk. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Redundas Hill. Hill in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; B, 10, 116. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Reef Ø. Island in Sherard Osborn Fjord. X; A, 2; 22. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* ". . . but the island close to us was inaccessible on account of a reef, which caused the tides to break up the ice at its margin, and to maintain a barrier of water round it". (BEAUMONT, in NARES, 1878, p. 100). Dscriptive. (82 V. 38).

Refsnæs. Area in SW Peary Land. XIV; G–H, 1–2; 154. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* Named after the peninsula near Kalundborg, Zealand, Denmark, not far from LAUGE KOCH's birth-place. (82 Ø. 164). Transfer.

Refuge Harbor = Refuge Harbour. Used by most authors and original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Refuge Harbour. Bay on the W coast of Inglefield Land. VI; E, 1;79. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* because the expedition took refuge here. Originally at suggestion of MCGARY by KANE called "Fog Inlet", but "afterwards we remembered it more thankfully as Refuge Harbor" (KANE, 1856, I, p. 55). In the preliminary report to the Secretary of Navy it is called Refuge Inlet. (78 V. 26). Incident.

Refuge Inlet = Refuge Harbour. Used by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Regent Bay = Prince Regent's Bay. Used by ASTRUP and PEARY; also in VAHL (1928, I, p. 38).

Kap Regnar Lodbrog. Cape in Frederick R. Hyde Fjord at the W entrance to Friggs Fjord. XIV; C, 1; 155. Named by *DPE 1947–50* for REGNAR LODBROG, Danish legendary king. (83 Ø. 125). Historical.

Reindeer Point. Point near Etah, Prudhoe Land, Thule District. VI; E, 1; 80. Named by *Peary 1891–92* because the expedition acquired some reindeer there. Incident.

Kap Renaissance. Cape on the E coast of Valdemar Glückstadt Land. XVII; D, 5; 33. Named by *1 Thule 1912.* ". . . christen it Cape Renaissance, promising one another that the spirit and the deeds which that name calls to mind shall be our beacon through the work that lies before us on the unknown coasts in the blue haze ahead", (RASMUSSEN, 1915a, p. 314). Symbolic. (81 Ø. 53).

Cape Renard = Kap Breevort. Used by PETERMANN (1873a, taf. 16).

Rensdyr Næs = Reindeer Point. Used by some Danish authors.

Rensselaer Bugt. Bay on the N coast of Inglefield Land. VI; D, 2–3; 81. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* KANE's grandmother on his father's side was a VAN RENSSELAER. The winter harbor of "Advance" 1853–55. The vessel was wrecked here. (78 V. 15). Tribute.

Rensselaer Harbor = Rensselaer Bugt. Used by KANE and some other authors.

Repulse Bay = Repulse Harbor = Repulse Havn. Used by *Polaris 1871–73.*

Repulse Havn. Bay on the N coast of Nyeboe Land. IX; B, 1; 34. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* in remembrance of two unsuccessful attempts to anchor the expedition ship "Polaris" there. (82 V. 4). Symbolic.

Kap Resser. Cape on the W coast of Washington Land. VII; D, 2; 60. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for CHARLES ELMER RESSER (1889–). American paleontologist who worked on the fossil brachiopods from the arctic region and was of help to CHR. POULSEN when he worked on and published the Paleozoic faunas from Washington Land, collected by the expedition. (80 V. 18). Tribute.

Rest Gorge. Gorge in N Nyeboe Land. IX; A, 3; 35. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* BEAUMONT's team rested here. (82 V. 8). Incident.

Rest Point. Point on the N coast of Nyeboe Land. IX; A, 3; 36. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* BEAUMONT and his team rested here one full day because of tough travelling the days before. (82 V. 18.) Incident.

Retreat Cove. Cove between Kap Alexander and Sonntag Bugt. Name used by *CLE 1913–17.* The same as Hayes Harbor and Retreat Harbor. Incident.

Retreat Harbor = Retreat Cove. Name used by *CLE 1913–17.* "Into this little bight in land came, sixty-one years ago the retreat party from the brig "Advance" . . .". (MACMILLAN, 1925, p. 176). Incident.

Reversal Creek = Modstrømmen. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Reynolds Ø. Island in Newman Bugt, Hall Land. VIII; B, 3; 36. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for WILLIAM REYNOLDS (1815–1879). American

naval officer. Senior officer of the Navy Department; a member of the Board of Inquiry after the return of the expedition. (81 V. 37). Tribute.

Ridge Island = Elison Ø. Original name by LOCKWOOD (*LFBE 1881–83*), later changed by GREELY.

Cape R. I. Dodge = Kap Hommock. Original name by LOCKWOOD (*LFBE 1881–83*), but not used on the officicial map.

Kap Rigsdagen. Cape on the N coast of Valdemar Glückstadt Land. XVII; A, 3; 34. Named by *Danmark 1906–08.* After the Danish Legislative body. (80 Ø. 130). Tribute.

Riiss Bay. Misprint for Bliss Bugt on the map of *Danmark 1906–08.*

Kap Ringkøbing. Cape on the NW coast of Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; D, 3; 29. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* after the Danish town in Jutland, where MYLIUS-ERICHSEN spent his childhood. (81 Ø. 66). Transfer. At the time of the naming the official spelling was Ringkjøbing (comp. p. 274: Kap Kjøbenhavn).

Rink Firn. Icecap in S Warming Land. X; C–D, 2; 23. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for HINRICH JOHANNES RINK (1819–93). Danish geologist, Greenland explorer, and administrator. 1845–47, member of the "Galathea" circumnavigation; 1848–51, mineralogical investigations in W Greenland; 1851, member of the Greenland commission; 1852, expedition to S Greenland; 1853, manager of Julianehåb and acting inspector of S Greenland; 1858, inspector of S Greenland; 1868, retired. 1869, member of the Commission for the Direction of Geological Investigations in Greenland; 1871, he was requested to take over the vacant position as Director of The Royal Greenland Trade; he agreed in order to do more for the Greenlanders; 1882, retired. (81 V. 58). Commemorative.

Rink Fjeld. Mountain in Roosevelt Fjelde, Johannes V. Jensen Land, Peary Land. XIV; B, 2; 156. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for H. J. RINK (see above). (83 Ø. 55). Commemorative.

Rink Gletscher. Glacier to Melville Bugt. III; D, 15; 38. Named by *Peary 1893–95* (ASTRUP) for H. J. RINK (see above). (76 V. 330). Tribute.

Riss Bay. KOCH's misspelling of Bliss Bugt. (KOCH, 1926).

River Point. Point on the N coast of Nyeboe Laud. IX; A, 3; 37. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* Descriptive.

Robert Bartlett Land. The area between Parker Snow Bugt and Pitugfik Gletscher, Thule District. IV; G–H, 6–7; 117. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* for ROBERT ABRAM BARTLETT. Canadian navigator. 1898, mate on "Windward" *Peary 1898–1902*; 1905–06 and 1908–09, commander on "Roosevelt". On *Peary 1908–09* commanded the last supporting party on the North Pole journey. A member of the Canadian Arctic Expedition 1913–18 under STEFANSSON, commanding the "Karluk". The ship was crushed and sank in the polar pack-ice January 1914, but BARTLETT succeeded in bringing his crew safely to Siberia. Owner and skipper of

"Effie M. Morissey" in which regular trips were made every summer to Greenland with American students. He visited N Greenland several times and in 1930 also E Greenland. (76 V. 356). Tribute.

Cape Robert Lincoln. Cape at the E entrance to Hunt Fjord, Peary Land. XIII; A–B, 5. Named by *LFBE 1881–82* (LOCKWOOD) but not used on the official map. Onigin unknown. Used by PEARY (1898b, I, p. 40 map).

Robert Morris Bay = Morris Bugt. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Kap Robertson. Cape on the S coast of Prudhoe Land, Thule District. V; D, 3; 119. Named by *Ross 1818* for WILLIAM ROBERTSON. British naval officer. Lieutenant on "Isabella". A good observer and surveyor. Made observations on *Aurora Borealis.* (77 V. 23). Tribute.

Robertson Bay = Robertson Fjord. Original name by *Ross 1818.*

Robertson Fjord. Inlet on the S coast of Prudhoe Land, Thule District. V; D–E, 5–6; 120. Named by *Ross 1818* for William Robertson. (See above) (77 V. 58).

Robeson Kanal. The water connecting Hall Bassin and Lincoln Hav. VIII; A, 1; 37. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for GEORGE M. ROBESON (1827–1897). American politician. Secretary of Navy at the time of the expedition. (81 V. 1). Tribute.

Robeson Strait = Robeson Kanal. Used by some authors.

Robins Gletscher. Glacier on the N coast of Northumberland Ø, Thule District. V; H, 3; 121. Named by *Peary 1893–95* for CHANDLER ROBBINS. Domestic corresponding secretary of the American Geographical Society at PEARY's time. Tribute. (77 V. 118).

Rockhill. Rock at the head of Hand Bugt, Nyeboe Land. IX; B, 3; 38. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* ". . . but seemed to end with that enormous mass which I named Rock Hill" (BEAUMONT, in NARES, 1877, p. 346). . . . "At the bottom of the bay is an immense mass of solid rock that looks very imposing. It is like a pyramid and must be quite 1,000 feet high; we called it Rock Hill." (BEAUMONT, in NARES, 1877, p. 371). In NARES (1878, I) chapters III and IV deal with BEAUMONT's journey. The account is given with extracts from BEAUMONT's official reports (op. cit. p. 84 and 87). The report seems however to have been "edited" by NARES. Even if the quotations are given with inverted commas, there is a slight difference between the original report and the way it is quoted. As to Rockhill it says (op. cit. p. 94): ". . . but it seemed to end with that enormous mass which I named Rockhill". BEAUMONT over all spells the name in two words whereas NARES both in the text and on the accompanying maps (NARES, 1877, NARES, 1878) spells it in one word. (82 V. 12). Descriptive.

Rock Turn. Locality in the valley from the head of Bowdoin Fjord to the Inland Ice. Cannot be located. Named by *Peary 1893–95.*

Rocky Gorge. Ravine on the W coast of Nyeboe Land. IX; C, 1; 39. Named by *LFBE 1881–84.* Descriptive.

Cape Roger B. Taney = Kap Taney. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–54.*

Rojo Mountain = Rødefjeld. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Romer Sø. Lake in central Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; E–G, 3–4; 30. Named by *TØG 1931–34* for ALFRED S. ROMER. American paleontologist. (81 Ø. 75). Tribute.

Romer Søer. Lakes in SE Washington Land. VII; E–G, 5–7; 61. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for A. S. ROMER (see above). (80 V. 56). Tribute.

Roosevelt Fjelde. Mountain range in Johannes V. Jensen Land, Peary Land. XIV; B, 1–4; 157. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for THEODORE ROOSEVELT (1858–1919). The 26th President of the United States of America (1901–1908). Awarded the Nobel Prize 1905. Very interested in PEARY's work. Allowed PEARY to name his specially build polar vessel "Roosevelt". (83 Ø. 39). Tribute. (Fig. 34).

Rotgesfjällen = Rødbjerg. (IV; H, 7; 119). Named by *2 Dicksonska 1883.* Rotges is the Swedish name for the Little Auk (*Alle alle* (L.)) many of which exist here. Incident. Gr.: Ivssuvigsûp agpai.

Round Island. Island in Melville Bugt close to Meteoritø. III; F, 7; 39. Named by *Peary 1896* because of the shape. Descriptive.

Ruinøen = Avôrtungiaq Ø. Island in Marshall Bugt, Inglefield Land. (VI; C, 4; 6). Named by *AET 1935–37* because at the locality ruins were excavated by the expedition. Incident.

Rundfjeld. Mountain in SW Peary Land. XIV; H, 1; 158. Named by *DPE 1947–50* because of its shape. (82 Ø. 222). Descriptive.

Kap Rungsted. Cape on Vildtland. XVI; C, 1; 37. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* After a village on the coast of The Sound, N of Copenhagen. LAUGE KOCH lived there for many years. (81 Ø. 20). Transfer. (Fig. 18).

Kap Russell. Cape on the N coast of Inglefield Land. VI; C, 4; 82. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for GEORGE R. RUSSELL. American. A friend of KANE who provided him with a letter of recommendation to his correspondent in Manilla, Philippines, when KANE, as a physician to the American ambassador WEBSTER, was travelling in that part of the world. (78 V. 1). Tribute.

Ryder Gletscher. Glacier between Wulff Land and Warming Land. XI; D–F, 1–2; 29. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for CARL HARTVIG RYDER (1858–1923). Danish naval officer. 1882–83, member of the Danish meteorological expedition to Godthåb, W Greenland, during the International Polar Year; 1885, leader of the survey expedition to W Greenland; 1886–87, leader of the survey expedition to W Greenland; 1891–92, leader of the Danish expedition to Scoresby Sund, E Greenland; 1907, director of the Danish Meteorological Institute. (81 V. 75). Tribute.

Rypehøj. Hill in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; B, 10, 118. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* Ptarmigans (Da.: ryper) were seen here. (76 V. 228). Incident.

Rype Ø = Qingmiuneqarfik. (V; H, 12; 110). Used by *DLE 1903–04.*

Rødbjerg. Mountain at the N shore of Parker Snow Bugt, Thule District. IV; H, 6–7; 119. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* for the red color of the granite gneiss forming the mountain. (75 V. 358). Descriptive.

Rødefjeld. Mountain in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; B, 10; 120. Named by *Ice Cap 1952–54* in reference to the color of the rocks. Da.: rød = red. (76 V. 2. 49). Descriptive.

Røde Næs. Point S of Kap Holbæk, Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; G, 6; 55. Named by *Knuth 1955.* Named such because of the red sandstone present there; also name for an Eskimo ruin. (80 Ø. 99). Descriptive.

Rødstensbæk. Rivulet in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; B, 10; 121. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* because of the red color of the rocks. (76 V. 227). Descriptive.

Røhling Land. Area in SE Wulff Land bounded to the S by Danbo Land to the W by the long lake parallel to Victoria Fjord and to the N by the valley from the N end of the lake to Victoria Fjord and to the E by Victoria Fjord. XI; D–F, 4; 30. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for F. H. RØHLING (1887–1966). Danish army officer, draughtsman and factor at the Geodetic Institute, Copenhagen; later at the Greenland Geological Survey. Constructed and drew the mountain terrain of the maps surveyed by the expedition. (81 V. 86). Tribute.

Sabine Øer. Islands in Melville Bugt. II; E, 3; 27. Named by *Ross 1818* for EDWARD SABINE. British army officer. Volunteer on "Isabella" as surveyor; also made magnetic observations. 1819–20, astronomer onboard "Hecla" (PARRY's first voyage); 1823, with CLAVERING to Spitsbergen and E Greenland onboard "Griper". (75 V. 60). Tribute. Gr.: Sâtut = the low ones.

Saddle Creek = Sadelbæk. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

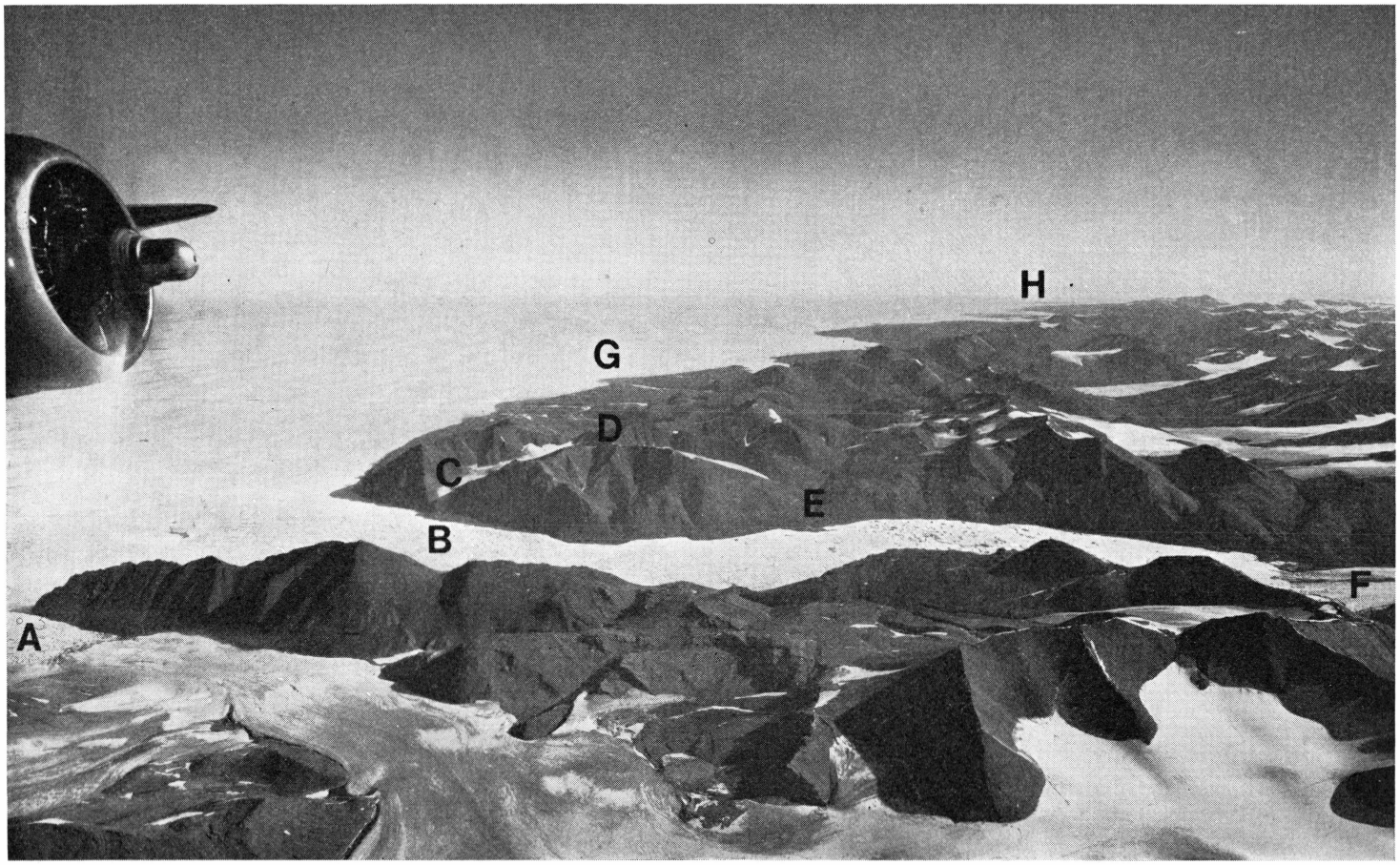
Sadelbæk. Brook in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; D, 8; 122. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* because the brook comes from the saddle shaped area between two mountain tops. (76 V. 89). Descriptive.

Sadlen. Nunatak in Academy Gletscher, Vildtland–J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; C, 1–2; 38. Named by *JUB 1920–23* because of the saddle shape. (81 Ø. 24). Descriptive. (Fig. 18).

Sagdleq. Gr. for Bushnan Ø, Melville Bugt. III; F, 7; 7. (75 V. 91). Meaning: the one that lies in front of.

Saint Andrew Bugt. Bay on the E coast of Hendrik Ø. X; A, 2; 24. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for the patron of Scotland. (82 V. 32). Commemorative.

Saint Anthony's Nose. Point in Newman Bugt, Polaris Forland.



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Fig. 41. View toward east over a part of Johannes V. Jensen Land. A: Kap Hans Egede. B: Sands Fjord. C: Hængegletscher. D: Ulvehøjene. E: the valley Lejrdal. F: Nordgletscher. G: Kap Morris Jesup. H: Kap James Hill.

VIII; A, 2; 38. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* after the bold promontory on the eastside of Hudson River, New York, near Peekskill. Transfer.

Salisbury Gletscher. Glacier in Steensby Land. Thule District. IV; C, 6; 124. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for ROLLIN D. SALISBURY (1859–1922). American geologist. Participated in the summer expedition 1895 onboard "Kite", EMIL DIEBITSCH commanding. (76 V. 39). Tribute.

Salmon River = Lakseflod. Original name by *Peary 1891–92.* (See Lakseflod p. 278).

Salmon River Glacier = Lakseflod Gletscher. Original name by *Peary 1891–92.*

Kap Salor. Cape on Elison Ø off Sverdrup Ø, Peary Land. XIII; D, 1; 95. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for NICHOLAS SALOR. American soldier and member of the expedition. Died near Cape Sabine June 3rd 1884 from starvation. (82 V. 82). Commemorative.

Point Salvation. Point about 3 km S of Littleton Ø, Inglefield Land. VI; E, 1; 83. Named by *2 Grinnell* 1853–55. Descriptive-symbolic name.

Salve Ø. Island in Melville Bugt. III; E, 5; 40. Named by *Peary 1893–95* (ASTRUP). Origin unknown. (76 V. 248). Fig. 33).

Salvo Island = Salve Ø. Used by *CLE 1913–17.*

Sandnæs. Point in Nedre Midsommersø, Peary Land. XIV; G, 1; 159. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The point is composed of sand. (82 Ø. 219). Descriptive.

Sands Fjord. Inlet in Johannes V. Jensen Land, Peary Land. XIII; A, 7; 96. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for H. HAYDEN SANDS. American. Donator to the expedition and member of PAC. (83 Ø. 47). Tribute. (Figs. 34, 37, 41).

Sankt George Fjord. Inlet between Nyeboe Land and Hendrik Ø — Warming Land. X; A–D, 1; 25. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for the patron saint of England. (81 V. 45). Commemorative.

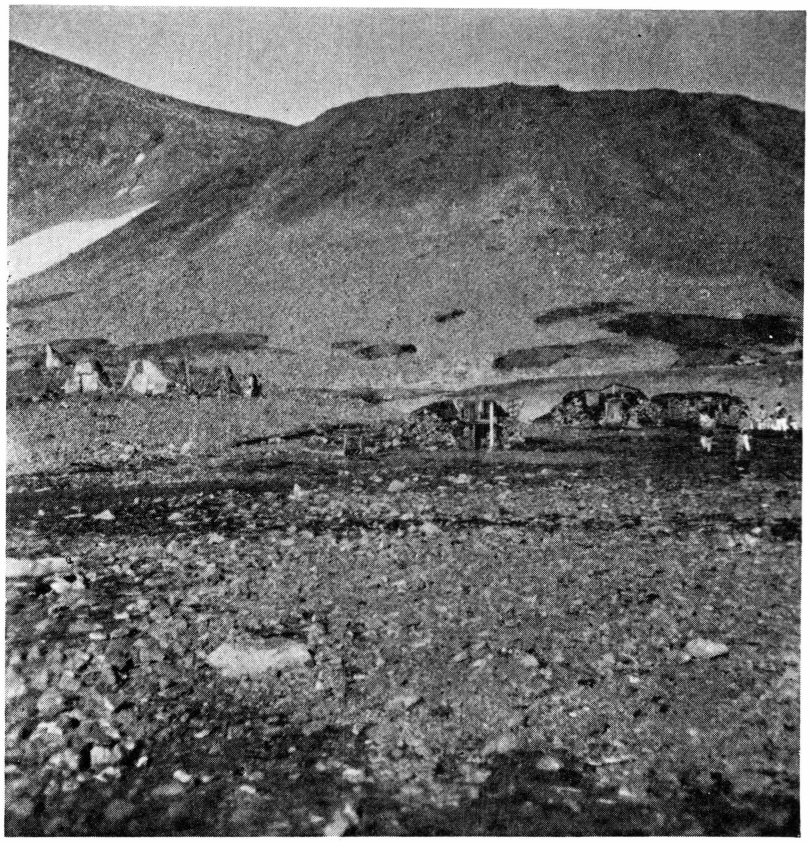
Sãtut = Sabine Øer. The Greenland name of the islands.

Kap Saumarez. Cape on the coast of Prudhoe Land, Thule District. V; D, 3; 122. Named by *Ross 1818* for Sir JOHN SAUMAREZ (1757–1836). British naval officer. ". . . which I named after Sir JOHN SAUMAREZ, in compliment to that gallant admiral, under whose command I had served for many years". (*Ross*, 1819a, p. 148). 1808–14, commanding the fleet blokading the Danish-Norwegian waters. (77 V. 10). Tribute.

Saunders Ø. Island in the entrance to Wolstenholme Fjord, Thule District. IV; D–E, 4–5; 125. Named by *Inglefield 1852* for JAMES SAUNDERS. British naval officer. Commander of H.M.S. "North Star" wintering in North Star Bugt 1849–50. 1836–37, master of "Terror", GEORGE BACK commanding, expedition to Hudson Bay. (76 V. 129). Tribute. Gr.: Agpat.

Saunters Ø = Saunders Ø. Used by KOCH (1928).

Savage Gletscher. Glacier near the entrance to Olrik Fjord, Thule



MoG. 124:1. FINN SALOMONSEN phot. 18/8 1936

Fig. 42. The outpost Savigsivik. To the right winter houses, to the left summer tents.

District. V; K, 8; 123. Named by *Peary 1891–92.* Origin obscure. (77 V. 144).

Saveqarfik. Cape in Meteorbugt, Melville Bugt. III; D, 8; 41. Gr.: meaning where there is iron. (76 V. 290). Earlier called Savik.

Savigsivik. (III; E, 7; 28). Gr. name for Meteoritø. (76 V. 284). (Fig. 42).

Savigssuaq. Locality in Melville Bugt, N of Meteoritø. (III; E, 7). (76 V. 177). Gr.: meaning the big iron.

Savigssuaq Bay. Bay on the W side of the peninsula where the meteorites were found. III; D, 7; 42. Named by *Peary 1896.* Shift.

Savigssuaq Mountain. Mountain on the peninsula where the meteorites were found. III; D, 7; 43. Named by *Peary 1896.* Shift.

Savik = Saveqarfik. Used by some authors.

Savikseevik = Savigsivik = Meteoritø. Used by *CLE 1913–17.* (EKBLAW).

Saviksoah Bay = Savigssuaq Bay. Original spelling by *Peary 1896.*

Saviksoah Mountain = Savigssuaq Mountain. Original spelling by *Peary 1896.*

Savilik = Sovalik = Sowallick.

Savtakkerne. Mountains in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; D, 10; 126. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* because of the contour of the mountains. (Da.: Savtakker = saw teeth). 76 V. 81). Descriptive.

Sawtooth Knob = Savtakkerne. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Saxifragadal. Valley in J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; A–B, 3; 39. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* ". . . because numerous *saxifraga* were in bloom" (KOCH, 1926, p. 95). (81 Ø. 36). Incident.

Scarlet Heart Gletscher. Glacier in Piulip nunâ, Thule District. V; E–F, 7; 124. Named by *Peary 1891–92.* "On one of the lesser glaciers back of my camp was a big blotch of red colour, sharply contrasting with the white surface, and streaming down the glacier face. So vivid was this colour that I named the glacier the Glacier of the Scarlet Heart". (PEARY, 1898b, I, p. 148). (77 V. 86). Descriptive.

Cape Schley = Schley Fjeld. Used by some authors.

Schley Fjeld. Mountain in Lockwood Ø, Peary Land. XIII; B, 4; 97. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY (1839–1911). American naval officer. 1884, commanding the "Thetis" which rescued GREELY and the 6 other survivors of the expedition. (83 Ø. 33). Tribute.

Schley Fjord = G. B. Schley Fjord. Used by L. KOCH.

Cape Schlözer. Cape on the W coast of Hall Land. VIII; E, 1; 40. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for AUGUST LUDWIG VON SCHLÖZER. German historian. Tribute. Only found in BESSELS (1876).

Kap Schmelck. Cape in Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIV; J, 2; 160. Named by *1 Thule 1912* for LUDVIG HENRIK BENJAMIN SCHMELCK (1857–1916). 1876–78, member of "Den Norske Nordhavsekspedisjon" on S/S "Vöringen". Prominent norwegian chemist. Married to H. J. RINK's daughter and a friend of KNUD RASMUSSEN. (81 Ø. 10). Tribute.

Kap Schoubye. Cape in SE Washington Land facing the Inland Ice. VII; E, 7; 62. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for HENNING SCHOUBYE (1866–1920). Danish navigator. Master in The Royal Greenland Trade. He died onboard his ship "Hans Egede". (80 V. 57). Commemorative.

Kap Schuchert. Cape on the W coast of Washington Land. VII; C, 3; 63. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for CHARLES SCHUCHERT (1858–1942). American geologist and paleontologist. Wrote (jointly with WHITE) about Cretaceous rocks of W Greenland. (80 V. 6). Tribute.

Kap Schufeldt. Cape on the W coast of Hall Land. VIII; E, 2; 39. Named by *Polaris 1871–73.* Origin unknown. (80 V. 10). Not in DAVIS (1876) only in BESSELS (1876).

Kap Schurz. Cape on the W coast of Washington Land. VII; B, 5;

64. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for CARL SCHURZ (1829–1906). American politician. German born. Immigrated 1852. 1869, U.S. Senator; 1877–81, Secretary of Interior. The spiritual leader of the German-Americans at that time. (81 V. 12). Tribute.

Kap Scott. Cape on the W coast of Inglefield Land. VI; B, 5; 84. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for WINFIELD SCOTT (1786–1866). American lawyer and general. Commander in chief during the Mexican War. Retired at the outbreak of the Civil War. (79 V. 23). Tribute.

Sculptured Cliffs of Karnah. Cliffs near Qânâq, Piulip nunâ, Thule District. V; G, 7–8; 125. Named by *Peary 1891–92* because of the shape of the cliffs. Descriptive.

Sculptured Cliffs Glacier. Glacier near the cliffs of the same name, Piulip nunâ, Thule District. V; G, 8; 126. Named by *Peary 1891–92.* Shift.

Point Security. Point on Littleton Ø, Inglefield Land. VI; E, 1; 85. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* The N point of the island where provisions were laid up during the retreat of the expedition. Incident.

Kap Seddon. Cape in Melville Bugt. II; F, 4; 28. Named by *Ross 1818.* Origin unknown. (75 V. 67).

Sedge = Stardam. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Sentinel Nunatak. Nunatak in Bowdoin Gletscher, Thule District. V; E, 8–9; 127. Named by *Peary 1893–95* because the nunatak is standing like a sentinel at the outlet of the glacier. Symbolic.

Septembersøerne. Lakes in Inglefield Land. VI; C, 5–6; 86. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* The lakes were passed by the expedition during the month of September. (78 V. 3). Incident. On the *2 Thule 1916–18* KOCH and his Eskimos were met by the relief sledges at the lakes on September 7th. (See Great Reindeer Lake and Great Iceberg Lake).

Sermerssuaq. Gr. name for Steenstrups Gletscher. (II; G–H, 5–6; 30). (76 V. 77).

Sermerssûp qeqertârssupalua = Tugtuligssûp qeqertarssua. (II; H, 4; 5). The Danish name of this island is N.E. Balles Ø.

Sermipaluk = Agpat Glacier. Gr. name of the glacier. (76 V. 211).

Seward Bay. Cannot be accurately located. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* most probably for WILLIAM H. SEWARD (1801–72). American statesman who negotiated the purchase of Alaska for the United States from the Russians. Tribute. The name is only found on the map "Discoveries of the Polaris" (DAVIS, 1876, p. 357) where there is indicated an indentation in the coast of Nyeboe Land. Possibly correspond to the indentation in Nyeboe Land formed by Hand Bugt and Frankfield Bugt or may be to the mouth of Sankt George Fjord.

Sharp Gletscher. Glacier at the head of Inglefield Bredning. V; E, 12; 48. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for BENJAMIN SHARP (1858–1915). American

zoologist. Member of the summer expedition 1891. 1895, zoologist on U.S. Cutter "Bear" on a trip to the arctic waters. (77 V. 213). Tribute.

Shaw's Knob = Nuna Knob. Used by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Sherard Osborn Fjord. Inlet between Hendrik Ø and Wulff Land. X; A–D, 2–4; 26. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for SHERARD OSBORN (1822–75). British naval officer. 1850–51, commanded the steam-tender "Intrepid" in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN; 1852–54, commanded the steam-tender "Pioneer". Author of several books about the Arctic during the FRANKLIN period. (81 V. 75 A). Commemorative.

Cape Sherman. Cannot be located. Only seen faintly by the expedition. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for JOHN SHERMAN (1823–1900). American poltician. 1855–61 Representative; 1861–77 U.S. Senator. Introduced a bill authorizing the President to appoint HALL commander of the expedition. Also introduced the joint resolution about the expedition in the Senate. Tribute.

Shipp Inlet. Misprint for Chipp Sund in KNUD RASMUSSEN (1927, map p. 59).

Shoal-Water Cove. Cove near Littleton Ø and Life Boat Cove, Inglefield Land. VI; E, 1; 87. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* because of the shallow water in the cove. Descriptive. (Fig. 33).

Shoe Island = Mary Murray Ø. The name was given to this island by LOCKWOOD of *LFBE 1881–84* because it resembled a shoe in shape. The name was later changed by GREELY.

Cape Siddon = Kap Seddon. Used by *Ross 1818.*

Sidebriksfjord. Inlet in Melville Bugt. III; C–D, 5–6; 44. Recorded by *2 Thule 1916–18.* To the Eskimos this inlet was like a huge side plank-bed to the Kap York Bugt. (KNUD RASMUSSEN, 1921). (76 V. 242). Gr.: Igdlârssugssuaq. Descriptive.

Sifs Gletscher. Glacier in Johannes V. Jensen Land, Peary Land. XIV; B, 1–2; 161. Named by *FLY 1938* from Norse mythology. SIF is the wife of THOR, the thunder god. (83 Ø. 79). Mythological.

Signal Mountain. Mountain on Meteoritø, Melville Bugt. III; E, 7; 45. Named by *Peary 1896.* ". . . since it has for centuries been marking the position of the celestrial visitor". (The meteorite). (PEARY, 1898b, II, p. 558). Symbolic.

Sigurd Berg Gletscher. Glacier in SW Hall Land. VIII; F, 2; 41. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for SIGURD BERG (1868–1927). Danish politician. 1905, Minister of the Interior. As such he carried a new bill about the administration of Greenland and implemented the act (1908). He was the first Danish minister ever to visit Greenland. As a result of BERG's profound interest in Greenland, the Prime minister wanted him to take over one of the newly established offices as superintendent of Greenland but the

proposal did not get the support in the Landsting. (80 V. 64). Tribute. The Landsting is the former Danish second legislative chamber.

Sijorasuak Gletscher = Siorarssuaq Gletscher. Used by *2 Thule 1916–18.*

Bay of Silas Wright = Wright Bugt. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Similiø. Peninsula in Øvre Midsommersø, Peary Land. XIV; G, 1; 162. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The name refers to the fact that the peninsula looks like an island; it is however connected with a narrow stretch to the mainland. (82 Ø. 213). Whimsical.

Singarnaq. Island in J. P. Koch Fjord, Peary Land. XIII; E, 4; 98. Named by *DPE 1947–50* for a dog in the team used by J. TROELSEN and K. ELLITSGAARD-RASMUSSEN. (82 Ø. 187). Tribute.

Siorapaluk. Eskimo settlement at Robertson Fjord. (77 V. 30).

Sioraq. Sandy plain about 5 km S of the old Thule Station. IV; E, 6; 127. Gr. meaning sand. (76 V. 119).

Siorarssuaq Gletscher. Glacier at Robertson Fjord, Thule District. V; D, 5; 128. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* (77 V. 35 A). Shift.

Siorqap kûa. River from the Inland Ice to Wolstenholme Fjord through Wulffs Kløft (IV; E, 6; 169), Thule District. (76 V. 121).

Sir Dudley Digges Cape = Kap Dudley Digges. Original name by *Baffin 1616.*

Sir J. Franklin Island = Franklin Ø. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Sir John Wolstenholme's Sound = Wolstenholme Fjord. Original name by *Baffin 1616.*

Sir John Wolstenholme's Island = Wolstenholme Ø. Original name by *Baffin 1616.*

Sir Thomas Smith's Sound = Smith Sund. Original name by *Baffin 1616.*

Six-mile Ravine. Ravine in the central Inglefield Land. VI; E, 3; 88. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* Ravine six miles (= about 10 km) S of Rensselaer Bugt. Descriptive.

Sixtus. Locality in W Nares Land. XII; B, 1; 21. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* A rock in a glacier front looking like a fort in the sea. Sixtus is the name of one of the forts at the entrance of the harbor of Copenhagen. (82 V. 65). Transfer.

Sjælland Fjelde. Mountains in SW Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; H–K, 1–2; 31. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* after the island Sjælland (Zealand) in Denmark. (80 Ø. 15). Transfer.

Sjælland Fjord. Inlet in Mylius-Erichsen Land from Danmark Fjord. XVII; D, 5; 56. Named by *Knuth 1955* after the Danish island and the nearby Sjællandsletten, thus following the tradition of *Danmark 1906–08.* (81 Ø. 123). Shift.

Sjællandsletten. Plain in Valdemar Glückstadt Land. XVII; D–E, 4–5 35. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* after the Danish island (see above). (81 Ø. 56). Transfer.

Skagen. Point in E Peary Land. XIV; B, 5; 163. Named by *Danmark 1906–08.* After the N point of Jutland, Denmark. (83 Ø. 131). Transfer.

Skaldepanden. Mountain in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; C, 8; 128. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* because the mountain is bald. (76 V. 75). In Danish a bald-headed person is colloquially called skaldepande. Descriptive.

Skalhøjene. Mounds in W Warming Land. X; B, 1–2; 27. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* because mollusk shells were found there. (Da.: skal = shell) (81 V. 66). Descriptive.

Skeldalen. Valley in E Nyeboe Land. IX; B, 4; 40. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* because LAUGE KOCH here found the boundary between two of his Silurian formations. (Da. skel = boundary). (82 V. 25). Descriptive.

Skelelven. River in SW Peary Land. XIV; J, 1; 164. Named by *1 Thule 1912.* ". . . the boundary between Indenpendence Fjord and Nyeboes Bræ — has been taken as at Cape Schmelck, where the cliffs which rise perpendicularly up from the ice run out in a north-westerly direction as far as Skelelvens Næs". (FREUCHEN, 1915 a, p. 365). (81 Ø. 9). Descriptive.

Skelelvs Næs. Point in SW Peary Land. XIV; J, 1; 165. Named by *1 Thule 1912.* At the SW side of the outlet of Skelelven. Shift.

Skene's Isle = Skene Øer. Original name by *Ross 1818.*

Skene Øer. Islands in Melville Bugt. III; E, 13; 46. Named by *Ross 1818* for A. M. SKENE. British naval officer. Midshipman on "Isabella" *1819–20*, midshipman on "Griper" (PARRY's first voyage). "Mr. SKENE, officer of the watch, discovered three small islands, which I named after him". (Ross, 1819 a, p. 74). (76 V. 322 A). Tribute.

Skivigen. Creek in Permin Land, Warming Land. Cannot be located. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* LAUGE KOCH and KNUD RASMUSSEN were skiing into this creek which was deeply buried in snow. Cannot be located on the small scale maps available. Incident.

Skjold Bræ = Skjoldet. Original name by *DPE 1947–50.*

Skjoldet. Eastern glacier from Chr. Erichsens Iskappe to Ítukussuk Dal. XIV; H, 2; 166. Named by *DPE 1947–50* because the glacier is formed like a shield. (Da.: Skjold = shield). (82 Ø, 227). Descriptive.

Skjoldungelv. River in SE Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; G–J, 6; 36. Named by *Knuth 1955.* Skjoldungerne are the descendents of the first Danish king: King DAN. The name itself, however, originates from his grandson King SKJOLD. (80 Ø. 88). Historical-commemorative. (See Bred Flod, p. 210).

Skjulgletscher. Tongue from the Inland Ice cutting into the NE part of Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; B, 10; 129. Named by *Ice Cap*

1953–54. The glacier is hidden behind relatively high country facing the icecap. (76 V. 230). Descriptive.

Skærbugt. Bay in E Peary Land. XIV; C, 6; 167. Named by *DPE 1947–50* because there are islets and skerries in the bay. (Da.: Skær = skerry). 82 Ø. 122). Descriptive.

Skårelv. River in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; B–C, 9; 130. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* because the river runs through a gap. (Da. Skår = gap). (76 V. 2). Shift.

Skåret. Valley in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; B–C, 9; 131. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* because of the gap in the mountains whereby the N part of Nunatarssuaq so to speak is divided in two parts. (76 V. 61). Descriptive.

Slebsager Elv. River in NE J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; A–B, 6–7; 40. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for MARIUS ABEL NIELSEN SLEBSAGER (1874–1962). Danish politician. Member of Folketinget (the Danish House of Representatives) 1909–18, 1918–32. 1920–24, Minister of Transport; 1926–28, Minister of Trade. (81 Ø. 141). Tribute.

Sleipner Bræ. Glacier in W Peary Land. XIII; D, 7; 99. Named by *DPE 1947–50* from Norse mythology. SLEIPNER is the horse of the god ODIN and with eight legs it is the fastest horse in the world. (82 Ø. 192). Mythological.

Sletten. Plain in W Nares Land. XII; C, 1; 20. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* The Danish descriptive word for plain. (82 V. 63). Descriptive.

Slikbugt. Bay on the N shore of Jørgen Brønlund Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 168. XV; B, 7; 168. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The bottom of the bay is a silt deposit. Almost dry at low tide. (Da.: Slik = silt). (82 Ø. 254). Descriptive.

Slusen. The river connection between Øvre and Nedre Midsommersø, Peary Land. XIV; G, 1; 169. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The connection is like a sluice. (82 Ø. 216). Descriptive.

Slutstenen. Cairn in Valdemar Glückstadt Land. XVII; B, 3; 37. Named by *Danmark 1906–08.* The cairn was most likely the last one built in the survey network carried out by MYLIUS-ERICHSEN's team. On the original field map it is called Hagens Varde (Hagen's Cairn). (81 Ø. 45). Incident.

Smith Sund. The entrance of the waters leading from Baffins Bugt to the Arctic Ocean between Greenland and Ellesmere Island. V; A, 1; 129. Named by *Baffin 1616* for THOMAS SMITH (? –1625). British merchant; Sheriff of London; 1604–05, ambassador to Russia. Member of the Muscovy Company; driving force in the establishment of the East India Company and its first govenor. 1612, formed a new company with the special object of arctic discovery and was its first govenor. It was called the Company of Merchants of London, Discoverers of the North

West Passage. Patronized HUDSON (1610) and BYLOT (1616). (78 V. 86). Tribute.

Smithson Bjerge. Mountain range at the head of Inglefield Bredning, Thule District. V; E–F, 14–16; 130. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for JESSE LEWIS MACIE SMITHSON (1765–1829). British mineralogist and founder of The Smithsonian Institution, Washington D.C. He was born in France, the natural son of HUGH SMITHSON, First Duke of Northumberland and ELISABETH KEATE MACIE. He studied at Pembroke College, Oxford, and became a fellow of the Royal Society. He never visited the United States and it is not known what induced him to give his fortune to that nation. (77 V. 221). Commemorative.

Sneuglefjelde. Mountains in SE Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; G–H, 5; 38. Named by *DEØ 1947–58.* The members of the expedition team observed some snow-owls there. (Da.: Sneugle = snow-owl). (80 Ø. 73). Incident.

Snow Island = Snow Peninsula. Original name by *LFBE 1881–84.*

Snow Peninsula. Peninsula on the W coast of Sverdrup Ø, Peary Land. XIII; C–D, 1; 100. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* (LOCKWOOD). What LOCKWOOD believed was an island later proved to be a peninsula. Incident.

Snow Point. Point on the N coast of Nyeboe Land. IX; B, 2; 41. Named by *BAE 1875–76* because there was much snow there. Incident.

Snug Harbor. A little bight below Kap Alexander, Thule District. Named by *CLE 1913–17.* A party of the expedition found a snug shelter here during a gale. Descriptive. Impossible to locate on a map.

Solitary Cliffs. Cliffs on the W coast of Wulff Land facing Ryder Gletscher. XI; D, 2; 31. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* Descriptive name. (81 V. 79).

Sommerdalen. Valley in N Wulff Land. XI; A–B, 1; 32. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* "For the first time during the entire trip all of us had real summer feelings with a temperature of + 7° C and nice clear calm weather; we therefore gave the valley that for an Arctic traveller sweet sounding name: Sommerdalen (Summer Valley)". (KNUD RASMUSSEN, 1919, p. 376. Translated from Danish). (82 V. 47). Symbolic.

Sommerlejr = Mylius-Erichsens Sommerlejr. Original name on the map of *Danmark 1906–08.*

Sommernæs. Point on the S side of Herlufsholm Strand, Peary Land. XIV; D, 7; 170. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* This locality was free of snow and quite warm as if it was summer as early as July. (82 Ø. 185). Incident.

Sonntag Bugt. Bay on the W coast of Prudhoe Land, Thule District. V; B, 2; 131. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for AUGUST SONNTAG (1832–60). German scientist. Astronomer of the expedition. 1860, second-in-command of *AAE 1860–61.* Succumbed in December 1860. (78 V. 84). Tribute.

Sonntag Glacier = Storm Gletscher. Glacier to Sonntag Bugt, Thule District. V; A, 1; 133. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for AUGUST SONNTAG (see above). Tribute.

Sonntag's Monument. Hilltop near Foulke Havn, Inglefield Land. VI; F, 1; 89. Named by *AAE 1860–61* for AUGUST SONNTAG (see above). Commemorative.

Sonny Gorge = Sunny Gorge. Used by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Sorte Fjeldvæg. Locality at Melville Bugt. III; E, 10; 49. Named by *Peary 1893–95* (ASTRUP) because the wall looks black. (76 V. 309). Descriptive. Gr.: Ivnalugssuaq = the big nasty steepness.

Sortenæs. Point on the S shore of Jørgen Brønlund Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 171. XV; B, 3; 171. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The point is made of black diabase. (Da.: sort = black). (82 Ø. 278). Descriptive.

Sortetoppe. Peaks in W Steensby Land, Thule District. IV; F, 5; 106. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* because the black summit cap of the mountain contrasted to the lighter rocks at the base. (76 V. 350). Descriptive.

Sortevæg. Rock wall in Roosevelt Bjerge, Peary Land. XIII; A, 7; 101. Named by *DEØ 1947–58* because due to the presence of pyritic phyllite and black marble the wall has a dark color. (83 Ø. 115). Descriptive. (Fig. 37).

South East Island = Björlings Ø. The form used by *BEB 1937.*

Southeast Island = Björlings Ø. Named so because of its position in the Carey Øer group. Name used by the old whalers.

Southern Fiord = Petermann Fjord. Original name by *Polaris 1871–73.* Used by MEYER (Report, 1873) and PETERMANN (1873b).

South Fiord = Petermann Fjord. Used by *Polaris 1871–73.*

South Fjord Gletscher = Sydgletscher. Used by USAM.

South Glacier = Sydgletscher. Named by *Peary 1891–92.*

South Point Glacier = Sydgletscher. Used by KOCH (1928).

South Ravine. Ravine at North Star Bugt. IV; D, 6; 133. Named by *North Star 1849–50.* It is on the S coast of the bay. Descriptive.

South Snow Lake = Søndre Snesø. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

South Twin Glacier = Søndre Tvillinggletscher. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

South Twin Lake = Søndre Tvillingsø. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Sovalik = Ironstone Fjeld. Used by some older Danish authors.

Sowallick = Sowallick Point = Ironstone Fjeld. Used by *Ross 1818* synonymously both on maps (Ross, 1819a, frontispiece and p. 146) and in text (pp. XCVII and 117). See p. 264 Ironstone Fjeld.

Spids Nunatak. Nunatak in Steenstrup Gletscher, Melville Bugt. II; G, 6; 29. Named by *DLG 1903–04* after its pointed shape. Descriptive.

Spids Top. Nunatak or cliff on the N shore of Melville Bugt N of Kap Seddon. Cannot be located. Named by ASTRUP (*Peary 1893–95*) on his sketch because of the shape which is pointed. (Da.: Spids = pointed). Descriptive. Not the same as PEARY's Peaked Hill or MYLIUS-ERICHSEN's Spids Nunatak.

Kap Springforbi. Cape on the E coast of Wulff Land. XI; B, 2; 33. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* The expedition passed the cape in great speed. Springforbi is the name of a little village at Klampenborg N of Copenhagen, Denmark. The name means "jump by". (82 V. 55). Transfer.

Spøttrup Elv. River in W central Peary Land. XIV; D, 4–5; 172. Named by *FLY 1938* after a medieval bishop palace in Jutland, Denmark. (82 Ø. 161). Transfer.

Kap Stadil. Cape on the N coast of J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; A, 5; 41. Named by *JUB 1920–23* after the village in Jutland, Denmark, where the then Prime-minister J. C. CHRISTENSEN lived and taught. Most of his teaching years were spend in Stadil. (82 Ø. 125). Transfer.

Cape Stafford. Cape on the N coast of Inglefield Land at the entrance to Rensselaer Bugt. VI; D, 1; 30. Named by *Inglefield 1852* for A. STAFFORD, who was then Secretary of the Admiralty. Tribute. Also named Esquimaux Point.

Stafford Head = Cape Stafford. Original name by *Inglefield 1852.*

Cape Stair. The NW cape of Saunders Ø, Thule District. IV; D, 4; 134. Named by *Ross 1818* for the Earl of STAIR. Tribute.

Stankelbenenes Kløft. Ravine in Adam Biering Land. XIV; J, 2; 173. Named by *1 Thule 1912* because there were many Daddy-longlegs (Da. Stankelben) here, in fact big mosquitos. Incident.

Kap Stanton. Cape on the N coast of Nyeboe Land. IX; A, 2; 42. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for EDWIN MACMASTERS STANTON (1814–1869) American statesman. 1860, Attorney General; 1862–63 Secretary of War. (82 V. 10). Tribute.

Mount Stanton. Mountain at Kap Stanton, Nyeboe Land. IX; A, 2; 44. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* Shift from Kap Stanton.

Stanton Gorge. Ravine at Kap Stanton, Nyeboe Land. IX; A, 2; 45. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* Shift.

Stardam. Pond in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; C. 8; 135. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* There is a vegetation of sedges around the pond. (76 V. 91). Incident.

Starr Island. Islet in the mouth of Foulke Fjord, Inglefield Land. VI; F, 1; 91. Named by *AAE 1860–61* for COLLIN C. STARR. American navigator. Master's mate on "United States", the ship of the expedition. Tribute.

Mount Stars and Stripes = Stjernebannertinde. Translation of original name, used by KOCH (1940).

Steensby Gletscher. Glacier between Warming Land and Nyeboe Land. IX; D–E, 4–5; 43. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for HANS PETER STEENSBY (1875–1920). Danish geographer. 1905, received dr. phil. degree for the paper: "The origin of the Eskimo culture". 1909, archeological expedition to N Greenland; 1911, professor of geography at the University of Copenhagen. Member of the Commission for the Direction of Geological and Geographical Investigations in Greenland. 1920, expedition to North America (Vinland). (81 V. 53). Tribute.

Steensby Land. The peninsula bounded to the N by Hvalsund, to the W and S by Baffins Bugt and to the E by Granville Fjord, Thule District. IV; A–B, 1–4; 136. V; J–L, 4–16; 132. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for H. P. STEENSBY (see above). (76 V. 23). Commemorative.

Steenstrups Gletscher. Glacier to the S part of Melville Bugt. II; G–H, 5–6; 30. Named by *DLG 1903–04* for KNUD JOHANNES VOGELIUS STEENSTRUP (1842–1913). Danish geologist and Greenland explorer. 1871, member of the Swedish expedition to Disko, W Greenland, VON OTTER commanding; 1872, investigations in Disko; 1874, at Ivigtut; 1876, in the Julianehåb District; 1877, Frederikshåb District; 1878–80, Umanak District; 1888, Julianehåb and Godthåb Districts; 1898, Disko; 1899, Julianehåb District. 1896, member of the Commission for Scientific Investigations in Greenland. (75 V. 77). Tribute. Gr. Sermerssuaq.

Stenersens Ø. Island in Melville Bugt. II; C, 3; 31. Named by *Peary 1893–95* (ASTRUP). Origin unknown. (75 V. 42).

Stephenson Ø. Island in Victoria Fjord off Wulff Land. XI; A–B, 2; 34. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for HENRY FREDERICK STEPHENSON (1842–1919). British naval officer. Member of the expedition commanding H.M.S. "Discovery". He joined the navy in 1855 and took part in the final stages of the siege and fall of Sebastopol. Served in India during the mutiny. Commanded a gunboat on the Great Lakes (Lake Superior, Lake Michigan etc.) during the Fenian disturbances in 1866. Served in Egypt during the war 1882. 1890, Rear Admiral; 1896, Vice Admiral; 1902, Admiral. (82 V. 53). Tribute.

Stjernebannertinde. Peak in Roosevelt Bjerge, Johannes V. Jensen Land, Peary Land. XIV; B, 3; 174. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* for the national flag of the United States of America. (83 Ø. 63). Tribute. Pendant to Dannebrogstinde.

Stjernen. Icecap in Wulff Land. XI; B, 2; 35. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* The outline of the icecap resembled a star to the cartographer. (82 V. 50). Descriptive.

Stordalen. Valley in SW Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; F–G, 2–3; 39. Named by *Knuth 1955* because of the large size of the valley. (Da.: stor = large). Descriptive.

Store Canyon. Valley in S central Nyeboe Land. IX; E, 4; 46. Named

by *2 Thule 1916–18* because of the canyon-like shape of the valley. (81 V. 52). Descriptive.

Store Diabasholm. Islet in Independence Fjord. XIV; H, 3; 175 A. Named by *1 Thule 1912* because it is made of diabase. Descriptive.

Store Gneisholm = Store Diabasholm. Field name by *1 Thule 1912*. Corrected when the rock samples were accurately determined. Used by BØGGILD (1915). Descriptive.

Store Kløft. Ravine at Herlufsholm Strand, Peary Land. XIV; D, 7; 176. Named by *DPE 1947–50*. A geologic locality at a big ravine. (Da.: stor = big; kløft = ravine). Descriptive.

Store Landbræ = Store Landgletscher. Used by AMDRUP (1921, atlas, tavle XIb) and KOCH (1928).

Store Landgletscher. Large glacier E of North Star Bugt, Thule District. IV; E, 7–8; 137. Descriptive name. Origin obscure. (76 V. 100). (Fig. 27).

Store Renland. Peninsula on the shore of Melville Bugt. II; F, 4–5; 33. The name is a translation of the Eskimo name for the locality: Tugtuligssuaq (see p. 354). Used by RASMUSSEN (1921). Incident.

Store Sandelv. River in Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIV; G, 1; 177. Named by *DPE 1947–50*. The river has deposited a large area of sand at the entrance in Nedre Midsommersø. (82 Ø. 221). Descriptive.

Storgaard Bjerg. Mountain in N Nyeboe Land. IX; A, 3; 47. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for VIGGO EINER LASSEN STORGAARD (1890–). Danish geographer. 1922–23, member of O. OLUFSEN's Sahara expedition; 1926, expedition to E Greenland. (82 V. 19). Tribute.

Storm Cape = Kap Hoffmeyer. Original name by LOCKWOOD (*LFBE 1881–83*).

Storm Gletscher. Glacier in W Prudhoe Land, Thule District. V; A, 1; 133. Name-giver and origin unknown. (78 V. 68).

Storm Iskappe. Icecap in Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIII; G–H, 6–7; 102. Named by *JUB 1920–23* because it was very stormy when KOCH surveyed the area. (82 Ø. 99). Incident.

Stormkuppel. Dome on Heinrich Wild Iskappe, Peary Land. XIV; D–E, 2–3; 178. Named by *DPE 1947–50*. It is one of the greatest domes in the central glaciation of Peary Land. The expedition team camped here and was continuously harrassed by violent gales. (Da.: Kuppel = dome; storm = gale). (82 Ø. 196). Incident.

Storsletten. Plain in W central Wulff Land. XI; C, 1; 36. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* because of the great dimension of the plain. (82 V. 39). Descriptive.

Strømstedet. Locality in J. P. Koch Fjord. XIII; D, 2; 103. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18*. A place in the inlet where the currents keep the water open. (Da. Strøm = current). (82 Ø. 80). Incident. "Right at my

feet, farther up along the fjord, is a great channel with open water and a couple of floating icebergs". (RASMUSSEN, 1927, p. 85).

Støvlen. Inlet in the N coast of Vildtland. XVI; A–B, 1; 42. Named by *JUB 1920–23* because it is formed like a boot. (Da.:Støvle = boot). (81 Ø. 14). Descriptive.

Suerdrups Gletscher = Sverdrups Gletscher. Used on USAF map (Devil's Thumb).

Suffkowallick = Akuliaruseq. Spelling used by Ross (1819a, map).

Sugarloaf. Mountain at the head of Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District. V; E, 9; 134. Named by *Peary 1893–95* because it resembles a sugar loaf. Is one of the peaks in the mountain range which prevents the Inland Ice from advancing. (77 V. 174). Descriptive.

Sugar Loaf Mountain = Sugarloaf. Original name by *Peary 1893–95.*

Súkat. Eskimo settlement at Crimson Klipper, Thule District. IV; J, 8; 138. Only temporary inhabited. (76 V. 216).

Súkat Fjeld. Mountain at the settlement Súkat, Thule District. IV; J, 8; 139. Used by RASMUSSEN (1921). Shift.

Súkat Gletscher. Glacier in Crimson Klipper, Thule District. IV; J, 8; 140. Used by RASMUSSEN (1921) and USAM (NT 17, 18, 19, 20–15 Thule). Shift.

Sulefadet. Locality on Sverdrup Ø, Peary Land. XIII; C, 1; 104. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* Translation of the Eskimo name for "the big dish of meat", a woman in Eskimo folklore. The locality is named after her, who is the mother of the sea animals and who gives the hunter his bag. The expedition when homeward bound in 1917 had a good seal hunt here. Symbolic.

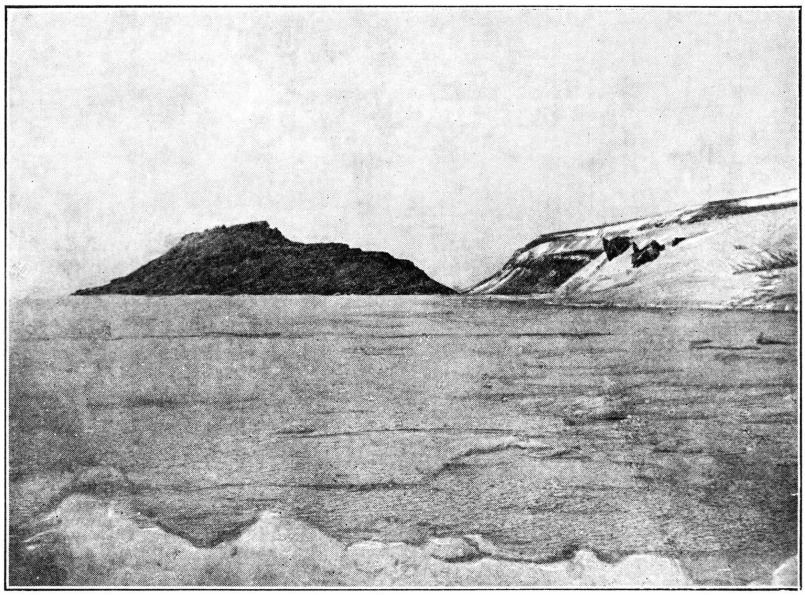
Sultelejren. Locality on the W coast of Warming Land. X; C, 1; 28. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* because the expedition was very short of food in a camp situated there. (Da.: Sult = hunger). (81 V. 63). Symbolic.

Cape Sumarez = Kap Saumarez. Used by Ross (1819a, map, frontispiece).

Kap Sumner. Cape on the N coast of Polaris Forland, VIII; A, 2; 42. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for CHARLES SUMNER (1811–74). American jurist and politician. U.S. Senator in 1851. Supported HALL in the Senate; chairman of the committee on Foreign Relations that dealt with the bill authorizing HALL as commander of the expedition. (81 V. 35). Tribute.

Sumner Headland = Kap Sumner. Original name by *Polaris 1871–73.* "The cape at the southern entrance received the name of "Sumner Headland" as a slight token of HALL's appreciation of the effective support received from the distinguished Senator". (DAVIS, 1876, p. 160).

Sun Gletscher. Glacier at the head of MacCormick Fjord, Thule District. V; D–E, 7; 135. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for the newspaper



MoG. 70:1. Fig. 43. Sutherland Ø. L. Koch phot.

the New York Sun, which supported the expedition by paying $ 1,000 for letters. (77 V. 66). Tribute.

Sundt Ø. Island in Melville Bugt. III; D, 13; 50. Named by *Peary 1893–95* (Astrup) for C. Sundt. Norwegian merchant of Bergen. Donator to the "Fram" expedition. (76 V. 320). Tribute.

Sun Mark Mountain. Mountain in Hauge Bjerge, Polaris Forland. VIII; C, 2; 43. Named by *Polaris 1871–73.* Mountain behind which the sun disappeared for the last time before the winter darkness began. Incident.

Sunny Gorge. Gorge approximately 100 km N of Rensselaer Bugt, Inglefield Land. VI; B, 5; 90. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* "We named this spot "Sunny Gorge" as its course was S.E.–N.W., the sun shone directly upon it, while at the same time we were in the shadow of the cliffs". (Kane, 1856a, II, p. 334). Incident.

Sunrise Pynt. Point at the entrance of Foulke Fjord, Inglefield Land. VI; E, 1; 92. Named by *AAE 1860–61.* Point from where Hayes and Peter Jensen saw the sun rise for the first time after the long polar night. (78 V. 37). Incident. (Fig. 33).

Cape Surprise = Kap Ramsay. Original name by Lockwood.

Sutherland Ø. Island a short distance S of Kap Alexander, Prudhoe Land, Thule District. V; A, 1; 136. Named by *Inglefield 1852* for Peter C. Sutherland, M.D., surgeon of "Isabel". 1850–51, surgeon on Penny's expedition with "Lady Franklin" and "Sophia". Before 1850 on two

whaling expeditions. Acted as naturalist on the expeditions. (78 V. 69). Tribute. (Fig. 43).

Svarteryg. Mountain range S of Neptune Gletscher, Thule District. IV; H, 7; 141. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* from the black color of the ridge. (76 V. 361). Descriptive.

Sven Hedin Firn. Icecap in the NW part of Wulff Land. XI; B–C, 1; 37. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for SVEN HEDIN (1865–1952). Swedish explorer. His travelling in central Asia placed him among the prominent contemporary explorers. (82 V. 42). Tribute.

Sverdrups Gletscher. Glacier to the S part of Melville Bugt. II; D–E, 5–6; 32. Named by *Peary 1893–95* (ASTRUP) for OTTO NEUMANN SVERDRUP. Norwegian arctic explorer. Member of the "Fram" Expedition as commander of the ship. 1898–1902, commanding the Second "Fram" Expedition to the Jones Sund area. 1916, salvage expedition to the Kara Sea to rescue Russian ships; 1921, expedition to the river Ob, Siberia; 1924, expedition to the West Indies (whaling research). (75 V. 51). Tribute. ASTRUP's map is rather inaccurate in this area since he only observed the area from Thoms Ø some 75 km away. MYLIUS-ERICHSEN who passed close to the glaciers fails to locate those named by ASTRUP. LAUGE KOCH who did the first real survey of the area, placed the glacier exactly on the latitude given by ASTRUP. KOCH's Sverdrup Gletscher is therefore a small glacier from the land N of Tugtuligssuaq. The much larger glacier N of that land is not named by KOCH. This latter one is on the USAF map (Devil's Thumb) named Suerdrups Gletscher and on USAM Sverdrups Bræ (NS 21, 22–1. Steenstrups Gletscher).

Sverdrup Ø. Island off Nansen Land, Peary Land. XIII; C–D, 1–2; 105. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for OTTO N. SVERDRUP (see above). (82 Ø. 88). Tribute.

Svineryggen. Mountain range in central W Nyeboe Land. IX; D, 1–2; 48. Named by *JUB 1920–23* after the name of the promenade along Skt. Jørgens Sø in Copenhagen, Denmark. The Danish name means hogback. (81 V. 41). Transfer.

Sydgletscher. Glacier at Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District. V; F, 9; 137. Named by *Peary 1891–92.* The southernmost of the glaciers in Bowdoin Fjord. (77 V. 186). Descriptive.

Sydgletscher. Glacier in central Johannes V. Jensen Land, Peary Land. XIII; B, 7; 106. XIV; C, 1; 179. Named by *DEØ 1947–58.* Glacier in Polkorridoren stretching from the divide in Roosevelt Bjerge toward the S. (83 Ø. 121). Descriptive.

Sydpasselv. River in SW Peary Land. XIII; G, 6–7; 107. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* River through Sydpasset. (82 Ø. 206). Shift.

Sydpasset. Pass from Peary Land to J. P. Koch Fjord. XIII; G, 6; 108. Named by *FL Y 1938* because it is the S pass. (82 Ø. 148). Descriptive.



MoG. 124:9. Å. SAHLERTZ phot. 7/23 1949

Fig. 44. Sølejren, the eastern end of Nedre Midsommersø.

Syd Peary Land. The land south of Frederick E. Hyde Fjord. Used by *DEØ 1947–58.*

Sydvestplateau. Part of Chr. Erichsens Iskappe, Peary Land. XIV; J, 1–2; 180. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* It is the SW plateau of the icecap. (81 Ø. 81). Descriptive.

Sylvia Headland. A headland in Rensselaer Bugt, Inglefield Land. VI; D, 3; 93. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for SYLVIA GRINNELL, daughter of HENRY GRINNELL, donator to the expedition. Tribute.

Sylvia Mountain. Mountain at Rensselaer Bugt, Inglefield Land. VI; D, 3; 94. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for SYLVIA GRINNELL (see above). Tribute.

Sæfaxi Elv. River in SW Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; L, 2–3; 32. Named by *DEØ 1947–58.* The name of the Icelandic Air's Catalina amphibian which first landed on Centrumsø. (Icelandic: Sæfaxi = sea horse). 80 Ø. 75). Tribute.

Sødalen. Valley in the S central Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; H–J, 3; 33. Named by *DNE 1938–39* because a lake occurs in the valley. (80 Ø. 45). (Da. Sø = lake). Descriptive.

Søkongedal. Valley in Qôrqut, Thule District. IV; G, 6; 142. Named

by *Ice Cap 1953–54* because Little Auks (Da.: Søkonger) were numerous in the valley. (76 V. 353). Incident.

Sølejren. Campsite at the E end of Nedre Midsommersø, Peary Land. XIV; G, 2; 181. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* When travelling through Wandel Dal the various expedition parties always camped here. (Da.: Lejr = camp). (82 Ø. 221). Incident. (Fig. 44).

Sønderbæk. Brook in Pingorssuit, Thule District. IV; E, 6; 143. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* Tributary from the south (Da. sønder) to Siorqap kûa. 76 V. 346). Descriptive.

Søndre Dobbeltsø. S part of Dobbeltsø, Peary Land. Used by RØEN (1965).

Søndre Snesø. Lake in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; B, 9; 144. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* The lake is the southern one of three lakes in the NW part of the area. (76 V. 55). Descriptive.

Søndre Tvillinggletscher. Glacier in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; C, 9–10; 145. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* The southern of two glaciers from the Inland Ice to Nunatarssuaq. (76 V. 69). Descriptive. (Da. Tvilling = twin).

Søndre Tvillingsø. Lake in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; C, 9; 146. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* The southern of two lakes in front of the Inland Ice. (76 V. 66). Descriptive.

Table Island = Bordø. Original name by *BEB 1937.*

Talîlánguaq Klipper. Cliffs in S Washington Land. VII; F, 2; 65. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for one of the Eskimo members of the expedition. (80 V. 42). Tribute.

Talílenguaq Klipper = Talîlánguaq Klipper. Original spelling by *JUB 1920–23.*

Kap Taney. Cape on the NW coast of Inglefield Land. VI; C, 3;95. Named by *2 Grinnell 1953–55* for ROGER BROOKE TANEY (1777–1864). American jurist and statesman. 1831–33, Attorney General; 1833–34, Secretary of the Treasury; 1836–64, Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court. (78 V. 10). Tribute.

Tanner Fjeld. Mountain in Pingorssuit, Thule District. IV; G, 6; 147. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* (?) for VAINÖ TANNER (1881–1948). Finnish geologist and anthropologist. (76 V. 335). Tribute.

Tasiussaq. Gr. name of Drown Bugt. (IV; B, 2; 32). HAYES' boat party stayed on the shore there 1854, October 1st–November 18th. (76 V. 14).

Teltbakken. A small hill in the valley of Graasten Elv, Polaris Forland. VIII; B, 2; 52. Named by *OG 1958.* The hill served as camping ground for the base camp of the expedition. (Da. Telt = tent). Incident.

Telt Bugt. Bay in S Washington Land. VII; G, 3; 66. Named by

JUB 1920–23. The expedition camped on the shore after the ascent from the Inland Ice. Incident.

Teltnæs. Point in the E end of Nedre Midsommersø, Peary Land. XIV; G, 2; 182. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* Eskimo tent rings were found there. (82 Ø. 220). Descriptive.

Ten-mile Ravine. Ravine some 10 miles S of Rensselaer Bugt, Inglefield Land. VI; E, 3; 96. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* Incident-descriptive.

Tennyson Monument. Hill at the head of Dallas Bugt, Inglefield Land. VI; B, 5; 97. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for ALFRED TENNYSON (1809–92). British poet. KANE was a great admirer of TENNYSON. Tribute.

Tent Bay = Telt Bugt. English translation used by *JUB 1920–23.*

Ternedal. Valley in W J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; B, 2–3; 43. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* Two terns were observed there. (81 Ø. 31). Incident.

Terrace Run = Terrasseløb. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Terrasseløb. Small river in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; D, 9; 148. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* The river streams over some terrasses on its way to the coast. (76 V. 87).

Tessiusak = Tasiussaq. Used by various authors.

Tessiussak = Tasiussaq. Used by HAYES.

Tessiwisak = Tasiussaq. Used by HAYES.

Thackeray Headland = Cape William Makepeace Thackeray. Used by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* (KANE, 1856a, I, p. 100).

Thalbitzers Kystnæs = Thalbitzer Næs. Original name by *DGL 1903–04.*

Thalbitzer Næs. Point in Melville Bugt. III, E, 16; 51. Named by *DLG 1903–04* for WILLIAM THALBITZER (1873–1960). Danish philologist. Professor at the University of Copenhagen in Eskimo language and culture. 1900–01, 1905–06, 1914, 1924, 1930, 1935, 1938, 1950, investigations in Greenland. (76 V. 332). Tribute.

Thank God Harbour. Bay on the W coast of Polaris Forland. VIII; B, 1; 44. Named by *Polaris 1871–73.* HALL ". . . added that, in humble recognition of the Divine hand by which the expedition had been guided, he had resolved to name this harbor "Thank God Harbor" " (DAVIS, 1876, p. 119). (81 V. 28). Symbolic.

The Downs. Low undulating coast land between Rest Poiut and Wyatt Bjerg, Nyeboe Land. IX; A, 3; 8. Named by *BAE 1875–76* after The Downs i S England. Transfer.

The Gap. Ravine in NW Polaris Forland. VIII; A, 1; 9. Named by *LFBE 1881–84.* Descriptive.

The Linnaean Isles. The coastal islands in Melville Bugt. Named by *O'Reilly 1817* for CARL VON LINNÉ. Swedish naturalist. Founder of the

binominal system of classification. Commemorative. Not used in later mapping.

Thelusson Point = Kap Russell. Named by *Inglefield 1852* for Mr. THELUSSON, a friend of INGLEFIELD. Tribute. INGLEFIELD has THELUSSON on his map but THELLUSSON in the text. (INGLEFIELD, 1853a, p. 70).

The Monument = Inland Monument. Used by by *OG 1958.*

The Ramp = Rampen. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

The Saddle. Depression between two mountain tops in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; C, 9; 123. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* Descriptive.

The Tower. Hill on Mellemø, Carey Øer, Thule District. IV; K, 2; 152. Named by *BEB 1937* because of its tower-like shape, resembling Tower of London. Transfer.

Thomas Gletscher. Glacier in NW Peary Land. XIII; B, 5; 109. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for EBEN BRIGGS THOMAS (†1918). American railway president. Donator to the expedition and member of the PAC. (83 Ø. 38). Tribute.

Cape Thomas Leiper = Kap Leiper. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Thomas Smith Sound = Smith Sund. Used by early authors.

Thom Islands = Thoms Ø. Original name by *Ross 1818.*

Thom's Isle = Thoms Ø. Used by *Ross 1818.*

Thoms Ø. Island in Melville Bugt. III; H, 16; 52. Named by *Ross 1818* for WILLIAM THOM. British. Purser on "Isabella". ". . . which being first seen by Mr. THOM . . . I named after him." 1829–30, purser on "Victory", JOHN ROSS commanding. (75 V. 45). Tribute. ASTRUP used the island as an observation station and demonstrated that only one island exists.

Thorold Bight = Rensselaer Bugt, Inglefield Land. (VI; D, 2–3; 81). Named by *Inglefield 1852* for HENRY THOROLD, an old friend of INGLEFIELD. Tribute.

Thors Fjord. Inlet from Frederick E. Hyde Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; D–E, 1; 183. Named by *FLY 1938.* Name from Norse mythology. THOR was the strongest and bravest of all gods. The thunder god. (82 Ø. 155). Mythological.

Kap Thorsen. Locality in central Washington Land. VII; D, 4; 67. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for NIELS VIKTOR JULIUS THEODOR THORSEN (1869–1940). Danish navigator. From 1885 to his death he was connected with the navigation of the Greenland waters, and after working his way up through lower posts he finally became marine superintendent of The Royal Greenland Trade. 1921, ice pilot on S/S "Island" taking King CHRISTIAN X and the Royal family to Greenland. (80 V. 14). Tribute. The valley containing three large lakes situated at the E head of Petermann Fjord was believed by LAUGE KOCH to be an ice-covered inlet.

At the head of this valley is a mountain rising to about 1,000 m above sea level. This was named Kap Thorsen by KOCH. However according to modern maps the landmark should perhaps instead be named; Thorsen "Fjeld".

Th. Pedersen Land. Area surrounded by C. H. Ostenfeld Gletscher and the Inland Ice S of Victoria Fjord. XII; F, 1; 22. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for NIELS THORVALD PEDERSEN (1894–). Danish army officer. On the staff of the Geodetic Institute in Copenhagen, he constructed and executed the mountain relief on the maps of the expedition. Several expeditions to W Greenland; 1933, member of the 7th Thule Expedition to E Greenland. (81 V. 90). Tribute.

Bay of Thos. H. Benton = Benton Bugt. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Three Brother Turrets. Landmark in Inglefield Land. Cannot be located. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* Three tower-like hills beween Kap Russell and Dallas Bugt, but closer to the latter. Descriptive.

Three Mile Bluff. Bluff on E Hall Land. IX; B, 1; 49. Named by *Polaris 1871–73.* The length of the bluff is approximately three miles. Descriptive.

Three Sister Bees. Islets in the mouth of Granville Fjord, Thule District. IV; C, 3; 149. Named by *Inglefield 1852* ". . . after the three industrious young ladies who has supported me with the dolls for the Greenland children". (INGLEFIELD, 1853a, p. 54). (76 V. 25). Tribute.

Three Sister Bess = Three Sister Bees. Name used by Geodetic Institute, Copenhagen, on map 76 V. 1 Dundas (København 1958). Also used by KOCH (1932a).

Three Sisters = Three Sister Bees. Used by some authors.

Three Sisters Bees = Three Sister Bees. Used in AMDRUP (1921, Atlas pl. XIb).

Th. Thomsen Fjord. Inlet in Nansen Land, Peary Land. XIII; C, 3; 110. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for THOMAS THOMSEN (1870–1941). Danish ethnographer. 1909, member of expedition to Thule; member of the Thule committee; member of the Commission for Direction of Scientific Investigations in Greenland; member of several expedition committees; 1929–31, president of the Greenland Society. (82 Ø. 15). Tribute. The name was originally given to the inlet in the E coast of Nansen Land *i.e.* the NW corner of Borup Ø. The USAF map (Lincoln Sea) and the USAM (NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–4 Lockwood Ø) have given the name to the strait between Nansen Land and Borup Ø. The place name committee for Greenland, however, maintains the old position.

Thule. The old and original site of the Thule Station and settlement. (IV; D, 6; 35). Named by KNUD RASMUSSEN 1910. After the Roman: Ultima Thule. Now known as Dundas.

Thule. The new settlement at Qânâq. V; G. 8; 112. (77 V. 90).

Thule Air Base. Air-base at Pitugfik some 3 km S of the old Thule Station and settlement. IV; E, 6; 150. A joint U.S.-Danish air-base constructed 1951–53.

Thulefjeld = Ũmánaq = Dundas Fjeld. Generally used name.

Thule Hill. Hill on Hanne Ø off the N coast of Peary Land. XIII; C, 3; 111. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* after the Thule Station. In the expedition report in English (RASMUSSEN, 1927) this is the name used; translated into Danish it is Thulefjeld. Transfer.

Thule Takeoff. Locality in front of Store Landgletscher, Thule District. The name was applied in 1952–53 by U.S. Army Transportation Corps in planning early icecap work. No specific party can be said to having coined the name. The name indicates the place from where vehicles took off for travelling on the Inland Ice. Descriptive.

Thulevarden. Cairn on W Vildtland. XVI; B, 1; 44. Named by *1 Thule 1912* for the Thule Station. (81 Ø. 17). Transfer.

Tin Can Ravine. Ravine in W Polaris Forland. VIII; B, 1; 45. Named by *Polaris 1871–73.* Ravine on the SE side of Observatory Bluff leading from the observatory to the plain of the interior Polaris Forland. Whimsical.

Tjalfes Gletscher. Glacier in W central Peary Land. XIII; D, 5; 112. Named by *FLY 1938* from Norse mythology. TJALFE was the god THOR's service-boy. (82 Ø. 152). Mythological.

Todelt Nunatak. Nunatak in the Tugtuligssuaq area, Melville Bugt. Named by *DLG 1903–04* after the shape (bi-sected = Da. todelt). Cannot be located. Not observed by KOCH (1922) or later expeditions. Most likely it is the E and inner part of Tugtuligssuaq.

Tonge Klippe = Tonge Skær. Used by several authors.

Tonge Skær. Skerry S of Kap Atholl, Thule District. IV; F, 5; 151. Name-giver and origin obscured (76 V. 165).

Tooktoo Glacier = Tugto Gletscher. Original spelling by *Peary 1891–92.*

Tooktoo Valley = Tugto Valley. Original spelling by *Peary 1891–92.*

Tordenskjold Fjeld. Mountain in N central Peary Land. XIV; C, 3; 184. Named by *FLY 1938* for PEDER JANSEN WESSEL TORDENSKJOLD (1691–1720). Danish naval officer and famous hero. In spite of his youth he was an admiral when he died 29 years old. (82 Ø. 297). Commemorative.

Tower = The Tower. Used by WORDIE (1938).

Tower Point. Point on Castle Ø, Sherard Osborn Fjord. X; A, 2; 29. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* "... a curious cliff" which looks like a tower. Descriptive.

Tracy Gletscher. Glacier at the head of Inglefield Bredning. V; E,

13–15; 138. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TRACY (1830–1915). American lawyer and politician. 1889–93, Secretary of the Navy. Granted PEARY leave of absence from the navy for four years. (77 V. 219). Tribute.

Trail Fork. Station on the Inland Ice inside Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Trappetrinene. Mountain in SW Peary Land. XIV; G, 1; 185. Named by *JUB 1920–23* because the mountain has ledges resembling a staircase (Da. Trappe = staircase). (82 Ø. 102). Descriptive.

Kap Trautwine. Cape at the entrance to Olrik Fjord, Thule District. V; J, 6; 139. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for JOHN CRESSON TRAUTWINE (1850–1924). American engineer. President Engineers' Club of Philadelphia. (77 V. 154). Tribute. The same as Weir Mitchell Bluff.

Kap Travers. Cape on the NE coast of Wolstenholme Ø, Thule District. IV; E, 4; 153. Named by *Ross 1818.* Origin unknown. (76 V. 149).

Trehøje Halvø. Peninsula at the N entrance to Jørgen Brønlund Fjord, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3–4; 186. XV; C, 7; 186. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The peninsula has three hills on its outer narrow part. (82 Ø. 258). Descriptive.

Kap Trend. Cape on the W coast of Kronprins Christian Land facing Danmark Fjord. XVIII; H, 1; 44. Named by *Knuth 1955* after a locality in Jutland, Denmark, where King FREDERIK IX owned a hunting cottage. The king was the son of Kronprins CHRISTIAN (later King CHRISTIAN X) and before coming to the throne was Prince FREDERIK (see Prins Frederik Øer). (80 Ø. 87). Transfer.

Trianglen. Area in SW Peary Land facing the Inland Ice. XIII; H, 6; 113. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* According to LAUGE KOCH the piece of land, protruding as a peninsula into the Inland Ice, has a triangular form; however air photos of the area show this as not completely correct. (81 Ø. 147). Descriptive.

Kap Troedsson. Cape on the S coast of Wulff Land, facing the Inland Ice. XI; F, 3; 38. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for GUSTAV TIMOTEUS TROEDSSON (1891–1954). Swedish geologist and paleontologist. Worked with and published on the Ordovician fossils collected by the expedition. (81 V. 87). Tribute.

Troedsson Klipper. Cliffs on the coast of Washington Land from Wright Bugt to Kap Jackson. VII; F, 1–2; 68. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for G. T. TROEDSSON (see above). Some of the material he worked on was collected on this locality. (80 V. 37). Tribute.

Troldhat. Rock in W J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; B, 2; 45. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* The rock has the form like the hat of a wizard (Da. Trold). (81 Ø. 32). Descriptive.

Troldhøjen. Hill behind Kap Holbæk, Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII;

G, 6; 57. Named by *Knuth 1955*. Many wind-eroded rocks having a magic-spooky appearance were found on the hill. (80 Ø. 105). Incident.

Troldsøen. Lake in S central Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; J, 3; 34. Named by *DNE 1938–39*. The lake had magic appearance. (80 Ø. 39). Symbolic.

Trommebæk. Brook in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; C–D, 8; 154. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* because the water in the brook made noice like a drum. (Da.: Tromme). (76 V. 90). Descriptive.

Trudvang. Valley in central Peary Land leading to Thors Fjord. XIV; E, 1; 187. Named by *DPE 1947–50* from Norse mythology. Trudvang is the residence of the god THOR. (82 Ø. 194). Mythological.

Trædeklippe. Hill between Store Landgletscher and Wolstenholme Fjord, Thule District. IV; D, 7; 155. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54*. The ridge looks like a big step from the beach to the Inland Ice. (76 V. 342). Descriptive.

Tugto Gletscher. Glacier at the head of Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District. V; E, 8; 141. Named by *Peary 1891–92*. Tugto is Gr. and means reindeer. The expedition obtained reindeer near the glacier. (77 V. 172). Incident.

Tugto Valley. Valley at the head of MacCormick Fjord. Thule District. V; E, 7–8; 140. Named by *Peary 1891–92*. The expedition shot many reindeer in the valley. Incident.

Tugtoligssuaq = Tugtuligssuaq. Used by KOCH (1928).

Tugtoliksoak = Tugtuligssuaq. Used by KOCH (1928).

Tugtoo Glacier = Tugto Gletscher. Used by KOCH (1928).

Tugtuligssuaq. Peninsula in Melville Bugt. (II; F, 4–5; 33). Recorded by *2 Thule 1916–18*. Gr. meaning: where there are many reindeers. (75 V. 73).

Tugtuligssûp qeqːrtai. Group of islands in Melville Bugt S of Astrups Kystland. (75 V. 52).

Tugtuligssûp qeqertapalue = Tugtuligssûp qeqertai. Used by *2 Thule 1916–18*.

Tugtuligssûp qeqertarssua. Island in Melville Bugt. (II; H, 4; 5). Gr. meaning: the great island of the reindeer place. (75 V. 80).

Tuktoo Gletscher = Tugto Gletscher. Used by KOCH (1928).

Tungerne. Icecap on Hendrik Ø. X; B, 2; 30. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18*. Tongues of ice are projecting from the icecap. (82 V. 32 A). Descriptive.

Tunnel Glacier = Tunnelgletscher. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54*.

Tunnelgletscher. Glacier from the Inland Ice cutting into Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; A, 10; 156. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54*. The glacier forms like a tunnel from land to ice. (76 V. 231). Descriptive.

Tvillinggletscher Dal. Valley in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; C, 9; 157. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54*. Valley from Søndre Tvillinggletscher. (Da. Tvilling = twin). (76 V. 77). Shift.

Tvillinggletscher Elv. River in Tvillinggletscher Dal from Søndre Tvillinggletscher, Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; C, 9; 158. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* (76 V. 78). Shift.

Tvilum Elv. River in W central Peary Land. XIV; E–F, 1; 188. Named by *FLY 1938* after a medieval monastery in Jutland, Denmark. Only the church is still in existence. (82 Ø. 156). Transfer.

Tværdalen. Valley intersecting Valmuedalen, Peary Land. XIV; H, 1; 189. Named by *1 Thule 1912.* The valley trends E–W and crosses Valmuedalen. (Da.: Tværdal = traverse valley). Descriptive.

Twin Glacier River = Tvillinggletscher Elv. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Twin Glacier Valley = Tvillinggletscher Dal. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Twin Gletscher. Glacier on the E coast of Piulip nunâ, Thule District. V; F–G, 9; 142. Named by *Peary 1891–92.* The glacier terminates in the same valley as Sydgletscher and not very far from it. (77 V. 187). Symbolic.

Tyndall Gletscher. Glacier in W Steensby Land, Thule District. V; K–L, 5; 143. Named by *AAE 1860–61* for JOHN TYNDALL (1820–93). British physicist. His explanation of the regelation of the ice gave rise to the theory about glacier movement. (77 V. 165). Tribute.

Kap Tyrconnel. Cape at the E entrance to Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District. V; G, 9; 144. Named by *Inglefield 1852* for The Earl of TYRCONNEL. (77 V. 188). Tribute. No doubt what INGLEFIELD saw was Piulip nunâ. The name was applied to the SE cape of the peninsula by HAYES.

Tyrconnel Island = Kap Tyrconnel. Original name by *Inglefield 1852.*

Tyrs Elv. River in central Peary Land. XIII; C, 7;124. XIV; C, 1; 190. Named by *FLY 1938* from Norse mythology. TYR is the god of war. (83 Ø. 77). Mythological.

Kap Tyson. Cape on the W coast of Polaris Forland. VIII; C, 1; 46. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for GEORGE E. TYSON. American navigator. Assistant navigator on the "Polaris". Many years experience in arctic travelling. 1865, 1867 on whaling expeditions. With captain BUDDINGTON when the "Resolute" was found and brought back to the United States. (81 V. 19). Tribute.

Ubberup Land. Coast area in N J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; A, 4; 46. Named by *JUB 1920–23* after a village in Zealand, Denmark, about 2.5 km N of Kærby, the birth place of LAUGE KOCH. (81 Ø. 38). Transfer.

Ugdle = Uvdle. Used by some authors.

Ugledal. Valley in central Peary Land from Heinrich Wild Iskappe to Børglum Elv. XIV; E, 3; 191. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* Many owl pellets were found there. (Da.: Ugle = owl). (82 Ø. 198). Incident.

Uglegylphøj. Hill in Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 192. XV; B, 6; 192. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* Owl pellets were found on the hill. (Da.: Gylp = pellet). (82 Ø. 251). Incident.

Kap Ulrich. Cape on the W coast of Washington Land. VII; B, 3; 69. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for ADOLPH TOBIAS ULRICH (1821–93). Danish naval officer. 1846, investigations in Greenland. He gave a description of the entrances of various harbors in Greenland and also a description of the ice drift around Greenland. His observations were used by IRMINGER when he set forth his view points about the currents off the Greenland coasts. (80 V. 3). Commemorative.

Ulússat. Settlement on Herbert Ø, Thule District. V; H, 4; 145. (77 V. 106).

Ulugsæt = Ulússat. Used by MYLIUS-ERICHSEN and MOLTKE (1906).

Ulvebakkerne. Hills in N Peary Land. Named by *DEØ 1947–58* but changed to Ulvehøjene. (FRÄNKL, 1955).

Ulvebakkerne. Hills on the E coast of Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; G, 6; 40. Named by *Danmark 1906–08.* A wolf was shot there by MYLIUS-ERICHSEN's team in September 1907; (Da. Ulv = wolf). (81 Ø. 52). Incident.

Ulvebjerg. Mountain in S central Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; K, 4; 35. Named by *DEØ 1947–58.* Some of the members of the expedition observed fresh tracks of wolves at the top of the mountain. (80 Ø. 78). Incident.

Ulvehøjene. Hill in N Johannes V. Jensen Land, Peary Land. XIII; A, 7; 114. Named by *DEØ 1947–58.* Tracks of wolf were seen there. (83 Ø. 113). Incident. (Fig. 41).

Ulvesletten. Plain in Hendrik Ø. X; A–B, 2; 31. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* The cartographer of the expedition observed wolves on the plain. (82 V. 31). Incident.

Ûmánaq. The Greenland name of Dundas Fjeld meaning the heart-shaped. (76 V. 97).

Umiaqsø. Lake at Herlufsholm Strand, Peary Land. XIV; D, 7; 193. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The lake is situated on Kølnæs, where EIGIL KNUTH found the keel of an umiaq. (Gr. meaning women's boat). (82 Ø. 203). Incident.

Unicorn Bay. Part of Melville Bugt. Named by *O'Reilly 1817.* Not used in later mapping.

Ûsarqaq Øer. Islets in N Melville Bugt. III; D, 9; 53. (76 V. 296). Originally named by *2 Thule 1916–18* and with the possessive 's.

Usûssarssuaq = Melville Monument. Gr. meaning the great penis-like. (II; D, 5; 19). (75 V. 43).

Utsûssat. Locality in Tugtuligssuaq, Melville Bugt. II; F, 4; 34. Gr. meaning the ones that are vulva-like. (75 V. 65).

Utûssat = Utsûssat. Used by *2 Thule 1916–18.*

Uvdle. Settlement at Wolstenholme Fjord E of North Star Bugt. IV; D, 7; 159. (76 V. 97).

Kap Vaarbrud. Cape on the S coast of Peary Land. XIV; F, 7; 194. Named by *JUB 1920–23.* At the locality the expedition received the first awakening of spring. (Da. Vaar = spring; brud = break through). (82 Ø. 135). Incident.

Valdemar Glückstadt Land. The peninsula projecting from Mylius-Erichsen Land bounded to the S by Jyske Ås, to the W by Hagen Fjord, to the N by Independence Fjord, and to the E by Danmark Fjord. XVII; A–C, 3–5; 41. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* for VALDEMAR GLÜCKSTADT (1868–1942). Danish business man, consul. Showed great interest in geographic investigations. Member of the Board of the Royal Danish Geographical Society, and of the committees of *Danmark 1906–08*, *Alabama 1909–12*, and J. P. KOCH's Inland Ice expedition. (81 Ø. 48). Tribute.

Valmuedal. Valley in Adam Biering Land, Peary Land. XIV; J, 1; 195. Named by *1 Thule 1912.* "The valley seemed like a revelation of summer spread over the land, with its wealth of lovely yellow poppies from which we took its name", (Da. Valmue = poppy). (RASMUSSEN, 1915 a, p. 323). (81 Ø, 8). Incident.

Valmuekuppel. Mountain in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; D, 9; 160. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54.* The dome-shaped mountain held a population of the yellow arctic poppy. (76 V. 79). Incident.

Vandfaldsnæs. Point on the E coast of Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 196. XV; B, 6; 196. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* A waterfall is situated in the neighborhood of the point. (82 Ø. 266). Descriptive.

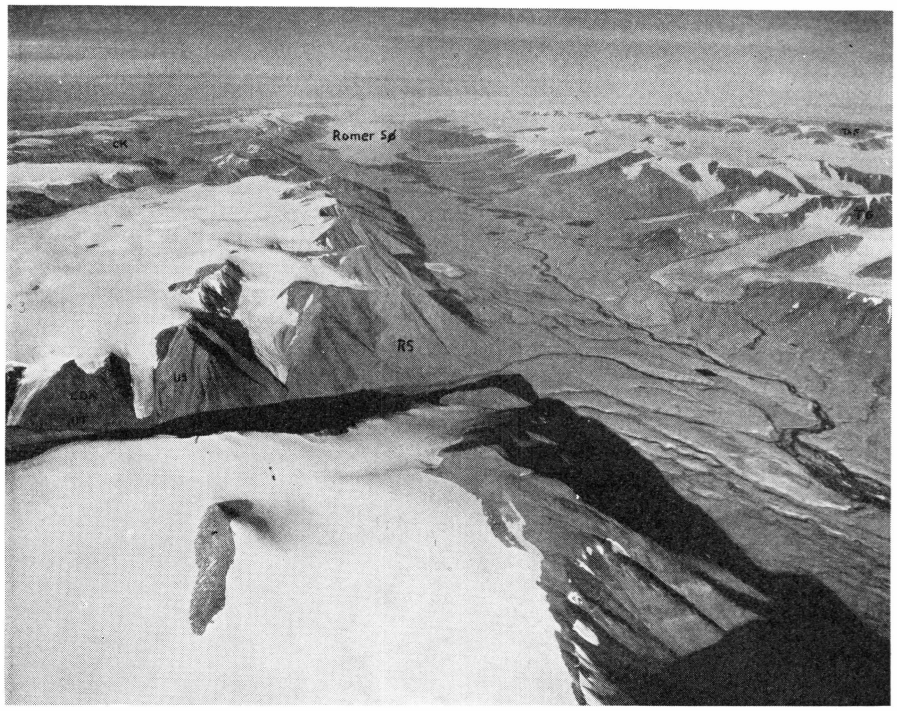
Vandredalen. Valley in central Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; G–H, 3; 36. Named by *DHE 1938–39.* The leader of the expedition, ELMAR DRASTRUP, believed that the migrating of Eskimos to E Greenland took place through this valley. (Da. vandre = migrate). (80 Ø. 60). Symbolic. (Fig. 45).

Van Rensselaer Bay = Rensselaer Bugt. Used by HAYES.

Van Rensselaer Harbor = Rensselaer Bugt. Used by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* and HAYES.

Vardehøj. Hill in Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 197. XV; B, 5; 197. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* A big cairn was erected here by the expedition. (83 Ø. 273). Descriptive.

Varde Næs. Point on the W coast of J. C. Christensen Land into Independence Fjord. XVI; A, 3; 47. Named by *Danmark 1906–08.* The point with a cairn erected by MYLIUS-ERICHSEN's party signifying the innermost position reached in the inlet. On the field map by HØEG HAGEN and the official map of the expedition the locality is called Mylius-Erichsen's Varde. Incident.



MoG. 116:2. Copyright: Geodetic Institute, Copenhagen

Fig. 45. View from south of the upper part of Vandredalen with Nunatâme Elv. In the background Romer Sø.

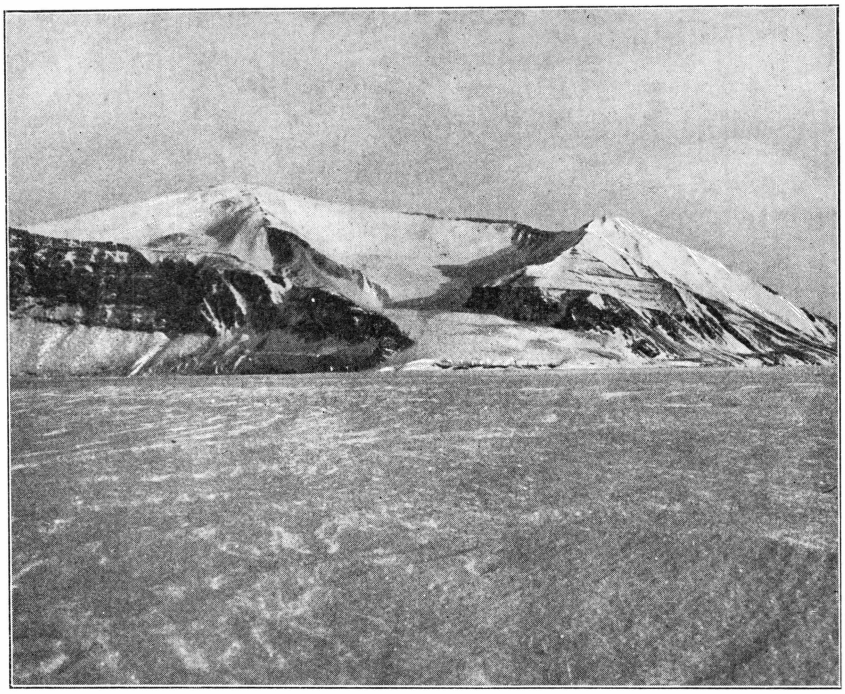
Vendedalen. Valley in W central Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; F–G, 2–3; 37. Named by *DHE 1938–39* because the expedition was forced to stop here and to begin the return journey. (Da. vende = turn). (81 Ø. 131). Symbolic.

Vendenæs. Point on the E coast of Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 198. XV; B, 6; 198. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* Sledges approaching the expedition headquarters from SE through Jørgen Brønlund Fjord made a turn at this point. (82 Ø. 264). Incident.

Ventifactfjeld. Mountain in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; A, 10; 161. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* because ventifacts were found there. (76 V. 47). Incident.

Ventifact Mountain = Ventifactfjeld. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54.*

Verhoeff Gletscher. Glacier at the head of Robertson Fjord, Thule District. V; C–D, 6–7; 146. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for JOHN M. VERHOEFF (1866–1892). American mineralogist. Member of the expedition. Donated $ 2,000 towards the expedition. He perished during the expedition on the glacier now bearing his name. (77 V. 43). Commemorative.



MoG. 65:2. L. Koch phot. IV, 1922

Fig. 46. Vestgletscher on Northumberland Ø.

Vestervig Elv. River in Erlandsen Land, Peary Land. XIV; F, 2–3; 199. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* (82 Ø. 231). After the locality in the vicinity of Børglum, Jutland, Denmark. The river is a tributary to Børglum Elv. (81 Ø. 231). Transfer.

Vestfjeldet. Mountain in S central Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; J, 3; 38. Named by *DNE 1938–39.* The mountain is the westermost in Sødalen. (80 Ø. 41). Descriptive.

Vestgletscher. Glacier on Northumberland Ø, Thule District. V; H, 1; 147. Named by *Peary 1891–92.* The W glacier on the island. (77 V. 123). Descriptive. (Fig. 46).

Vestmolen. The W point on the beach at Brønlundhus, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 200. XV; B, 5; 200. (Da. Mole = pier). Named by *DPE 1947–50.* (82 Ø. 270). Descriptive. (Fig. 31).

Vestre Klovbjerg. Mountain in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; B, 9; 162. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* because Vestre Klovbjerg and Østre Klovbjerg look like one mountain split in two. (76 V. 57). Descriptive.

Vestre Kølelv. River in W Melville Land, Peary Land. XIV; G, 4; 201. XV; A–B, 8; 201. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* At the W end of the mountain Kølen. (82 Ø. 235). Descriptive.

Kap Viborg. Cape on the W coast of Kronprins Christian Land. XVIII; H, 1; 39. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* after the town in Jutland, Denmark, where MYLIUS-ERICHSEN was born. (80 Ø. 89). Transfer.

Victoria Fjord. Inlet between Wulff Land and Nares Land. XI; A–D, 2–4; 39. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for VICTORIA I (1819–1901), Queen of England. (81 V. 88 A). Tribute.

Viddal. Valley in SW Peary Land. XIV; H, 1; 202. Named by *DPE 1947–50* because the valley is very broad. (Da. Vid = broad). (82 Ø. 215). Descriptive.

Vigfús Fjeld. Mountain in SW Nansen Land, Peary Land. XIII; D, 2; 115. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for VIGFÚS SIGURÐSSON (1875–1950). Icelandic yeoman. 1912–13, member of J. P. KOCH's expedition to Dronning Louise Land, E Greenland and the N Greenland Inland Ice; 1930–31, member of the German "Eismitte" expedition. (82 Ø. 91). Tribute.

Vildt Land = Vildtland. Original spelling by *1 Thule 1912* and by almost every author else.

Vildtland. Area between Marie Sophie Gletscher and Academy Gletscher. XVI; A–C, 1–2; 48. Named by *1 Thule 1912* because there was plenty of game there. (Da. Vildt = game). (81 Ø. 15). Incident.

Vimmelskaftet. Narrow strait between Kronprins Christian Land and Prins Frederik Øer. XVIII; D, 2; 45. Named by *Knuth 1955* after a narrow part of the main street in Copenhagen, Denmark. (81 Ø. 93). Transfer.

Kap Vinterberg. Cape on the W coast of Nares Land. XII; D, 1; 23. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for AXEL KRISTIAN MARIUS VINTERBERG (1876–1953). Danish Government official in Greenland; manager of various towns. (82 V. 61). Tribute.

Vitskøl Elv. River in SE Peary Land. XIV; E–F, 6–7; 203. Named by *FLY 1938* after the medieval monastery in Denmark, founded 1158; now a ruin. (82 Ø. 165). Transfer.

Kap V. Nordmann. Cape at the N end of Permin Land. X; B, 3; 32. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for VALDEMAR JOHAN HEINRICH NORDMANN (1872–1962). Danish malacologist and geologist. 1919–42, state-geologist. 1911, leader of a zoological expedition to W Greenland. A most inspiring personality who ment a great deal to his younger contemporaries. (81 V. 69). Tribute.

Vragbugt. Bay in Isbjørn Ø, Carey Øer, Thule District. IV; J, 3; 163. Named by *BEB 1937.* PEARY's old ship "Windward" was wrecked here in 1907. (Da.: Vrag = wreck). (76 V. 222 E). Incident.

Kap Værslev. Cape on the N coast of J. C. Christensen Land. XVI; A, 3; 49. Named by *JUB 1920–23* after a village in Zealand, Denmark, 2.5 km E of Kærby, the birth place of LAUGE KOCH. (81 Ø. 37). Transfer.

Vølvedal. Valley to the interior Frederick E. Hyde Fjord, Peary

Land. XIII; C, 7; 125. XIV; D, 1; 204. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* Vølve (= volva) is an old Danish name for a woman gifted with prophecy. Singing their incantations they were able to predict the future. (83 Ø. 99). Mythological.

Waggon Klipper. Cliffs in Permin Land. X; B, 3; 33. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* Origin unknown. (81 V. 70).

Walcot Land. Area in SW Peary Land bounded to the W by the Inland Ice, to the N by Sydpasset and Wandel Dal and to the E by Ítukussuk Dal and Storm Iskappe. XIII; G, 6–7; 116. XIV; G–H, 1; 205. Named by *FLY 1938* for CHARLES DOOLITTLE WALCOTT (1850–1927). American paleontologist. Specialist in Cambrian fossils. (82 Ø. 147). Commemorative.

Kap Walker. Cape in Melville Bugt. II; C, 2; 35. Named by *Ross 1818.* Origin unknown. 75 V. 38).

Kap Wallén. Cape at the N point of De Geer Land, Wulff Land. XI; C, 3; 40. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for AXEL WILHELM WALLÉN (1877–1935). Swedish hydrologist and meteorologist. For many years director of the Swedish Institute of Meteorology and Hydrology. (82 V. 59). Tribute.

Wandel Dal. Valley in SW Peary Land. XIII; G, 6–7; 117. XIV; G, 1–2; 206. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for CARL FREDERIK WANDEL (1843–1930). Danish naval officer. 1889, chief of the schooner "Fylla" on hydrographical investigations in Davis Strædet; 1885–86, leader of the Danish "Ingolf" Expedition to Greenland waters; 1890, member of the Commission for Geological and Geographical Investigations in Greenland; 1914–17, president of the Greenland Society. (82 Ø. 103). Tribute.

Wandel Hav The sea off E Peary Land. XVII; A, 1–3; 42. Named by *Danmark 1906–08* for C. F. WANDEL (see above). (82 Ø. 167).

Warming Land. The area bounded to the W by Sankt George Fjord and Steensby Gletscher and to the N and E by Hartz Sund and Ryder Gletscher. X; B–F, 1–4; 34. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for JOHANNES EUGENIUS BÜLOW WARMING (1841–1924). Danish botanist. Professor of Botany at the University of Copenhagen. 1885, member of the "Fylla" expedition to Davisstrædet and W Greenland. Wrote several papers about the plants of Greenland. Member of many expedition committees, (81 V. 60). Tribute.

Kap Washington. Cape on the N coast of Peary Land. XIII; A, 5; 118. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for GEORGE WASHINGTON (see below). (83 Ø. 46). Commemorative

Washington Land. The area bounded to the S by Cass Fjord and Kane Bassin, to the W by Kennedy Kanal, to the N by Bessels Fjord and to the S by Daugaard-Jensen Land. VII; A–G, 1–7; 70. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for GEORGE WASHINGTON (1732–99). American general

and the 1st President of the United States of America. (80 V. 27). Commemorative.

Watershed River = Skelelven. Used by BØGGILD (1915). It is presumably simply a translation of the Danish name by the interpreter who translated BØGGILD's manuscript into English.

Weary Man's Rest. Locality on Dalrymple Rock, Thule District. (IV; E, 3; 24). Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55*. Camp site during the retreat of this expedition. Incident.

Cape Weber = Kap Powlett. Name given by BESSELS or PETERMANN. Origin unknown.

Kap Webster. Cape on the S coast of Washington Land. VII; F, 2; 71. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for DANIEL WEBSTER (1782–1852). American statesman. By Americans considered one of the greatest orators the United States has ever had. (79 V. 1). Commemorative.

Wechmar Næs. Point on the W coast of Steensby Land, Thule District. IV; B, 2; 164. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* (?). Origin unknown. (76 V. 15).

Wedge Ø. Island in Sherard Osborn Fjord. X; A, 2; 35. Named by *BAE 1875–76* because of its wedge shape. (82 V. 37). Descriptive.

Kap Wegener. Cape at the N point of Freuchen Land. XII; A, 2; 25. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for ALFRED WEGENER (1880–November 1930). German geophysicist and Greenland explorer. 1906–08, member of *Danmark 1906–08*; 1912–13, member of J. P. KOCH's expedition across the Inland Ice; 1930, leader of a German expedition to W Greenland to establish a station "Eismitte" at the center of the Inland Ice. Succumbed during a return journey from the station. (82 V. 78). Tribute.

Weichmann Bluff. Cannot be located, but likely to be in the Mac Cormick Fjord area. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* (?). Origin unknown.

Weir Mitchell Bluff = Kap Trautwine. Named by *Polaris 1871–73*, but only found in BESSELS (1876), not in DAVIS (1876). Origin unknown.

Cape Welcome. Cape on the W coast of Inglefield Land. VI; F, 1; 98. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55*. The cape is a dark headland and was a welcome resting place for a tired crew. Symbolic.

Welhavens Øer. Islands in Melville Bugt. II; B–C, 1; 36. Named by *Peary 1893–95* (ASTRUP) for JOHAN SEBASTAN CAMMERMEYER WELHAVEN (1807–73). Norwegian author. Wrote for the liberation and independence of Norway. (75 V. 37). Tribute.

Western Glacier = Vestgletscher. Original name by *Peary 1891–92*.

Western Point. Point on Littleton Ø, Inglefield Land. VI; E, 1; 99. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55*. The W point of the island. Descriptive.

West Glacier = Gnom Gletscher. Named by *Peary 1891–92*.

West Split Mountain = Vestre Klovbjerg. Original name by *Ice Cap 1953–54*.

Weyprecht Inlet = Weyprecht Sund. Original form by *LFBE 1881–84.*

Weyprecht Sund. Strait in NW Peary Land. XIII; B–C, 4–5; 119. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for KARL WEYPRECHT (1838–1881). Austrian naval officer and explorer. 1871, co-leader of expedition to Spitsbergen; 1872–74, commanding the Austrian expedition discovering Franz Joseph Land (Tegethoff-Expedition); 1875, suggested the establishment of 15 circumpolar international meteorological stations thereby initiating the First Polar Year 1882–83. (83 Ø. 30). Commemorative.

Whale Sound = Hvalsund. Original version, used by many authors.

Cape White. The SW cape of Saunders Ø, Thule District. IV; E, 4; 165. Named by *Ross 1818.* Origin unknown.

Kap Wijkander. Cape on island N of Nansen Land, Peary Land. XIII; B, 2; 120. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for E. A. G. WIJKANDER (1849–1913). Swedish physicist. 1872–73, astronomer on NORDENSKIÖLD's expedition to Spitsbergen. (83 Ø. 111). Tribute.

Wild Fiord = Wild Sund. Original form by *LFBE 1881–84.*

Wild Sund. Strait between Hazen Land and Luigi Amedeo Ø, Peary Land. XIII; B, 4; 121. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for HEINRICH VON WILD (see Heinrich Wild Iskappe). (83 Ø. 27). Tribute.

Cape William Makepeace Thackeray = Chimney Rock. Cape on the NW coast of Inglefield Land (VI; C, 4; 21). Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY (1811–63). British author. KANE admired this author very much. KANE also calls it Thackeray Headland. Tribute.

Cape William Wood = Kap Wood. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Wilson Bluff. Bluff at the head of Inglefield Bredning, Thule District. V; G–H, 13; 148. Named by *AAE 1860–61.* Most likely named for JOHN WALL WILSON, sailing master, a member of *2 Grinnell 1853–55.* (77 V. 246). Tribute.

Cape Winfield Scott = Kap Scott. Original name by *2 Grinnell 1853–55.*

Windham Hornby Bjerg. Mountain on Hendrik Ø. X; A, 2; 36. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* Origin unknown. (82 V. 28).

Mount Wistar. Mountain at Robertson Fjord, Thule District. V; D, 6; 149. Named by *Peary 1891–92* for ISAAC JONES WISTAR (1827–1905). American army officer. President of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. "Another bold summit in Robertson Bay I have named Mount Wistar" (PEARY, 1898b, I, p. 476). Tribute.

Wistars Bjerg. Mountain in central Peary Land. XIV; D, 1; 207. Named by JUB 1920–23. Named for I. J. WISTAR (see above). (82 Ø. 157). Tribute. See remarks p. 303–304.

Witzansky Gletscher. Glacier in S Steensby Land, Thule District.

IV; B, 3; 166. Named by *DLG 1903–04* for HARALD THEODOR WITZANSKY (1862–1940). Danish journalist. Editor of the newspaper "Politiken", which supported the expedition. (76 V. 20). Tribute.

Kap Wohlgemuth. Cape in N Nares Land. XII; A, 1; 24. Named by *LFBE 1881–84* for EMIL EDLER VON WOHLGEMUTH. Austrian officer. Leader of the Austrian-Hungarian station on Jan Mayen during the First Polar Year 1881–82. (82 V. 68). Tribute.

Wolstenholme Fjord. Inlet in Thule District. IV; D, 5–7; 167. Named by *Baffin 1616* for Sir JOHN WOLSTENHOLME (1562–1639). One of the London Merchants. Financed the expedition jointly with THOMAS SMITH and ALLWYN CARY. (76 V. 38). Tribute.

Wolstenholme Sound = Wolstenholme Fjord. Form used by *Baffin 1616.*

Wolstenholme Ø. Island in Thule District. IV; E–F, 3–4; 168. Named by *Baffin 1616* for Sir JOHN WOLSTENHOLME (see above). (76 V. 147). Tribute.

Kap Wood. Cape on the NW coast of Inglefield Land. VI; B, 5; 100. Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for WILLIAM WOOD, a friend of KANE, who like CORNELIUS GRINNELL looked after KANE in London when he fell ill. (79 V. 29). Tribute.

Wood Point. Point on the N coast of Nyeboe Land. IX; A, 3; 50. Named by *BAE 1875–76.* Drift wood was found there. Incident.

Wreck Bay = Vragbugt. Original name by *BEB 1937.*

Wright Bugt. Bay on the S coast of Washington Land. VII; F, 2; 72 Named by *2 Grinnell 1853–55* for SILAS WRIGHT (1795–1847). American statesman and political leader. Congressman and U.S. Senator. Governor of the State New York 1844–46. (80 V. 38). Commemorative.

Wulff Elv. River in N Inglefield Land. VI; B–C, 5; 101. Named by *JUB 1920–23* for THORILD WULFF (1877–August 29th, 1917). Swedish botanist. 1899, member of the Swedish-Russian survey expedition to Spitsbergen; 1902–03, research work in India; 1912–14, in China; 1914–15, in Japan, Java, Sumatra. 1916, member of 2 Thule expedition. THORILD WULFF died of starvation and exposure during the return journey from the N coast of Peary Land. (79 V. 26). Commemorative.

Wulff Gletscher. Glacier on the W side of De dødes Fjord, Melville Bugt. III; C, 2–3; 54. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for TH. WULFF (see above). Commemorative.

Wulff Land. The area between Sherard Osborn Fjord and Ryder Gletscher to the W and Victoria Fjord and C. H. Ostenfeld Gletscher to the E. Pl. XI. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for TH. WULFF (see above). (81 V. 82). Commemorative.

Wulffs Kløft. Ravine on the S side of Wolstenholme Fjord. IV; E, 6;

169. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* for TH. WULFF (see above). Commemorative. The ravine in which the river Siorqap kûa is running.

Wyatt Bjerg. Mountain in N Nyeboe Land. IX; A, 4; 51. Named by *BAE 1875–76* for WYATT RAWSON (1854–82). British naval officer. Member of the expedition onboard H.M.S. "Discovery". He was a member of the team travelling on Greenland's N coast and the mountain named after him was his farthest along the coast. He later served in Egypt and was wounded at Tel-el-Kebir and died on Malta from the effects of his wounds. Promoted commander the week before. (82 V. 21). Tribute.

Mount Wyatt Rawson = Wyatt Bjerg. Original form by *BAE 1875–76.*

Kap Wyckoff = Kap Clarence Wyckoff = Clarence Wyckoff Bjerg. Used by OG 1960.

Wyckoff Fjeld = Clarence Wyckoff Bjerg. Used by some authors.

Wyckoff Island = Wyckoff Land. Original form by *Peary 1898–1902.*

Wyckoff Land. Area in E central Peary Land. XIV; C, 6; 208. Named by *Peary 1898–1902* for EDWARD GUILD WYCKOFF (1867–). American manufacturer and capitalist. Donator to the expedition; member of PAC. (82 Ø. 142). Tribute.

Kap Wyman. Cape on the W coast of Hall Land. VIII; D, 1; 47. Named by *Polaris 1871–73* for ROBERT HARRIS WYMAN (1822–82). American naval officer. With AMMEN he helped the expedition in various ways before the departure. (81 V. 15). Tribute. Some authors spell the name with a double "n".

Yduns Gletscher. Glacier in SE Johannes V. Jensen Land, Peary Land. XIV; B, 3–4; 210. Named by *FLY 1938* from Norse mythology. YDUN is in possession of the golden apples in which the gods bite to keep their eternal youth. (83 Ø. 81). Mythological.

Ymers Gletscher. Glacier in central Peary Land. XIII; E, 7; 122. Named by *FLY* 1938 from Norse mythology. YMER is the father of all the giants, and it is from his body that the earth is created. (81 Ø. 149). Mythological.

Yngvar Nielsen Gletscher. Glacier entering Melville Bugt. III; C, 9; 55. Named by *Peary 1893–95* (ASTRUP) for YNGVAR NIELSEN (1843–1916). Norwegian etnographer, geographer, and historian. He was an outstandind scientist and personality of his time. (76 V. 298). Tribute.

Kap York. Cape at the NW end of Melville Bugt. IV; K, 12; 170. Named by *Ross 1818* for the Duke of YORK in commemoration of the birthday of his Royal Highness. (75 V. 20). Tribute.

Zig-Zag Dal. Valley in S central Mylius-Erichsen Land. XVII; D–G, 3–5; 43. Named by *1 Thule 1912* because of the zigzag course of the valley. (81 Ø. 57). Descriptive.

Zoologelv. River in Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIV; G–H, 3; 209. XV; B–C, 2–4; 209. Named by *DPE 1947–50* as a tribute to the zoologists of the expedition. (82 Ø. 276). Tribute.

Ættestub. Mountain in Warming Land. X; C, 3; 37. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* The mountain looks like a giant stump. (Da. Ætte = giant; stub = stump). (81 V. 73). Symbolic.

Økseblad. Area in S Nyeboe Land. IX; D–E, 4–5; 52. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18.* The outline of the area looked to the expedition like the blade of an axe. (Da.: Økse = axe). (81 V. 50). Descriptive.

Kap Øret. Cape on Stephenson Ø off Wulff Land. XI; B, 2; 42. Named by *2 Thule 1916–18* because of the ear-shape of the cape. (Da.: Øre = ear). (82 V. 54). Descriptive.

Østgletscher. Glacier at Bowdoin Fjord, Thule District. V; F, 9; 150. Named by *Peary 1891–92* because of its situation. (77 V. 198), Descriptive.

Østkuppel. Eastern dome of Chr. Erichsens Iskappe, Peary Land. XIV; H, 2–3; 211. Named by *DPE 1947–50* because of its situation. (Da. Kuppel = dome). (82 Ø. 229). Descriptive.

Østmolen. The point E of Brønlundhus, Heilprin Land, Peary Land. XIV; G, 3; 212. XV; B, 5–6, 212. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* (Da.: Mole = pier). (82 Ø. 269). Descriptive.

Østre Klovbjerg. Mountain in Nunatarssuaq, Thule District. IV; C, 9; 171. Named by *Ice Cap 1953–54* because Vestre and Østre Klovbjerg look as one mountain split in two. (76 V. 64). Descriptive.

Østre Kølelv. River in Melville Land, Peary Land. XIV; G, 4; 213. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The river at the E end of the mountain Kølen. (82 Ø. 236). Descriptive.

Øvre Midsommersø. Lake in Wandel Dal, Peary Land. XIII; G, 7; 123. XIV; G, 1; 214. Named by *DPE 1947–50.* The western (upper) lake in the valley. (Da.:øvre = upper). (82 Ø. 210). Descriptive.

INDEX OF PLACE NAMES WITHIN NORTH GREENLAND

Authorized names are printed in italics. The page number in italics indicates the page where the name is dealt with in details.

Aage Bistrup Land, 125, *192*, 207, 209, XI.
Kap Abernathy, *192*, 288, IV.
Cape Abernethy, 40, *192*.
Academy Bugt, 54, *192*, 203, 224, 280, 308, V.
Academy Glacier, 162, *192*.
Academy Gletscher, 99, 151, 185, *192*, 192 (fig.), 244, 257, 299, 309, 329, 360, XVI.
Academy Kyst, 110, *192*, XVI.
Academy Land, 99, *192*, 193 (fig.), XVI.
Kap Ackland, *194*, V.
Cape Acland, 40, *194*.
Ackullowissik, 33, *194*.
Adam Biering Land, 115, *194*, 207, 257, 307, 308, 309, 341, 357, XIII, XIV.
Adams Bjerg, *194*, 268, VII.
Mount Adams, 98, *194*, V.
Adams Gletscher, 137, *194*, XII.
Adolf Jensen Fjord, 121, *194*, XIII.
Advance Bugt, 46, *194*, 216, 237, VI.
Afskedsvarden, 115, *195*, XIII.
Aftenstjernesø, 146, *195*, 200, XIII.
Kap Agassiz, 46, 120, 121, 150, *195*, 237, VI.
Kap Agazis, *195*.
Kap Agnes, 125, *195*, VIII.
Mount Agony, *195*, IV.
Agpaliarssuit, 122, *195*, III.
Agpalilik, 265.
Agpat Glacier, 98, *195*, 196, 334, IV.
Agpat, *195*, 196, 313, 320, 331, IV.
Agpat Sermipaluit, *195*.
A. Harmsworth Gletscher, 102, *195*, 252, XIII.
Ajakos Skær, 121, *195*, II.
Akbat, 54, *196*.
Akpani Cliffs, 98, *196*, 308, IV.
Akruliaruseq, *196*.
Akuliaruseq, 122, 194, *196*, 343, III.
Akuliaruserssuaq, 122, *196*, III.
Alakratiaq Fjord, *196*.
Albert Fjeld, 67, *196*, XI.
Aleqatsiaq Fjord, *196*, VII.
Kap Alexander, 16, 33, 37, 39, 66, 79, 105, 107, 129, 142, *196*, 201, 202, 225, 230, 253, 254, 316, 320, 325, 339, 345, V.
Cape Alexander Ramsay, 75, *196*.
Alexandrine Bjerge, 110, *196*, 198, XVIII.
Alida Lake, 54, *196*.
Alida Sø, 54, *196*, 197 (fig.), 220, 268, VI.
Allison Bugt, *198*, II.
Alma Gluck Dal, *198*.
Alma Glück Dal, 121, *198*, IX.
Alpha, 154, 155, *198*, 215.
Altanen, 161, *198*, XVIII.
Mount Alvord, 73, *198*.
Amadeo Ø, *198*.
Amdrup Højland, 114, *198*, XVII, XVIII.
Kap Ammen, 62, *198*, VIII.
Amundsen Land, 137, *199*, 258, XIII.
Cape Andrew Jackson, 47, *199*.
Anniversary Camp, 100, *199*, V.
Anniversary Lodge, 87, 100, 128, *199*, 201, 203, 204, 236, 244, 284, 288, 294, 315, 316, V.
Anoah Glacier, 100, *199*, IV.
Anoatok, 48, 54, *199*.
Anoretôq, *199*.
Anoritôq, 19, 112, 113, 152, *199*, 246, VI.
Aorfêrneq Dal, 158, *199*.
Appah, *199*.
Apusâvik, *199*, 213, III.
Apussaivik, 122, *199*.

Arabella Rock, 33, 35, *199*, IV.
Kap Archer, 67, *199*, IX.
Arctic Highlands, 33, *200*, IV.
Arkæologelv, 145, *200*, XIV, XV.
Armsby Bay, 54, *200*.
Arwagluarwi Point, *200*.
Ask Ø, 146, *200*, 316, XIV.
Asmild Elv, 137, *200*, XVI.
Mount Asserson, 98, *200*, 236, V.
Cape Asserson, *200*.
Astrup Bræ, *200*, XIII.
Astrups Bugt, 110, *200*.
Astrup Fjord, *200*, 260, 278, XVI.
Astrup Gletscher, 125, *201*.
Astrups Kystland, 107, *201*, 299, 354, II.
Astrups Ø, 106, *201*, II.
Cape Athol, 33, *201*,
Kap Atholl, 38, 133, 195, *201*, 219, 352, IV.
Atka Elv, 164, *201*, VIII.
Atka River, 164, *201*.
Atrypaelv, 125, *201*, VII.
Aubrey Bjerg, 54, *201*, 270, VI.
Avôrtungiaq Ø, 121, *201*, 328, VI.
Awash, Kap Atholl, 40, *201*, IV.
Awash, Carey Øer, *201*, IV.

Baby Lake, 100, *201*, V.
Baffin Bay, 13, 21, 27, 97, 132, 190, 220.
Baffins Bugt, 16, 17, 20, 21, 26, 27, 29–32, 34, 37, 79, 83, 128, 136, *202*, 207, 210, 213, 215, 217, 250, 272, 290, 300, 307, 316, 338, 342, IV, V.
Baggården, 146, *202*, XIII.
Bald Mountain, 155, *202*.
Balders Gletscher, 137, *202*, XIV.
Balgoni Øer, 100, *202*, III.
Balgon's Øer, 100, *202*.
Balle Ø, *202*.
Balles Øer, 107, *202*.
Ballot Gletscher, *202*.
Balooni Islands, 100, *202*.
Bamse Gletscher, 121, *202*, 214 (fig.), V.
Bancroft Bugt, 46, *202*, VI.
Cape Bancroft, 46, *202*.
Cape Banks, 54, *202*, 203, 280, V.
Barden Bugt, *203*, 246, 300, 322, V.
Bardin Bay, 40, *203*.
Baring Island, 36, *203*.
Barriere Bugten, 121, *203*, III.
Barrier Mountain, 98, *203*, V.
Bartlett Bjerg, 100, *203*, 204, V.
Basalt Camp, 46, *204*, VI.
Bastion Point, 100, *204*, V.
Bastion Pynt, 100, *204*, V.
Bay of Lewis Cass, 47, *204*.
Bay of Silas Wright, 48, *204*.
Bay of Thos. Benton, 46, *204*.
Beach Camp, 155, *204*.
Beaufort Bluff, 40, *204*, V.
Beaumont Ø, 67, 196, *204*, XI.
Bedevilled Beach, *204*.
Bedevilled Headland, 46, *204*, VI.
Bedevilled Reach, 46, 50, 204, *205*, VI.
Belgrave Gletscher, 67, *205*, VIII.
Bell Rock, 100, *205*, 238.
Kap Bemerton, 67, *205*, VII.
Bendix Thostrup Land, 161, *205*, XVII.
Benedict Fjelde, *205*.
Benedict Fjord, 102, *205*, XIII.
Benedicte Fjord, *205*.
Kap Benét, 73, *205*, 322, XIII.
Benton Bugt, 204, *205*, 321, 351, VII.
Berendsens Bræ, *205*.
Bergy Hole, *205*.
Berlingskes Bræ, 107, *205*, V.
Kap Bernhard, 110, *206*, XVI.
Bertelsen Gletscher, 124, *206*, XIV.
Berthelsen Gletscher, *206*.
Bessels Bay, 62, *206*.
Bessels Fjord, *206*, 227, 250, 268, 289, 361, VII.
Beerly Cliffs, 33, *206*, 225.
Beverly Fjelde, *206*, IV.
Bewerly Fjelde, *207*.
Biering Land, *207*.
Bierings Varde, 115, *207*, XIV.
Birgit Koch Tinder, 125, *207*, XIV.
Bistrups Land, *207*.
Björling Island, *207*.
Björlings Ø, 79, 100, 119, 128, 133, 134, *207*, 340, IV.
Bjørnehiet, 125, *207*, VII.
Black Cape, 73, 97, 119, *207*, XIII.
Black Cliff, 46, *207*, VI.
Black Horn Cliffs, 67, 207.
Blackhorn Klint, *207*, IX.
Blackwood Næs, *208*, IV.
Blackwood Point, 40.
Bliss Bugt, 102, 111, 162, 166, *208*, 326, XIV.
Blokkefjeld, 155, *208*, 211. IV.
Blomsterbækken, 143, *208*, (fig.), VI.

Blomsterstranden, 125, 127, *208*, 209 (fig.), XIV.
Blue Cape, 73, *209*, XIII.
Blue Cliffs, 67, 192, *209*, XI.
Blæshøj, 146, *209*, XIV, XV.
Blåbær Søer, 161, *209*, XVII.
Blåfjeld, 121, *210*, XII.
Blåsø, 146, 167, 184, 185, *210*, XIV.
Boat Camp, 44, 62, *210*.
Boat Camp Ravine, 67, *210*.
Point Bonsall, 47, *210*.
Bonsall Øer, 125, *210*, 316, VI.
Booth Sund, 33, 39, 44, 199, 205, 208, *210*, 232, 238, 264, IV.
Kap Bopa, 146, *210*, XIII.
Bordø, *210*, 348, IV.
Borgen, 121, *210*, XI.
Borgklippe, 146, *210*, XIV.
Borup Gletscher, 125, *211*, XIV.
Borup Lodge, 117, 118, 130, *211*, VI.
Borup Ø, 146, *211*, 321, 351, XIII.
Botanikerelv, 146, *211*, XIV, XV.
Bouldery Mountain, 155, *211*.
Boundary River, 115, 116, *211*.
Bowdoin Fjord, 81, 86, 90, 98, 199, 201, 203, 204, *211*, 216, 218, 233, 236, 243–245, 248, 271, 280, 284, 288, 293, 294, 316, 321, 322, 327, 344, 346, 354, 355, 366, V.
Bowdoin Gletscher, 98, *211*, 233, 334, V.
Brainard Sund, 146, *211*, XII.
Brainard Ø, 73, *211*, 321, XIII.
Bred Flod, 149, *211*.
Kap Brevort, 58, 62, *211*, 325, IX.
Kap Bridgman, 102, 109, *212*, 257, 293, XIV.
Brikkerne, 125, *212*, XII.
Bristol Plateau, 149, *212*, XVII.
Kap Britannia, 67, 73, *212*, 306, XII.
Bronze Sphinx, 98, *212*, V.
Brooks Ø, 47, *212*, 237, VI.
Brother John Gletscher, 47, 48, 197 (fig.), *212*, 267, 283, (fig.), 297, VI.
Browne's Islands, 33, *212*, II.
Browns Islands, 33.
Kap Bryan, 62, 130, 142, *212*, VII.
Kap Bryant, 67, 73, 96, *213*, 240, IX.
Bryant Gletscher, 98, *213*, V.
Bryants Ø, 199, *213*, III.
Brønlund Fjord, *213*.
Brønlundhus, 143–146, 209, *213*, 238, 252, 271 (fig.), 274, 359, 366, XIV, XV.
Brønlunds Varde, 110, *213*, XVII.
Bu Gletscher, 121, *213*, 214 (fig.), V.
Kap Buddington, 62, *213*, VIII.
Bueknoppen, 146, *213*, XIV, XV.
Buen, 125, *213*, *271* (fig.), XIV, XV.
Bulls Eye, 134, 215.
Burdwood Bay, 40, *215*, V.
Busch's Cache, 155, *215*.
Bushman Ø, *215*.
Bushnan Island, 33.
Bushnan's Isle, 33.
Bushnan Ø, *215*, 265, 329, III.
Butler's Island, 47, *215*, VI.
Cape Buttress, 67, *215*, X.
Buys-Ballot Gletscher, 73, 202, *215*, XIII.
Bylot Sund, *215*, 300, IV.
Kap Bøgebjerg, 125, *215*, XVI.
Bøggild Fjord, *215*.
Børglum Elv, 137, *215*, 230, 236, 237, 247, 256, 271 (fig.), 292, 355, 358, XIV, XV.

Cache Cove, 118, *215*, VI.
Cache Island, 47, *216*, VI.
Cache Point, 47, *216*, VI.
Cairn Point, 54, 98, *216*, V.
Cairn Pynt, 37, 54, 84, *216*, 314, 321, VI.
Kap Calhoun, 130, *216*, 268, VII.
Cambridge Hills, 54, *216*, V.
Campanuladal, 149, 209, *216*, 217 (fig.), 236, XVII.
Camp Equinoctial, 90, *216*.
Camp Thule Takeoff, 159, 160, 162, *216*.
Camp Tuto, 162, *216*.
Kap Cannon, 102, *216*, XIII.
Cannon Land, *216*.
Canon Elv, 125, *216*.
Canyon Elv, Washington Land, 216, *217*, 218, (fig.), VII.
Canyon Elv, Peary Land, *217*.
Cape Alexander Glacier, 118, *217*.
Cape Britannia Island, *217*.
Carey Øer, 12, 17, 26, 37, 66, 70, 72, 78–80, 128, 132, 133, 201, 207, 210, 215, *217*, 218, 223, 227, 232, 238, 259, 265, 288, 290, 306, 350, 360, IV.
Careyes Islands, 26, 27, *217*.
Careys Islands, *218*.
Kap Caroline Marie, 110, *218*, XIV.
Cary Islands, 134, *218*.
Cass Fjord, 204, 207, *218*, 227, 281, 361, VII.

Castle Cliff, 98, 204, *218*, V.
Castle Cliffs, 98, *218*.
Castle Ø, 67, *218*, 223, 236, 246, 352, X.
Catalinafjeld, 146, *219*, XIV, XV.
Cecil Gletscher, 68, *219*, VII.
Centrumø, 121, 184, *219*, XII.
Centrumsø, 149, 165, 166, *219*, 247, 347, XVIII.
Chalkley Island, 68, *219*, X.
Kap Chalon, 40, 202, 214 (fig.), *219*, V.
Chamberlin Gletscher, 35, 36, 98, *219*, IV.
Cape Chase, 62, *219*.
Chester Bjerg, 62, *219*, 220, VIII.
Chester's Encampment Mountain, 62, *220*, VIII.
Chester Valley, 54, *220*, VI.
Chield Gletscher, *221*.
Child Gletscher, 99, *221*, V.
Chimney Rock, 47, *221*, 363, VI.
Chipp Sund, 73, *221*, 335, XIII.
C. H. Ostenfeld Gletscher, 121, *221*, 226, 351, 364, XI, XII.
Chr. Erichsens Bræ, 115, *221*, 337.
Chr. Erichsens Iskappe, *221*, 284, 306, 337, 347, 366, XIV.
Kap Christian Olsen. 47, *221*, 283 (fig.), 284, 286, VI.
Kap Christian IV, 125, 170, *221*, XIII.
Kap Christiansen, 73, *222*, XIII.
Kap Chr. Rasmussen, 107, *222*, 275, 323, II.
Citronens Fjord, 146, *222*, XIV.
Clarence Rock, *222*.
Cape Clarence Wyckoff, 102, *222*, 365.
Clarence Wyckoff Bjerg, 109, *222*, 365, XIV.
Clarence Wyckoff Island, 93, *222*.
Kap Clay, *222*, 255, VII.
Clements Markham Gletscher, 100, 115, *223*, 288, V.
Kap Cleveland, Thule District, 40, *223*, V.
Kap Cleveland, Hendrik Ø, 68, *223*, X.
Cluett Gletscher, 158, *223*, IV.
Coffee Gorge, 47, 181, 207, *223*, VI.
Columbus Sø, 146, *223*, XIII.
Comers Køkkenmødding, 117, 121, *223*.
Comer's midden, 117, *223*.
Conger Fjord, *222*.
Conger Inlet, 73, *223*.
Conger Sund, 73, *223*, XIII.
Congress Highlands, 62.
Congress Højland, *224*, IX.
Conical Klippe, *224*.
Conical Rock, 40, *224*, 224 (fig.), 228, IV.
Constable Bugt, 102, *224*, XIV.
Constance Gletscher, 68, *224*, VII.
Kap Constitution, 43, 47, 48, 58, 61, 67, *224*, VII.
Constitution Bay, *224*.
Cope's Bay, 54, 192, 203, *224*.
Kap Coppinger, 125, *224*, VII.
Coppinger Bjerg, 68, *225*, XI.
Copter Peak, 155, *225*.
Cape Cornelius Grinnell, 47, *225*.
Cowies Lejr, 161, *225*, XVII.
Craig Peak, 68, *225*.
Craig Point, 68, *225*, X.
Crescent Sø, 158, *225*, IV.
Crimson Cliffs of Beverly, 33, *225*.
Crimson Klipper, 33, 157, 207, *225*, 320, 344, IV.
Cripple Beach, 99, *225*, V.
Crozier Ø, 47, *225*, VII.
Crystal Palace Cliffs, 40, *225*, 226, 286, VI.
Crystal Palace Glacier, 54, *226*.

Dallas Bugt, *226*, 244, 289, 349, 350, VI.
Dalrymple Rock, 33, 35, 107, *226*, 362, IV.
Daly Bjerge, 102, *226*, 313, XIV.
Mount Daly, 99, *226*, V.
Danbo Land, 125, *226*, 329, XI.
Daniel Bruun Firn, 121, *226*, 230, 238, X.
Cape Daniel Webster, 48, *226*.
Danmark Fjord, 16, 109, 110, 113–115, 148, 160, 198, 211, *226*, 242, 257, 258, 269, 276, 277, 278, 297, 309, 311, 316, 336, 353, 357, XVII.
Mount Dannebrog, 112.
Dannebrogstinde, 110, 112, *226*, 227, 342, XIV.
Dark Head, 134, *227*, IV.
Kap Daugaard-Jensen, 121, *227*, XIII.
Daugaard-Jensen Land, 125, 205, 224, *227*, 245, 246, 265, 361, VII.
Deadman's Islands, 36, *227*, IV.
Dead Men's Fjord, *227*.
De Dødes Fjord, 121, 196, *227*, 262, 268, 320, 364, III.
De Geer Land, 121, *227*, 292, 361, XI.
Degree Hills, 68, *227*, 228, 234, IX.
Deichmanns Øer, 137, *228*, XVII.
De Long Bugt, 73, *228*, 230, 290, XII.
De Long Fjord, 73, *228*.
Delta Lake, 155, *228*.

Deltasø, 155, *228*, IV.
Deltaterrasserne, 146, *228*, XIV, XV.
Den Blå Flints Boplads, 161, *228*, XVII.
Den Koniske Klippe, *228*.
Den store Isfjældssø, *228*, 247.
Depotbugt, 146, *228*, XIV.
Depotø, Wulff Land, 121, *228*, XI.
Depotøer, Melville Bugt, 107, *228*, 274, 302, 322, II.
Devil's Bastion, 99, *229*.
Devil's Cleft, *229*.
Devil's Jaws, 47, *229*, VI.
Diabasholme, 115, *229*, XIV.
Diabasnæs, 115, *229*, 245, XIV.
Diabasås, 158, *229*, IV.
Diamond Island, 73, *229*.
Diebitsch Gletscher, 99, *229*, V.
Dietrichsons Gletscher, 100, *229*, II.
Digges, *229*.
Dilemmasund, 146, *229*, 251, XIII.
Distant Kap, 73, *229*, XIII.
Djævlebæk, 155, *229*, 260, IV.
Djævlekløft, 155, *230*, 260, IV.
Djævlekløften, 121, 181, 229, *230*, 238, X.
Dobbeltsø, 166, *230*, 305, 348.
Kap Dobing, 68, *230*, IX.
Docker-Smith Glacier, 100, *230*, 232.
Dodge Bjerg, *230*, VI.
Dodge Gletscher, 54, 217, 226, *230*, VI.
Dodge's Mountains, 54, *230*.
Dog Island, 131, *230*, VI.
Dogtongue Glacier, 155, *230*.
Cape Dome, 73, *230*.
Dome Cape, 102, *230*.
Dome Cliffs, 68, *230*, XI.
Dome Mountains, 99, *230*, V.
Domkirken, 146, *230*, XIV.
Donnerprop, 146, *230*, XIV.
Dorsethøjen, 153, *231*, XVIII.
Cape Douglas, 40, *231*.
Downs, *231*.
Dragefjeld, 121, *231*, X.
Dragon Point, 68, 120, 219, 220, *231*, X.
Drengs Bræ, 146, 185, *231*, XIII.
Dreyer Firn, 120, *231*, IX.
Drift Point, 68, *231*, IX.
Drinkard Bluff, 63, *231*, IV.
Drivhuset, 137, *231*, 241, XIV.
Drivtømmernæs, 146, *231*, XIV.
Drown Bugt, 63, *232*, 348, IV.
Drum Creek, 155, *232*.
Dryasbjerg, 155, *232*, IV.
Dryas Mountain, 155, *232*.
Drømmebjerg, 149, *232*, XVIII.
Dråbeholm, 146, *232*, XIV, XV.
Kap Dudley Digges, 26, 229, *232*, 272, 336, IV.
Dundas, 35, 151, *232*, 316, 351, IV.
Dundas Fjeld, 35, 36, *232*, 233 (fig.), 352, 356, IV.
Duneira Bugt, 33, *232*, 322, II.
Duneira Mountains, 33, *232*, IV.
Dutch Hat, 134, *232*.
Döcker Smith Gletscher, 100, 230, *232*, III.
Döcker Smith's Bræ, 100, *232*.

East Branch Gletscher, 100, *233*, V.
East Glacier, 99, *233*.
East Spilt Mountain, 155, *233*.
Echer Bay, 63, *233*, V.
Edderfugleholm, 146, *233*, XIV, XV.
Edderfugleholmene, 121, *233*.
Edderfugleøer, 199, *233*, 234, IV.
Edith Gletscher, 68, *234*, VII.
Kap Edvard Holm, 107, 195, *234*, III.
Kap Edv. Holm, 107, *234*.
Kap Egedesminde, 125, *234*, VIII.
Egerton Bjerg, 68, 227, 228, *234*, IX.
Ehreh, 123, *234*.
Eiderduck Islands, 62, *234*.
Eider Island, 47, *234*, 251, 283 (fig.), VI.
Kap Eiler Rasmussen, 110, 151, 230, *234*, 256, 278, XIV.
Kap Eisendecher, 62, *234*, VIII.
Kap Ejnar Mikkelsen, 125, 209, *234*, XIV.
Ekkomuren, 146, *235*, 276, XIV.
Elefantfoden, 146, *235*, XIV.
Elison Ø, 73, 221, *235*, 325, 331, XIII.
Embla Ø, 146, *235*, 316, XIV.
Kap Emory, *235*, XIII.
Cape Emory, 73.
Mount Endicott, 99, *235*, V.
Eqaluit, 122, *235*.
Eqalulik, *235*, III.
Eqe, 234, *235*.
Kap Erik Bunch, 146, *235*, XIV.
Erik S. Henius Land, 110, *235*, 255, XVIII.
Erlandsen Land, 126, *236*, 279, 359, XIV.
Esquimaux Point, 47, *236*, 262, 341, VI.
Esrum Elv, 137, *236*, 251, XIV.
Esrum Sø, 137, *236*, XIV.

Etah, 18–21, 44, 52, 54, 82, 93, 96, 112, 117, 118, 120, 130, 134–136, 150, 152, 199, 211, *236*, 324, VI.
Etah Bay, 47, *236*.
Etukussuk Dal, 126, *236*.

Faith Gletscher, 68, *236*, VII.
Falcon Harbour, 86, 100, 204, *236*, V.
Falcon Mountain, 100, *236*.
Falke Bluff, 63, *236*, V.
Falkefjeld, 126, *236*, XIV.
False Cape, 68, *236*, X.
Falster Sø, 161, *236*, 248, XVII.
Fan Gletscher, 99, *237*, V.
Farquhar Gletscher, 98, *237*, V.
Farragut Bjerg, 68, 204, *237*, XI.
Farragut Point, 62, *237*.
Fastelavnssø, 146, *237*, XIV, XV.
Femte Maj Sø, 146, *237*, XVII.
Fensal Vig, 146, 200, *237*, XIV.
Fern Rock, 47, *237*, VI.
Field Bjerg, 54, 216, *237*, V.
Cape Field, *237*.
Fifteen Islands, 47, *237*, VI.
Fire Ø, *238*, 240, IV.
First Nunatak, 155, *238*, IV.
Fische Ø, *238*.
Fisher Peak, 68, *238*, 246, V.
Fisher Øer, 33, *238*, IV.
Fitz Clarence Rock, 40, 205, 222, *238*, IV.
Five Glacier Dal, 98, *238*, V.
Fjeldgryden, 121, *238*, X.
Flade Isblink, 129, *237*, 247, XVIII.
Fladø, 121, 184, *238*, 290, XII.
Kap Flagler, *238*.
Flaghøj, 146, *238*, XIV, XV.
Flagstaff Point, 47, *238*, VI.
Flammens Fjord, 146, *238*, XIV.
Flyverbjerg, 149, *239*, XVIII.
Foetal Glaciers, 99, *239*, V.
Fog Inlet, 47, *239*, 324.
Foldedal, 146, *239*, XIV.
Kap Forbes, 47, *239*, VII.
Force Bugt, 47, 205, *239*, 245, 246, 263 (fig.), 315, VI.
Fossil Bugt, 125, *239*, VII.
Port Foulke, 52, 54, 79, *239*.
Foulke Fjord, 17, 54, 55 (fig.), 79, 80, 118, 135, 196, 211, 212, 220, 230, 236, *239*, 267, 276, 283 (fig.), 320, 323, 341, 345, VI.
Foulke Havn, 52, 54, *239*, 283 (fig.), 318, 340, VI.
Four Mile Dal, 99, *240*, V.
Fourth Island, 134, *240*.
Fox Point, 68, *240*, IX.
Fox-trap Point, 47, *240*, VI.
Kap Francis, *240*, 268, VI.
Cape Francis Patrick Kenrick, 47, *240*.
Frankfield Bugt, 68, *240*, 334, IX.
Franklin Bay, *240*.
Franklin Ø, 47, 150, *240*, 263, 336, VII.
Cape Frantzius, 63, *240*, V.
Kap Frederick, 73, *240*, 306, XII.
Frederick E. Hyde Fjord, 102, 112, 145, 151, 199, 222, 227, 228, 238, *240*, 241, 251, 252, 260, 261, 268, 293, 304, 310, 324, 347, 350, 360, XIV.
Frederick Hyde Fjord, *241*.
Cape Frederick VII, 40, *241*.
Kap Frederik VII, 12, 37, 40, *241*, VI.
Freja Fjord, 137, 202, *241*, XIV.
Freuchen Land, 121, *241*, 256, 269, 270, 300, 304, 315, 362, I, XII.
Freuchen Nunatak, 121, *241*, IV.
Freuchens Land, *241*, XIV.
Friggs Fjord, 137, 145, 149, 200, 231, 235, 237, *241*, 248, 257, 277, 316, 317, 322, 324, XIV.
Frihedsrådets Elv, 146, *241*, XIV.
Frysefjeld, 126, 127, *241*, XIV.
Kap Fulford, Hall Land, 68, *241*, VIII.
Kap Fulford, Nyeboe Land, 68, *242*, IX.
Fyen Sø, 114, *242*.
Fynske Alper, 110, *242*, XVII.
Fyn Sø, 151, 184, 211, *242*, 284, 299, XVIII.

Gabas Næs, 107, *243*, IV.
Gable Gletscher, 100, *243*, V.
Gade Gletscher, 100, *243*, 313, III.
Gap, *243*, 319.
Gap Dal, 75, *243*, IX.
Gardiner Fjeld, 198, *243*, XIII.
Gardiner Fjord, 75, *243*, 260, XIII.
Gash River, 155, *243*.
Gash Valley, 155, *243*.
G. B. Schley Fjord, 102, *243*, 251, 256, 333, XIV.
Gegenbauer Glacier, 63, *243*.
Geologelv, 146, *243*, XIV, XV.
Kap Georg Cohn, 129, 159, *243*, XVII.

George Ø, 100, *243*, 322, III.
Cape George Ingersoll, 47, *244*.
George M. Dallas Bay, 47, *244*.
Cape George R. Russell, 47, *244*.
George W. Child's Glacier, *244*.
Gertrud Rask Land, 126, 216, *244*, XIII.
Gjorslev Elv, 146, *244*, XVI.
Glacier Bay, Melville Bugt, 102, *244*, III.
Glacier Bay, Inglefield Land, 47, *244*, VI.
Glacier Cape, 99, *244*, XVI.
Glacier Lake, 115, 116, *244*.
Glacier of the Scarlet Heart, 98, *244*, 333.
Glacier Point, 155, *244*.
Glacier View, 100, *244*.
Glaciologelv, 146, 228, *244*, XIV.
Kap Gleerup, 126, *245*, XII.
Gletscherknude, 155, 244, *245*, IV.
Gletscher Sø, Mylius-Erichsen Land, 115, *245*, XVII.
Gletschersø, Thule District, 156, 244, *245*, 306, IV.
Glückstadt Land, *245*,
Gneisnæs, 115, *245*.
Gnom Gletscher, *245*, 362, V.
Gnome Glacier, 99, *245*.
Kap Godhavn, 126, *245*, VIII.
Kap Godfred Hansen, 126, *245*, VII.
Godsend Island, 47, 229, *245*, VI.
Godsend Lodge, 47, *245*.
Kap Godthåb, 126, *245*, VII.
Goniocerasbugt, 126, *246*, VII.
Mount Goodenough, 68, *246*.
Gorge Creek, 75, *246*, IX.
Gothic Glacier, 54, *246*, V.
Graafjeld, 121, *246*, XI.
Graasten Elv, 164, *246*, 247, 315, 348, VIII.
Granville Bay, 40, *246*.
Granville Fjord, 44, 105, 205, 231, *246*, 264, 313, 342, 351, IV.
Graptolitelv, 126, *246*, XIV.
Graptolitnæs, 126, *246*, 268, VII.
Graptolitsletten, 121, *246*, X.
Gravel Point, 47, *246*.
Kap Gray, 68, *246*, X.
Gray's Bay, 47, *246*.
Graystone River, 164, *247*.
Great Arch, 100, *247*.
Great Iceberg Lake, *247*, 334.
Great Glacier of Humboldt, 47, *247*.
Great Landglacier, *247*.
Great Land Glacier, *247*.
Great Reindeer Lake, 121, *247*, 334.
Grenen, Vildtland, 126, *247*, XVI.
Grenen, Kronprins Christian Land, 129, *247*, XVIII.
Kap Grinnell, 47, 225, *247*, VI.
Grottedal, 166, *247*, XVIII.
Kap Grundloven, 110, 169, *247*, XVI.
Gryden, 126, *247*, XIV.
Grydesø, 146, *247*, XIV, XV.
Græselv, 165, 166, *247*, XVIII.
Grønnemark, 149, *248*, XIV.
Grønnemark Elv, 149, *248*, XIV.
Guldborg Elv, 161, *248*, XVII.
Gulelv, 146, *248*, XIV.
Gundersteddal, 110, *248*, XVII.
Gunnar Andersson Dal, 121, *248*, XI.
Kap Gustav Rasmussen, 129, 151, *248*, XVII.
Mount Gyrfalco, 100, 236, *248*, 254, V.

Hackel Bay, 63, *248*.
Hackluits Island, 26, 27, *248*.
Hackluyt Island, *248*, 249 (fig.).
Haffner Bjerg, 27, *248*, 316, III.
Mount Haffner, 100.
Hagen Bræ, 146, 185, *248*, 267, XVI, XVII.
Hagen Fjord, 109, 110, 206, 228, *249*, 267, 297, 357, XVII.
Hagens Varde, *249*, 338.
Hakluits Island, *249*.
Hakluyt Ø, 26, 27, 43, 248, *249*, 249 (fig.), V.
Half Dome, 99, *249*, V.
Halfway Nunatak, 155, *249*, 252, IV.
Hall Bassin, 60, 62, 66, *249*, 274, 300, 327, VIII.
Hall Bjerg, 68, *250*, IX.
Hall Land, 17, 18, 20, 23, 62, 124, 125, 164, 165, 195, 198, 205, 213, 219, 220, 234, 241, 245, *250*, 255, 260, 264, 273, 274, 289, 302, 310, 311, 314, 315, 317, 325, 333, 335, 351, 365, I, VIII.
Halls Grav, *250*, VIII.
Hall's Rest, 62, *250*.
Kap Hamilton, 47, *250*, VII.
Hamilton and Brandon Point, 40, *250*, VI.
Hand Bugt, 68, *250*, 327, 334, IX.
Kap Handy, 62, *250*, VII.

Hannah Ø, 62, *250*, VII.
Hanne Ø, 62, 119, 121, 184, *251*, 352, XIII.
Hans Island, Inglefield Land, 47, *251*, VI.
Hans Ø, Washington Land, 63, *251*, VII.
Kap Hans Egede, 126, *251*, 296 (fig.), 330 (fig.), XIII.
Hans Egede Bjerge, 126, *251*.
Hans Egede Land, 137, 226, *251*, XIV.
Hans Nielsen Fjeld, 158, *251*, 300, IV.
Hans Tavsens Iskappe, 137, 151, 236, *251*, XIII.
Haphar's Nunatak, 152, *252*.
Happy River, 155, *252*.
Happy Valley, 155, *252*.
Happy Valley Camp, 155, *252*.
Kap Harald Moltke, 110, *252*, 294, XIV, XV.
Harald Moltke Bræ, 36, 157, *252*, 294, 308, IV.
Harder Fjord, 137, 199, *252*, 268, XIII.
Harder Gletscher, 126, *252*, XII.
Harebugt, 146, *252*. XIII.
Harehøj, 146, *252*, XIV, XV.
Harekløft, 126, *252*, XVI.
Hari Bræ, *252*.
Harmsworth Gletscher, *252*.
Harris Bjerg, 54, *252*, VI.
Harris Mountains, 54, *253*.
Hart Gletscher, 99, 235, 252, *253*, 282, V.
Hartstene Bugt, 47, 67, 236, *253*, VI.
Hartz Sund, 121, *253*, 307, 314, 361, X.
Harvard Øer, 54, *253*, 286, V.
Harward Ø, *253*.
Kap Hatherton, 40, 46, *253*, 272, VI.
Hatherton Bay, 131, *253*.
Hauge Bjerge, 126, 219, *253*, 345, VIII.
Havlitsø, *253*, XVI.
Havlitsøer, 126, *253*.
Hawk Mountain, 99, *254*.
Hayes Harbor, 118, *254*, 325.
Hayes Peninsula, 54, *254*.
Hayes Plateau, 63, *254*, VII.
Hazen Coast, 75, *254*.
Hazen Land, *254*, 258, 259, 285, 363, XIII.
Hedin Firn, *254*.
Kap Heiberg-Jürgensen, 121, *254*, X.
Heilprin Gletscher, 99, *254*, 282, 286, V.
Heilprin Land, 99, 102, 208, 219, 221, 229, 234, 235, 243, 244, 247, 252, *254*, 257, 264, 272, 273, 275, 276, 281, 288, 292, 297, 309, 311, 321, 333, 343, 356, 357, 358, 366, XIV.
Heilprin Ø, 100, *254*, III.
Heimdals Bræ, *255*.
Heimdals Iskappe, 137, 169, *255*, XIII.
Heinrich Wild Iskappe, 146, *255*, 343, 355, 363, XIV.
Helen River, 47, *255*.
Helikoptertop, 155, 225, *255*, IV.
Helland Gletscher, 100, *255*, III
Hellefiskefjord, 146, *255*, XIV.
Hellerup Land, 126, 195, *255*, VIII.
Helvetia Tinde, 149, *255*, XIII.
Hendrik Ø, 120, 121, 170, 218, 219, 223, 225, 231, 236, 238, 246, 253, *255*, 329, 331, 335, 354, 356, 363.
Henius Land, *255*.
Cape Henry Clay, 47, *255*.
Henryk Arctowski Iskappe, 126, *255*, VII.
Cape Henry Parish, 102, *256*.
Henry Parish Bjerg, *256*, 312, XIV.
Henry Parrish Mountain, *256*.
Kap Henson, 100, *256*, 289, V.
Henson Gletscher, 137, *256*, XII.
Hensons Gletscher, *256*.
Herbert Ø, 40, 204, 249 (fig.), *256*, 261, 280, 356, V.
Herlufsholm Næs, *256*.
Herlufsholm Strand, 110, 166, 230, *256*, 279, 339, 343, 356, XIV.
Herluf Trolle Land, 137, *256*, XIV.
Heywood Bjerg, 54, *256*, 270, VI.
H. H. Benedict Bjerge, 102, 205, *256*, XIV.
Hiawatha Gletscher, 126, *257*, VI.
Hidden Glacier, 155, *257*.
Kap Hill, *257*.
Himmelbjerget, 110, *257*, XVII.
Himmerlanddal, 146, *257*, XIII, XIV.
Kap Hjalmar Lundbohm, 115, *257*.
Hjelm, 161, *257*, XVIII.
Hjertefjeldsdal, 110, *257*, XVII.
Hjertet, *257*, XVI.
Hjærtet, 126, *257*.
Cape H. L. Bridgman, *257*.
Hlidskjalv, 146, *257*, XIV.
Hobbard Gletscher, *257*.
Hobbs Gletscher, 126, 151, 194, *257*, XIII.
Kap Hoffmeyer, 75, *258*, 343, XIII.

Kap Holbæk, 110, 160, 161, *258* (fig.), 309, 329, 353, XVII.
Holbæk Bugt, 161, *258*, XVIII.
Holbæk Fjord, 161, *258*.
Kap Holbæk Fjeld, 161, *258*, XVII.
Kap Holger Danske, 146, *258*, XIII.
Holger Kiær Nunatakker, 115, 195, *259*, 274, 308, 309, XIII.
Hollænderhatten, 232, *259*, IV.
Kap Holmsen, 121, *259*, XIII.
Kap Holtedahl, 121, *259*, IX.
Holy Cross Mountain, 99, *259*.
Home Bjerg, 126, *259*, 284, IX.
Kap Hommock, 75, *259*, 326, XIII.
Cape Hooker, 68, *259*.
Hooker Bjerg, *259*, XI.
Hoppner Næs, 33, *259*, IV.
Horizontal Cliffs, 68, *259*, XI.
Hornby Fjeld, *260*.
Horrible Canyon, 155, *260*.
Horrible Creek, 155, *260*.
Hot Rock Flats, 155, *260*, IV.
Howard P. Smith Fjord, *260*.
Howgate Ø, 63, *260*, VIII.
Mount H. S. Gardiner, 75, *260*.
Hubbard Gletscher, 99, 257, *260*, V.
Hubert Gletscher, 63, *260*, VIII.
Hugh Lee Bræ, 110, *260*, XVI.
Humboldt Gletscher, 43, 46, 47, 150, 152, 194, 205, 227, 239, 247, *260*, 264, 286, VI.
Hundeskrænten, 110, *260*, XIV.
Hundetunge Gletscher, 155, 230, *260*, IV.
Kap Hunt, 121, *260*, X.
Hunt Fjord, 75, *261*, 323, 327, XIII.
Hunter Fjord, *261*.
Hurlburt Bræ, *261*.
Hurlburt Glacier, *261*.
Hurlburt Island, 118, *261*.
Hurlbut Gletscher, 99, 162, *261*, V.
Hvalslette, 126, *261*, XIV, XV.
Hvalsund, 26, 30, 32, 39, 52, 93, 150, 256, *261*, 342, 363, V.
Hyde Fjord, *261*.
Hyde Parker Bay, 40, *261*, 312, VI.
Hytop Mountain, 155, *261*.
Hængegletscher, 149, *261*, 330 (fig.), XIII.
Højbjerg, 155, *261*, IV.

Icy, 155, *261*.
Ifigsoq, 123, *261*.
Igdlârssugssuaq, 122, *261*, 335, III.
Igdloluârssuit, 123, 124, 125, *261*.
Igdloodahomyne Glacier, *261*.
Igloodahouny, 118, *261*.
Igdluluarssuit, *261*, V.
Igdluluarssuit Gletscher, 261, *262*, V.
Igdloonarksuah, 118, *262*.
Ignerit Glacier, *262*.
Ignimut Glacier, 100, *262*.
Igssûssarssuit, *262*, 266, III.
Igssûssarssuit sermiat, *262*, 266, III.
Imilik, *262*, 264, III.
Kap Independence, 46–48, *262*, VII.
Independence Bay, 97, 99, *262*.
Independence Fjord, 85, 109, 110, 115, 128, 150, 192, 208, 227, 229, 235, 236, 244, 246, 249, 254, *262*, 267, 269, 318, 337, 343, 357, XIV.
Inge Ø, 121, *262*, XIII.
Kap Ingersoll, 47, 205, 244, 263 (fig.), *262*, VI.
Inglefield Bredning, 52, 54, 85, 90, 95, 105, 142, 150, 192, 194, 200, 203, 211, 216, 224, 226, 232, 235–237, 253, 254, 260, 261, *262*, 269, 273, 279, 280, 282, 290, 293, 297, 300, 309, 310, 316, 320, 321, 322, 324, 334, 339, 352, 363, V.
Inglefield Golf (Gulf), 54, 97, *264*.
Inglefield Land, 17, 19–23, 43, 46, 47, 54, 120, 124, 125, 131, 142, 143, 152, 157, 173, 194, 195, 199, 201–205, 207, 208, 210–212, 215, 216, 220, 223, 225, 226, 228–231, 234, 236, 237, 239–241, 244–247, 250–253, 255–257, 261, 262, *264*, 270, 274, 281, 282, 286, 289, 293, 310, 311, 313, 314, 316, 323–325, 328, 331, 334–336, 340, 341, 345, 347, 348, 349–351, 362–365.
Inglefield Point, 47, *262*.
Ingnerit Glacier, 262, *264*, IV.
Ingnimut Glacier, *264*.
Inland Ice, 19, 20, 23, 52, 77, 78, 82, 84, 85, 87, 89, 90, 97, 109, 113, 115, 120, 135, 152, 154, 157–160, 162, 165, 192–193, 198, 200, 211, 215, 216, 228–230, 234, 236, 238, 241–249, 254, 257, 259, 260, 266, 267, 269, 275, 276, 278, 280, 285, 294, 297, 299, 305–309, 314, 315, 323, 327, 336, 337, 344, 348, 349, 350–354, 357, 360–363.
Inland Island, 63, *264*, 294.
Inland Monument, 63, *264*, 294, 350, VIII.

Inmallick, 33, *264*.
Inmellick, 33, *264*.
Interposition Mountain, 63, *264*, VIII.
Inuarfigssuaq, 131, 221, *264*.
Inuiteq Sø, 126, 194, *264*, XIV.
I. P. Kochs Fjord, 121, *264*.
I. P. Ravns Højslette, 121, *264*.
Ipsweeshoo, 118, *264*.
Iron Mountain(s), 33, 87, *264*, 265.
Ironside Mountain, 118, *264*.
Ironstone Fjeld, 33, 244, 264, *265*, 340, III.
Kap Isak Glückstadt, 110, *265*, XIV.
Isbjørn Harbour, 134, *265*, IV.
Isbjørn Island, 134, *265*.
Isbjørn Ø, 227, *265*, 360, IV.
Isbjørneø, *265*.
Isdam, 155, 261, *265*, IV.
Iskap, 121, *265*, III.
Islandssletten, 161, *265*, XVII.
Ismågereden, 126, 180, *265*, VII.
Issø, 146, *265*, XIV.
Isvolden, 121, *265*.
Îta, 236, *265*.
Iteplik, 54, *265*.
Itivdek, *265*.
Itivdlerk, *266*.
Itivdleq, *266*, V.
Itivdleq Glacier, *266*, V.
Itivdlipaluk, 122, *266*, II.
Ittibloo, 118, *266*.
Ittibloo Glacier, 99, *266*.
Ittiblu, *266*.
Ítukussuk Dal, 236, 254, *266*, 295, 337, 361, XIV.
Ítukussuk Elv, 141, *266*, 295, XIV.
Ivar Berendsen Gletscher, 107, 205, *266*, IV.
Iversen's Nunatak, 114, *266*, XVII.
Ivnalugssuaq, 122, *266*, 340.
Ivnânganeq, 122, *266*, IV.
Ivsugigsok, *266*.
Ivssûssarssuit, 121, *266*.
Ivssûssarssuit samiutât, 122, *266*.
Ivssuvigsôq, 77, 262, 264, *266*, IV.
Ivssuvigsûp agpai, *266*, 328, IV.

Kap Jackson, 47, 199, *266*, 353, VII.
Kap James Hill, 102, 257, *267*, 330 fig.), XIV.
Cape James Kent, 47, *267*.
J. C. Christensen Land, 20, 110, 192, 200, 206, 215, 243, 247–249, 257, 260, 262, *267*, 269, 272, 275, 277, 278, 288, 297, 299, 301, 309, 315, 318, 329, 333, 338, 341, 349, 353, 355, 357, 360, I, XVI.
Kap Jefferson, 47, *267*, VII.
Jensen Point, 54, *267*, VI.
Jens Jarls Iskappe, 146, *267*, XIV.
Cape Jesup, *267*.
Jesup Glacier, 99, *267*.
Jewell Fjord, 75, *267*, XIII.
J. Harrison Bay, 54, *267*.
Joe Ø, 63, *267*, VII.
Johannes V. Jensen Land, 146, 223, 231, 255, 256, *267*, 284, 287–289, 293, 294, 304–306, 309, 312, 317, 326, 328, 331, 330 (fig.), 335, 342, 346, 356, 365, XIII, XIV.
Mount John Adams, 46, *268*.
John Brown Coast, 63, *268*, VII.
John Brown Iskappe, *268*, VII.
Cape John C. Calhoun, 47, *268*.
Kap John Flagler, 102, 238, *268*, XIV.
Sir John Franklin Island, 47, *268*.
John Marshall Bay, 47, *268*.
John Murray Ø, 75, 212, 217, 238, 240, *268*, 297, XII.
John Ross Gletscher, *268*.
John's Glacier, 47, 48, 212, *268*.
John's Lake, 47, *268*.
Cape John W. Francis, 47, *268*.
Sir John Wolstenholme Sound, *268*.
Sir John Wolstenholme Island, *268*.
Josephine Bræ, 126, *269*, XVI.
Josephine Glacier, 99, *269*, V.
Josephine Headland, 99, *269*, 275, V.
Josephine Peary Ø, 99, 212, *269*, 300, 311, V.
Kap J. P. Koch, 126, *269*, XIV.
J. P. Kochs Bugt, 109, *269*, XVII.
J. P. Koch Fjord, 145, 241, 265, *269*, 280, 291, 299, 318, 322, 336, 343, 346, XII.
J. P. Kochs Varde, 126, *269*, XIV.
J. P. Ravn Højslette, *269*, IX.
Mount Judy, 68, *269*, IX.
Julia's Glen, 56, *270*.
Julia's Glen and Fall, 56, *270*.
Julia's Valley, *270*, 282, VI.
JuliusPetersen Bjerg, *270*, IX.
Jul. Petersens Fjæld, 121, *270*.
Jungersen Gletscher, 121, *270*, XII.
Jydske Aas, 110, 151, *270*.
Jyske Ås, 196, *270*, 357, XVII.

Jægerstien, 126, *270*, VII.
Jørgen Brønlund Fjord, 110, 144, 145, 151, 162, 163, 166, 200, 211, 213, 215, 228, 231–233, 236, 241, 247, 248, 252, 254, *270*, 271 (fig.), 278, 291, 292, 295, 310, 315, 338, 340, 353, 358, XIV, XV.
Jørgens Næs, 107, *270*, IV.

Kaffeklubbens Ø, 126, 184, *270*, XIV.
Kahkoktah Cove, 99, *271*.
Kahkoktah Glacier, 99, *271*.
Kahna, 118, *272*.
Kahna Glacier, 99, *272*.
Kajakelv, 146, *272*, XIV.
Kaj Munks Iskappe, 146, *272*, XVI.
Kap Kallundborg, 126, *272*.
Kap Kalundborg, *272*, XVI.
Kaminski Bugt, 158, *272*, IV.
Kamowitz, 118, *272*.
Kana, *272*.
Kanâk, 149, 272.
Kanâq Glacier, *272*.
Kap Kane, 73, 75, *272*, XIII.
Kane Bassin, 46, 48, 63, 66, 152, 254, *272–274*, 300, 361, VI.
Kane's Plateau, 63, *273*, VIII.
Kane's Sea, 50, *273*.
Kangeq, 262, *273*.
Kangerdlookswah, 118, *273*.
Kangerdlugssuaq, 19, 123, *273*, 305, 320, V.
Kankoklooh Glacier, *273*.
Kankolah Gletscher, *273*.
Kapiarfigssalik, 122, *273*.
KapYork Bugt, 121, *273*, 335, III.
Karnah, 99, *273*.
Karnah Glacier, 99, *273*.
Karnak, *273*.
Karsooik, 54, *273*.
Kayser Bjerg, 126, *273*, 314, VIII.
Keate Glacier, 100, *273*.
Kedelkrogelv, 146, *273*, XIV, XV.
Keglen, 138, *273*, XVIII.
Keltie Bugt, 102, *273*, XI.
Kennedy Kanal, 46, 47, 50, 60, 66, 130, 201, 249, 251, 272, 273, *274*, 300, 361, VII.
Kap Kenrick, 47, 240, *274*, 286, 311 (fig.), VI.
Kap Kent, 47, 131, 267, *274*, VI.
Kiatak (Northumberland Ø), 307.
Kiatak (Settlement), 122, *274*, V.
Kiatak Gletscher, *274*, V.
Kiataq Gletscher, 124, *274*.
Kiate, 118, *274*.
Kiate Glacier, 99, *274*.
Kimagaqarfigssuaq, *274*.
Kimagaqarfipaluit, 122, *274*.
Kim Fjelde, 146, *274*, XIV.
Kissel Bræ, 100, *274*, 275 (fig.) IV.
Kiaers Nunatakker, *274*.
Kjærs Gletscher, *274*.
Kjers Gletscher, *274*, 275, II.
Kjovesletten, 126, 169, *275*, XIV.
Kjærs Bræ, 107, *275*.
Kjærs Gletscher, *275*.
Kap Kjøbenhavn, 110, *275*, 326.
Kap Klampenborg, 126, 193 (fig.), *275*, XVI.
Klaresø, 146, *275*, XIV, XV.
Kleinschmidts Nunatak, 107, *275*, II.
Kap Klippefod, 147, *276*, XIV.
Klubsø, 149, *276*, XVII.
Kløftet Nunatak, 107, *276*, II.
Kløftø, 121, *276*, III.
Knorr Island, 54, *276*.
Knorr Øer, *276*, 283 (fig.), VI.
Kap Knud Rasmussen, 110, *276*, XIV, XV.
Knud Rasmussen Gletscher, 35, 36, 107, 245, *276*, 308, IV.
Knud Rasmussen Land, *276*, I.
Kap Knudsen, 126, *277*, XII.
Knøsen, 156, *277*, 323, IV.
Kong Frederik VIIIs Land, 110, *277*, XVIII.
Kong Oscars Gletscher, 100, *277*, II.
Kookan, 99, *277*.
Koralhøjsletten, 121, *277*, IX.
Koralkalkelv, 126, *277*, XIV.
Koralkysten, 126, *277*, XIV.
Korfît, 122, *277*.
Kôrqut, 123, *277*.
Korsgaard Bjerg, 126, *277*, IX.
Kap Kraka, 146, *277*, XIV.
Krakokta Glacier, 100, *278*.
Krana, *278*.
Kranievarden, 126, *278*, XVI.
Krogerup Bugt, 166, *278*, XVI.
Krognæs, 146, *278*, XVI.
Kap Kronborg, 110, *278*, XVII.
Kronegraven, 146, 255, *278*, XIV.
Kronprins Christian Land, 19, 22, 23, 110, 128, 129, 138, 140, 141, 165, 166, 196, 198, 219, 226, 231, 232, 235, 238,

239, 242, 247, 257, 269, 273, *278*, 299, 302, 304, 308, 309, 311, 315, 318, 319, 326, 328, 336, 347, 353, 354, 356, 357–360, I, XVIII.
Krumnæs, 146, *278*, XIV.
Kûgkat, 277, *278*, V.
Kukait, 99, *278*.
Kumait, 122, *278*, III.
Kængurunæs, 146, *278*, XIV, XV.
Kap Kærby, 126, 272, *278*, XVI.
Kap København, 128, 275, *278*, XIV.
Kølen, 146, *279*, 359, 366, XIV.
Kølnæs, 146, 230, *279*, 356, XIV.

Ladegaardsaaen, 137, *279*, XIV.
Lady Franklins Bay, 40, *279*.
Lafayette Bugt, 47, 117, *279*, VII.
Lakseelv, 279.
Lakseflod, 107, *279*, 231, V.
Lakseflod Gletscher, *279*, 331, V.
Landevejen, 115, *279*, XVI.
Landmålerelv, 146, *279*, XIV.
Landsø, 154, 156, *279*, 308, IV.
Langesø, 126, *279*, XVI.
Langfjeld, 155, *279*, 284, IV.
Kap Lars Larsen, 121, *280*, XIII.
Cape Lauer, *280*.
Lauge Koch Kyst, *280*, II, III.
Cape Laur, 63, *280*.
Cape Lea, 54, *280*, V.
Kap Lee, 100, *280*, V.
Lee Bjerg, 99, 216, *280*, V.
Leffingwell Nunatak, 114, *280*, XVII.
Left Hand Mountain, 63, *280*, VIII.
Leidy Gletscher, 99, 192, *280*, 307, V.
Kap Leiningen, 63, *281*, V.
Kap Leiper, 47, *281*, 350, VI.
Lejrdal, 149, *281*, 330 (fig.), XIII.
Kap Lembcke-Otto, 121, *281*, XII.
Lemming Fjord, 121, *281*, XIII.
Lerbugten, 121, *281*, X.
Lersø, 146, 275, *281*, XIV, XV.
Leven Ø, 100, *281*, III.
Kap Lewis, 33, *281*, 291, II.
Bay of Lewis Cass, 47, *281*.
Lifeboat Bay, *281*.
Lifeboat Bugt, *281*.
Life Boat Cove, 47, 58, 67, 72, 238, *281*, 282, 283 (fig.), 316, 335, VI.
Cape Life-Boat Cove, 47, *282*, 283 (fig.) VI.
Life Boat Island, 47, *282*.
Lille Diabasholm, 115, *282*, XIV.
Lille Gneisholm, 115, *282*.
Lille Matterhorn, 98, *282*, V.
Cape Lincoln, Peary Land, *282*.
Cape Lincoln, Thule District, 54, 203, *282*, V.
Lincoln Hav, 61, 63, 97, 150, 220, 268, *282*, 309, 327, IX.
Linn Bugt, 75, *282*, XIII.
Linnæan Isles, *282*.
Lion Islands, 99, *282*.
Lions of the North, 99, *282*, 286.
Lion Øer, *282*, 286, V.
Little Julia's Glen and Fall, 54, *282*.
Little Matterhorn, 99, *282*.
Littleton Ø, 17, 40, 43, 70, 72, 215, 234, 238, 251, 283 (fig.), *284*, 286, 293, 310, 331, 334, 335, 362, VI.
Lizard Glacier, 99, 253, *284*.
Lobedalen, 146, *284*, XIV.
Lockwood Ø, 75, 151, 221, 223, *284*, 333, XIII.
Lokes Elv, 137, *284*, XIV.
Lolland Sø, 161, 248, 265, *284*, XVII.
Long Mountain, 155, *284*.
Lookout Mountain, 63, *284*, VIII.
Lookout Rock, 100, *284*, V.
Lost Canyon, 75, *284*.
Lost River, 75, *284*, IX.
Low Point, 75, *284*, XIII.
Cape Lowe, 68, *284*, IX.
Mount Lowe, 68, *284*, 286.
Kap Lucie Marie, 63, *284*, VII.
Cape Lucy Marie, 63, *285*.
Kap Ludovika, 110, *285*, XVII.
Luigi Amedeo Ø, 102, 198, *285*, 302, 363, XIII.
Kap Lundbohm, 115, 257, *285*, XVI.
Kap Lupton, 63, 220, 243, *285*, VIII.
Lurgletscher, 137, *285*, XIII.
Lykkedal, 155, 252, *285*, IV.
Lykkedalselv, 155, 252, *285*, IV.
Kap Lyngbæk, 126, *285*, VII.
Lyngeholme, 115, *286*, 314, XIV.
Lyngelv, 146, 256, *285*, XIV.
Lyon Øer, 286.
Lyttelton Island, *286*.
Lyttleton Island, *286*.
Læbugten, 122, *286*, XI.
Løndal, 146, *286*, XII.
Lønelv, 146, *286*, XIII.

Mt. Løwe, *286*.
MacCormick Fjord, 84–86, 97, 216, 230, 233, 238–240, *286*,, 344, 354, 362, V.
McCormick Bugt, 54, 70, 79, 97, 118, *286*, 311, VI.
McCormick Dal, 68, *286*, IX.
M'Cormick Pass, 68, *286*,
McGarry Ø, *286*.
McGary Island, 47, *286*.
MacGary's Rock, 47, *286*.
McGary Ø, 237, 283 (fig.), *286*, VI.
McCary Øer, 47, *286*, VI.
McKinley Hav, 102, 251, *287*, XIII.
MacMillan Gletscher, 126, *287*, XIV.
MacMillan Valley, 102, *287*, XII.
MacMillan Ø, 146, 229, *287*, 321, XIII.
Kap McRitchie, 63, *287*, VII.
Kap Madison, 47, *287*, VII.
Magnetitbjerg, 155, *287*, 288, IV.
Magnetitbugt, 158, *287*, IV.
Magnetite Mountain, 155, *288*.
Malcantone Gletscher, 149, *288*, 303 (fig.), XIII.
Manîserqat, *288*, IV.
Manîsorqat, 123, *288*.
Manson Øer, 40, *288*, IV.
Marie Glacier, 100.
Marie Gletscher, 107, 192, *288*, V.
Marie Ø, 107, 274, *288*, 321, II.
Marie Sophie Gletscher, 110, 194, 254, 259, *288*, 308, 309, 360, XIV.
Marius Fiil Fjord, 146, *288*, XVI.'
Markham Beach, 134, *288*.
Markham Gletscher, *288*.
Markham Island, 75, *288*.
Markham Land, *288*.
Markham Strand, *288*, IV.
Markham Ø, 75, *288* XIII.
Markham Ø, *289*.
Marré Glacier, 99, *289*, V.
Marshall Bugt, 47, 131, 142, 201, 231, 244, 261, 264, 268, *289*, 328, VI.
Kap Mary Cleland, 63, *289*, VIII.
Mary Leiper Inlet, 47, *289*, VI.
Mary Leiper River, 47, *289*, VI.
Mary Minturn River, 47, *289*.
Mary Murray Ø, 75, *289*, 335, XIII.
Mary Peary Tinder, 100, *289*, XIV.
Mascart Bugt, *289*.
Mascart Inlet, 75, 205, *289*, 299, XIII.
Mascart Sund, *289*.
Kap May, 67, 68, 119, *289*, XI.
Mount May, 68, *289*, XI.
Kap Maynard, 63, *289*, VII.
M. Clarkson Island, 75, *290*.
Meehan Gletscher, 99, *290*, V.
Meigs Fiord, *290*.
Mellemste Snesø, 155, *290*, 292, IV.
Mellemø, *290*, 292, 350, IV.
Kap Melville, 27, 33, 150, 195, 203, *290*, 300, III.
Melville Bay, 30, 33.
Melville Bugt, 16–18, 20, 21, 24, 27, 30, 31, 33, 34, 38, 43, 57, 66, 70, 77–79, 82, 87–90, 98, 103–105, 115, 117, 119–122, 124, 133–135, 142, 152, 162, 195, 196, 199–203, 205, 212, 213, 215, 222, 227–229, 232, 234, 235, 238, 243, 244, 248, 254, 255, 261, 262, 265, 266, 274, 278, 280, 281, 288, *290*, 291, 294, 295, 297–300, 302, 304, 307, 313, 314, 319–322, 324, 326, 328–329, 331, 332, 334, 335, 337, 340–343, 345, 346, 349, 350, 352, 354, 356, 361, 362, 364–366, I, II, III.
Melville Gletscher, 99, 200, *290*, V.
Melville Land, 99, 235, 248, 261, 271 (fig.), 279, *291*, 321, 322, 359, 366, XIV.
Melville Monument, 33, 201, 290, *291*, 356, II.
Merqujôq, 146, *291*, XIII.
Cape Merrit, 75, *291*.
Meteorbugt, 121, *291*, 332, III.
Meteorite Island, 100, *291*.
Meteoritø, 91, 95, 132, 265, *291*, 328, 332, 335, III.
Meyer Bjerg, 63, *291*, IX.
M. Ib Nyeboes Bræ, 115, *291*.
Kap Michael Rottbøl, 146, *291*, XIV, XV.
Kap Middendorff, 122, *292*, XII.
Middle Island, 134, *291*.
Middle Point, 68, *292*, XI.
Middle Snow Lake, 155, *292*.
Midfjeld Ø, 122, *292*, XI.
Midgaardsormen, 122, *292*, X.
Midsommerelv, 146, 236, 254, *292*, XIV, XV.
Midsommersø, 126, 166, *292*, 301.
Midternæs, 146, *292*, XIV.
Midtkap, 146, *293*, XIV.
Kap Milne, 194, *293*, V.
Milne Island, 40, 194, *293*.
Minturn Elv, 221, 289, *291*, VI.

Mirror Gletscher, 100, *293*, 315, V.
Cape Misery, 47, 50, 283 (fig.) ,*293*, VI.
Misûmassoq, *293*, V.
Misumisu Glacier, 100, *293*.
Kap Mjølner, 146, *293*, XIV.
Moa Ø, 146, *293*, XIII.
Modstrømmen, 156, *293*, 325, IV.
Modvindgletscher, 149, *293*, XIII.
Kap Mohn, 75, *294*, 316, XIII.
Mohn Gletscher, 100, *294*, III.
Kap Moltke, *294*.
Moltkes Bræ, 107, *294*.
Moltke Lake, 155, *294*.
Moltke Sø, 155, *294*, IV.
Monument, *294*.
Moore Glacier, 99, *294*.
Moore Gletscher, 102, *294*, XIV.
Morell Gletscher, 100, *294*, III.
Morraine Camp, 100, *294*.
Morrell's Bræ, 100, *294*, 295.
Morrell Glacier, 100, 294, 295.
Kap Morris, 33, *295*, III.
Morris Bugt, 47, *295*, 327, VII.
Kap Morris Jesup, 19, 83, 93, 97, 102, 149, 166, 170, 267, 281, 287, *295*, 296, 321, 330 (fig.), XIV.
Morris Jesup Gletscher, 98, 266, 294 (fig.), *295*, V.
Cape Morris K. Jesup, *295*.
Kap Morton, 63, *295*, VII.
Morænesø, 126, *295*, XIV.
Mud Cliff, 63, *295*, VIII.
Mudderbugten, 126, *295*, XIV.
Mundingsholm, 146, *295*, XIV, XV.
Murchison Sund, 40, 97, 256, *297*, 320, V.
Kap Murdock, 33, 203, *297*, III.
Murray Ø, *297*.
Musk-Ox Valley, 99, *297*.
My Brother John's Glacier, 48, 212, *297*.
Mylius-Erichsen Land, 19, 23, 110, 115, 125, 160, 166, 196, 198, 205, 209, 211, 212, 213, 216, 225, 226, 228, 236, 237, 242, 243, 245, 248, 249, 257, 258, 265, 266, 270, 276, 280, 285, *297*, 299, 301, 306, 309, 316, 329, 336–339, 342, 353, 356, 356, 365, I, XVII.
Mylius-Erichsens Monument, 121, *297*, II.
Mylius-Erichsens Sommerlejr, 110, *297*, 311, 339, XVII.
Mylius-Erichsens Varde, 115, *297*, 301 (fig.), 357, XVI.
Kap Mylius-Erichsen, 147, *297*, XIV.
Mågeklippe, 147, *297*, XIV.
Najas Øer, 114, *298*, XVII.
Nakkehoved, 110, 235, 297 (fig.), *299*, XVIII.
Nålungialigssuaq, 201, *299*, 300.
Nâulungialigssuit, 122, *299*.
Nansen Gletscher, 100, 200, *298*, II.
Nansen Land, 18, 122, 145, 205, 211, 215, 227, 229, 243, 259, 267, 269, 284, *299*, 313, 346, 351, 360, 363, XIII.
Nansen Nunataks, 99, 272, *299*, XVI.
Nares Inlet, 75, *299*, XI.
Nares Land, 17–19, 20, 75, 194, 210, 212, 219, 221, 238, 240, 252, 268–270, 277, 281, 282, 287, 292, *299*, 304, 336, 338, 360, 364, I, XII.
Nares Stræde, *300*.
Narssaq, 123, *300*, V.
Narssârssuk, 35, 133, *300*.
Narssârssuk Elv, 158, *300*.
Naserssorfik, 122, *300*.
Natsilivik, *300*, 301, 302, V.
Naujapaluit, *300*, II.
Naujat, 122, *300*.
Nâulungialigssuit, 122, *300*.
Navarana Fjord, 147, 260, *300*, XII.
Navdlortoq, 122, 290, *300*, III.
Navy Bay, 99, 200, *300*, V.
Navy Cliff, 99, 109, 244, 262, *300*, 301 (fig.), 310, XVI.
Navy Klippe, *300*.
N. E. Balles Ø, 202, *300*, 334, II.
Nedre Midsommersø, 147, 292, 297, *301* 330, 338, 343, 348, 349, XIV.
Nedre Sø, 115, *301*, XVII.
Neergaard Elv, 126, *301*, XVI.
Neptune Gletscher, 158, *301*, 346, IV.
Neqe, 123, 142, *302*, V.
Neqip sermia 295.
Nerke, *302*.
Nerky, 118, *302*.
Netahilik, 118, *302*.
Netchilik, *302*.
Netiulumi, 99, *302*.
Netlik, 54, *302*.
Netschilivik, *302*.
Kap Neumayer, 19, 75, 95, *302*. XIII.
Newman Bay, 63, *302*.
Newman Bugt, 58, 63, 211, 250, 260, *302*, 309, 316, 325, 329, VIII.

Newman's Bay, 63, *302*.
Niaqorssuaq, 300, *302*, 324, II.
Niaqorssûp sarqâne qeqertakavsait, 274, *302*, 322, II.
Nicolaj Nielsen Kyst, 126, *302*, VII.
Nina Bang Bjerg, 126, *302*, IX.
Nord, 153, 160, 161, *302*, XVIII.
Nordenskiölds Gletscher, 100, *304*, II.
Nordenskiöld Fjord, 75, 115, 219, 241, 299, *304*, XII.
Nordfjeld, 158, *304*, IV.
Nordgletscher, 149, 303 (fig.), *304*, XIII.
Nordkroneli, 147, *304*, 305 (fig.), XIV.
Nordkronen, 126, 202, 278, *304*, XIV.
Nordlyset, 126, *304*, VII.
Nordostrundingen, 110, 136, 151, 235, *304*, XVIII.
Nordpasset, 137, 199, 268, *304*, XIII.
Nordpassagen, *305*.
Nord Peary Land, 149, *305*.
Nordre Dobbeltsø, 230, *305*.
Nordre Rampesø, *305*, 323, IV.
Nordre Snesø, 156, *305*, 306, IV.
Nordre Tvillinggletscher, 156, *305*, 307, IV.
Nordre Tvillingsø, 156, *305*, 307, IV.
Nordstjernebugt, *305*.
Nordstjernen, 19, 273, *305*, V.
Nordvandet, *306*.
Nordvestkuppel, 147, *306*, XIV.
Nordvestplateau, 147, *306*.
Nordvestø, 37, 201, 223, 288, *306*, 307, IV.
Nornegæst Dal, 147, *306*, XIII.
Norsemandal, 148, *306*, XVII.
Cape North, *306*.
North Cap, 155, *306*.
North Cape, *306*.
North Ice Cap, 155, *306*, IV.
North Lake, 156, *306*.
North Nunatak, 156, *306*, IV.
North Omenak, 40, *306*.
North Ramp Lake, 156, *306*.
North Rasmussen Lake, 156, *306*.
North Ravine, 35, 36, *306*, IV.
North Snow Lake, 156, *306*.
North Star Bugt, 12, 19, 35, 36, 78, 91, 95, 105, 114, 117, 150, 225, 232, 276, 304, 305, *306*, 314, 316, 331, 340, 343, 357, IV.
North Twin Glacier, 156, *307*.
North Twin Lake, 156, *307*.
Northumberland Ø, 40, 43, 80, 249 (fig.), 256, 261, 269, 274, 275 (fig.), *307*, 312, 327, 359 (fig.), V.
North West Island, 134, *307*.
Northwestern Headland, 47, *307*.
N. P. Johansen Land, 126, *307*, X.
N. Th. Pedersen Land, 127, *307*.
Nugapiinguaq Kløft, 126, *307*.
Nûgdliarssuit, 227.
Nûgssuaq, 122, *307*, II.
Nukagpiánguaq Dal, *307*, XIV.
Nukapinguaq Dal, *307*.
Nuna Beach, 156, *307*, IV.
Nuna Beach Camp, 156, *307*, IV.
Nuna Creek, 155, *307*, IV.
Nuna Ice Ramp, 156, *308*.
Nuna Knob, 156, *308*, 335, IV.
Nuna Lake, 156, 279, *308*.
Nuna Lake Camp, 156, *308*.
Nunapalugssuaq, 196, *308*, IV.
Nuna Ramp, 154, 156, *308*.
Nuna Takeoff, 156, 159, *308*, IV.
Nunatami, 126, *308*.
Nunatâme Elv, 138, *308*, 358 (fig.), XVIII.
Nunatâq, *308*, VII.
Nunataksoah, *308*.
Nunatarssuak, 99, *308*.
Nunatarssuaq, Thule District, 154, 155, 157, 159, 198, 204, 208, 215, 228, 229, 230, 232, 245, 252, 255, 260, 261, 265, 277, 279, 285, 287, 290, 293, 294, 305, *308*, 309, 310, 323, 324, 329, 333, 336, 337, 341, 348–350, 353–355, 357–359, 365, IV.
Nunatarssuaq, Inglefield Bredning, *308*, V.
Nyeboe Gletscher, 194, 291, *308*, 309, 337, XIII.
Nyeboe Land, 17–20, 119, 122, 198, 199, 207, 211, 213, 219, 223, 227, 230, 231, 234, 240, 242, 243, 246, 248, 250, 259, 264, 269, 270, 277, 282, 283, 286, 291, 302, *309*, 318, 320, 325–328, 331, 334, 337, 338, 339, 341–343, 346, 349, 364–366, I, IX.
Nyeboes Randsø, 115, *309*, XIV.
Nygaard Bugt, 126, *309*, VII.
Nygaards Tørvemose, *309*.
Nyren, 126, *309*, XVI.
Nysne Gletscher, 149, *309*, XIV.
Kap Næbbet, *309*, XI.
Kap Næbet, 122, *309*.
Kap Næstved, 161, *308*, XVII.

Næstved Fjord, 161, 225, 228, *309*, XVII.
Nøglefjeldet, 141, *309*, XVIII.
Nørresø, 156, 306, *309*, IV.

O. B. Bøggild Fjord, 122, 170, 198, 210, 215, *310*, XIII.
Observation Point, *310*.
Observatory Bluff, 63, *310*, 352, VIII.
Observatory Island, 47, 240, *310*, VI.
Odins Fjord, 137, *310*, XIII.
Offley Ø, 63, *310*, VIII.
Ohio Fjeld, 156, *310*, 311, IV.
Cape Ohlsen, 47, 310.
Oksejægerpynt, 147, *310*, XIV.
Okseslette, 147, *310*, XIV.
Kap Ole Chiewitz, 147, 166, *310*, XIV.
Olrik Bay, 54, *311*.
Olrik Fjord, 87, 192, 203, 204, 224, 248, 249, 254, 261, 266, 267, 279, 288, 289, 305, *311*, 324, 331, 353, V.
Kap Olsen, *311*.
Omenak Sound, 100, *311*.
One Mile Valley, 99, *311*, V.
Oolooset, 118, *311*.
Opalsø, 147, *311*, XIV.
Organ Cliffs, 68, *311*, VIII.
Orient Cliffs, 99, *311*, V.
Ormen, 137, *311*, XIV.
Osarkrarks Øer, *311*.
OSU Mountain, 156, *311*.
Oversomrings Teltplads, *311*.

Pakitsok, 99, *311*, X.
Påkitsoq, *311*, IV.
Påkitsup Sermerssua, 123, *311*, 313, 316.
Påkitup Sermerssua, *311*.
Palisaderne, 141, *311*, XVIII.
Kap Palnatoke, 161, *311*, XVIII.
Pandora Havn, 71, 79, *311*, 311 (fig.), VI.
Paradisfjeld, 149, 303 (fig.), *312*, XIII.
Parish Gletscher, 100, *312*, V.
Parish Fjeld, *312*.
Parker Bay, *312*.
Parker Snow Bugt, 18, 100, 117, 158, 223, 232, 266, 301, *312*, 326, 329, IV.
Parker Snow Næs, 40, *312*, 313, 320, IV.
Parketo, 118, *312*.
Parr Bjerg, 68, *313*, XI.
Kap Parry, 33, 43, 79, *313*, V.
Pattefjeldenene, 107, *313*, III.
Kap Payer, 75, *313*, XIII.
P. Daly Land, *313*.
Peabody Bugt, 47, 130, *313*, VI.
Peaked Hill, 100, *313*, 341.
Kap Peary, 107, *313*, IV.
Peary Channel, 99, 112, 115, 297, *314*.
Peary Gletscher, 100, *314*, III.
Peary Land, 17–23, 109, 115, 119, 124, 128, 136–138, 143–145, 147, 149, 162, 165, 166, 190, 194, 195, 197–201, 205–212, 215, 216, 218–231, 233–241, 243–248, 250–264, 272–282, 284–295, 297–302, 304–*314*, 315–319, 321–324, 326–328, 331, 333, 335–340, 342–344, 346–354, 355–361, 363, 364, 365, 366, I, XIII, XIV.
Pearys Øer, 110, 286, *314*.
Peculiar Pass Mountain, 63, *314*, VIII.
Peder Marcus Fjeld, 158, *314*, 316, IV.
Pelham Point, 37, 40, *314*.
Pemmican Elv, 121, *314*, VI.
Pentamerus Bjerge, 126, *314*, VII.
Permin Land, 122, 215, *314*, 337, 360, 361, X.
Peterahwik, *315*.
Peteravik, 48, 54, *315*.
Peter Force Bay, 63, *315*.
Peter Freuchen Land, *315*.
Kap Peter Henrik, 111, *315*, XVI.
Petermann Fjord, 63, 67, 224, 234, 236, 242, 273, 289, 310, 311, *315*, 321, 340, 350, VII.
Petermann Gletscher, 68, 150, 195, 205, 219, 227, 234, 236, 242, 245, 250, 256, 260, *315*, 318, VII.
Petermann Halvø, 63, 130, 227, 250, 267, *315*, VII.
Petowaak, 33, *315*.
Petowach Glacier, *315*.
Petowack, 33, *315*.
Petowah Glacier, 33, *315*.
Petowik Gletscher, *315*.
Pigeon Camp, 100, *315*.
Pileheden, 164, *315*, VII.
Pilehøjen, 153, *315*, XVIII.
Pileodde, 147, *315*, XIV, XV.
Pingorssuaq, 123, 248, *316*.
Pingorssuit, 287, *316*, 348.
Pinseskæret, 111, 169, *316*, XVII.
Pitoraivik, *316*.
Pitorâvik, 315, *316*, V.
Pitugfik, 123, 288, 314, *316*, IV.

Pitugfik Gletscher, 33, 38, 39, 90, 157, 195, 232, 234, 235, 241, 251, 272, 311–*316*, 322, 324, 326, IV.
Pitugfik River, *316*, IV.
Pitugfik Sø, 158, *316*, IV.
Pitugfiup kûqssua, *316*, IV.
Pitugfiup Sø, *316*.
Piulip nunâ, 194, 213, 223, 257, 240, 293, 311, *316*, 321, 324, 333, 334, 355.
Plain Cliffs, 68, *316*, XI.
Plateau Camp, 100, *316*.
Pletten, *316*, IV.
Pluto Øer, 149, *316*, XIV.
Pocket Bay, 75, *316*, XIII.
Point Bonsall, 47, *315*.
Polaris Bay, 63.
Polaris Beach, 118, *316*, VI.
Polaris Boat Camp, 73, 210, *316*.
Polaris Bugt, 58, 65, 119, *317*, VIII.
Polaris Forbjerg, 150, *317*.
Polaris Forland, 162, 164, 198, 201, 210, 213, 219–221, 246, 253, 264, 280, 284, 285, 295, 310, 315, *317*, 318, 319, 329, 344, 345, 348, 349, 352, 355, I, VII, VIII.
Polaris Halvø, *317*.
Polaris Harbor, *317*.
Polaris Peninsula, 63, *317*.
Polaris Promontory, 63, 164, *317*.
Politikens Bræ, 107, *317*, V.
Polkorridoren, 147, 303 (fig.), 304, 305, 316, *317*, (fig.), 346, XIII.
Poppy Dome, 156, *318*.
Poppy Valley, 169, *318*.
Porsild Gletscher, 126, 255, *318*, VIII.
Porsild Nunatak, 122, *318*, IX.
Port Foulke, 54, *318*.
Kap Porter, 63, *318*, VIII.
Portfjeld, 147, *318*, XIV.
Portfjeldet, 141, *318*, XVIII.
Poulsen Klipper, 126, *318*, VII.
Poulsens Klint, *318*.
Kap Powell, 215, 229, *318*, V.
Kap Powlett, 40, 203, *318*, 362, V.
Prikken, 147, *318*, XVI.
Primus, 147, *318*, XIII.
Prince Regent's Bay, 33, 200, 290, *319*, 324, III.
Prinsesse Dagmar Halvø, 111, *319*.
Prinsesse Dagmar Ø, 153, *319*, XVIII.
Prinsesse Ingeborg Halvø, 145, 153, 231, 302, 315, *319*, XVIII.
Prinsesse Margrethe Ø, 129, *319*, XVIII.
Prinsesse Thyra Ø, 111, 269, *319*, XVIII.
Prins Frederik Øer, 111, *319*, 353, 360, XVIII.
Kap Prins Knud, 141, *319*, XVIII.
Profilfjeldet, 141, *319*, XVIII.
Promontory Point, 75, *319*, VIII.
Propfjeld, 126, *319*, XIII.
Providence Bay, 63, *319*, 320.
Providence Berg, *320*.
Providence Cliffs, 47, *320*.
Providence Halt, 47, 313, *320*, IV.
Provision Point, 99, *320*, VI.
Prudhoe Island, 40, *320*.
Prudhoe Land, 54, 152, 202, 215, 219, 223, 229, 253, 280, 286, 295, 302, 316, 318, *320*, 323, 325, 327, 331, 339, 343, 345, V.
Ptarmigan Hill, 156, *320*.
Ptarmigan Island, 99, *320*, V.
Puersut, *320*, IV.
Puissilik, 122, *320*, III.
Punch Bjerg, 68, 269, *320*, IX.
Puorssut, 123, *320*.
Purpurfjeldene, 122, *320*, XI.
Kap Pussy, 63, *321*, VII.
Putdlássuaq, *321*, VII.
Putlarsoak, *321*.
Putlersuak, 126, *321*.
Putlerssuaq, 123, *321*.
Mount Putnam, 99, *321*, V.
Pyramid Island, 211, *321*.
Pyramideplateau, 147, 271 (fig.), *321*, XIV, XV.
Pyritnæs, 147, *321*, XIV, XV.

Qajũtaq Sund, 147, *321*, XIII.
Qamârfît, 216, 272, *321*.
Qânâq, 232, 272, 273, 278, *321*, 334, 352, V.
Qânâq Gletscher, 272, 273, *321*, V.
Qapiarfigssalik, 273, *321*.
Qaqortaq Cove, 271, *321*, V.
Qaqortaq Gletscher, 271, 273, 278, *322*, V.
Qaqortoq, 147, *322*, XIII.
Qeqertapaluk (= George Ø), 243, *322*, III.
Qeqertapaluk, *322*, II.
Qeqertat (= George Ø), 122, *322*.
Qeqertat (= Heilprin Ø), 122, 254, *322*.
Qimagaqarfigssuaq, 274, *322*.
Qimagaqarfipaluit, 274, *322*.
Qingmiunartarfik, 203.

Qingmiuneqarfik, 320, *322*, 329.
Qissivik, 147, *322*, XIV.
Qivítoq Elv, 147, *322*, XIV.
Qorfît, 277, *322*, III.
Qôrqut, 215, 277, *322*, 347, IV.
Kap Quensel, 122, *322*, XI.
Rabbit Point, 205, *322*.
Kap Radcliff, 54, 203, *322*, V.
Rad Cliff Point, *323*.
Radcliff Point, 54, *323*.
Radcliffe Pynt, *323*, V.
Radcliffe Island, 54, 276, *323*, VI.
Rainbow Cliff(s), 68, *323*, XI.
Kap Ralston, 75, *323*, XII.
Rampart Cliffs, 68, *323*.
Rampen, 154, 156, 238, 249, 306, 308, *323*, 350, IV.
Rampesø, 156, *323*.
Kap Ramsay, 196, 230, *323*, 345, XIII.
Kap Rasmussen, *323*.
Rasmussen Lake, 156, *323*.
Rasmussen Sø, 156, *323*, IV.
Rasmussen's Knob, 156, *323*.
Raven Dome, 156, *323*.
Raven Glacier, 102, *323*.
Ravnekuppel, 156, *323*, IV.
Red Cliff, 99.
Red Cliffs, *324*, V.
Red Cliff House, 80, 129, 240, 311, *324*, V.
Red Cliff Peninsula, 99, 316, *324*, V.
Red Head, 30, 34, 198, 222, 275, 300, 302, *324*, II.
Red Mountain, 100, *324*, IV.
Red Mountains, 99, *324*, V.
Redrock Creek, 156, *324*.
Redundas Hill, 156, *324*, IV.
Reef Ø, 68, *324*, X.
Refsnæs, 126, *324*, XIV.
Refuge Harbor, 47, *324*.
Refuge Harbour, 20, 43, 216, 239, 272, *324*, VI.
Refuge Inlet, 47, *324*.
Regent Bay, *324*.
Kap Regnar Lodborg, 147, *324*, XIV.
Reindeer Point, 21, 99, 136, *325*, VI.
Kap Renaissance, 115, 166, *325*, XVII.
Cape Renard, *325*.
Rensdyr Næs, *325*.
Rensselaer Bugt, 43, 44, 52, 117, 131, 142, 215, 223, 237, 255, 310, *325*, 336, 341, 345, 347, 349, 350, 357, VI.
Rensselaer Harbor, 118, *325*.
Repulse Bay, 63, *325*.
Repulse Harbor, 63, 64, *325*.
Repulse Havn, 19, 58, 67, 95, 151, 246, 284, *325*, IX.
Kap Resser, 126, *325*, VII.
Rest Gorge, 68, *325*, IX.
Rest Point, 68, 240, *325*, 349, IX.
Retreat Cove, 118, 254, *325*.
Retreat Harbor, 118, 254, *325*.
Reversal Creek, 156, *325*.
Reynold's Island, 63.
Reynolds Ø, *325*, VIII.
Ridge Island, 75, *326*.
Cape R. I. Dodge, 75, *326*.
Kap Rigsdagen, 109, 111, 269, *326*, XVII.
Riis Bay, 111, *326*.
Kap Ringkøbing, 111, *326*, XVIII.
Rink Firn, 122, 230, 238, *326*, X.
Rink Fjeld, 126, *326*, XIV.
Rink Gletscher, 102, *326*, III.
Riss Bay, *326*.
River Point, 68, *326*, IX.
Robert Bartlett Land, 158, *326*, IV.
Cape Robert Lincoln, 75, 282, *326*, XIII.
Robert Morris Bay, 47, *327*.
Kap Robertson, 33, 215, 290, 295, *327*, V.
Robertson Bay, 33, *327*.
Robertson Fjord, 20, 33, 124, 132, 152, 216, 264, 262, 273, 278, 290, *327*, 336, 358, 363, V.
Robeson Kanal, 19, 60, 66, 73, 95, 96, 135, 150, 249, 300, *327*, VIII.
Robeson Strait, 63, *327*.
Robins Gletscher, 100, *327*, V.
Rockhill, 68, *327*, IX.
Rock Turn, 100, *327*.
Rocky Gorge, 75, *328*, IX.
Cape Roger B. Taney, 47, *328*.
Rojo Mountain, 156, *328*.
Romer Sø, 129, *328*, 357, XVIII.
Romer Søer, 126, *328*, VII.
Roosevelt Fjelde, 102, 207, 289, 296 (fig.), 312, 317, 326, *328*, 340, 243, 346, XIV.
Rotgesfjällen, 77, *328*, IV.
Round Island, 102, *328*, III.
Ruinøen, 131, *328*.
Rundfjeld, 147, *328*, XIV.
Kap Rungsted, 126, 193 (fig.), *328*, XIV.
Kap Russell, 47, 130, 150, 231, 244, *328*, 350, 351, VI.

Ryder Gletscher, 122, 151, 192, 209, 315, 316, *328*, 339, 361, 364, XI.
Rypehøj, 156, 320, *329*, IV.
Rype Ø, *329*.
Rævefælder, *329*.
Rødbjerg, 158, 328, *329*, IV.
Rødefjeld, 156, 328, *329*, IV.
Røde Næs, 161, *329*, XVII.
Rødstensbæk, 156, 324, *329*, IV.
Røhling Land, 126, 227, 292, *329*, XI.

Sabine Øer, 33, *329*, 331, II.
Saddle Creek, 156, *329*.
Sadelbæk, 156, 265, *329*, IV.
Sadlen, 126, 193 (fig.), *329*, XVI.
Sagdleq, 122, *329*.
Saint Andrew Bugt, 68, 219, *329*, X.
Saint Anthony's Nose, 63, *329*, VIII.
Salisbury Gletscher, 99, *331*, IV.
Salmon River, 99, 279, *331*.
Salmon River Glacier, 99, *331*.
Kap Salor, 75, 120, 291, *331*, XIII.
Point Salvation, 47, 283 (fig.), *331*, VI.
Salve Ø, 102, 129, *331*, III.
Salvo Island, 118, *331*.
Sandnæs, 147, *331*, XIV.
Sands Fjord, 102, 261, 296 (fig.), 303 (fig.), *331*, 330 (fig.), XIII.
Sankt George Fjord, 67, 68, 120, 199, 230, 231, 309, *331*, 334, 361, X.
Sătut, 121, 328, *331*.
Kap Saumarez, 33, 229, 295, 302, *331*, 344, V.
Saunders Ø, 36, 40, 105, 158, 196, 203, 215, 243, 270, *331*, 341, 363, IV.
Saunters Ø, *331*.
Savage Gletscher, 99, *331*, V.
Saveqarfik, 235, *331*, III.
Savigsivik, 90, 122, 142, 152, 265, 291, *332*, (fig.).
Savigssuaq, *332*.
Savigssuaq Bay, *332*, 333, III.
Savigssuaq Mountain, *332*, 333, III.
Savik, 122, 235, 332, *332*.
Savikseevik, 118, *332*.
Saviksoah Bay, 102, *333*.
Saviksoah Mountain, 102, *333*.
Savilik, *333*.
Savtakkerne, 156, *333*, IV.
Sawtooth Knob, 156, *333*.
Saxifragadal, 126, 192, *333*, XVI.
Scarlet Heart Gletscher, 99, 244, *333*, V.
Cape Schley, 75, *333*.
Schley Fjeld, *333*, XIII.
Schley Fjord, *333*.
Cape Schlözer, 63, *333*, VIII.
Kap Schmelck, 115, *333*, 337, XIV.
Kap Schoubye, 126, *333*, VII.
Kap Schuchert, 126, *333*, VII.
Kap Schufeldt, 63, *333*, VIII.
Kap Schurz, 63, *333*, VII.
Kap Scott, 237, *334*, 363, VI.
Sculptured Cliffs of Karnah, 99, *334*, V.
Sculptured Cliffs Glacier, 99, *334*, V.
Point Security, 47, *334*, VI.
Kap Seddon, 21, 33, 201, 324, *334*, 335, 341, II.
Sedge, 156, *334*.
Sentinel Nunatak, 98, *334*, V.
Septembersøerne, 126, 127, 228, 247, *334*, VI.
Sermerssuaq, 122, *334*, 342.
Sermerssûp qeqertârssupalua, 122, *334*.
Sermipaluk, 195, 196, 308, *334*.
Seward Bay, 63, *334*.
Sharp Gletscher, 99, 200, 235, 243, *334*, V.
Shaw's Knob, 156, *335*.
Sherard Osborn Fjord, 67, 68, 119, 218, 230, 246, 259, 314, 324, *335*, 352, 362, 364, X.
Cape Sherman, 63, *335*.
Shipp Inlet, *335*.
Shoal-Water Cove, 47, 283 (fig.), *355*, VI.
Shoe Island, *335*.
Cape Siddon, 33, *335*.
Sidebriksfjord, 121, 196, 261, 268, 278, 313, *335*, III.
Sifs Gletscher, 137, 230, *335*, XIV.
Signal Mountain, 100, *335*, III.
Sigurd Berg Gletscher, 126, 241, 255, *345*, VIII.
Sijorasuak Gletscher, 121, *336*.
Bay of Silas Wright, 48, *336*.
Similiø, 147, *336*, XIV.
Singarnaq, 147, *336*, XII.
Siorapa'uk, 132, 152, *336*.
Sioraq, *336*, IV.
Siorassuaq Gletscher, *336*, V.
Siorqap kûa, *336*, 348, 365.
Sir Dudley Digges Cape, 25, 27, *336*.
Sir John Franklin Island, 47, *336*.
Sir John Wolstenholme's Island, 27, *336*.

Sir John Wolstenholme's Sound, 25, 27, 175, *336*.
Sir Thomas Smith's Sound, 26, 27, 175, *336*.
Six-mile Ravine, 47, *336*, VI.
Sixtus, 122, *336*, XII.
Sjælland Fjelde, 111, *336*, XVIII.
Sjælland Fjord, 161, 205, *336*, XVII.
Sjællandsletten, 111, 284, *336*, XVII.
Skagen, 111, 166, *337*, XIV.
Skaldepanden, 155, 202, *337*, IV.
Skalhøjene, 122, *337*, X.
Skeldalen, 122, *337*, IX.
Skelelven, 115, 171, 211, *337*, 362, XIV.
Skelelvs Næs, 115, 171, *337*, XIV.
Skene's Isle, 33, *337*.
Skene Øer, 33, *337*, III.
Skivigen, 122, *337*.
Skjold Bræ, *337*.
Skjoldet, 147, *337*, XIV.
Skjoldungelv, 160, 211, 299, *337*, XVII.
Skjulgletscher, 155, 257, *337*, IV.
Skærbugt, 147, *338*, XIV.
Skårelv, 155, 243, *338*, IV.
Skåret, 155, 243, *338*, IV.
Slebsager Elv, 126, *338*, XVI.
Sleipner Bræ, 147, *338*, XIII.
Sletten, 122, *338*, XII.
Slikbugt, 148, 237, *338*, XIV.
Slusen, 147, 166, *338*, XIV.
Slutstenen, 111, 249, *338*, XVII.
Smith Sund, 11, 12, 17, 24, 26, 27, 31, 33, 43, 46, 50, 52, 57, 62, 66, 70–72, 135, 142, 150, 152, 175, 272, 273, 300, 336, *338*, 350, V.
Smithson Bjerge, 54, 216, *339*, V.
Smithsonian Mountains, 54.
Sneuglefjelde, 149, *339*, XVII.
Snow Island, 75, *339*.
Snow Peninsula, *339*, XIII.
Snow Point, 68, *339*, IX.
Snug Harbor, 116, *339*.
Solitary Cliffs, 68, *339*, XI.
Sommerdalen, 122, *339*, XI.
Sommer Lejr, 111, *339*.
Sommernæs, 147, 278, *339*, XIV.
Sonntag Bugt, 54, 202, 221, 254, 323, 325, *339*, 340, V.
Sonntag Glacier, 47, *340*.
Sonntag's Monument, 54, *340*, VI.
Sonny Gorge, 47, *340*.
Sorfalik, 54.
Sorte Fjeldvæg, 266, *340*, III.
Sortenæs, 147, *340*, XIV.
Sortetoppe, 158, *340*, IV.
Sortevæg, 149, 303 (fig.), *340*, XIII.
South East Island, 134, *340*.
Southeast Island, *340*.
Southern Fiord, 63, *340*.
South Fiord, 63, *340*.
South Fjord Gletscher, *340*.
South Gletscher, 99, *340*.
South Point Glacier, *340*.
South Ravine, 35, 36, *340*, IV.
South Snow Lake, 156, *340*.
South Twin Glacier, 156, *340*.
South Twin Lake, 156, *340*.
Sovalik, 332, *340*.
Sowallick Point, 33, 265, *340*.
Sowallick, 33, 332, *340*.
Spids Nunatak, 107, *340*, 341, II.
Spids Top, *341*.
Kap Springforbi, 122, *341*, XI.
Spøttrup Elv, 137, 251, 256, *341*, XIV.
Kap Stadil, 126, *341*, XVI.
Cape Stafford, *341*, VI.
Stafford Head, 40, *341*.
Cape Stair, 33, 36, *341*, IV.
Stankelbenenes Kløft, 115, *341*, XIV.
Kap Stanton, 61, 63, 68, *341*, IX.
Mount Stanton, 68, *341*, IX.
Stanton Gorge, 68, *341*, IX.
Stardam, 156, 334, *341*, IV.
Starr Island, 54, 276, *341*, VI.
Mount Stars and Stripes, 112, 226, *341*.
Mount Star-Spangled Banner, 112.
Steensby Gletscher, 121, 318, *341*, 361, IX.
Steensby Land, 44, 54, 126, 203, 205, 208, 210, 246, 259, 266, 281, 293, 313, 317, 318, 331, 340, *342*, 355, 362, 363, IV.
Steenstrups Gletscher, 107, 150, 334, 340, *342*, II.
Stenersens Ø, 102, *342*, II.
Stephenson Ø, 68, 299, 309, *342*, 366, XI.
Stjernebannertinde, 111, 112, 226, 229, 341, *342*, XIV.
Stjernen, 122, *342*, XI.
Stordalen, 161, *342*, XVII.
Store Canyon, 122, *342*, IX.
Store Diabasholm, 115, *343*, XIV.
Store Gneisholm, 115, *343*.
Store Kløft, 147, *343*, XIV.

Store Landbræ, *343*.
Store Landgletscher, 121, 159, 216, 225, 233 (fig.), 247, 316, *343*, 352, 354, IV.
Store Renland, 121, *343*, II.
Store Sandelv, 147, *343*, XIV.
Storgaard Bjerg, 126, *343*, IX.
Storm Cape, 75, *343*.
Storm Gletscher, 99, 217, 340, *343*, V.
Storm Iskappe, 126, *343*, 360, XIII.
Stormkuppel, 147, *343*, XIV.
Storsletten, 122, *343*, XI.
Strømstedet, 122, *343*, XIII.
Støvlen, 126, *344*, XVI.
Suerdrups Gletscher, *344*, 346.
Suffkowallick, 33, *344*.
Sugarloaf, *344*, V.
Sugar Loaf Mountain, 100, *343*.
Sûkat, *344*, IV.
Sûkat Fjeld, 121, *344*, IV.
Sûkat Gletscher, *344*, IV.
Sulefadet, 122, 123, 181, *344*, XIII.
Sultelejren, 122, *344*, X.
Sulwuddy, 118.
Cape Sumarez, 33, *344*, VIII.
Kap Sumner, 63, 94, 210, 220, 243, 316, *344*, VIII.
Sumner Headland, 63, *344*.
Sun Gletscher, 99, *344*, V.
Sundt Ø, 102, *345*, III.
Sun Mark Mountain, 63, 220, *345*, VIII.
Sunny Gorge, 47, 340, *345*, VI.
Sunrise Pynt, 54, 80, 253, 283 (fig.), *345*, VI.
Cape Surprise, *345*.
Sutherland Ø, 40, 70, *345* (fig.), V.
Svarteryg, 158, *346*, IV.
Sven Hedin Firn, 122, 151, 254, *346*, XI.
Sverdrups Bræ, 102, *346*.
Sverdrups Gletscher, 102, 297, 344, *346*, II.
Sverdrup Ø, 122, 181, 207, 209, 221, 235, 281, 282, 288, 289, 331, 339, 344, *346*, XIII.
Svineryggen, 126, *346*, IX.
Sydgletscher, Thule District, *346*, 355, V.
Sydgletscher, Peary Land, 149, 340, *346*, XIII.
Sydpaselv, 147, *346*, XIII.
Sydpasset, 137, 286, *346*, 361, XIII.
Syd Peary Land, 149, *347*.
Sydvestplateau, 147, *347*, XIV.
Sylvia Headland, 47, *347*, VI.
Sylvia Mountain, 47, *347*, VI.
Sæfaxi Elv, 149, *347*, XVIII.
Sødalen, 141, 318, *347*, 359, XVIII.
Søkongedal, 158, *347*, IV.
Sølejren, 147, 347 (fig.), *348*, XIV.
Sønderbæk, 158, *348*, IV.
Søndre Dobbeltsø, 230, *348*.
Søndre Snesø, 156, 340, *348*, IV.
Søndre Tvillinggletscher, 156, 340, *348*, 354, 355, IV.
Søndre Tvillingsø, 156, 340, *348*, IV.

Table Island, 134, *348*.
Talilánguaq Klipper, *348*, VII.
Talilenguaq Klipper, 126, *348*.
Kap Taney, 328, *348*, VI.
Tanner Fjeld, *348*, IV.
Tasiussaq, *348*, 349.
Teltbakken, 164, *348*, VIII.
Telt Bugt, 127, *348*, VII.
Teltnæs, 147, *348*, XIV.
Ten-mile Ravine, 47, 168, 205, *349*, VI.
Tennyson Monument, 47, *349*, VI.
Tent Bay, *349*.
Ternedal, 127, *349*, XVI.
Terrace Run, 156, *349*.
Terrasseløb, 156, *349*, IV.
Tessiusak, *349*.
Tessiussak, 54, *349*.
Tessiwisak, 54, *349*.
Thackeray Headland, *349*, 363.
Thalbitzers Kystnæs, 107, *349*.
Thalbitzer Næs, 265, *349*, III.
Thank God Harbour, 58, 63, 164, 165, 250, 284, 310, 320, *349*, VIII.
The Crimson Cliff of Beverly, 207.
The Downs, 68, 231, *349*, IX.
The Gap, 75, 243, 319, *349*, VIII.
The Linnæan Isles, 27, 282, *349*.
Thelusson Point, 40, *350*.
The Monument, *350*.
The North Water, 306.
The Ramp, 156, *350*.
The Saddle, 155, *350*, IV.
The Tower, 134, *350*, 352, IV.
Thomas Gletscher, 102, 323, *350*, XIII.
Cape Thomas Leiper, 47, *350*.
Thomas Smith Sound, *350*.
Thom Islands, 33, *350*.
Thom's Isle, 33, *350*.
Thoms Ø, 321, 346, *350*, III.

Thorold Bight, 40, *350*, VI.
Thors Fjord, 137, 145, 169, 293, *350*, XIV.
Kap Thorsen, 127, *350*, 351, VII.
Th. Pedersen Land, 307, *351*, XII.
Bay of Thos. H. Benton, 46, *351*.
Three Brother Turrets, 47, *351*.
Three Mile Bluff, 63, *351*, IX.
Three Sister Bees, 40, *351*, IV.
Three Sister Bess, *351*.
Three Sisters, *351*.
Three Sisters Bees, *351*.
Th. Thomsen Fjord, 122, 299, *351*, XIII.
Thule, North Star Bugt, 19, 21, 35, 39, 112, 114, 117, 119, 120, 124, 129, 131–134, 141, 142, 150, 151, 158, 162, 198, 223, 227, 232, 241, 306, *351*, IV.
Thule, Qânâq, 321, *352*, V.
Thule Air Base, 160, 161, 162, 165, 167, 199, 229, 251, 304, *352*, IV.
Thule District, 12, 14, 16–23, 27, 58, 63, 64,77, 82, 83, 86, 87, 93, 102, 105–107, 114, 117, 119, 120, 123, 124, 130, 131, 136, 141, 142, 154, 162, 168, 174, 175, 182, 192–213, 215–219, 221, 223, 225–233, 235–244, 246, 248, 249, 252–256, 259–262, 264–267, 269–282, 284–291, 293, 294, 297, 300, 302, 304–327, 329, 331–334, 336–360, 362–366, I, IV, V.
Thulefjeld, *352*.
Thule Hill, 122, *352*, XIII.
Thule Takeoff, 158, 159, 160, 198, *352*.
Thulevarden, 115, *352*, XVI.
Tin Can Ravine, 63, *352*, VIII.
Tjalfes Gletscher, 137, *352*, XIII.
Todelt Nunatak, 107, *352*.
Tonge Klippe, *352*.
Tonge Skær, 201, *352*, IV.
Tooktoo Glacier, 99, *352*.
Tooktoo Valley, 99, *352*.
Tordenskjold Fjeld, 137, *352*, XIV.
Tower, *352*.
Tower Point, 68, *352*, X.
Tracy Gletscher, 99, *352*, V.
Trail Fork, 156, *353*.
Trappetrinene, 127, *353*, XIV.
Kap Trautwine, 54, *353*, 362, V.
Kap Travers, 33, 35, *353*, IV.
Trehøje Halvø, 147, *353*, XIV, XV.
Kap Trend, 161, *353*, XVIII.
Trianglen, 127, *353*, XIII.
Kap Troedsson, 127, *353*, XI.
Troedsson Klipper, 127, *353*, VII.
Troldhat, 127, *353*, *XVI*.
Troldhøjen, 161, *353*, XVII.
Troldsøen, 141, *354*, XVIII.
Trommebæk, 155, 232, *354*, IV.
Trudvang, 147, *354*, XIV.
Trædeklippe, 158, *354*, IV.
Tugto Gletscher, 352, *354*, V.
Tugto Valley, 352, *354*, V.
Tugtoligssuaq, *354*.
Tugtoliksoak, *354*.
Tugtoo Glacier, *354*.
Tugtuligssuaq, 122, 266, 343, 346, 352, *354*, 356.
Tugtuligssup qeqertai 354.
Tugtuligssûp qeqertapalue, 122, *354*.
Tugtuligssûp qeqertarssua, 301, 334, *354*.
Tuktoo Gletscher, *354*.
Tungerne, 122, *354*, X.
Tunnel Glacier, 156, *354*.
Tunnelgletscher, 156, *354*, IV.
Tvillinggletscher Dal, 156, *354*, 355, IV.
Tvillinggletscher Elv, 156, *355*, IV.
Tvilum Elv, 137, *355*, XVI.
Tværdalen, 116, *355*, XIV.
Twin Glacier River, 156, *355*.
Twin Glacier Valley, 154, 156, *355*.
Twin Gletscher, 99, *355*, V.
Tyndall Gletscher, 54, *355*, V.
Kap Tyrconnel, 223, *355*, V.
Tyrconnel Island, 40, *355*.
Tyrs Elv, 137, *355*, XIII, XIV.
Kap Tyson, 63, *355*, VIII.
Ubberup Land, 127, *355*, XVI.
Ugdle, 123, *355*.
Ugledal, 147, *355*, XIV.
Uglegylphøj, 147, *356*, XIV.
Kap Ulrich, 127, *356*, VII.
Ulússat, 311, *356*, V.
Ulugsæt, *356*.
Ulvebakkerne, Peary Land, 149, 303, *356*.
Ulvebakkerne, Mylius-Erichsen Land, 111, *356*, XVII.
Ulvebjerg, 149, *356*, XVIII.
Ulvehøjene, 330 (fig.), *356*, XIII.
Ulvesletten, 122, *356*, X.
Ũmánaq, 35, 91, 105, 123, 232, 306, 352, *356*.
Umiaqsø, 147, *356*, XIV.
Unicorn Bay, 27, *356*.
Ũsarqaq Øer, 121, 311, *356*, III.

Usûssarssuaq, 122, 291, *356*.
Utsûssat, *356*, II.
Utûssat, 122, *357*.
Uvdle, 355, *357*, IV.

Kap Vaarbrud, 127, *357*, XIV.
Valdemar Glückstadt Land, 111, 213, 245, 248, 257, 269, 270, 285, 297, 325, 336, 338, *357*, I, XVII.
Valmuedal, 116, 169, 194, 207, 254, 309, 318, 355, *357*, XIV.
Valmuekuppel, 156, 317, *357*, IV.
Vandfaldsnæs, 147, *357*, XIV, XV.
Vandredalen, 138, 247, 273, *357* (fig.), XVIII.
Van Rensselaer Bay, *357*.
Van Rensselaer Harbor, 47, *357*.
Vardehøj, 147, *357*, XIV, XV.
Varde Næs, 111, 297, *357*, XVI.
Vendedalen, 138, *358*, XVIII.
Vendenæs, 147, *358*, XIV, XV.
Ventifactfjeld, 156, *358*, IV.
Ventifact Mountain, 156, *358*.
Verhoeff Gletscher, 99, *358*, V.
Vesterøig Elv, 147, *359*, XIV.
Vestfjeldet, 141, *359*, XVIII.
Vestgletscher, *359*, 359 (fig.), 362, V.
Vestmolen, 147, 271 (fig.), *359*, XIV, XV.
Vestre Klovbjerg, 156, *359*, 362, 366, IV.
Vestre Kølelv, 147, 217, *359*, XIV.
Kap Viborg, 111, *360*, XVIII.
Victoria Fjord, 68, 119, 210, 226, 227, 265, 299, 329, 342, 351, *360*, 364, XI.
Viddal, 147, *360*, XIV.
Vigfús Fjeld, 122, *360*, XIII.
Vildt Land, 116, *360*.
Vildtland, 192, 247, 252, 253, 275, 279, 285, 288, 297, 300, 309, 310, 328, 329, 344, 352, *360*, I, XVI.
Vimmelskaftet, 160, 161, *360*, XVIII.
Kap Vinterberg, 122, *360*, XII.
Vitskøl Elv, 137, 256, *360*, XIV.
Kap V. Nordmann, 122, *360*, X.
Vragbugt, *360*, 364, IV.
Kap Værslev, 127, *360*, XVI.
Vølvedal, 147, *360*, XIII.

Waggon Klipper, 68, *361*, X.
Walcot Land, 137, 257, *361*, XIII, XIV.
Kap Walker, 27, 33, 200, 288, 290, 307, *361*, II.
Kap Wallén, 122, *361*, XI.
Wandel Dal, 127, 210, 265, 266, 292, 300, 318, 348, *361*, 366, XIII, XIV.
Wandel Hav, 111, 238, 256, 278, *361*, XVII.
Warming Land, 120, 122, 226, 230, 246, 253–55, 260, 281, 292, 307, 314, 318, 326, 328, 331, 337, 341, 344, *361*, 366, I, X.
Kap Washington, 73, 75, *361*, XIII.
Washington Land, 17, 20, 43, 46, 48, 66, 119, 124, 125, 130, 142, 152, 194, 196, 201, 205–207, 212, 216–219, 222, 224, 225, 234, 236, 239, 240, 245, 246, 250, 251, 254, 255, 260, 262, 265, 266, 267, 268, 270, 279, 284, 285, 287, 289, 295, 302, 304, 308, 30[illegible], 314, 315, 318, 321, 325, 328, 333, 348, 350, 353, 356, *361*, 362, 364, I, VII.
Watershed River, 116, *362*.
Weary Man's Rest, 48, *362*.
Cape Weber, 63, *362*.
Kap Webster, 48, 226, *362*, VII.
Wechmar Næs, 63, *362*, IV.
Wedge Ø, 68, *362*, X.
Kap Wegener, 122, *362*, XII.
Weichmann Bluff, 63, *362*.
Weir Mitchell Bluff, 63, 353, *362*.
Cape Welcome, 48, *362*, VI.
Welhavens Øer, 102, *362*, II.
Western Gletscher, 99, *362*.
Western Point, 48, *362*, VI.
West Glacier, 99, 245, *362*, VI.
West Split Mountain, 156, *362*.
Weyprecht Inlet, 75, *363*.
Weyprecht Sund, 211, 268, *363*, XIII.
Whale Sound, 26, 27, 30, 39, 87, 92, 97, *363*.
Cape White, 33, 36, *363*, IV.
Kap Wijkander, 75, 230, 316, *363*, XIII.
Wild Fjord, 75, *363*.
Wild Sund, *363*, XIII.
Cape William Makepeace Thackeray, 48, 221, 349, *363*.
Cape William Wood, 48, *363*.
Wilson Bluff, 54, 283, *363*.
Cape Winfield Scott, 47, *363*.
Windham Hornby Bjerg, 68, 225, 260, *363*, X.
Mount Wistar, Thule District, 99, 304, *363*, V.

Wistars Bjerg, Peary Land, 127, *363*, XIV
Witzansky Gletcher, 107, *363*, IV.
Kap Wohlgemuth, 75, *364*, XII.
Wolstenholme Fjord, 26, 30, 32, 35, 37, 38, 105, 135, 175, 192, 201, 203, 204, 252, 269, 276, 288, 306–308, 336, 353, 357, *364*, IV.
Wolstenholme Sound, *364*.
Wolstenholme Ø, 26, 35, 36, 133, 158, 199, 215, 226, 233, 269, 336, *364*, IV.
Kap Wood, 48, 363, *364*, VI.
Wood Point, 68, *364*, IX.
Wreck Bay, 134, *364*.
Wright Bugt, 204, 336, 353, *364*, VII.
Wulff Elv, 127, *364*, VI.
Wulff Gletscher, 121, *364*, III.
Wulff Land, 17–20, 67, 73, 122, 170, 191, 196, 204, 209, 210, 221, 225, 226–230, 237, 246, 248, 259, 265, 273, 282, 286, 289, 292, 299, 309, 313, 316, 320, 322, 323, 328, 329, 334, 339, 341–343, 346, 353, 360, 361, *364*, 366, I, XI.
Wulffs Kløft, 121, 336, *364*, IV.
Wyatt Bjerg, 68, 349, *365*, IX.
Mount Wyatt Rawson, *365*.
Kap Wyckoff, 166, *365*.
Wyckoff Fjeld, *365*.
Wyckoff Island, 102, *365*.
Wyckoff Land, 93, 109, 222, *365*, XIV.
Kap Wyman, 63, *365*, VIII.

Yduns Gletscher, 137, *365*, XIV.
Ymers Gletscher, 137, 185, *365*, XIII.
Yngknielsen Glacier, 102.
Yngvar Nielsens Gletscher, 102, *365*, III.
Cape York, 30, 33.
Kap York, 13, 21, 30, 32, 33, 37, 38, 43, 44, 52, 72, 77, 79, 84, 87, 91, 95, 105, 107, 120, 121, 129, 150, 195, 196, 206, 213, 227, 247, 266, 273, 280, 290, 319, 320, *365*, IV.

Zig-Zag Dal, 116, 166, 301, *365*, XVII.
Zoologelv, 147, *366*, XIV.

Ættestub, 122, *366*, X.

Øksebladet, 122, *366*, IX.
Kap Øret, 122, *366*, XI.
Østgletscher, 233, *366*, V.
Østkuppel, 147, *366*, XIV.
Østmolen, 147, *366*, XIV.
Østre Klovbjerg, 155, 233, 359, *366*, IV.
Østre Kølelv, 147, *366*, XIV.
Øvre Midsommersø, 147, 202, 278, 292, 336, 338, *366*, XIII, XIV.

INDEX OF PLACE NAMES OUTSIDE NORTH GREENLAND USED IN THE TEXT

Akureyri, Iceland, 139, 140.
Alaska, U.S.A., 241, 280, 334.
Albany, New York, U.S.A., 200, 323.
Albert Land, Canada, 50.
Alderman Jones Sound, Canada, 26.
Alison Bugt, West Greenland, 198.
Amitsoq, West Greenland, 308.
Ann Arbor, Michigan, 10, 72.
Antarctica, 175, 198, 256, 259.
Antelope Hills, Wyoming, U.S.A., 167.
Arctic Ocean, 14, 43, 60, 66, 83, 206, 268, 299, 314, 338.
Asia, 346.
Atanikerdluk, West Greenland, 86.
Avssaqutaq, West Greenland, 25.
Axel Heiberg Land, Canada, 143.

Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A., 274.
Barents Sea, 313.
Barra, Outer Hebrides, United Kingdom, 130.
Barrow Strait, Canada, 70.
Beaufort Sea, 234.
Beechy Island, Canada, 43.
Bergen, Norway, 345.
Bering Strait, 12, 38.
Bern, Switzerland, 255, 302.
Bessels Fjord, East Greenland, 222.
Bjørnøya, Norway, 259, 299, 304.
Black Cape, Ellesmere Island, 19.
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 52, 216, 253, 282.
Britain, 58.
Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A., 84.
Brussels, Belgium, 212.
Brønlunds Grav, East Greenland, 113.
Bucharest, Romania, 198.
Børglum Kloster, Jutland, Denmark, 292, 359.

Cambridge, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 216, 252.
Camp Century, Inland Ice, Greenland, 159, 160, 162.
Canada, 67, 130, 203, 322.
Canadian Archipelago, 42, 43, 116.
Carbondale, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 57.
Cayo Hueso (= Key West), Florida, U.S.A., 171.
Chemin Couvert, U.S.A., 171.
Chester County, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 220.
China, 364.
Christianshåb, West Greenland, 184.
Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A., 219.
Clarence Head, Ellesmere Island, 80, 81.
Cape Columbia, Grant Land, 20.
Conception Bay, Newfoundland, Canada, 58.
Copenhagen, Denmark, 22, 44, 103, 109, 111, 113, 119, 124, 127, 132, 140, 141, 143, 144, 151, 160, 161, 189, 221, 226, 231, 240, 251, 255, 270, 275, 279, 328, 336, 341, 351, 352, 360.
Crocker Land, 116, 117, 135, 136.
Cuba, 247.
Cumberland Inlet, Canada, 267.

Danish West Indies, 221.
Danmarks Havn, East Greenland, 109.
Davis Strait, 11, 12, 29.
Davisstrædet, 11, 16, 30, 71, 128, 251, 272, 361.
De Geers Øer, West Greenland, 77.
Depot Island, Canada, 219.
Cape Desolation, West Greenland, 24.
Devil's Lake, North Dakota, U.S.A., 169.
Devil's Thumb, West Greenland, 30, 38, 150, 346.
Discovery, Harbour, Ellesmere Island, Canada, 66, 72.
Disko, West Greenland, 132, 252, 342.

Djævelens Tommelfinger, West Greenland, 30, 38, 77.
Dronning Louise Land, East Greenland, 269, 280, 360.
Dundee, Great Britain, 79, 81.
Cape D'Urville, Ellesmere Island, Canada, 92.

Easton, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 212.
Eden, Utah, U.S.A., 170.
Egedesminde, West Greenland, 77, 228, 234, 251.
Egypt, 342, 365.
Ellesmere Island, Canada, 19, 20, 52, 60, 61, 66, 71, 77, 80, 116, 117, 130, 134, 135, 136, 141, 142, 143, 152, 207, 249, 272, 274, 314, 338.
Elsinore, Zealand, Denmark, 111, 278.
Engelskmandens Havn, West Greenland, 169.
England, 12, 70, 134, 196, 204, 212.
Eskimonæs, East Greenland, 169.

Falster, Denmark, 248.
Faeroe Channel, Atlantic Ocean, 268.
Cape Faraday, Ellesmere Island, 80, 81.
Kap Farvel, West Greenland, 11, 38, 66, 70, 76.
Fata Morgana Islands, 136, 137.
Finmark, Finland, 252.
Finmarken, Norway, 259, 299.
Fiskenæsset, West Greenland, 38, 43, 251.
Fistclench, Inland Ice, Greenland, 160.
Flagler Bay, Ellesmere Island, Canada, 116.
Fort Conger, Ellesmere Island, Canada, 18, 66, 71–73, 93, 130, 135.
Frantz Joseph Land, USSR., 195, 363.
Frederikshåb, West Greenland, 342.
Fretum Davis, Greenland, 24, 25.
Frisland, 11.
Frosnebugt, East Greenland, 113.

Germania Land, East Greenland, 150.
Glouchester, Massachusetts, U.S.A., 112.
Godhavn, West Greenland, 38, 44, 57, 64, 66, 70, 72, 77, 78, 79, 84, 85, 86, 92, 112, 117, 130, 221, 235, 251, 309, 318.
Godthåb, West Greenland, 86, 105, 119, 184, 275, 328, 342.
Godthåbsfjord, West Greenland, 251, 309
Gotha, Germany, 206.
Gothenburg, Sweden, 76, 77.
Grant Land, Canada, 20, 130.
Gravesand, United Kingdom, 25.
Great Britain, 194, 203, 226, 299.
Great Lakes, U.S.A., 342.
Grinnell Land, Canada, 50,51.
Groton, Connecticut, U.S.A., 251.
Grønlandshavet, 278.
Gunderstedgaard, Jutland, Denmark, 111, 248.

Haabets Havn, West Greenland, 251.
Haabets Ø, West Greenland, 251.
Hamburg, Germany, 302.
Hareøen, West Greenland, 30.
Cape Haven, Canada, 91, 92.
Hayes Gletscher, West Greenland, 77, 275.
He Devil Mountain, U.S.A., 169.
Helsingør, Zealand, Denmark, 111.
Herlufsholm, Zealand, Denmark, 256.
Himmerland, Jutland, Denmark, 257.
Hiran 26, Inland Ice, 159.
Hird's Foxfarm East Greenland, 168.
Hirds Rævefarm, East Greenland, 168.
Holbæk, Zealand, Denmark, 111.
Holms Ø, West Greenland, 77, 107.
Holsteinsborg, West Greenland, 35, 38, 86, 117, 120, 228, 259.
Hong-Kong, 299.
Horne Sund, West Greenland, 25.
Hull, England, 27.
Hudson Bay, Canada, 331.
Hudson River, New York, U.S.A., 331.
Hvalrosodden, East Greenland, 138.

Iceland, 76, 77, 170, 175, 196, 234, 252, 265, 269, 270.
Igdlorssuit, West Greenland, 135.
India, 11, 29, 196, 342, 364.
Inexpressible Island, Antarctic, 171.
Ireland, 274.
Cape Isabella, Ellesmere Island, Canada, 43, 52, 70, 71, 80.
Ivigtut, West Greenland, 70, 77, 170, 277, 342.

Jakobshavn, West Greenland, 105, 130, 151, 222, 259, 301, 314.

Jan Mayen, Norway, 364.
Japan, 24, 364.
Java, 364.
Jones Sound, Canada, 346.
Julianehåb, West Greenland, 77, 228, 326, 342.
Jutland, Denmark, 200, 215, 257, 326, 337, 341, 353, 355, 359, 360.
Jylland, Denmark, 111.

Kalundborg, Zealand, Denmark, 278, 324.
Kara Sea, 304, 346.
Kastrup Airport, Copenhagen, Denmark, 160.
Key West, Florida, U.S.A., 171.
Kings Bay, Spitsbergen, Norway, 136.
King William Land, Canada, 43.
Kirkcaldy, Scotland, 58.
Kiruna, Sweden, 285.
Klampenborg, Zealand, Denmark, 341.
Konjaksfjeldet, West Greenland, 171.
Kraulshavn, West Greenland, 150.
Krauls Ø, West Greenland, 105.
Kronborg, Zealand, Denmark, 111.
Kûk, Upernavik District, West Greenland, 243.
Kûngnât, West Greenland, 171.
Kærby, Zealand, Denmark, 215, 355, 360
København (Kjøbenhavn), Denmark, 111.

Lady Franklin Bay, Ellesmere Island, 71, 150, 260.
Lambert Land, East Greenland, 110, 113, 270.
Lancaster Sound, Canada, 34, 36, 38, 70.
Lapland, Sweden, 276.
Leith, Scotland, 132.
Lena, Siberia, USSR,, 221.
Leningrad, USSR., 267.
Liverpool, United Kingdom, 77, 295.
Lolland, Denmark, 237, 248.
London, United Kingdom, 24, 34, 35, 38, 44, 130, 210, 217, 223, 225, 247, 313, 338, 350, 364.
London Coast, West Greenland, 25.
Lucky Cuss Mine, Arizona, U.S.A., 169.
Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, Canada, 135.
Lynge, Zealand, Denmark, 222, 286.

Maine, U.S.A., 203.
Malta, 365.
Manilla, Philippines, 328.
Maryland, U.S.A., 281.
Matterhorn, Switzerland, 282.
Mesters Vig, East Greenland, 280
Mexico, 291.
Lake Michigan, U.S.A., 342.
Mohawk River, New York, U.S.A., 169.
Moscow, USSR, 267.
Moskusoksedal, East Greenland, 169, 180.
Mount Pleasant, U.S.A., 170.
Murder Creek, U.S.A., 169.
Musk-ox Valley, East Greenland, 180.
Mørkefjord, East Greenland, 140.

Navy Board Inlet, Canada, 36.
Neuchâtel, Switzerland, 195.
New London, Connecticut, U.S.A., 57, 286.
New York, U.S.A., 13, 43, 57, 90, 95, 136, 198.
Nibe, Jutland, Denmark, 111.
Nioghalvfjerdsfjorden, East Greenland, 249, 297.
Norske Øer, East Greenland, 128.
North Pole, 13, 51, 57, 66, 71, 82, 84, 87, 92, 93, 95, 96, 112, 240, 245, 256, 314, 315, 326.
Northeast Passage, 13, 304..
North Water, 78.
Northwest Passage, 11, 24, 32, 70, 202, 215, 240, 313, 338.
Norway, 198, 206, 362.
Novaja Zemlya, USSR., 206, 259, 304.
Nûgssuaq, West Greenland, 92, 281.
Ny Herrnhut, West Greenland, 85.

Ob, Siberia, USSR., 346.
Opportunity, U.S.A., 170.
Oslo, Norway, 294.
Oxford, United Kingdom, 339.

Paraguay River, South America, 198.
Paris, France, 288.
Patagonia, South America, 322.
Peekskill, New York, U.S.A., 331.
Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 48, 279.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.A., 45, 46, 48, 84, 85, 86, 89, 213, 237, 239, 254, 274, 281.
Picketwire, U.S.A., 171.
Portland, Maine, U.S.A., 86.

Port Newark, New Jersey, U.S.A., 135.
Portsmouth, England, 66, 70, 71.
Prøven, West Greenland, 72.
Purgatoire, U.S.A., 171.

Qaersorssuaq, West Greenland, 11.
Queen Elizabeth Islands, Canada, 300.

Ritenbenk, West Greenland, 72, 119, 171.
Russia, 338.

Cape Sabine, Ellesmere Island, Canada, 72, 93, 221, 330.
Sandersons Hope, West Greenland, 25.
Scoresby Sund, East Greenland, 234, 328.
Scotland, 78, 81, 281, 329.
Sebastopol, USSR., 342.
Seven Devil Mountains, U.S.A., 169.
Shannon, East Greenland, 113.
Cape Sheridan, Ellesmere Island, Canada, 66, 83, 95, 96.
Siberia, 38, 326.
Sidney, Nova Scotia, Canada, 94, 118, 135.
Site II, Inland Ice, Greenland, 160.
Sjælland (Zealand), Denmark, 111, 215, 336.
Smackover, U.S.A., 171.
Spitsbergen, Norway, 136, 137, 173, 174, 175, 199, 207, 227, 240, 256, 259, 268, 299, 304, 313, 314, 329, 362, 363, 364.
Mount St. Elias, Canada, 285.
St. Johns, Newfoundland, Canada, 72, 77, 78, 79, 89, 90, 203.
Station Centrale, Inland Ice, Greenland, 159.
Stockholm, Sweden, 21, 77, 79–81, 227.
Skt. Jørgens Sø, Copenhagen, Denmark, 346.
St. Petersburg, Russia, 267.
Strait of Belle Isle, Canada, 116.
Sumatra, 364.
Lake Superior, U.S.A., 342.
Svalbard, Norway, 167, 172, 182.
Switzerland, 255.
Syttenkilometernæsset, East Greenland, 168.
Søndre Strømfjord, West Greenland, 159, 160, 161.

Tasiussaq, West Greenland, 34, 57, 86.
Tel-el-Kebir, 365.
The Downs, England, 349.
The Englishman's Harbour, West Greenland, 169.
The Hague, Netherlands, 129, 198, 234, 243, 248.
The Sound (Sundet), Denmark, 278, 328.
The Thames, England, 38.
Tierra del Fuego, South America, 322.
Cape Trafalgar, Spain, 240.
Tromsö, Norway, 132.

Ũmánaq, West Greenland, 92, 342.
United States of America, 12, 43, 44, 56, 58, 59, 62, 71, 82, 84, 87, 89, 91, 92, 112, 113, 117, 142, 153, 165, 167–169, 171, 172, 194, 195, 198, 203, 224, 226, 267, 282, 287, 294, 339, 342, 355, 361.
Upernavik, West Greenland, 25, 30, 38, 43, 44, 51, 66, 70, 72, 77, 84, 86, 105, 113, 115, 125, 129, 132, 134, 192, 267.
Utopia, U.S.A., 170.

Vaigat, West Greenland, 30.
Vatna Jökull, Iceland, 170.
Vendsyssel, Jutland, Denmark, 270.
Vinland, 342.
Virgin Islands, 221.

Wandel Land, West Grønland, 198.
Washington, D.C., U.S.A., 57, 239, 339.
Wellington Channel, Canada, 43, 50, 239.
West Indies, 346.
Wilcox Head, West Greenland, 91.
Wilcox Point, West Greenland, 120.
Women Islands, West Greenland, 25.
Wyoming, U.S.A., 168.

Yedzo, 24.
Yenisey, Siberia, USSR., 304.
Young Sund, East Greenland, 143.

Zackenberg, Young Sund, East Greenland, 143, 144, 145.
Zealand (Sjælland), Denmark, 236, 244, 256, 258, 272, 278, 355, 360.

Öräfa Jökull, Iceland, 170.

Ålesund, Norway, 114.

INDEX OF NAMES OF SHIPS AND AIRCRAFT MENTIONED IN THE TEXT

Brigantine Advance, 17, 41, 43, 44, 189, 194, 240, 272, 325.
M/Y Alabama, 19, 113, 190, 234.
Sealer Albert, 206.
USS Albert, 73.
HMS Alert, 17, 64, 65, 66, 70, 71, 133, 190, 234, 289, 300.
HMS Alexander, 17, 28, 29, 189, 196, 198, 238, 259, 313.
S/S Arctic, 19, 58, 253.
USS Arctic, 42, 44.
CGS Arctic, 20.
HMS Assistance, 12, 17, 36, 37, 223.
USS Atka, icebreaker, 163, 164, 201.
Whaler Aurora, 78, 81.

USS Bear, 73, 334.
S/S Belgica, 199, 255.
Schooner Bowdoin, 20.

HMS Challenger, 268, 299.
USS Congress, 57.

S/S Danmark, 19, 108, 117, 190.
M/S Dannebrog, 130, 131.
Whaler Diana, 18.
S/S Diana, 18, 19, 92, 93, 107, 116.
Bark Discovery, 24, 25, 27, 189, 202, 213, 215, 217, 232, 300.
HMS Discovery, 17, 64, 65, 66, 67, 70, 71, 190, 200, 225, 246, 342, 365.
M/S Disko, 151.
HMS Dorothea, 240.
Whaler Eclipse, 18, 81, 107.
M/S Effie M. Morrissey, 129, 327.
HMS Enterprise, 34.
HMS Erebus, 12.
S/S Erik, 18, 19, 92, 95, 96, 113, 116.
S/S Falcon, 18, 81, 86, 87, 89, 90, 203.
Schooner Felix, 192.
M/S Fram, 294, 299, 345, 346.
HMS Fury, 198, 215, 259, 313.
Schooner Fylla, 152, 361.

HMS Galathea, 326.
M/S Gamma, 138, 139, 143, 191, 314.
Schooner General A. W. Greely, 135.
S/S George B. Cluett, 117, 223.
M/S Gjøa, 18, 107, 199, 245.
S/S Godthaab, 19, 20, 128, 133, 143, 144, 145, 231.
HMS Griper, 207, 259, 313, 329, 337.
S/S Gustav Holm, 136, 137, 139.

Haabet, 251.
S/S Hans Egede, 113, 119, 131, 333.
HMS Hecla, 198, 207, 215, 238, 259, 313, 329.
S/S Hope, 18, 91, 92.

HMS Ingolf, 221, 270, 361.
S/S Intrepid, 58.
HMS Intrepid, 335.
HMS Investigator, 34.
Schooner Isabel, 12, 37, 38, 40, 189, 192, 203, 262, 288, 345.
HMS Isabella, 17, 28, 189, 215, 281, 327, 329, 337.
S/S Isbjørn, 21, 132, 133, 134, 190, 265.
S/S Island, 350.
Italia, airship, 199.

S/S Janette, 71, 221, 228, 291.
S/S Jennie, 96.
S/S John R. Bradley, 112.
S/S Julius Thomsen, 152.
USS Juniata, 59, 60.

M/S Kap York, 119, 314.
S/S Karluk, 326.
Barkentine Kite, 18, 78, 80, 83, 84, 85, 86, 90, 229, 295, 331.

Lady Franklin, 345.
Liten, airplane, 149.
Little Juniata, steam launch, 59, 60, 221, 228, 230.
USS Loch Garry, 73.
M/G Louise, 124.

Mallemuk, amphibian, 143.
Bark Marianne, 44.
M/S Maud, 20, 199.
R/S Michael Sars, 268, 299.
S/S Monticello, 219.

Relief ship Neptune, 17, 72, 117, 118, 301.
DGS Neptune, 18.
Bark Nordlyset, 304.
M/S Nordstjernen, 314.
Norge, airship, 199.
HMS North Star, 12, 17, 34, 189, 227, 306, 331.

S/Y Pandora, 17, 69, 70, 71, 133, 190, 312.
Whaler Panther, 17, 56, 254.
S/S Peary, 20.
USS Periwinkle, 56.
Perssuaq, hydroplane, 21, 136, 148, 190.
HMS Phoenix, 262.
HMS Pioneer, 335.
Pluto, airplane, 149, 316.
USS Polaris, 17, 56, 57, 58, 59, 62, 64, 67, 190, 213, 219, 220, 228, 237, 250, 291, 316, 317, 319, 325, 255.
S/S Prince Albert, 312.
S/S Proteus, 17, 71, 72, 73.

S/S Ravenscraig, 58.
US barque Release, 41, 44, 212, 253.
HMS Resolute, 17, 37, 299, 355.
Schooner Ripple, 17, 77, 78, 79, 81.
S/S Roosevelt, 18, 19, 93, 95, 257, 326.

M/S Signalhorn, 130.
S/S Sjöblomsten, 114.
S/S Sofia, 17, 76, 77, 190, 346.
S/S Stella Polare, 285.
S/S Sværdfisken, 135, 141.
Galeas 7de Juni, 114.
M/S Søkongen, 124, 134, 314.
Sæfaxi, amphibian, 347.
M/S Sælen, 281.

S/S Tegetthoff, 313.
HMS Terror, 12, 225, 331.
USS Thetis, 17, 73, 291, 333.
Whaler Thomas, 17, 27, 189.
M/S Th. Stauning, 314.
Sealer Tigress, 58, 59, 291.
USS Tigress, 59, 291.
M/S Tikerak, 151.
Whaler Thomas, 17, 27.
HMS Trent, 240.

Schooner United States, 17, 51, 230, 286, 341.

HMS Valorous, 64, 66, 223.
S/S Vega, 304.
S/S Vesle Kari, 139.
HMY Victoria and Albert, 289.
HMS Victory, 192, 350.
S/S Vöringen, 333.

USS Westwind, icebreaker, 165.
S/Y Windward, 18, 92, 93, 133, 195, 326, 360.

INDEX OF PERSONS MENTIONED IN THE TEXT

Abernethy, Thomas, 37, 192.
Acland, Thomas Dyke, 194.
Adams, Cyrus Cornelius, 194, 281.
Adams, John Quincy, 194.
Adams, P. J., 148.
Adams, William, 58.
Adams, [captain], 107.
Agassiz, L. J. R., 195.
Agpalarsuaq, 124.
Agpalerssuaq, 124.
Aherbenguak, 124.
Ahwatingwah, 96.
Ajako, 119, 120, 195.
Alakratiak, 125.
Albert of Monaco, 174.
Albert of Sachsen-Coburg, 196.
Aldrich, Edith Caroline, 234.
Aldrich, Pelham, 64, 234.
Aleqatsiaq, 125.
Alexandrine, Queen of Denmark, 196.
Algernon, Duke of Northumberland, 307.
Allen, Jerome Lee, 116, 117.
Allen, William, 58.
Allison, John, 29, 198.
Amedeo, Luigi, 285.
Amdrup, G. C., 110, 198, 228, 234, 252, 253, 261, 269, 343, 351.
Ammen, Daniel, 198, 365.
Amundsen, Roald, 18, 20, 107, 199, 245.
Andersen, Einar, 8.
Andersen, Flemming, 139.
Andersen, Orla, 9.
Andersson, C. J., 76.
Andersson, G., 76.
Andersson, Gunnar, 207, 248.
Andreasson, Peter, 132.
Andrews, H., 69.
Anne, Duchess of Hamilton, 231.
Anthing, Frederick, 56.
Arbuthnot, Charles, 70.
Archer, Robert H., 65, 199.
Arctowski, Henryk, 255.
Armsby, J. H., 200.
Arnold, Keith, 163.
Arrowsmith, 26.
Asarpanguaq, 124.
Asguith, Donald O., 157.
Ashurst, Frazer, 84.
Astrup, Ejvind, 83, 86, 88, 89, 98, 100, 102, 103, 200–203, 213, 215, 228, 229, 232, 243, 244, 248, 254, 255, 277, 281, 294, 299, 304, 314, 324, 326, 331, 340, 341, 342, 345, 346, 350, 362, 365.
Athol, Duke of, 200.
Augustina, 57.
Austin, Horatio Th., 17, 36, 37, 223.
Avigiak, 125.
Avigiaq, 125.
Aylen, John, 34, 35, 37, 203.

Baadsmanden (Bo'sun), 142.
Back, George, 330.
Baffin, William, 12, 17, 24, 25, 26, 27, 30, 31, 36, 62, 134, 175, 189, 202, 217, 249.
Baker, Jefferson Temple, 41.
Baldwin, E. B., 86, 89.
Baldwin, Lansing, 92.
Ball, George B., 69.
Balle, Knud, 18.
Balle, Nikolej Edinger, 300.
Bance, H. Fr., 36.
Banvroft, George, 202.
Bang, Nina, 302.
Banks, N. P., 202.
Bardin [Mr.], 37, 203.
Barfod, Mogens, 139.
Baring, Francis T., 203.
Barnes, David F., 154.
Barnes, John, 96.

BARNUM, THOMAS, 51.
BARROW, JOHN, 27.
BARRY, J. J., 60.
BARTLETT, [captain], 58.
BARTLETT, HARRY, 86, 89, 203.
BARTLETT, JOHN, 56, 90, 91.
BARTLETT, MOSES, 93, 112.
BARTLETT, ROBERT A., 22, 93, 95, 118, 129, 203, 301, 326.
BARTLETT, ROBERT, 96.
BARTLETT, SAMUEL W., 95, 96.
BATEY, DAVID, 42.
BAUGHMAN, G. E., 59.
BEARD, THOMAS N., 154.
BEAUFORT, FRANCIS, 204.
BEAUMONT, LEWIS A., 65, 67, 73, 204, 219, 220, 230, 246, 250, 286, 325, 327.
BECHER, ALOIS RITTER VON, 70.
BECK, ADAM, 35, 38, 39.
BEEBE, W. M., 17, 72, 215.
BEECHY, F. W., 12.
BELCHER, E., 38, 43, 239, 299.
BELKNAP, RALPH L., 129.
BENDER, JACOB, 71.
BENDSEN, J., 183.
BENEDICT, ERASTUS C., 205.
BENEDICT, HENRY H., 256.
BENÉT, STEPHEN V., 205.
BENNET, JAMES GORDON, 71.
BENNINGHOFF, WILLIAM S., 154, 157.
BENSON, CARL, 158.
BENTHAM, R., 130.
BENTLEY, JAMES, 96.
BENTON, THOMAS H., 205.
BERENDSEN, IVAR, 266.
BERG, SIGURD, 335.
BERGESEN, [captain], 132.
BERKENTIN, 171.
BERLIN, J. A., 76.
BERNIER, J. E., 19.
BERRY, ROBERT M., 59.
BERTELSEN, AAGE, 108, 109, 206, 260.
BERTELSEN, ALF., 18, 103, 105.
BESSELS, EMIL, 46, 57, 58, 61, 62, 63, 64, 194, 206, 223, 225, 231, 232, 235, 236, 243, 280, 281, 284, 287, 289, 290, 318, 321, 323, 333, 362.
BEVERLY, CHARLES J., 28, 206, 207.
BEYNEN, L. R. KOOLEMANS, 69, 70.
BIDWOLD, GEORGE, 42.
BIEDERBICK, HENRY, 72, 73.
BIERING, ADAM G., 193, 207.
BIERING, E. A. M., 8.
BISSON, PH., 29.
BISTRUP, AAGE C. E. Ø., 192.
BISTRUP, HENNING, 108, 109, 192.
BJARE, R. A., 20.
BJÖRLING, JOHANN ALFRED, 17, 77, 78, 79, 80, 89, 133, 207.
BLACKMAN, C. A., 165.
BLACKWOOD, FRANCIS P., 208.
BLAKE, JOHN, 41.
BLIM, JOHN, 42.
BLISS, ELIPHALET W., 208.
BOAL, [Mr.], 92.
BONESTEEL, [Mr.], 91.
BONSALL, AMOS, 41, 43, 210.
BONTILLIER, THEODORE LE, 90.
BOOTH, FELIX, 210.
BOOTH, JOHN W., 56, 58.
BORUP, GEORGE, 19, 95, 96, 98, 117, 211, 321.
BOTSFORD, JAMES, 42.
BOYER, WILLIAM, 59.
BRADFORD, W., 56.
BRADLEY, JOHN R., 112.
BRAINARD, DAVID L., 71, 73, 211.
BRAINE, D. L., 60.
BRANDON, DOUGLAS Lord, 250.
BRASS, W., 27.
BREEVORT, JAMES C., 211.
BRENEN, RICHARD, 60.
BREWIN, JOSEPH, 59.
BRIDGMAN, HERBERT L., 18, 89, 212.
BRITTON, JOHN P., 59.
BROOKS, HENRY, 41, 212.
BROWN, JOHN, 42.
BROWN, JOHN, 268.
BROWN, JOSEPH, 42.
BROWNE, HENRY, 212.
BRUCE, ROB., 41.
BRUHN, L., 9, 10, 183.
BRUN, ESKE, 10, 183.
BRUUN, DANIEL, 226.
BRUUN, KIM MALTE, 274.
BRYAN, E. D., 57.
BRYAN, R. W. D., 57, 58, 61, 212, 279.
BRYANT, GEORGE, 65, 213.
BRYANT, HENRY G., 18, 79, 85, 89, 213.
BRØNLUND, JØRGEN, 14, 103, 105, 108, 109, 110, 213, 247, 270.
BUDDINGTON, JAMES, 57.

Buddington, Sidney O., 56, 57, 58, 213, 249, 355.
Bugge, Aage, 60, 183.
Bulkley, W. F., 60.
Bulley, Samuel, 65.
Bullock, W. E., 59.
Bunch-Christensen, Erik S., 235.
Burk, William H., 84.
Burton, A. E., 91.
Bushnan, John, 28, 215.
Buys-Ballot, C. H. D., 215.
Bylot, Robert, 12, 17, 24, 25, 62, 189, 202, 215, 339.
Byrd, Richard E., 20.
Bæk, Kurt, 139.
Bøggild, O. B., 282, 310, 343, 362.

Calhoun, John C., 216.
Cambell, Walter F., 56, 58.
Cannon, Henry W., 216.
Carey, William, 42.
Carmichael, M., 132.
Carpenter, [Mr.], 92.
Carr, George H., 86, 89.
Carruthers, Gibson, 51.
Cartmell, Daniel, 65.
Cary, Allwyn, 24, 217, 364.
Cass, Lewis, 218.
Castenskjold, Jørgen, 319.
Chalkley, Thomas, 65, 219.
Chalon, Edward, 219.
Chamberlin, T. C., 89, 219, 261, 278, 322.
Charles Polaris, 57.
Charogoff, C. E., 165.
Chase, S. P., 219.
Chester, H. C., 56, 58, 219, 220.
Chiewitz, Ole, 310.
Child, George W., 221.
Chipman, Elisha J., 59.
Chipp, Ch. William, 60, 221.
Christensen, J. C., 267, 341.
Christiansen, Knud, 108.
Christian, Crown Prince of Denmark, 196, 278.
Christian IV, King of Denmark, 127, 221.
Christian VIII, King of Denmark, 33.
Christian IX, King of Denmark, 105.
Christian X, King of Denmark, 141, 278, 350, 353.
Christiansen, Frederik Thorlip, 72, 73, 222.
Christoffersen, Finn, 138.
Cristoffersen, Gottfried Martin Quirinius, 34.
Clark, Charles, 95.
Clark, George H., 86, 89.
Clarke, Richard M., 41.
Clavering, D. C., 329.
Clay, Henry, 72, 223.
Clebsch, Alfred, 157.
Clifford, Henry, 59.
Coade, John, 96.
Coffin, Nathan J., 56, 58.
Coffin, W., 73.
Cohn, Georg, 243.
Colan, Thomas, 64.
Cole, James, 69.
Collins, Thomas, 84.
Colton, Roger B., 114, 155.
Columbus, Christoffer, 11.
Comer, George, 116, 117, 223.
Comly, S. P., 60.
Commagere, Frank Y., 59.
Conger, Omar D., 224.
Connell, Maurice, 71, 73.
Conners, John, 96.
Constable, James M., 224.
Conway, Martin, 172, 173, 175.
Conybeare, Crawford J. M., 65.
Cope, Alfred, 224.
Coppinger, Richard W., 65, 67, 224, 225.
Cook, Frederick A., 19, 83, 112, 113.
Cooper, Charles, 59.
Cooper, James, 66.
Cothran, William F., 163.
Cowie, J. W., 9, 23, 148, 212, 225.
Craft, C. C., 96.
Craig, Peter, 65, 225.
Craven, Davis A., 163, 164.
Cronette, George, 9.
Crook, Edward, 84, 86.
Cross, Susan J., 86, 89.
Cross, William H., 71.
Crowell, John T., 162.
Crozier, F. R. M., 225.
Cumming, John, 84.
Cunningham, John, 84, 86.

Dahl, Frantz, 183.
Dagmar, princess, 319.

DALBERG, [sailor], 124.
DALLAS, GEORGE M., 226.
DALRYMPLE, ALEXANDER, 226.
DALY, CHARLES F., 226, 281.
DAM, V. A., 144.
DAN, King of Denmark, 337.
DANBO, J. M., 226.
DANNETT, JAMES L. L., 36.
DARKE, THOMAS, 66.
DAUGAARD-JENSEN, J., 183, 227.
DAVENPORT, H. K., 57.
DAVIDSON, JAMES W., 86, 89.
DAVIDSON, [Mr.], 37.
DAVIES, WILLIAM E., 9, 153, 157, 161, 163, 165, 166.
DAVIS, C. H., 62, 206, 219, 287, 289, 290, 318, 321, 333, 362.
DAVIS, JOHN, 11, 25, 170.
DAVIS, RICHARD, 59.
DAVIS, W., 69.
DAWES, PETER R., 10.
DEBENHAM, FRANK, 170, 175, 181.
DE BEOUF, CHARLES, 163.
DEDRICK JR., THOMAS S., 93.
DE GEER, G., 172, 173, 174, 227.
DE HAVEN, 50, 239, 295.
DEICHMANN, HENRIK, 228.
DE LONG, G.W., 60, 71, 221, 228, 230, 291.
DERANEY, PATRICK, 60.
DEVYS, GEORGE, 42.
DE WILDE, GEORGE, 69.
DICKSON, OSKAR, 76, 77.
DIEBITSCH, EMIL, 18, 89, 90, 229, 331.
DIETRICHSON, OLUF C., 229.
DIGGS, DUDLEY, 24, 232.
DOBING, WILSON, 66, 229.
DODGE, [Mr.], 91.
DODGE, [Mr.], 60.
DODGE, HENRY W., 51, 60, 230.
DONNETT, JAMES L. L., 36.
DOUGLAS, WILLIAM, 231.
DRAKE, FRANCIS, 239,
DRASTRUP, ELMER, 22, 138, 191, 357.
DREVER, H. I., 132, 133.
DREYER, JOHAN W., 231.
DUMPHY, PATRICK, 84, 85.
DUNDAS, DAVID, 232.
DUNEIRA, Baron, 232, 290.
DUNN, GILBERT, 78.
DYCHE, L. L., 90.
DYKE, JOHN VAN, 42.
DYMOND, E. G., 132, 133.
EDE, CHARLES, 36.
EDWARDS, JOHN, 28.
EDWARDS, W., 69.
EGEDE, HANS P., 244, 251.
EGERTON, GEORGE LECLERK, 64, 234.
EKBLAW, W. ELMAR, 116, 117, 264, 332.
ELDER, WILLIAM, 50.
ELIASEN, ELIAS, 103, 105.
ELISON, JOSEPH, 71, 73, 235.
ELLIOT, JAMES, 36, 37.
ELLIS, WILLIAM A., 72.
ELLITSGAARD-RASMUSSEN, KNUD, 144, 145, 291, 318, 322, 336.
ELSTON, J. W., 59.
EMMERSON, GEORGE W., 65.
EMORY, W. H., 73, 235.
ENTRIKIN, SAMUEL J., 85, 86, 89.
EREKR HINN RAUDE, 170.
ERIC THE RED, 170.
ERICHSEN, MARIE SOPHIE, 288.
ERIKSEN, CAROLINE MARIE, 218.
ERICHSEN, THOR CHRISTIAN, 221.
ERIKSEN, OLFERT KAABER, 139.
ERIKSEN, PETER HENRIK, 315.
ERIKSON, A. F., 76.
ERLANDSEN, ANDREAS C. H., 236.
ETUKUSSUK, 124, 125.

FARLEY, F. R., 23.
FARQUHAR, NORMAN VON H., 237.
FARRAGUT, DAVID G., 237.
FAURSCHOU-HVID, BENT, 238.
FEACHEM, R. W., 132.
FEILDEN, HENRY W., 64.
FENCKER, KARL, 18.
FERNALD, ARTHUR, 9, 153, 154, 155.
FIELD, CYRUS W., 237.
FIERSOHN, REBA, 198.
FIGGINS, JESSE DADE, 91, 92.
FIIL, MARIUS A. P., 288.
FILEMONSEN, KARL, 144.
FISHER, ALEXANDER, 29, 238.
FISHER, COLEMAN C., 158.
FISHER, [Mr.], 86, 89.
FITZGERALD, CH. GALT, 92.
FITZGERALD JR., C. G., 92.
FITZSIMMONS, ROY, 135.
FLAGLER, JOHN, 268.
FLEICHER, SOPHIE L. S., 222.
FLEMMING, R., 86.

Florence, T., 69.
Forbes, Davis, 239.
Force, Peter, 50, 239, 272, 273.
Ford, Thomas, 42.
Forsstrand, C. W., 76.
Forsyth, C. C., 312.
Foulke, William P., 239.
Fox, John, 42.
Francis, John W., 240.
Francke, Rudolph, 112.
Franklin, Jane, 12, 37, 38, 262, 279, 312.
Franklin, John, 12, 13, 17, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 50, 192, 215, 240, 268, 272, 279, 307, 312, 313, 320, 335.
Franklin, Thomas, 41.
Frederick, Julius, 71, 73, 240.
Frederik VII, King of Denmark, 40, 241.
Frederik VIII, King of Denmark, 111, 277, 319.
Frederik IX, King of Denmark, 319, 353.
Frederik, 65.
Freuchen, Navarana, 300.
Freuchen, Peter, 8, 81, 108, 114, 115, 119, 133, 227, 231, 241, 300.
Friis, Acton, 108.
Fristrup, Børge, 143, 144, 162.
Frobisher, Martin, 11, 239.
Fränkl, E., 148, 149, 232, 305, 356.
Fulford, Reginald B., 65, 67, 241.
Furlong, Paul, 135.
Fyffe, Joseph P., 41.

Gabriel (Gaba) of Kuk, 243.
Gabrielsen, Tobias, 108, 109, 110.
Gade, Gerhard, 243.
Gardiner, Hampden S., 71, 243.
Gardiner, Herbert, 129.
Garlington, E. A., 73.
Gawler, Henry B., 34.
Geisler, Jens, 145.
Gelting, Paul, 139.
George, IV, King of England, 319.
Gibson, Langdon, 83.
Giffard, George A., 64.
Gilbert, John, 42.
Gill, [professor], 91.
Gilles, A., 69.
Gjøe, Birgitte, 256.
Gleerup, Emilie, 9, 245.
Gluck, Alma, 198.
Glück, Alma, 198.
Glückstadt, Isak, 265.
Glückstadt, Valdemar, 357.
Godfrey, William, 41, 46.
Goldstein, Gilbert, 157.
Goldthwait, L., 154.
Goldthwait, Richard, 9, 153, 154.
Goodenough, James G., 246.
Goodfellow, Henry, 41.
Goodridge, Fr. Grosvenor, 92.
Goodsell, J. W., 96.
Grace, E., 69.
Grant, W. A., 70.
Granville, George, Lord, 246.
Gray, Alexander, 65, 246.
Gray, Elisabeth, 246.
Gray, George, 59.
Greely, A. W., 17, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 190, 198, 216, 218, 220, 230, 235, 254, 282, 284, 285, 290, 291, 326, 333, 335.
Green, FitzHugh, 116, 117.
Greer, James A., 59.
Griffey, Edwin, 69.
Grigware Jr., Joseph W., 163.
Grinnell, Cornelius, 247, 364.
Grinnell, Henry, 13, 41, 293, 347.
Grinnell, Sylvia, 347.
Grover, William, 42.
Grumsen, Poul Dyrbye, 139.
Gushue, Thomas, 95.

Haagensen, Børge, 145, 160.
Haarløv, Niels, 139, 140.
Hacket, Lawrence, 84, 85, 89.
Hackluyt, Richard, 249.
Haffner, J. F. W., 248.
Hagen, N. P. Høeg, 108, 109, 110, 111–113, 192, 196, 213, 247–249, 258, 269, 270, 278, 285, 286, 314, 316, 357.
Hagen, Ludovika, 285.
Hagerup, Harald, 108.
Haig-Thomas, D., 21, 130, 134.
Haley, John, 42.
Hall, Charles Francis, 17, 56, 58, 61, 62, 64, 65, 190, 194, 199, 211, 212, 219, 220, 250, 280, 285, 302, 335, 344, 349.
Hall, James, 202.
Hall, Robert, 250.
Hall, van R., 41.
Halse, James, 29.
Hamburg, A., 76.

HAMILTON, ALEXANDER, 250.
HAMILTON, FRANK, 60.
HAMILTON, RICHARD V., 36, 134.
HAMILTON, W. A. B., 250.
HAND, JAMES J., 65, 250.
HANNAH (TUKULITU), 57, 250.
HANSEN, [captain], 117.
HANSEN, GODFRED, 20, 107, 245, 276.
HANSEN, KARL, 129.
HANSEN, MICHAEL, 139.
HANSEN, PEDER, 108.
HANSEN, PAUL MARINUS, 128.
HANS HENDRIK, 41, 43, 52, 57, 65, 251.
HANS ZACHEUS, 29, 33.
HARDER, POUL J., 252.
HARDING, S. W., 60.
HARMSWORTH, A. C. W., 195.
HARRIS, FRANCIS L., 51, 252.
HARRISON, E. S., 36.
HARRISON, JOSEPH, 267.
HART, CHARLES HENRY, 253.
HART, CHICHESTER H., 65.
HARTLEY, RICHARD, 42.
HARTSHORN, JOSEPH, 8, 9, 157.
HARTSTENE, H. J., 41, 44, 212, 216, 253.
HARTZ, N. E. K., 253.
HATHERTON, Lord, 253.
HAUEN, J. VAN, 22, 141, 142, 191.
HAUGE, CHRISTIAN NIELSEN, 253.
HAYES, ISAAC ISRAEL, 13, 17, 41, 44, 46, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 65, 79, 189, 194, 195, 199, 200, 203, 212, 220, 236, 237, 239, 246, 254, 266, 270, 276, 280, 281, 293, 302, 311, 345, 348, 349, 355, 357.
HAYES, NOAH, 57, 58.
HAYES, THOMAS, 86.
HAZEN, WILLIAM B., 254.
HEDIN, SVEN, 123, 346.
HEIBERG-JÜRGENSEN, P. A., 254.
HEILPRIN, ANGELO, 18, 78, 83–85, 213, 254, 290.
HELK, J., 9, 10, 212.
HELLAND, AMUND, 255.
HENIUS, ERIK S., 235.
HENRY, CHARLES B., 71, 73.
HENRY, WILLIAM, 42.
HENSON, MATTHEW, 84, 86, 89, 91, 92, 93, 95, 96, 256, 289.
HERBERT, [Mr.], 24.
HERBERT, THOMAS, 256.
HERDEMERTEN, J., 21.
HERRON, JOHN, 56.
HEYWOOD, HARVEY, 51, 256.
HICKEY, THOMAS, 41.
HILL, JAMES J., 267.
HINDLE, ALFRED, 65.
HITE, CHARLES E., 85.
HOBBS, WILLIAM H., 257, 304.
HOBBY, HENRY, 56, 58.
HODGES, JOHN, 66.
HODGSON, C. E., 65.
HOFFMEYER, N. H. C., 258.
HOLLAND, MICHAEL, 162.
HOLM, EDVARD, 234.
HOLM, GUSTAV, 299.
HOLMEN, KELD, 143, 144.
HOLMES, CHAUNCEY D., 154, 155.
HOLMSEN, GUNNAR, 259.
HOLT, J. F., 84.
HOLTEDAHL, OLAF, 259.
HOLTVED, ERIK, 9, 21, 22, 131, 183, 190, 262.
HOLTVED, SOPHIE, 131.
HOLTZSCHERER, J. J., 157.
HOOKER, JOSEPH D., 259.
HOOPER, W. H., 29.
HOPPIN, BENJAMIN, 91.
HOPPNER, HENRY P., 29, 259.
HORAN, JAMES, 59.
HORNER, ARTHUR, 69, 70.
HOROWITZ, ALLAN S., 154, 155.
HOVEY, EDMUND O., 116, 117.
HOVRINGTON, THOMAS, 59.
HOWELL, JOHN C., 163.
HOWELLS, DAVID M., 59.
HOWGATE, HENRY W., 260.
HOWLETT, FREDERICK, 60.
HRITZKO, DANIEL, 8.
HUBBARD, THOMAS H., 260.
HUDSON, HENRY, 24, 232, 339.
HUGHES, WILLIAM E., 84.
HULT, J. E. E:SON, 76.
HUMBOLDT, F. H. ALEXANDER VON 260.
HUMPHREYS, G. N., 21, 130, 190.
HUMPHREYS, R. W., 153.
HUNKER, J. J., 60.
HUNT, HARRISON J., 116, 117, 260.
HUNT, HENRY, 261.
HUNTER, J. M., 132.
HURLBUT, GEORGE, 261.
HURLEY, WILLIAM, 59.

Hussey, William, 41.
Hvidberg, Andreas, 139, 140.
Hyde, Frederick E., 240.
Hörnfeldt, P. A., 76.

Ide, G. E., 60.
Ingeborg, princess, 319.
Ingersoll, George, 262.
Inglefield, Edward A., 12, 17, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 189, 192, 194, 201, 203, 215, 217, 219, 223, 225, 231, 241, 253, 262, 264, 282, 293, 307, 350, 355.
Ingles, R., 135.
Inighito, 96.
Innes-Lillingston, F. G., 69.
Inuiterk, 125.
Inuiteq, 125, 130.
Inuiterssuaq, 142.
Inukitsok, 125.
Inukitsoq, 115, 119, 125.
Inukitsoq Paluk, 125.
Inukitsupaluk, 125.
Inutoq, 130.
Irminger, C. L., 356.
Isachsen, Fridtjov, 9.
Isachsen, Gunnar, 172, 174.
Israel, Edward, 71, 72.
Ítukussuk, 124, 125.
Iversen, Iver P., 113, 114, 266.

Jack Saccheaus, 29.
Jackson, Andrew, 266.
Jackson, William, 56, 57.
Jacob, 52.
Jacobsen, A., 144.
James, Henry, 69.
Jamka, Frederick, 57.
Janson, Johannas, 27.
Jardine, William, 84.
Jarl, Jens, 267.
Jarner, Hakon H., 108.
Jefferson, Thomas, 267.
Jenkins, William, 65.
Jens Edward, 72.
Jensen, Adolf S., 194, 252.
Jensen, Hans Ludvig, 108.
Jensen, Jens Marinus, 140.
Jensen, Johs. V., 147, 223, 231, 257, 268, 293, 306.
Jensen, Kaj, 9.
Jensen, Peter, 51, 267, 345.
Jensen, [Mr.], 91, 92.
Jensen, [mechanic], 124.
Jesup, Morris K., 90, 103, 295.
Jewell, Winfield S., 71, 72, 73, 267.
Joe (Ebierbing), 57, 60, 250, 267.
Joe, 69.
Johannesen, S. A., 76.
Johansen, Aage Gitz, 139.
Johansen, Fritz, 108.
Johansen, N. P., 307.
Johansen, Thyge, 8.
John Sackheuse, 29.
Johnsen, Palle, 143, 144, 145.
Johnson, John, 135.
Johnson, J. P., 76.
Johnson, Peter, 57.
Johnson, Peter, 158.
Johnson, Richard D., 163.
Johnson, 96.
Johnston, William, 42.
Jokela, A. K., 165.
Jokish, Edward, 60.
Jones, Alderman, 24.
Jones, Frank, 65.
Jones, Loftus, 223.
Jonsson, A., 76.
Joseph, Alfred H., 164.
Jungersen, Hector, F. E., 270.
Joyce, Patrick, 96.
Jørgensen, Christian H., 113.
Jørgensen, F. O., 183.
Jørgensen, Th. M., 230.
Jørgensen, [sailor], 124.

Kallstenius, E., 78, 89, 133.
Kaminski, Henry S., 272.
Kane, Elisha Kent, 13, 17, 38, 41–50, 54, 56, 65, 173, 184, 195, 196, 199, 202–204, 212, 224, 226, 236, 237, 245–247, 262, 272–274, 281, 289, 293, 295, 311, 324, 325, 328, 349, 363, 364.
Kane, John Kent, 42, 212.
Kann, Karl, 78, 81.
Kayser, O. I. M., 273.
Keasy, John, 85.
Keeler, J. D., 60.
Keely Jr., Robert N., 84.
Kohoe, [captain], 116.
Kellet, Henry, 299.
Keltie, John S., 273.

KENEALY, ALEXANDER, 84.
KENNEDY, JOHN P., 274.
KENRICK, FRANCIS P., 274.
KENT, JAMES, 274.
KIILERICH, ALF B., 128.
KING, WILLIAM, 60.
KINSELLA, D. A., 165.
KISLINGBURY, FREDERICK F., 71.
KISSEL, GUSTAV E., 274.
KIÆR, HOLGER, 259.
KJELLSTRÖM, C. J. O., 76.
KJER, J., 222, 274.
KLEINSCHMIDT, SAMUEL P., 275.
KLICK, DONALD W., 163, 164.
KNOESPEL, E., 21.
KNORR, GEORGE F., 51, 276.
KNUD, prince. 141, 319.
KNUDSEN, AAGE H. K., 277.
KNUDSEN, GUNDAHL, 108.
KNUDSEN, GUNNAR, 183.
KNUTH, EIGIL 9, 22, 23, 138–141, 143–145, 148, 153, 160, 161, 163–166, 181, 191, 228, 229, 237, 242, 252, 279, 315, 356.
KOCH, JOHAN PETER, 108–110, 112, 227, 236, 269, 280, 357, 360, 362.
KOCH, BIRGIT, 207.
KOCH, LAUGE, 16, 20–22, 27, 46, 61, 64, 75, 81, 82, 110, 112, 119, 120, 123, 124, 127–129, 133, 136, 137, 141, 148, 152, 181, 183, 190–192, 195–204, 206, 207, 210, 213, 215–217, 220, 222, 227, 229, 234, 238, 239, 241, 242, 245, 247, 248, 251, 254–257, 261, 268, 272–278, 280, 282, 285, 286, 288, 291, 294, 299, 302, 307–309, 317, 318, 321, 323, 324, 326, 328, 331, 333, 334, 337, 340, 341, 343, 346, 350–355, 360.
KOEFOED, ANDREAS, 108.
KOEFOED, SVEN, 9.
KOHLER, L. F., 154.
KOLDEWAY, 313.
KOLTHOFF, G. I., 76.
KOOLOOTINGWAH, 96.
KORSGAARD, PEDER, 277.
KRABBE, FREDERICK, 36.
KRAKA, 277.
KRAMME, V., 128.
KREUGER, H. K. E., 20.
KRINSLEY, DAVID B., 157, 165, 166.
KRISTENSEN, MARIUS, 183.
KRISTIANSEN, ELI, 139.
KRISUK, 125.
KRISUNGUAK, 125.
KRUGER, J. W. C., 56, 60.
KRÆMER, S., 76.
KUDLOOKTOO, 96.
KÛTSIKITSOQ, 142.
KYUTAH, 96.

LANDERGREN, P. C., 76.
LANDMARK, W., 114.
LANMAN, W., 73, 75.
LARNED, WALTER A., 96.
LARSEN, HANS VALEUR, 162.
LARSEN, LARS, 280.
LAUB, VILHELM, 113.
LAURSEN, DAN, 10.
LAWLER, JOHN T., 8.
LAWRENCE, 135.
LAWRENCE, J., 69.
LAWRENCE, LOUIS, 42.
LAWS, JAMES, 41.
LAWSON, ANDREW, 42.
LEA, ISAAC, 280.
LEACH, JOHN, 34.
LEAF, D., 132.
LEE, HUGH J., 86, 89, 91, 92, 260, 280.
LEE, Mrs. HUGH J., 92.
LEFFINGWELL, ERNEST DE K., 280.
LEGGAT, GEORGE, 66.
LEIDY, JOSEPH, 280.
LEIPER, MARY, 289.
LEIPER, THOMAS, 281, 289.
LEMBCKE-OTTO, C. E. C., 281.
LEMKE, RICHARD W., 157.
LETHBRIDGE, T. C., 132.
LEUCHNER, R., 154.
LEWIS, BENJAMIN, 28, 281.
LIBBEY JR., WM., 89.
LILLENES, 114.
LINCOLN, ABRAHAM, 282.
LINCOLN, F. W., 282.
LINDEMANN, WM., 56, 57, 60.
LINDHARD, JENS PETER, 108.
LINDQUIST, GUSTAVUS W., 56, 59.
LINDSAY, A., 86.
LINN, DAVID, 71, 73, 282.
LINNE, CARL VON, 349.
LITTLE, LEVANDER, 162.
LITTLETON, [Mr.], 284.

Lockwood, James B., 71–75, 172, 198, 205, 211, 229, 230, 267, 284, 290, 291, 306, 319, 321, 322, 326, 327, 335, 339, 345.
Lodbrog, Regnar, 277, 324.
Long, Francis, 71.
Long, George Washington de, 60, 221.
Lovell, Wm. S., 41.
Lundager, Andreas, 108.
Lundbohm, Hjalmar, 285.
Lundby, 136.
Lunding, Hans, 149.
Lupton, James, 285.
Lynch, Daniel, 60.
Lyngbæk, Sigurd, 285.
Lynge, Christian, 34.
Lynn, David, 71, 73, 281.

Macclellan, E. P., 60.
MacClintock, F. L., 36, 38.
McCloskey, J., 163.
McCormick, Charles, 51.
McCormick, S. J., 51, 286.
McDonald, Herbert, 78.
McDonald, John, 51.
McDonnell, Daniel, 86.
M'Even, John, 59.
MacGahan, J. A., 69.
McGary, James, 41, 43, 239, 286, 324.
MacGregor, C. J., 21, 135.
McIntyre, John, 59.
McKay, 79, 81.
McKeever, 163.
McKinley, Alexander, 84, 85.
McKinley, Wm., 287, 294.
MacMillan, Donald B., 19, 20, 22, 96, 116–118, 130, 190, 204, 211, 262, 287, 313, 321.
Macie, Elisabeth K., 339.
Madison, John, 287.
Madsen, A. B. C., 9, 183.
Madsen, Kristian, 140.
Madsen, V. A., 148.
Magellan, Ferdinand, 11.
Magerstedt, K., 21.
Maher, F. X., 165.
Maher, Martin T., 60.
Maigssanguaq, 142.
Malaurie, J. M., 22, 151, 152.
Malone, M. J., 93.
Mannicke, L., 108.
Manson, [Mr.], 37, 288.
Marcus, 52.
Margrethe, princess, 319.
Markham, A. H., 64, 66.
Markham, Clements R., 36, 37, 62, 133, 223, 288.
Markussen, 124.
Marshall, John, 289.
Martin, [sergeant], 29.
Martin, [Mr.], 91.
Marvin, Ross G., 95, 96.
Mascart, E. E. N., 289.
Mauch, Joseph B., 56, 58.
Maximillian, emperor, 291.
Maxwell, Moreau, 163.
May, S. H., 60.
May, William H., 64, 289.
Mayr, R., 136.
Mecham, Fred. G., 36.
Meehan, William E., 85, 290.
Melville, Lord [the older], 29, 291.
Melville, Lord [the younger], 23, 232, 290.
Melville,, viscount, 29.
Melville, George W., 59, 73, 290, 291.
Mengel, Levi W., 84.
Merqut, 57.
Merriman, E. C., 60.
Meyer, Frederick, 57, 58, 61, 62, 291, 340.
Middendorff, Alexander Th. von, 292.
Mihil, H., 69.
Mikkelsen, Ejnar, 8, 19, 113–115, 190, 233, 242, 266, 280, 299.
Mikkelsen, Naja, 299.
Miller, Matthew R., 65.
Miller, Stephen, 158.
Miller, Wm., 51.
Mills, Jackson M., 85.
Milne, 106, 293.
Minanquaq, 34.
Minturn, Mary, 293.
Minturn, Robert B., 293.
Mintzer, W. A., 59.
"Miss Bell", 90.
Mitchell, Henry, 69.
Mitchell, Thomas, 65.
Mohn, Henrik, 294.
Molineau, Carlton E., 164.
Moltke, Harald, 9, 14, 103–106, 222, 252, 294, 356.

MOORE, ARTHUR, 92.
MOORE, A. W., 130.
MOORE, BENJAMIN, 42.
MOORE, CHARLES A., 294.
MORRIS, JOSEPH, 42.
MORRIS, ROBERT, 295.
MORTON, WILLIAM, 41, 43, 46, 56, 58, 224, 295.
MOSS, Edward L., 64.
MOTH, J., 69.
MUNCK, EBBE, 22, 138, 139, 143, 144, 191.
MUNCK, SOLE, 132.
MUNK, KAJ, 272.
MURCHISON, RODERICK I., 297.
MURPHREE, W. H., 165.
MURPHY, DENNIS, 96.
MURPHY, E., 85.
MURPHY, JEREMIAH, 60.
MURPHY, JOHN, 93, 95, 113.
MURRAY, JOHN, 268.
MYLIUS-ERICHSEN, LUDVIG, 14, 18, 19, 103–111, 113, 115, 190, 213, 217, 218, 222, 247, 252, 266, 270, 275, 286, 288, 294, 297, 302, 309, 315, 326, 338, 341, 346, 356, 357, 360.
MÜLLER, FRITZ, 148, 149.
MØHL-HANSEN, U., 143.
MØLLER, DAN, 9.
MØLLER, JENS, 9.
MØLLER, JENS THYGE, 162.

NADUK, 142.
NANSEN, FRIDTJOF, 98, 229, 294, 299.
NARES, GEORGE STRONG, 17, 64, 66, 67, 70, 71, 78, 79, 133, 190, 195, 220, 223, 250, 299, 327.
NASAITSORDLUARSUK, 119, 142.
NATHORST, A. G., 76.
NATOQ, 152.
NEEDLEMAN, STANLEY M., 9, 161–166.
NEERGAARD, NIELS T., 301.
NEIENDAM, JAN, 8.
NEUMAYER, GEORG VON, 302.
NEWELL, HARMAN, 42.
NEWMAN, JOHN P., 57, 302.
NICHOLS, ROBERT L., 157.
NICOL, ALLEN, 157.
NIELSEN, C., 124.
NIELSEN, EIGIL, 9, 139, 140, 141, 144, 309, 319.
NIELSEN, EGON, 148, 149.
NIELSEN, HANS, 251.
NIELSEN, NICOLEJ, 124, 125, 302.
NIELSEN, POUL, 149.
NIELSEN, THORKILD M., 9, 144, 145, 255, 357.
NIELSEN, YNGVAR, 365.
NIELSSON, PAVA LARS, 76.
NILSSON, E., 76.
NILSSON, ELIAS, 81.
NINNIS, BELGRAVE, 65, 205.
NIUS, JOHN, 29.
NOBILE, 199.
NOBLES, LAURENCE H., 154.
NONES, H. B., 60.
NORCROSS, ARTHUR D., 129.
NORDENSKIÖLD, A. E., 13, 17, 76, 98, 172, 173, 190, 304, 363.
NORDENSKIÖLD, G., 79–81, 207.
NORDHOEK, H. G., 135, 141.
NORDMANN, V., 7, 360.
NORMAN, M., 34.
NORTON, GEORG S., 96.
NUGAPIINGUAK, 125.
NUGAPINGUAQ, 130.
NUKAGPIANGUAQ, 125, 130, 236.
NYEBOE, M. IB, 308, 309.
NYGAARD, JEPPE NOE, 124, 125, 309,
NØRLUND, N. E., 183.
NØRVANG, AKSEL, 162, 163.

ODELL, ALVIN A., 56, 58.
OGSTON, [Mr.], 37.
OHLIN, AXEL, 79, 81, 89.
OLDENDOW, KNUD, 183.
OLESEN, GABRIEL, 103, 105.
OLRIK, C. S. M., 311.
OLSEN, CHRISTIAN, 41, 44, 49, 310.
OLSEN, HANS, 113.
OLSEN, HENDRIK, 108, 119, 120, 255.
OLSEN, GUSTAV, 19
OLSEN, KURT ALBØG, 140.
OLSEN [steward], 124.
OLSVIG, CARL EMIL, 51.
OLUFSEN, O., 273, 343.
OMMANNEY, ERASMUS, 12, 17, 36, 223.
OPERTI, ALBERT, 91.
O'REILLY, BERNARD, 17, 27, 28, 189.
OSBORN, SHERARD, 335.
OSBORNE, [boatswain], 36.
OSCAR II, King of Sweden and Norway, 277.

Ostenfeld, C. E. H., 221.
Ostermann, H., 183.
Otter, von, 342.
Ove, 124.
Overbye, E., 136, 143.
Pallin, H. N., 21.
Parish, Henry, 256, 312.
Parker, Hyde, 261.
Parr, Alfred Chase, 64, 313.
Parry, Wm. E., 12, 29, 196, 198, 207, 215, 238, 259, 313, 329, 337.
Patdloq, 142, 152.
Paterson, T. T., 132, 133.
Paul, Charles W., 65.
Paulsen, Georg, 113.
Paulunna, 125.
Pavy, Octave, 72.
Payer, Julius, 313.
Peabody, George, 41, 313.
Peary, Josephine D., 83, 85, 86, 89–92, 98, 204, 229, 269, 313.
Peary, Marie Ahnighito, 86, 92, 129, 288.
Peary, Robert E., 13, 15, 17–19, 78, 79–83, 85–87, 89–98, 100–103, 108, 109, 112–115, 117, 129, 133, 190, 194–196, 199–203, 205, 207, 211, 217, 218, 220, 222, 225, 229, 230, 232, 233, 236–238, 244, 247, 253, 254, 256–266, 269, 271–274, 277, 281, 282, 285, 287, 289–291, 293, 294, 295, 297, 300, 304–308, 312–314, 320, 321, 323, 324, 327, 328, 341, 353, 360.
Peary, Mary Walker W., 289.
Pedersen, E. J. L., 139.
Pedersen, N. Th., 351.
Pedersen, Peder Marcus, 119, 124, 130, 131, 138, 139, 141, 314.
Pelham, Edward, 314.
Pennington, W., 69.
Penny, William, 38, 50, 288, 345.
Penston, John, 85.
Percy, Algernon, 307, 320.
Percy, Charles, 93, 95, 96.
Percy, George, 96.
Perilli, R. A., 165.
Permin, Ole H., 315.
Perroud, Paul, 157.
Perry, [Mr.], 92.
Peter, 52.
Petermann, August, 26, 44, 46, 48, 50, 54, 64, 172, 173, 199, 203, 206, 212, 217, 219, 234, 243, 254, 266, 284, 302, 311, 315, 325, 340, 362.
Petersen, [pilot], 149.
Petersen, Alvin, 139.
Petersen, Carl Christian, 51.
Petersen, Carl, 38, 41, 43 44,.
Petersen, J. P. Herner, 143.
Petersen, Julius, 270.
Petersen, N. C., 65.
Petersen, Thorvald, 139.
Petersen, [captain], 149.
Petersen, Victor, 128.
Pfeffer, Thomas, 84.
Philips, Joseph, 29.
Phillip, Charles, 163.
Phillips, Joseph M., 8.
Phillips, [Mr.], 91.
Pick, Lewis Z., 153.
Pickles, [captain], 117.
Pike, Richard, 17, 71, 73, 83–85.
Pinney, Wm., 42.
Pirie, George, 69, 70.
Porsild, Morten P., 318.
Porter, George, 66.
Porter, Russel Wm., 91.
Porter, [Mr.], 92.
Porter, William D., 318.
Porteous, Arthur, 69.
Potter, Byron, 42.
Poulsen, Adam, 252.
Poulsen, Charles, 108.
Poulsen, Christian H. O., 318, 328.
Poulsen, Ib Knud, 140.
Preuschoff, 136.
Price, George, 42.
Pritchard, Billy, 96, 113.
Prudhoe, baron, 320.
Pualorssuak, 125.
Pualorssuaq, 125.
Pualuna, 125.
Pullen, W. H., 65.
Puny, 57.
Purchas, S., 26.
Putnam, Frederic W., 83, 281, 321.
Putnam, George R., 20, 90.

Qarqutsiaq, 142, 152.
Quensel, Percy D., 322.
Qissuk, 125.
Qissunguaq, 125.
Qutiqitoq, 152.

RADCLIFF, D. V. N., 322.
RADCLIFFE, HENRY, G., 51, 52, 323.
RAE, JAMES, 34.
RAE, JOHN, 43.
RAGLE, RICHARD, 157.
RALSTON, DAVID C., 71–73, 323.
RAMSAY, ALEXANDER, 323.
RANDALL, SAMUEL, 59.
RANDERSON, W., 69.
RASH, GERTRUD NIELSDOTTER, 244.
RASMUSSEN, CHR., 222, 286.
RASMUSSEN, EILER, 234.
RASMUSSEN, GUSTAV, 248.
RASMUSSEN, HANNE, 251.
RASMUSSEN, INGE, 262.
RASMUSSEN, KNUD, 14, 19, 20, 103, 105, 114, 117, 119, 120, 124, 141, 183, 190, 203, 220, 222, 228, 231, 233, 235, 241, 247, 251, 262, 273, 276, 285, 286, 289, 291, 300, 308, 314, 316, 323, 333, 335, 337, 343, 344, 351.
RASMUSSEN, NIELS CHRISTIAN, 141, 142.
RAVEN, A. A., 323.
RAVENSTEIN, 62.
RAVN, J. P., 269.
RAWSON, WYATT, 65, 67, 246, 364.
RAYNER, ELIJAH, 65.
REGAN, MICHAEL, 65.
REGNAR LODBROG, 277, 324.
REINHARDT, W. H., 163.
RENATUS, prince, 319.
RESSER, CHARLES E., 325.
REYNOLDS, WM., 325.
RHOADES, H. E., 60.
RICE, GEORGE W., 71, 72.
RICHARD, CHARLES, 36.
RICHARDSON, WM., 42.
RIFFLEMACHER, W. E., 154.
RIIS-CARSTENSEN, E., 20, 81, 128, 133.
RILEY, GEORGE, 41.
RING, KARL JOHAN, 108, 109.
RINK, HINRIK JOHANNES, 46, 326, 333.
ROBBINS, CHANDLER, 327.
ROBBINS, H. C., 154, 157.
ROBERTSON, WILLIAM, 28, 327.
ROBESON, GEORGE M., 327.
ROBIN, A. H., 132, 133.
RODAHL, KAARE, 143.
ROEDER, PETER, 157.
ROGERS, B. P., 60.
ROMER, ALFRED S., 328.
ROOSEVELT, THEODORE, 328.
ROOST, ANDREW, 84, 86.
ROSBACH, OVE, 139, 140.
ROSENKRANTZ, ALFRED, 7, 22, 23.
ROSFELDT, H., 8, 136, 138, 139.
ROSS, JAMES CLARKE, 12, 28, 34, 307.
ROSS, JOHN, 12, 17, 27, 28–33, 36, 182, 189, 192, 200, 225, 264, 265, 268, 290, 344. 350.
ROSSA, ANDERS PAVASSON, 76.
ROTTBØL, CHRISTIAN M., 292.
ROURKE, JEREMIAH, 65.
RUSSELL, GEORGE R., 328.
RUTTER, JAMES J., 34.
RYAN, JAMES, 72.
RYAN, [Mr.], 95.
RYDER, CARL H., 228, 253, 328.
RØEN, ULF, 144.
RØHLING, F. H., 329.

SABESTON, GEORGE, 34.
SABINE, EDWARD, 29, 329.
SAHLERTZ, A., 144.
SALISBURY, ROLLIN D., 90, 331.
SALOMONSEN, FINN, 21, 132.
SALOR, NICHOLAS, 71, 73, 331.
SÁMIK, 125.
SAMIT, 125.
SAMUELSEN, TOBIAS, 145.
SANDGREN, SAKÆUS, 139.
SANDS, H. HAYDEN, 331.
SAUMAREZ, JOHN, 331.
SAUNDERS, JAMES, 12, 17, 34, 35, 39, 189, 306, 331.
SAYRE, G., 135.
SCHLEY, GRANT BARNEY, 243.
SCHLEY, W. S., 17, 73, 333.
SCHLOSSBACH, ISAAC, 135, 136.
SCHLÖZER, A. L. VON, 333.
SCHMELCK, L. H. B., 333.
SCHMIDT, JØRGEN HAAGEN, 222.
SCHNEIDER, RODERICK R., 71.
SCHOU, KRISTIAN, 23.
SCHOUBYE, HENNING, 19, 333.
SCHUBERT, PIERRE (PETER), 41.
SCHUCHERT, CHARLES, 92, 333.
SCHULTZ-LORENTZEN, C. W., 183.
SCHUMANN, EMIL, 56, 58.
SCHURTZ, CARL, 334.
SCHWARZENBACH, F., 148.
SCOTT, 170.

Scott, Banks, 95.
Scott, Charles A., 46, 52.
Scott, Winfield, 334.
Seaburg, [captain], 17, 216.
Sebree, U. S., 59.
Sehested, J. M., 9.
Seidenfaden, Gunnar, 128.
Sevaldsen, R., 76.
Sever, Charles, 41.
Seward, William H., 334.
Schackleton, E., 130.
Sharp, Benjamin, 84, 334.
Shaw, [Mr.], 92.
Shelton, Joseph, 69.
Sheriff, Wm., 59.
Sherman, John, 335.
Sibiriakov, A. M., 77.
Siegstad, Titus, 124.
Siemens, Hermann, 56, 58.
Sigurdsson, Adalstein, 9.
Sigurdsson, Vigfus, 360.
Simmons, Thomas, 66.
Simms, Charles C., 42.
Skjold, king, 337.
Skeans, Patrick, 96.
Skene, A. M., 28, 337.
Slater, Samuel, 59.
Slebsager, M. A. N., 338.
Slott, [mechanic], 124.
Small, Jonathan Cook, 116.
Smith, D. M., 43.
Smith, John, 42.
Smith, John W., 60.
Smith, Thomas, 24, 217, 232, 338, 364.
Smith, Watson, 42.
Smith, William, 41.
Smithson, Hugh, 339.
Smithson, J. L. M., 339.
Snow, Parker William, 312.
Sohon, Fred, 92.
Sonntag, August, 41, 44, 46, 51, 52, 196, 339, 340.
Soutar, [captain], 58.
Stafford, A., 341.
Stafford, Marie Peary, 9, 101.
Stafford, Mrs. E., 129.
Stair, Earl of, 341.
Stallworthy, H. W., 130.
Stonton, Edwin McMasters, 341.
Starr, Collin C., 51, 341.
Starr, Daniel C., 71.
Steensby, H. P., 19, 341.
Steenstrup, K. J. V., 25, 252, 342.
Stefansson, V., 326.
Stein, Robert, 91.
Stenør, Ove, 9.
Stephenson, George, 41.
Stephenson, Henry P., 65, 300, 342.
Stewart, David, 66.
Stewart, George R., 167–172, 181.
Stickney, Wm., 92.
Stoertz, George E., 161, 162.
Stokes, Frank Wilbert, 85.
Stokes, Frederick A., 86, 89.
Stone, G., 65.
Storgaard, V. E. L., 343.
Street, Richard, 60.
Strong, H. L., 165.
Stålfors, Birger, 148.
Succi, 57.
Sumner, Charles, 344.
Sundt, C., 344.
Sutherland, Peter C., 37, 345.
Sutherland, [Mr.], 91.
Svanefag, Bragi, 139.
Svensson, C. Th., 76.
Sverdrup, Otto N., 294, 346.
Swain, Walter F., 86, 89.
Swithinbank, Charles, 8.
Sølver, Svend, 139.
Sørensen, Aage, 139.
Sørensen, Kristen, 144, 160.

Tabuteau, M. Francis, 158.
Talilanguaq, 125.
Talilenguaq, 125, 308.
Taitsianguaq, 125.
Taney, R. B., 348.
Tanner, Vainö, 348.
Tanquary, Maurice Cole, 116, 117.
Tarr, Ralph Stockman, 91.
Tatiinguak, 125.
Tavsen, Hans, 251.
Taws, David, 65.
Taylor, Andrew, 16, 61.
Taylor, Francia, 42.
Taylor, George, 42.
Tennyson, Alfred, 349.
Tesdorpf, Edward, 244.
Thackeray, William M., 363.
Thalbitzer, Wm., 183, 349.
Thelusson, [Mr.], 350.

THIESEN, E. F., 128.
THOM, WILLIAM, 28, 350.
THOMAS, D. HAIG, 130.
THOMAS, EBEN B., 350.
THOMPSON, T. S., 60.
THOMSEN, TH., 19, 351.
THORLAKSSON, GUDMUNDUR, 141–143.
THORNE, GEORGE, 69.
THOROLD, HENRY, 350.
THORSEN, N. V. J. T., 350.
THORUP, BOYE, 132.
THOSTRUP, C. BENDIX, 108, 205.
THOSTRUP, GUSTAV, 108, 109.
THYRA, princess, 319.
TIMPSON, J., 69.
TIZZRD, C., 69.
TOBIAS, 57.
TOMPSON, JOHN, 42.
TOMS, HARRY, 69.
TONEY, GEORGE, 158.
TOONEY, TIMOTHY, 84.
TORDENSKJOLD, PEDER J. W., 352.
TORELL, OTTO, 304.
TORNGE, 201.
TRACY, B. F., 353.
TRACY, EDWARD, 84, 89.
TRAUTWINE, J. C., 353.
TROEDSSON, G. T., 353.
TROELSEN, JOHS., 9, 141, 142–145, 195. 255, 291, 318, 322, 336.
TROLLE, ALF., 108, 138.
TROLLE, HERLUF, 256.
TUKULITU, 250.
TVING, R., 124.
TYNDALL, JOHN, 355.
TYSON, GEORGE E., 56, 58, 59, 355.
TYRCONNEL, Earl of, 355.

ULRICH, A. T., 356.
UNGER, CARL, 113.
UPTON, F. E., 60.
UVDLORIAQ, 115.

VALDEMAR, prince, 319.
VAHL, M., 324.
VAN RENSSELAER, 325.
VEJ, T., 144.
VELSBO, CARSTEN, 162.
VERGE, JOHN, 84.
VERHOEFF, JOHN M., 83–85, 358.
VIBE, CHRISTIAN, 22, 132, 141, 142.
VICTORIA I, Queen of England, 196, 360.
VINCENT, EDWARD E., 86, 89.
VINE, C., 69.
VINTERBERG, A. K. M., 360.
VOGN, K. NIELSEN, 139.
VORSE, ALBERT W., 85.

WALCOT, C. D., 360.
WALL, BERNARD, 85.
WALLACE, JOHN P., 59.
WALLÉN, A. W., 361.
WALLER, WM., 66.
WALSH, JOHN R., 90.
WALTON, T. C., 60.
WANDEL, C. F., 361.
WARDWELL, GEORGE A., 93, 95.
WARMING, J. E. B., 361.
WASHINGTON, GEORGE, 48, 295, 361.
WATSON, [Mr.], 91.
WAY, JOHN, 34.
WAYNAM, RICHARD, 24.
WEBSTER, DANIEL, 203, 328, 362.
WEDELL-WEDELSBORG, S., 183.
WEGENER, ALFRED, 108, 109, 362.
WEIDICK, ANKER, 164.
WEINSCHENK, IVAR, 108.
WELHAVEN, J. S. C., 362.
WELSH, PATRICK, 84.
WENDY JR., CHARLES M., 163.
WESCHE, OSCAR, 19.
WETHERELL, H. EMERSON, 89.
WEYPRECHT, KARL, 313, 363.
WHIPPLE, GEORGE, 41.
WHISLER, WM., 72, 73.
WHITE, [Mr.], 92.
WHITE, CHRISTOPHER T., 59.
WHITE, DAVID, 92.
WHITE, D., 333.
WHITE, GEORGE, 64.
WHITE, HENRY C., 59.
WHITE, SIDNEY E., 154.
WHITTING, SAMUEL, 42.
WHITNEY, HARRY PAYNE, 96, 113.
WHYMPER, EDWARD, 282.
WIENER, M., 135.
WIJKANDER, E. A. G., 363.
WILCOX, THOMAS, 28.
WILD, HEINRICH VON, 255, 363.
WILDES, F., 73.
WILKE, CHARLES, 198.

Wilkins, George F., 59.
Wilkinson, Walter, 42.
William IV, 210.
Williams, Brian G., 163.
Williams, Charles, 42.
Williams, John, 51.
Willis, George R., 59.
Wilson, John Wall, 41, 363.
Wilson, Robert H., 161, 163.
Winther, P. C. C., 143.
Wise, [private], 29.
Wiseman, John, 96.
Wistar, I. J., 363.
With, [captain], 130.
Witzansky, H. T., 364.
Wohlgemuth, E. E. von, 364.
Wolf, Louis J., 95.
Wolstenholme, John, 24, 217, 232, 364.
Wood, Wm., 364.
Wootton, James, 65.
Wordie, J. M., 21, 132–134, 190, 352.
Wright, J. W., 134.
Wright, Silas, 364.
Wulff, Thorild, 119, 120, 364.
Wyatt, Benjamin, 66.
Wyckoff, Clarence F., 222.
Wyckoff, Ed. G., 365.
Wyman, Robert Harris, 365.

York, Duke of, 365.
Young, Allan, 17, 69, 70, 79, 133, 190.

Zetterberg, C. O. G., 76.
Ziebel, Carlos, 140.
Zimballist Sr., Efrem, 9, 198.

Österman, A. F. Th., 76.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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PLATES

PLATES

Plate I

Orientation map of North Greenland, showing the entire area dealt with. The framing indicates the areas covered by the more detailed plates II–XVIII.
The detail maps cover the following areas: II. Melville Bugt I (south); III: Melville Bugt II (north); IV: Thule District I (south); V: Thule District II (north); VI: Inglefield Land; VII: Washington Land; VIII: Hall Land with Polaris Forland; IX: Nyeboe Land; X: Warming Land and Hendrik Ø; XI: Wulff Land; XII: Nares Land and Freuchen Land; XIII: Peary Land I (west); XIV: Peary Land II (east); XV: Detail map of the Jørgen Brønlund Fjord area; XVI: Vildtland and J. C. Christensen Land; XVII: Mylius-Erichsen Land with Valdemar Glückstadt Land; XVIII: Kronprins Christian Land.

Plate II

Melville Bugt I (south).
Based on USAM NS 21, 22–1; Steenstrup Gletscher. Lauge Koch Kyst — the area shown is the southern part (for the northern part see Plate III).

1. Ajakos Skær. (F, 1)
2. Allison Bay. (J, 1–2)
3. Astrups Kystland. (C–D, 4–5)
4. Astrups Ø. (D–E, 4–5)
5. N. E. Balles Ø. (H, 4)
6. Brownes Islands. (H, 2)
7. Kap Chr. Rasmussen. (H, 6)
8. Depotøer. (H, 5)
9. Dietrichsons Gletscher. (E–F, 5–6)
10. Duneira Bugt. (E, 5)
11. Itivdlipaluk. (F, 5)
12. Kjers Gletscher. (J, 6)
13. Kleinschmidts Nunatak. (E, 6)
14. Kløftet Nunatak. (G, 7)
15. Kong Oscars Gletscher. (A, 2)
16. Kap Lewis. (E, 5).
17. Marie Ø. (C, 2)
18. Melville Bugt. (A–J, 1–7)
19. Melville Monument. (D, 5)
20. Mylius-Erichsens Monument. (D, 6)
21. Nansen Gletscher. (C, 4)
22. Naujapaluit. (F, 5)
23. Nordenskiölds Gletscher. (B–C, 3)
24. Nûgssuaq. (B–C, 2–3)
25. Qeqertapaluk. (E, 4–5)
26. Red Head. (J, 6)
27. Sabine Øer. (E, 3)
28. Kap Seddon. (F, 4)
29. Spids Nunatak. (G, 6)
30. Steenstrups Gletscher. (G–H, 5–6)
31. Stenersens Ø. (C, 3)
32. Sverdrups Gletscher. (D–E, 5–6)
33. Store Renland. (F, 4–5)
34. Utsûssat. (F, 4)
35. Kap Walker. (C, 2)
36. Welhavens Øer. (B–C, 1)

Plate III

Melville Bugt II (north).
Based on USAM NT 17, 18, 19, 20–16, Kap Melville; NS 19, 20–2, Kap York; NT 17, 18, 19, 20–15, Thule (partim).
Lauge Koch Kyst — the area shown is the northern part (for the southern part see Plate II).

1. Agpaliarssuit. (D, 10)
2. Akuliaruseq. (E, 6)
3. Akuliaruserssuaq. (C–E, 3–5)
4. Balgoni Øer. (E, 15)
5. Barriere Bugten. (C–D, 10–12)
6. Bryants Ø. (F, 15)
7. Bushnan Ø. (F, 7)
8. De Dødes Fjord. (C–F, 3–4)
9. Döcker Smith Gletscher. (C–D, 13–14)
10. Kap Edvard Holm. (D, 12)
11. Eqalulik. (D, 8)
12. Fisher Øer. (D–E, 14)
13. Gade Gletscher. (B–C, 11–12)
14. George Ø. (E, 6)
15. Haffner Bjerg. (B, 13)
16. Heilprin Ø. (E, 13–14)
17. Helland Gletscher. (C–D, 8)
18. Imilik. (C, 3)
19. Ironstone Fjeld. (D, 7)
20. Iskap. (E, 16)
21. Kap York Bugt. (E–F, 4–5)
22. Kløftø. (F, 15)
23. Kumait. (D, 4)
24. Leven Ø. (E, 14)
25. Melville Bugt. (F–H, 5–16)
26. Kap Melville. (E, 9)
27. Meteorbugt. (E, 8)
28. Meteoritø. (E, 7)
29. Mohn Gletscher. (C–D, 10)
30. Morrell Gletscher. (C, 12–13)
31. Kap Morris. (D, 14)
32. Kap Murdock. (D, 14)
33. Pattefjeldene. (E, 6)
34. Peary Gletscher. (D–E, 16)
35. Prince Regent's Bay. (D–F, 8–12)
36. Puissilik. (C–D, 3)
37. Qorfît. (H, 9–10)
38. Rink Gletscher. (D, 15)
39. Round Island. (F, 7)
40. Salve Ø. (E, 5)
41. Saveqarfik. (D, 8)
42. Savigssuaq Bay. (D, 7)
43. Savigssuaq Mountain. (D, 7)
44. Sidebriksfjord. (C–D, 5–6)
45. Signal Mountain. (E, 7)
46. Skene Øer. (E, 13)
47. Igssûssarssuit. (F, 16)
48. Igssûssarssuit sermiat. (E–F, 16)
49. Sorte Fjeldvæg. (E, 10)
50. Sundt Ø. (D, 13)
51. Thalbitzer Næs. (E, 16)
52. Thoms Ø. (H, 16)
53. Ûsarqaq Øer. (D, 9)
54. Wulff Gletscher. (C, 2–3)
55. Yngvar Nielsen Gletscher. (C, 9)
56. Glacier Bay. (D, 8)

Plate IV

Thule District I (south).
Based upon maps from Geodetic Institute, Copenhagen, 1:250,000; 76 V. 1 Dundas and USAM NT 17, 18, 19, 20–15, Thule (partim), and NS 19, 20–2, Kap York.

1. Kap Abernathy. (C, 5)
2. Mount Agony. (G, 6)
3. Agpat Glacier. (J, 7–8)
4. Anoah Glacier. (A, 2)
5. Arabella Rock. (E, 4)
6. Arctic Highlands. (G–H, 7–8)
7. Kap Atholl. (F, 4)
8 Awash. (K, 2)
9. Baffins Bugt. (A–L, 1–12)
10. Beverly Fjelde. (J, 10)
11. Bjørlings Ø. (K, 4–5)
12. Blackwood Næs. (A, 2)
13. Blokkefjeld. (D, 9)
14. Booth Sund. (A, 2)
15. Bordø. (J, 3–4)
16. Pletten. (K, 2)

17. Bylot Sund. (E, 4–5)
18. Carey Øer. (insert)
19. Chamberlin Gletscher. (C, 7)
20. Cluett Gletscher. (H, 7)
21. Conical Rock. (J, 6–7)
22. Crescent Sø. (E, 7)
23. Crimson Klipper. (J, 8–9)
24. Dalrymple Rock. (E, 3)
25. Dark Head. (J, 2)
26. Deadman's Islands. (D, 6)
27. Deltasø. (C, 9)
28. Diabasås. (D, 7)
29. Djævlebæk. (C, 9)
30. Djævlekløft. (C, 9)
31. Drinkard Bluff. (B, 4)
32. Drown Bugt. (B, 2)
33. Dryasbjerg. (A, 10)
34. Kap Dudley Digges. (H, 6)
35. Dundas. (D, 6)
36. Dundas Fjeld. (D, 6)
37. Duneira Mountains. (G–H, 8–9)
38. Edderfugleøer. (E, 4)
39. Fire Ø (K, 2–3)
40. First Nunatak. (B, 10)
41. Fitz Clarence Rock. (A, 2)
42. Freuchen Nunatak. (F, 7)
43. Gabas Næs. (D, 5)
44. Gletscherknude. (C, 8)
45. Gletschersø. (B, 9)
46. Granville Fjord. (A–B, 3–4)
47. Halfway Nunatak. (B, 10)
48. Hans Nielsens Fjeld. (F, 6)
49. Harald Moltke Bræ. (D, 8–9)
50. Helikoptertop. (B, 9)
51. Hollænderhatten. (K, 3)
52. Hoppner Næs. (A, 2)
53. Hot Rock Flats. (C, 9)
54. Hundetunge Gletscher. (B, 9)
55. Højbjerg. (C, 9)
56. Ingnerit Glacier. (B, 2–3)
57. Isbjørn Harbour. (J, 2)
58. Isbjørn Ø. (J–K, 2–3)
59. Isdam. (D, 9)
60. Ivar Berendsen Gletscher. (A, 4)
61. Ivnânganeq. (K, 12)
62. Ivssuvigsôq. (H, 7)
63. Jørgens Næs. (D, 4)
64. Kaminski Bugt. (H, 6)
65. Knud Rasmussen Gletscher. (C, 8)
66. Knøsen. (C, 8)
67. Landsø. (C, 9)
68. Langfjeld. (D, 9–10)
69. Lykkedal. (D, 9–10)
70. Lykkedalselv. (D, 9–10)
71. Magnetitbjerg. (C, 9)
72. Magnetitbugt. (F, 5)
73. Manîserqat. (G, 6)
74. Manson Øer. (D, 5–6)
75. Markham Strand. (K, 1)
76. Mellemø. (K, 2)
77. Mellemste Snesø. (B, 9)
78. Modstrømmen. (B, 9)
79. Moltke Sø. (D, 9)
80. Neptune Gletscher. (H, 7)
81. Nordfjeld. (D, 6)
82. Nordre Rampesø. (B, 10)
83. Nordre Snesø. (B, 9)
84. Nordre Tvillinggletscher. (C, 10)
85. Nordre Tvillingsø. (C, 9–10)
86. Nordvestø. (J–K, 2)
87. North Ice Cap. (A–B, 9–10)
88. North Nunatak. (B, 10)
89. North Ravine. (D, 6)
90. North Star Bugt. (D–E, 6)
91. Nuna Beach. (C, 8)
92. Nuna Beach Camp. (D, 8)
93. Nuna Creek. (C, 9)
94. Nuna Knob. (B, 10)
95. Nunapalugssuaq. (J, 7)
96. Nuna Take-off. (B, 9)
97. Nunatarssuaq. (A–D, 8–10)
98. Nørresø. (B, 10)
99. Ohio Fjeld. (D, 9)
100. Pâkitsoq. (G, 6)
101. Parker Snow Bugt. (H, 6–7)
102. Parker Snow Næs. (H, 7)
103. Kap Peary. (B, 4)
104. Peder Marcus Fjeld. (F, 6)
105. Pitugfik. (E, 6)
106. Pitugfik River. (E, 6–7)
107. Pitugfik Gletscher. (G–H, 6–7)
108. Pitugfik Sø. (G, 6)
109. Providence Halt. (J, 7)
110. Puersut. (J, 10)
111. Qôrqut. (E–G, 5–7)
112. Rampen. (B–C, 9–10)
113. Rasmussen Sø. (C, 8–9)
114. Ravnekuppel. (C, 10)
115. Red Mountain. (G, 5)
116. Redundas Hill. (B, 10)
117. Robert Bartlett Land. (G–H, 6–7)
118. Rypehøj. (B, 10)
119. Rødbjerg. (H, 6–7)

120. Rødefjeld (B, 10)
121. Rødstensbæk. (B, 10)
122. Sadelbæk. (D, 8)
123. The Saddle. (C, 9)
124. Salisbury Gletscher. (C, 6)
125. Saunders Ø. (D–E, 4–5)
126. Savtakkerne. (D, 10)
127. Sioraq. (E, 6)
128. Skaldepanden. (C, 8)
129. Skjulgletscher. (B, 10)
130. Skårelv. (B–C, 9)
131. Skåret. (B–C, 9)
132. Sortetoppe. (F, 5)
133. South Ravine. (D, 6)
134. Cape Stair. (D, 4)
135. Stardam. (C, 8)
136. Steensby Land. (A–B, 1–4)
137. Store Landgletscher. (E, 7–8)
138. Súkat. (J, 8)
139. Súkat Fjeld. (J, 8)
140. Súkat Gletscher. (J, 8)
141. Svarteryg. (H, 7)
142. Søkongedal. (G, 6)
143. Sønderbæk. (E, 6)
144. Søndre Snesø. (B, 9)
145. Søndre Tvillinggletscher. (C, 9–10)
146. Søndre Tvillingsø. (C, 9)
147. Tanner Fjeld. (G, 6)
148. Terrasseløb. (D, 9)
149. Three Sister Bees. (C, 3)
150. Thule Air Base. (E, 6)
151. Tonge Skær. (F, 5)
152. The Tower. (K, 2)
153. Kap Travers. (E, 4)
154. Trommebæk. (C–D, 8)
155. Trædeklippe. (D, 7)
156. Tunnelgletscher. (A, 10)
157. Tvillinggletscher Dal. (C, 9)
158. Tvillinggletscher Elv. (C, 9)
159. Uvdle. (D, 7)
160. Valmuekuppel. (D, 9)
161. Ventifactfjeld. (A, 10)
162. Vestre Klovbjerg. (B, 9)
163. Vragbugt. (J, 3)
164. Wechmar Næs. (B, 2)
165. Cape White. (E, 4)
166. Witzansky Gletscher. (B, 3)
167. Wolstenholme Fjord. (D, 5–7)
168. Wolstenholme Ø. (E–F, 3–4)
169. Wulffs Kløft. (E, 6)
170. Kap York. (K, 12)
171. Østre Klovbjerg. (C, 9)

Plate V

Thule District II (north).
Based on USAM NT 17, 18, 19, 20–4, Inglefield Bredning; NT 17, 18, 19, 20–10, Hvalsund; NT 17, 18, 19, 20–6, Etah.

1. Academy Bugt. (H–J, 13–14)
2. Kap Ackland. (G, 8)
3. Mount Adams. (E, 11)
4. Kap Alexander. (A, 1)
5. Anniversary Camp. (E, 9)
6. Anniversary Lodge. (E, 9)
7. Mount Asserson. (E, 12)
8. Baby Lake. (E, 9)
9. Baffins Bugt. (A–L, 1–3)
10. Bamse Gletscher. (B, 2)
11. Cape Banks. (H, 13)
12. Barden Bugt. (K, 4–5)
13. Barrier Mountain. (K, 10–11)
14. Bartlett Bjerg. (E, 9)
15. Bastion Point. (G, 9)
16. Bastion Pynt. (H, 6)
17. Beaufort Cliff. (J, 8)
18. Berlingskes Bræ. (L, 8)
19. Bowdoin Gletscher. (E, 9)
20. Bowdoin Fjord. (E–G, 9)
21. Bronze Sphinx. (F, 12)
22. Bryant Gletscher. (G, 7)
23. Bu Gletscher. (B, 2)
24. Burdwood Bay. (C–D, 3)
25. Cairn Point. (E, 5)
26. Cambridge Hills. (D–F, 12–15)
27. Castle Cliff. (G. 10)
28. Kap Chalon. (C, 2)
29. Child Gletscher. (B, 2)
30. Clements Markham Gletscher. (C, 2–3)
31. Kap Cleveland. (F, 6)
32. Cripple Beach. (F, 6)
33. Mount Daly. (F, 12)
34. Diebitsch Gletscher. (C, 3)
35. Dome Mountains. (D–E, 7–8)
36. East Branch Gletscher. (E, 9)
37. Echer Bay. (E–F, 5)

38. Mount Endicott. (E, 12)
39. Falcon Harbour. (E, 9)
40. Falke Bluff. (E, 12)
41. Fan Gletscher. (F, 7)
42. Farquhar Gletscher. (E, 13–14)
43. Five Glacier Dal. (D–E, 7)
44. Foetal Glaciers. (F, 7)
45. Four Mile Dal. (F, 6)
46. Cape Frantzius. (E, 5)
47. Gable Gletscher. (F, 10)
48. Sharp Gletscher. (E, 12)
49. Gnom Gletscher. (F, 9)
50. Gothic Glacier. (K, 4)
51. Mount Gyrfalco. (K, 13)
52. Hakluyt Ø. (G–H, 1)
53. Half Dome. (K, 13)
54. Hart Gletscher. (E, 12)
55. Harvard Øer. (F–G, 13–14)
56. Heilprin Gletscher. (F–G, 14–16)
57. Kap Henson. (H, 4)
58. Herbert Ø. (G–H, 4–6)
59. Hubbard Gletscher. (F–G, 10–11)
60. Hurlbut Gletscher. (H, 10)
61. Hvalsund. (H–K, 3–6)
62. Igdluluarssuit. (D, 4)
63. Igdluluarssuit Gletscher. (D, 4)
64. Inglefield Bredning. (G–J, 7–14)
65. Itivdleq. (J, 7)
66. Itivdleq Glacier. (K, 7)
67. Josephine Glacier. (H, 1–2)
68. Josephine Headland. (H, 1)
69. Josephine Peary Ø. (E–F, 12–13)
70. Qaqortaq Gletscher. (E–F, 8)
70A. Qaqortaq Cove. (E, 8)
71. Kiatak. (J, 3)
71A. Kiatak Gletscher. (H–J, 3)
72. Kissel Bræ. (G–H, 2)
73. Kûgkat. (D, 6)
74. Lakseflod. (J–K, 11–12)
75. Lakseflod Gletscher. (J, 11)
76. Lee Bjerg. (E, 14)
77. Kap Lee. (G, 4)
78. Leidy Gletscher. (J, 14)
79. Kap Leiningen. (L, 4)
80. Lille Matterhorn. (G, 14)
81. Lion Øer. (G, 13)
82. Lookout Rock. (E, 9)
83. Marie Gletscher. (J–K, 15)
84. Marré Glacier. (K–L, 14)
85. MacCormick Fjord. (E–F, 6–7)
86. Meehan Gletscher. (C–D, 5–6)
87. Melville Gletscher. (D–E, 13)
88. Kap Milne. (G, 9)
89. Mirror Gletscher. (E, 9)
90. Misûmassoq. (J–K, 6)
91. Morris Jesup Gletscher. (C–D, 4)
92. Murchison Sund. (G–H, 5–7)
93. Narssaq. (J, 8)
94. Navy Bay. (E–F, 12–13)
95. Natsilivik. (K, 5)
96. Neqe. (D, 3)
97. Nordstjernen. (H, 12)
98. Northumberland Ø. (G–J, 1–4)
99. Nunatarssuaq. (G–J, 13–16)
100. Olrik Fjord. (J–K, 8–14)
101. One Mile Valley. (F, 6)
102. Orient Cliffs. (F, 12–13)
103. Parish Gletscher. (G–H, 2)
104. Kap Parry. (L, 4)
105. Pitorâvik. (C, 2)
106. Politikens Bræ. (L, 7)
107. Kap Powell. (C, 2)
108. Kap Powlett. (K, 4)
109. Prudhoe Land. (A–G, 1–14)
110. Ptarmigan Island. (H, 12)
111. Putnam Mountain. (F, 11)
112. Qânâq. (G, 7)
113. Qânâq Gletscher. (G, 8)
114. Kap Radcliff. (K, 4)
115. Radcliffe Pynt. (A–B, 1)
116. Red Cliffs. (F, 6)
117. Red Cliffs Peninsula. (E–G, 6–9)
118. Red Mountains. (K, 12)
119. Kap Robertson. (D, 3)
120. Robertson Fjord. (D–E, 5–6)
121. Robins Gletscher. (H, 3)
122. Kap Saumarez. (D, 3)
123. Savage Gletscher. (K, 8)
124. Scarlet Heart Gletscher. (E–F, 7)
125. Sculptured Cliffs. (G, 7–8)
126. Sculptured Cliffs Glacier. (G, 8)
127. Sentinel Nunatak. (E, 8–9)
128. Siorarssuaq Gletscher. (D, 5)
129. Smith Sund. (A, 1)
130. Smithson Bjerge. (E–F, 14–16)
131. Sonntag Bugt. (B, 2)
132. Steensby Land. (J–L, 4–16)
133. Storm Gletscher. (A, 1)
134. Sugarloaf. (E, 9)
135. Sun Gletscher. (D–E, 7)
136. Sutherland Ø. (A, 1)
137. Sydgletscher. (F, 9)
138. Tracy Gletscher. (E, 13–15)
139. Kap Trautwine. (J, 6)

140. Tugto Valley. (E, 7–8)
141. Tugto Gletscher. (E, 8)
142. Twin Gletscher. (F–G, 9)
143. Tyndall Gletscher. (K–L, 5)
144. Kap Tyrconnel. (G, 9)
145. Ulússat. (H, 4)
146. Verhoeff Gletscher. (C–D, 6–7)
147. Vestgletscher. (H, 1)
148. Wilson Bluff. (G–H, 13)
148A. Cape Lincoln. (G, 13)
149. Mount Wistar. (D, 6)
150. Østgletscher. (F,9)
151. Field Bjerg. (E, 13)

Plate VI

Inglefield Land.
Based on USAM NT 17, 18, 19, 20–6, Etah; NT 17, 18, 19, 20–7, Kap Russell; NT 17, 18, 19, 20–3, Kap Agassiz: NT 17, 18, 19, 20–4, Humboldt Gletscher.

1. Advance Bugt. (B, 6)
2. Kap Agassiz. (B, 7)
3. Alida Sø. (F, 1)
4. Anoritôq. (E, 1)
5. Aubrey Bjerg. (F, 1)
6. Avôrtungiaq Ø. (C, 4)
7. Bancroft Bugt. (C–D, 3)
8. Basalt Camp. (E, 3)
9. Bedevilled Headland. (D, 1)
10. Bedevilled Reach. (E, 1)
11. Black Cliff. (D, 3)
12. Blomsterbækken. (B–C, 4)
13. Bonsall Øer. (B, 6)
14. Brooks Ø. (B, 6)
15. Brother John Gletscher. (F, 1)
16. Butler's Island. (D, 3)
17. Cache Point. (E, 1)
18. Cache Island. (B, 7)
19. Cairn Pynt. (E, 1)
20. Chester Valley. (F, 1)
21. Chimney Rock. (C, 4)
22. Coffee Gorge. (D, 3)
23. Crystal Palace Cliffs. (F, 1)
24. Dodge Gletscher. (F, 1)
25. Dallas Bugt. (B, 5)
26. Devil's Jaws. (D, 1)
27. Dodge Bjerg. (F, 1)
28. Dog Island. (F, 1)
29. Eider Island. (E, 1)
30. Esquimaux Point. (D, 1)
31. Etah. (E, 1)
32. Fern Rock. (D, 3)
33. Fifteen Islands. (B, 6)
34. Flagstaff Point. (E, 1)
35. Force Bugt. (D, 1–2)
36. Foulke Fjord. (F, 1)
37. Foulke Havn. (F, 1)
38. Fox-trap Point. (D, 3)
39. Kap Francis. (D, 3)
40. Kap Frederik VII. (B, 4)
41. Glacier Bay. (C, 4)
42. Godsend Island. (D, 1)
43. Kap Grinnell. (D, 2)
44. Hamilton and Brandon Point. (D, 3)
45. Harris Bjerg. (F, 1)
46. Hartstene Bugt. (E–F, 1)
47. Kap Hatherton. (E, 1)
48. Heywood Bjerg. (F, 1)
49. Hiawatha Gletscher. (C, 6)
50. Humboldt Gletscher. (A–B, 7–8)
51. Hyde Parker Bay. (C, 4)
52. Kap Ingersoll. (D, 2)
53. Inglefield Land. (B–F, 1–7)
54. Jensen Point. (E, 1)
55. Julias Valley. (F, 1)
56. Kane Bassin. (A–D, 1–8)
57. Kap Kenrick. (F, 1)
58. Kap Kent. (B, 5)
59. Knorr Øer. (F, 1)
60. Kap Leiper. (D, 3)
61. Life Boat Cove. (E, 1)
62. Cape Life-Boat Cove. (E, 1)
63. Littleton Ø. (E, 1)
64. McGary Ø. (E, 1)
65. McGary Øer. (B, 7)
66. Marshall Bugt. (C, 4)
67. Mary Leiper Inlet. (B, 5)
68. Mary Leiper River. (B, 5)
69. Minturn Elv. (C–E, 4–5)
70. Cape Misery. (E, 1)
71. Observatory Island. (D, 3)
72. Kap Christian Olsen. (E, 1)
73.
74. Pandora Havn. (F, 1)
75. Peabody Bugt. (A–B, 6–8)

76. Pemmican Elv. (B, 5)
77. Provision Point. (E, 1)
78. Radcliffe Island. (F, 1)
79. Refuge Harbour. (E, 1)
80. Reindeer Point. (E, 1)
81. Rensselaer Bugt. (D, 2–3)
82. Kap Russell. (C, 4)
83. Point Salvation. (E, 1)
84. Kap Scott. (B, 5)
85. Point Security. (E, 1)
86. Septembersøerne. (C, 5–6)
87. Shoal-Water Cove. (E, 1)
88. Six-mile Ravine. (E, 3)
89. Sonntags Monument. (F, 1)
90. Sunny Gorge. (B, 5)
91. Star Island. (F, 1)
92. Sunrise Pynt. (E, 1)
93. Sylvia Headland. (D, 3)
94. Sylvia Mountain. (D, 3)
95. Kap Taney. (C, 3)
96. Ten-mile Ravine. (E, 3)
97. Tennyson Monument. (B, 5)
98. Cape Welcome. (F, 1)
99. Western Point. (E, 1)
100. Kap Wood. (B, 5)
101. Wulff Elv. (B–C, 5)
102. Hans Island. (E, 1)
103. McCormick Bugt. (F, 1)

Plate VII

Washington Land.
Based on USAM NT 17, 18, 19, 20–4, Humboldt Gletscher; NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–13; Franklin Ø; NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–9, Lady Franklin Bay; NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–14, Petermanns Gletscher.

1. Adams Bjerg. (E, 1)
2. Atrypaelv. (D, 2)
3. Kap Bemerton. (D, 6)
4. Benton Bugt. (G, 3)
5. Bessels Fjord. (A–C, 4)
6. Bjørnehiet. (E, 3)
7. Kap Bryan. (A, 4)
8. Kap Calhoun. (F, 1)
9. Canyon Elv. (F, 2)
10. Cass Fjord. (E–F, 3)
11. Kap Clay (G, 3)
12. Constance Gletscher. (A–B, 5)
13. Kap Constitution. (D, 1)
14. Kap Coppinger. (D, 6)
15. Crozier Ø. (D, 1)
16. Daugaard-Jensen Land. (D–G, 3–7)
17. Edith Gletscher. (B, 5)
18. Faith Gletscher. (B, 5)
19. Kap Forbes. (G, 3)
20. Fossil Bugt. (C, 3)
21. Franklin Ø. (C–D, 1–2)
22. Kap Godfred Hansen. (B, 3)
23. Kap Godthaab. (D, 6)
24. Goniocerasbugt. (F, 2)
25. Graptolitnæs. (C, 2)
26. Kap Hamilton. (E, 1)
27. Kap Handy. (A, 5)
28. Hannah Ø. (A, 4)
29. Hans Ø. (C, 1)
30. Hayes Plateau. (D–E, 5–6)
31. Henryk Arctowski Iskappe. (F–G, 3–4)
32. Kap Independence. (D, 1)
33. Ismågereden. (F, 3)
34. Kap Jackson. (F, 1)
35. Kap Jefferson. (E, 1)
36. Joe Ø. (A, 4)
37. John Brown Iskappe. (B–D, 3–4)
38. John Brown Coast. (A–C, 2–4)
39. Jægerstien. (F, 4)
40. Kennedy Kanal. (A–D, 1–4)
41. Lafayette Bugt. (D–E, 1)
42. Kap Lucie Marie. (A, 4)
43. Kap Lyngbæk. (G, 5)
44. Kap McRitchie. (B, 5)
45. Kap Madison. (F, 1)
46. Kap Maynard. (A, 4)
47. Morris Bugt. (F, 1)
48. Kap Morton. (A, 4)
49. Nicolaj Nielsen Kyst. (E–F, 1)
50. Nordlyset. (G, 4)
51. Nunatâq. (F, 2)
52. Nygaard Bugt. (F, 2–3)
53. Pentamerus Bjerge. (C–D, 3)
54. Petermann Fjord. (A–C, 4–6)
55. Petermann Gletscher. (C–E, 6–7)
56. Petermann Halvø. (A–C, 4–5)
57. Poulsen Klipper. (F, 3)
58. Kap Pussy. (A, 5)

59. Putdlássuaq. (G, 3)
60. Kap Resser. (D, 2)
61. Romer Søer. (E–G, 5–7)
62. Kap Schoubye. (E, 7)
63. Kap Schuchert. (C, 3)
64. Kap Schurz. (B, 5)
65. Talîlánguaq Klipper. (F, 2)
66. Telt Bugt. (G, 3)
67. Kap Thorsen. (D, 4)
68. Troedsson Klipper. (F, 1–2)
69. Kap Ulrich. (B, 3)
70. Washington Land. (A–G, 1–7)
71. Kap Webster. (F, 2)
72. Wright Bugt. (F, 2)
73. Cecil Gletscher. (C, 5)
74. Aleqatsiaq Fjord. (C, 2)

Plate VIII

Hall Land with Polaris Forland.
Based on USAM NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–14, Petermanns Gletscher; NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–10, Polaris Forbjerg.

1. Kap Agnes. (F, 2)
2. Kap Ammen. (A, 1)
3. Belgrave Gletscher. (E, 1–2)
4. Kap Buddington. (C, 1)
5. Chester Bjerg. (B–C, 3)
6. Chesters Encampment Mountain. (C, 2)
7. Kap Egedesminde. (G, 3)
8. Kap Eisendecher. (E, 2)
9. The Gap. (A, 1)
10. Kap Godhavn. (G, 2)
11. Hall Bassin. (B–C, 1)
12. Hall Land. (A–G, 1–4)
13. Halls Grav. (B, 1)
14. Hauge Bjerge. (C, 1–2)
15. Hellerup Land. (F, 2)
16. Howgate Ø. (B, 3)
17. Hubert Gletscher. (E, 2)
18. Inland Monument. (B, 2)
19. Interposition Mountain. (B, 2)
20. Kane's Plateau. (D–E, 1–2)
21. Kayser Bjerg. (B, 3)
22. Left Hand Mountain. (B, 3)
23. Lookout Mountain. (B, 1)
24. Kap Lupton. (B, 1)
25. Kap Mary Cleland. (D, 1)
26. Mud Cliff. (B, 3)
27. Newman Bugt. (A–D, 2–4)
28. Observatory Bluff. (B, 1)
29. Offley Ø. (C–D, 1)
30. Organ Cliffs. (D, 1)
31. Polaris Forland. (A–C, 1–3)
32. Polaris Bugt. (C, 1)
33. Porsild Gletscher. (F–G, 2–3)
34. Kap Porter. (B, 1)
35. Promontory Point. (A, 1)
36. Reynolds Ø. (B, 3)
37. Robeson Kanal. (A, 1)
38. Saint Anthony's Nose. (A, 2)
39. Kap Schufeldt. (E, 2)
40. Cape Schlözer. (E, 1)
41. Sigurd Berg Gletscher. (F, 2)
42. Kap Sumner. (A, 2)
43. Sun Mark Mountain. (C, 2)
44. Thank God Harbour. (B, 1)
45. Tin Can Ravine. (B, 1)
46. Kap Tyson. (C, 1)
47. Kap Wyman. (D, 1)
48. Kap Fulford. (F, 2)
49. Atka Elv. (B–C, 1–2)
50. Graasten Elv. (B–C, 2–3)
51. Pileheden. (B, 2)
52. Teltbakken. (B, 2)

Plate IX

Nyeboe Land.
Based on USAM NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–10, Polaris Forbjerg; NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–6, Repulse Havn; NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–11, Ryder Gletscher.

1. Alma Glück Dal. (D–E, 4–5)
2. Kap Archer. (A, 4)
3. Blackhorn Klint. (B, 1–2)
4. Kap Brevoort. (B, 1)
5. Kap Bryant. (A, 4)
6. Congress Højland. (B, 2)
7. Kap Dobing. (C, 4)
8. The Downs. (A, 3)

9. Dreyer Firn. (D, 4)
10. Drift Point. (B, 2)
11. Egerton Bjerg. (B, 3)
12. Fox Point. (A, 3)
13. Frankfield Bugt. (A, 3)
14. Kap Fulford. (A, 4)
15. Gap Dal. (B, 1)
16. Gorge Creek (C, 1)
17. Hall Bjerg. (B, 2)
18. Hand Bugt. (A–B, 2–3)
19. Kap Holtedahl. (F, 4)
20. Home Bjerg. (A, 3)
21. J. P. Ravn Højslette. (A–B, 4)
22. Mount Judy. (A, 4)
23. Julius Petersen Bjerg. (C, 4)
24. Koralhøjsletten. (B, 4)
25. Korsgaard Bjerg. (D, 2)
26. Lincoln Hav. (A, 1–4)
27. Lost River. (B, 2)
28. Cape Lowe. (A, 3)
29. McCormick Dal. (B, 1)
30. Meyer Bjerg. (B, 1)
31. Nina Bang Bjerg. (C, 1)
32. Nyeboe Land. (A–F, 1–5)
33. Punch Bjerg. (A, 4)
34. Repulse Havn. (B, 1)
35. Rest Gorge. (A, 3)
36. Rest Point. (A, 3)
37. River Point. (A, 3)
38. Rockhill. (B, 3)
39. Rocky Gorge. (C, 1)
40. Skeldalen. (B, 4)
41. Snow Point. (B, 2)
42. Kap Stanton. (A, 2)
43. Steensby Gletscher. (D–E, 4–5)
44. Mount Stanton. (A, 2)
45. Stanton Gorge. (A, 2)
46. Store Canyon. (E, 4)
47. Storgaard Bjerg. (A, 3)
48. Svineryggen. (D, 1–2)
49. Three Mile Bluff. (B, 1)
50. Wood Point. (A, 3)
51. Wyatt Bjerg. (A, 4)
52. Øksebladet. (D–E, 4–5)
53. Porsild Nunatak. (E–F, 5)
54. Degree Hills. (B, 3)

Plate X

Hendrik Ø and Warming Land.
Based on USAM NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–11, Ryder Gletscher; NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–7, Sven Hedin Firn.

1. Cape Buttress. (B, 3)
2. Castle Ø. (A, 2)
3. Chalkley Island. (A, 2)
4. Kap Cleveland. (A, 2)
5. Craig Point. (A, 2)
6. Daniel Bruun Firn. (C–D, 1–2)
7. Djævlekløften. (C–D, 2)
7A. Fjeldgryden. (D, 2)
8. Dragefjeld. (A, 1)
9. Dragon Point. (A, 1)
10. False Cape. (A, 2)
11. Fisher Peak. (A, 2)
12. Graptolitsletten. (B, 1–2)
13. Kap Gray. (A, 2)
14. Hartz Sund. (A–B, 1–2)
15. Kap Heiberg-Jürgensen. (E, 2)
16. Hendrik Ø. (A–B, 1–2)
17. Kap Hunt. (C, 1)
18. Lerbugten. (B–C, 1)
19. Midgaardsormen. (E, 2)
20. N. P. Johansen Land. (D–E, 3–4)
21. Permin Land. (B–D, 3)
22. Reef Ø. (A, 2)
23. Rink Firn. (C–D, 2)
24. Saint Andrew Bugt. (A, 2)
25. Sankt George Fjord. (A–D, 1)
26. Sherard Osborn Fjord. (A–D, 2–4)
27. Skalhøjene. (B, 1–2)
28. Sultelejren. (C, 1)
29. Tower Point. (A, 2)
30. Tungerne. (B, 2)
31. Ulvesletten. (A–B, 2)
32. Kap V. Nordmann. (B, 3)
33. Waggon Klipper. (B, 3)
34. Warming Land. (B–F, 1–4)
35. Wedge Ø. (A, 2)
36. Windham Hornby Bjerg. (A, 2)
37. Ættestub. (C, 3)

Plate XI

Wulff Land.
Based on USAM NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–7, Sven Hedin Firn; NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–11, Ryder Gletscher.

1. Aage Bistrup Land. (E–F, 2–3)
2. Albert Fjeld. (A, 1)
3. Beaumont Ø. (A, 1)
4. Blue Cliffs. (E, 2)
5. Borgen. (C, 2)
6. C. H. Ostenfeld Gletscher. (D–E, 4)
7. Coppinger Bjerg. (B, 1)
8. Danbo Land. (E–F, 4)
9. De Geer Land. (C–D, 3–4)
10. Depotø. (A, 1)
11. Dome Cliffs. (B, 1)
12. Farragut Bjerg. (B, 1)
13. Graafjeld. (C, 1)
14. Gunnar Andersson Dal. (A–D, 1–2)
15. Hooker Bjerg. (A, 1)
16. Horizontal Cliffs. (C–D, 1)
17. Læbugten. (B, 2)
18. Kap May. (A, 1)
19. Mount May. (A, 1)
20. Middle Point. (C, 1)
21. Midfjeld Ø. (D, 3)
22. Nares Inlet. (A–B, 2)
23. Kap Næbbet. (A, 2)
24. Parr Bjerg. (A, 1)
25. Plain Cliffs. (E, 2)
26. Purpurfjeldene. (D, 2)
27. Kap Quensel. (C, 3)
28. Rainbow Cliff[s]. (B, 1)
29. Ryder Gletscher. (D–F, 1–2)
30. Røhling Land. (D–F, 4)
31. Solitary Cliffs. (D, 2)
32. Sommerdalen. (A–B, 1)
33. Kap Springforbi. (B, 2)
34. Stephenson Ø. (A–B, 2)
35. Stjernen. (B, 2)
36. Storsletten. (C, 1)
37. Sven Hedin Firn. (B–C, 1)
38. Kap Troedsson. (F, 3)
39. Victoria Fjord. (A–D, 2–4)
40. Kap Wallén. (C, 3)
41. Wulff Land. (A–F, 1–4)
42. Kap Øret. (B, 2)
43. Keltie Bugt. (A, 1–2)

Plate XII

Nares Land and Freuchen Land.
Based on USAM NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–7, Sven Hedin Firn; NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–12, Hobbs Gletscher; NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–8, Hans Tavsens Iskappe.

1. Adams Gletscher. (E, 5)
2. Blåfjeld. (C, 1)
3. Brikkerne. (E–F, 1–2)
4. Kap Britannia. (A, 1)
5. Centrumø. (A, 2)
6. Fladø. (A, 1)
7. Kap Frederick. (A, 2)
8. Freuchen Land. (A–E, 2–5)
9. Harder Gletscher. (F, 1–2)
10. Henson Gletscher. (D, 4–5)
11. John Murray Ø. (A, 1–2)
12. J. P. Koch Fjord. (A–D, 3–5)
13. Jungersen Gletscher. (D–E, 3)
14. Kap Knudsen. (E, 1)
15. Kap Lembcke-Otto. (C, 1)
16. Kap Middendorff. (A, 2)
17. Nares Land. (A–D, 1–2)
18. Navarana Fjord. (B–D, 4)
19. Nordenskiöld Fjord. (A–D, 2–3)
20. Sletten. (C, 1)
21. Sixtus. (B, 1)
22. Th. Pedersen Land. (F, 1)
23. Kap Vinterberg. (D, 1)
24. Kap Wohlgemuth. (A, 1)
25. Kap Wegener. (A, 2)
26. C. H. Ostenfeld Gletscher. (F, 1)
27. MacMillan Valley. (A, 1)

Plate XIII

Peary Land I (west).
Based on USAM NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–13, Hobbs Gletscher; NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–8, Hans Tavsens Iskappe; NU 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24–4, Lockwood Ø; NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–1, Frederick E. Hyde Fjord; NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–5, Jørgen Brønlund Fjord.

1. Adam Biering Land. (H–J, 7)
2. Adolf Jensen Fjord. (D, 5)
3. Afskedsvarden (J, 6)
4. Aftenstjernesø (G, 5–6)
5. A. Harmsworth Gletscher. (B, 6)
6. Amundsen Land. (C, 5–6)
7. Astrup Bræ. (H, 6)
8. Baggården. (G, 7)
9. Benedict Fjord. (A–B, 5–6)
10. Kap Benét. (C, 1)
11. Black Cape. (C, 1)
12. Blue Cape. (C, 1)
13. Kap Bopa. (C, 5)
14. Borup Ø. (C–D, 3–4)
15. Brainard Sund. (C–D, 3–4)
16. Brainard Ø. (B, 4)
17. Buys-Ballot Gletscher. (C, 2)
18. Kap Cannon. (A, 6)
19. Chipp Sund. (D, 1)
20. Kap Christian IV. (A, 7)
21. Kap Christiansen. (B, 4)
22. Columbus Sø. (C, 7)
23. Conger Sund. (B, 5)
24. Kap Daugaard-Jensen. (B, 3)
25. De Long Bugt. (B–C, 3–4)
26. Dilemmasund. (C–D, 4–5)
27. Distant Kap. (C, 1)
28. Drengs Bræ. (C, 6–7)
29. Elison Ø. (D, 1)
30. Kap Emory. (D,1)
31. Gardiner Fjeld. (B, 3)
32. Gardiner Fjord. (B–C, 2–3)
33. Gertrud Rask Land. (A–B, 6–7)
34. Kap Gleerup. (H, 6)
35. Hanne Ø. (B–C, 3–4)
36. Kap Hans Egede. (A, 7)
37. Hans Tavsens Iskappe. (D–G, 5–7)
38. Harder Fjord. (C, 5–6)
39. Harebugt. (D, 7)
40. Hazen Land. (B–C, 4–5)
41. Heimdals Iskappe. (D–G, 5–7)
42. Helvetia Tinde. (B, 7)
43. Himmerlanddal. (G, 6)
44. Hobbs Gletscher. (H, 6–7)
45. Kap Hoffmeyer. (B, 3)
46. Kap Holger Danske. (C, 5)
47. Holger Kiær Nunatakker. (J, 6–7)
48. Kap Holmsen. (D, 2)
49. Kap Hommock. (B, 4)
50. Hunt Fjord. (B, 5)
51. Hængegletscher. (A, 7)
52. Inge Ø. (C, 4)
53. Inuiteq Sø. (H, 7)
54. Jewell Fjord. (C, 2–3)
55. Johannes V. Jensen Land. (A–C, 5–7).
56. Kap Kane. (B, 5)
57. Kap Lars Larsen. (E, 4)
58. Lejrdal. (A, 7)
59. Lemming Fjord. (D, 1)
60. Linn Bugt. (C, 1)
61. Lockwood Ø. (B, 4–5)
62. Low Point. (C, 2)
63. Luigi Amedeo Ø. (B, 3–4)
64. Lurgletscher. (E, 5)
65. Løndal. (F–G, 6)
66. Lønelv. (F–G, 6)
67. MacMillan Ø. (C–D, 4–5)
68. Malcantone Gletscher. (B, 7)
69. Markham Ø. (D, 1)
70. Mary Murray Ø. (B, 4)
71. Mascart Inlet. (C–D, 1–2)
72. Merqujôq. (E, 4)
73. Nyeboe Gletscher. (J, 7)
75. Moa Ø. (C, 5)
76. Modvindgletscher. (B, 7)
77. Kap Mohn. (B, 3)
78. Nansen Land. (B–E, 2–5)
79. Kap Neumayer. (B, 4)
80. Nordgletscher. (B, 7)
81. Nordpasset. (D, 6)
82. Nornegæst Dal. (C, 7)
83. O. B. Bøggild Fjord. (C, 4–5)
84. Odins Fjord. (D, 7)
85. Paradisfjeld. (B, 7)
86. Kap Payer. (C, 1)
87. Pocket Bay. (B–C, 3)
88. Polkorridoren. (B, 7)
89. Primus. (E, 4)

90. Propfjeld. (D, 5)
91. Qajûtaq Sund. (C–D, 4)
92. Qaqortoq. (E, 4)
93. Kap Ralston. (C, 2)
94. Kap Ramsay. (C, 2)
95. Kap Salor. (D, 1)
96. Sands Fjord. (A, 7)
97. Schley Fjeld (B, 4)
98 Singarnaq (E, 4)
99. Sleipner Bræ. (D, 7)
100. Snow Peninsula. (C–D, 1)
101. Sortevæg. (A, 7)
102. Storm Iskappe. (G–H, 6–7)
103. Strømstedet. (D, 2)
104. Sulefadet. (C, 1)
105. Sverdrup Ø. (C–D, 1–2)
106. Sydgletscher. (B, 7)
107. Sydpaselv. (G, 6–7)
108. Sydpasset. (G, 6)
109. Thomas Gletscher. (B, 5)
110. Th. Thomsen Fjord. (C, 3)
111. Thule Hill (C, 3)
112. Tjalfes Gletscher. (D, 5)
113. Trianglen. (H, 6)
114. Ulvehøjene. (A, 7)
115. Vigfús Fjeld. (D, 2)
116. Walcott Land. (G, 6–7)
117. Wandel Dal. (G, 6–7)
118. Kap Washington. (A, 5)
119. Weyprecht Sund. (B–C, 4–5)
120. Kap Wijkander. (B, 2)
121. Wild Sund. (B, 4)
122. Ymers Gletscher. (E, 7)
123. Øvre Midsommersø. (G, 7)
124. Tyrs Elv. (C, 7)
125. Vølvedal. (C, 7)
126. McKinley Hav. (A, 2–4)

Plate XIV

Peary Land II (east).
Based on USAM NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–1, Frederick E. Hyde Fjord; NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–5, Jørgen Brønlund Fjord; NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–6, Kap Eiler Rasmussen; NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–9, Academy Gletscher.

1. Adam Biering Land. (H–J, 1)
2. Arkæologelv. (G, 3)
3. Ask Ø. (C, 1)
4. Balders Gletscher. (D, 2)
5. Bertelsen Gletscher. (A–B, 3–4)
6. Bierings Varde. (J, 1)
7. Birgit Koch Tinder. (B, 2)
8. Blåsø. (G, 2)
9. Bliss Bugt. (A, 3)
10. Blomsterstranden. (H, 2–3)
11. Blæshøj. (G, 3)
12. Borgklippe. (F, 3)
13. Borup Gletscher. (B, 3)
14. Botanikerelv. (G–H, 3)
15. Kap Bridgman. (A, 4)
16. Brønlundhus. (G, 3)
17. Bueknoppen. (G, 3)
18. Buen. (G, 3)
19. Børglum Elv. (D–G, 3)
20. Kap Caroline Marie. (G, 6)
21. Catalinafjeld. (G, 3)
22. Chr. Erichsens Iskappe. (H–J, 1–3)
23. Citronens Fjord. (C, 3–4)
24. Clarence Wyckoff Bjerg. (C, 6)
25. Constable Bugt. (A, 1–2)
26. Daly Bjerge. (A–B, 3–4)
27. Dannebrogstinde. (C, 4)
28. Deltaterrasserne. (G, 3)
29. Depotbugt. (C, 4)
30. Diabasholme. (H,3)
31. Diabasnæs. (H, 3)
32. Domkirken. (F, 3)
33. Donnerprop. (D, 7)
34. Drivhuset. (C, 1)
35. Drivtømmernæs. (G, 3)
36. Dråbeholm. (G, 4)
37. Edderfugleholm. (G, 3)
38. Ekkomuren. (G, 5)
39. Kap Eiler Rasmussen. (D, 7)
40. Kap Ejnar Mikkelsen. (H, 2)
41. Elefantfoden. (H, 1)
42. Embla Ø. (C, 1)
43. Kap Erik Bunch. (C, 7)
44. Erlandsen Land. (F–G, 1–3)
45. Esrum Elv. (D–E, 3)
46. Esrum Sø. (D, 3)
47. Falkefjeld. (G, 5)
48. Fastelavnssø. (G, 3)
49. Fensal Vig. (C, 1)

50. Flaghøj. (G, 3)
51. Flammens Fjord. (C, 4)
52. Foldedal. (C–D, 6–7)
53. Frederick E. Hyde Fjord. (B–D, 1–5)
54. Freja Fjord. (D, 2)
55. Friggs Fjord. (C, 1)
56. Frihedsrådets Elv. (B, 4)
57. Frysefjeld. (G, 2)
58. G. B. Schley Fjord. (C–D, 5–6)
59. Geologelv. (G, 2–3)
60. Glaciologelv. (G–H, 2–3)
61. Graptolitelv. (F, 6)
62. Gryden. (G, 3)
63. Grydesø. (G, 3)
64. Grønnemark. (C, 1)
65. Grønnemark Elv. (C, 1)
66. Gulelv. (G, 3–4)
67. Hans Egede Land. (B–D, 3–5)
68. Kap Harald Moltke. (G, 4)
69. Harehøj. (G, 3)
70. Heilprin Land. (G–J, 1–3)
71. Heinrich Wild Iskappe. (D, 3)
72. Hellefiskefjord. (C–D, 6)
73. Henry Parish Bjerg. (D, 7)
74. Herlufsholm Strand. (C–D, 7)
75. Herluf Trolle Land. (C–E, 3–7)
76. H. H. Benedict Bjerge. (B, 2–3)
77. Himmerlanddal. (G, 1–2)
78. Hlidskjalv. (C, 1)
79. Hundeskrænten. (B, 5)
80. Hvalslette. (G, 3–4)
81. Independence Fjord. (F–J, 2–7)
82. Inuiteq Sø. (H, 1)
83. Kap Isak Glückstadt. (C, 5)
84. Issø. (G, 2)
85. Ítukussuk Dal. (G–H, 1–2)
86. Ítukussuk Elv. (G–H, 1–2)
87. Kap James Hill. (A, 2)
88. Jens Jarls Iskappe. (E, 3–4)
89. Johannes V. Jensen Land. (A–D, 1–5)
90. Kap John Flagler. (B, 5)
91. Kap J. P. Koch. (A, 3)
92. J. P. Kochs Varde. (A, 4)
93. Jørgen Brønlund Fjord. (G, 2–3)
94. Kaffeklubbens Ø. (A, 2)
95. Kajakelv. (G, 3)
96. Kedelkrogelv. (G, 3)
97. Kim Fjelde. (D, 7)
98. Kjovesletten. (F, 7)
99. Klaresø. (G, 3)
100. Kap Klippefod. (G, 6)
101. Kap Knud Rasmussen. (G, 4)
102. Koralkalkelv. (G, 5–6)
103. Koralkysten. (G, 4–5)
104. Kap Kraka. (C, 1)
105. Kronegraven. (E, 1–2)
106. Krumnæs. (G, 1)
107. Kængurunæs. (G, 3)
108. Kap København. (E, 7)
109. Kølen. (G, 4)
110. Kølnæs. (D, 7)
111. Ladegaardsaaen. (D–E, 7)
112. Landmålerelv. (G, 1–3)
113. Lersø. (G, 3)
114. Lobedalen. (J, 1–2)
115. Lokes Elv. (A–B, 2)
116. Lyngeholme. (J, 2)
117. Lyngelv. (E–G, 3–4)
118. MacMillan Gletscher. (B, 1)
119. McKinley Hav. (A, 1–7)
120. Marie Sophie Gletscher. (J, 1–2)
121. Mary Peary Tinder. (B, 1)
122. Melville Land. (F–G, 4–5)
123. Kap Michael Rottbøl. (G, 3)
124. Midsommerelv. (G, 2)
125. Midsommersø. (G, 1–2)
126. Midternæs. (G, 3)
127. Midtkap. (C, 2)
128. Moore Gletscher. (A–B, 3–4)
129. Kap Morris Jesup. (A, 1)
130. Morænesø. (G, 2)
131. Mudderbugten. (E, 7)
132. Mundingsholm. (G, 4)
133. Kap Mylius-Erichsen. (G, 3)
134. Mågeklippe. (G, 1)
135. Nedre Midsommersø. (G, 1–2)
136. Nordkroneli. (D, 1–2)
137. Nordkronen. (D–E, 1–2)
138. Nordvestkuppel. (H–J, 1–2)
139. Nukagpiánguaq Dal. (J, 1)
140. Nyeboes Randsø. (J, 1)
141. Nysne Gletscher. (C, 1)
142. Oksejægerpynt. (G, 3)
143. Okseslette. (G, 3)
144. Kap Ole Chiewitz. (B, 5)
145. Opalsø. (G, 3)
146. Ormen. (C, 5)
147. Pileodde. (G, 3)
148. Pluto Øer. (C, 1)
149. Portfjeld. (G, 2)
150. Pyramideplateau. (G, 4)
151. Pyritnæs. (G, 3)

152. Qissivik. (C, 1)
153. Qivítoq Elv. (F–G, 5–6)
154. Refsnæs. (G–H, 1–2)
155. Kap Regnar Lodbrog. (C, 1)
156. Rink Fjeld. (B, 2)
157. Roosevelt Fjelde. (B, 1–4)
158. Rundfjeld. (H, 1)
159. Sandnæs. (G, 1)
160. Kap Schmelck. (J, 2)
161. Sifs Gletscher. (B, 1–2)
162. Similiø. (G, 1)
163. Skagen. (B, 5)
164. Skelelven. (J, 1)
165. Skelelvs Næs. (J, 1)
166. Skjoldet. (H, 2)
167. Skærbugt. (C, 6)
168. Slikbugt. (G, 3)
169. Slusen. (G, 1)
170. Sommernæs. (D, 7)
171. Sortenæs. (G, 3)
172. Spøttrup Elv. (D, 4–5)
173. Stankelbenenes Kløft. (J, 2)
174. Stjernebannertinde. (B, 3)
175A Store Diabasholm. (H, 3)
175B Lille Diabasholm (H, 3)
176. Store Kløft. (D, 7)
177. Store Sandelv. (G, 1)
178. Stormkuppel. (D–E, 2–3)
179. Sydgletscher. (C, 1)
180. Sydvestplateau. (J, 1–2)
181. Sølejren. (G, 2)
182. Teltnæs. (G, 2)
183. Thors Fjord. (D–E, 1)
184. Tordenskjold Fjeld. (C, 3)
185. Trappetrinene. (G, 1)
186. Trehøje Halvø. (G, 3–4)
187. Trudvang. (E, 1)
188. Tvilum Elv. (E–F, 1)
189. Tværdalen. (H, 1)
190. Tyrs Elv. (C, 1)
191. Ugledal. (E, 3)
192. Uglegylphøj. (G, 3)
193. Umiaqsø. (D, 7)
194. Kap Vaarbrud. (F, 7)
195. Valmuedal. (J, 1)
196. Vandfaldsnæs. (G, 3)
197. Vardehøj. (G, 3)
198. Vendenæs. (G, 3)
199. Vestervig Elv. (F, 2–3)
200. Vestmolen. (G, 3)
201. Vestre Kølelv. (G, 4)
202. Viddal. (H, 1)
203. Vitskøl Elv. (E–F, 6–7)
204. Vølvedal. (D, 1)
205. Walcott Land. (G–H, 1)
206. Wandel Dal. (G, 1–2)
207. Wistars Bjerg. (D, 1)
208. Wyckoff Land. (C, 6)
209. Zoologelv. (G–H, 3)
210. Yduns Gletscher. (B, 3–4)
211. Østkuppel. (H, 2–3)
212. Østmolen. (G, 3)
213. Østre Kølelv. (G, 4)
214. Øvre Midsommersø. (G, 1)
215. Kap Mjølner. (D, 1)
216. Krogerup Bugt. (D, 7)

Plate XV

Jørgen Brønlund Fjord.
Copy of the map surveyed and constructed by Thorkild Nielsen, Dansk Pearyland Expedition, 1947–50.

2. Arkæologelv. (B–C, 5–6)
11. Blæshøj. (B, 7)
14. Botanikerelv. (C, 5–7)
16. Brønlundhus. (B, 5)
17. Bueknoppen. (A, 3)
18. Buen. (A, 3–6)
19. Børglum Elv. (A–B, 6–7)
21. Catalinafjeld. (C, 6)
28. Deltaterrasserne. (B, 3)
35. Drivtømmernæs. (B, 7)
36. Dråbeholm. (C, 7)
37. Edderfugleholm. (B, 6)
48. Fastelavnsø. (A, 7)
50. Flaghøj. (B, 5)
57. Frysefjeld. (A, 1–2)
59. Geologelv. (A, 2–3)
60. Glaciologelv. (B–C, 1–3
63. Grydesø. (B, 4)
66. Gulelv. (A–B, 7–8)
68. Kap Harald Moltke. (C, 7)
69. Harehøj. (B, 5)
80. Hvalslette. (B, 7–8)
81. Independence Fjord. (C, 7–8)
93. Jørgen Brønlund Fjord. (A–C, 2–7)

95. Kajakelv. (B, 4)
96. Kedelkrogelv. (B–C, 4–5)
99. Klaresø. (B, 5)
101. Kap Knud Rasmussen. (C, 7)
107. Kængurunæs. (B, 6)
109. Kølen. (B, 8)
113. Lersø. (B, 5)
123. Kap Michael Rottbøl. (B, 6–7)
124. Midsommerelv. (A, 1–2)
126. Midternæs. (B, 6)
132. Mundingsholm. (C, 7)
133. Kap Mylius-Erichsen. (C, 7)
142. Oksejægerpynt. (B, 6)
143. Okseslette. (B, 5)
145. Opalsø. (B, 6)
147. Pileodde. (B, 5)
150. Pyramideplateau. (A, 7–8)
151. Pyritnæs. (B, 6)
168. Slikbugt. (B, 7)
171. Sortenæs. (B, 3)
186. Trehøje Halvø. (C, 7)
192. Uglegylphøj. (B, 6)
196. Vandfaldsnæs. (B, 6)
197. Vardehøj. (B, 5)
198. Vendenæs. (B, 6)
200. Vestmolen. (B, 5)
201. Vestre Kølelv. (A–B, 8)
209. Zoologelv. (B–C, 2–4)
212. Østmolen. (B, 5–6)

Plate XVI

Vildtland and J. C. Christensen Land.
Based on USAM NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–6, Kap Eiler Rasmussen; NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–9, Academy Gletscher; NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–10, Jyske Aas.

1. Academy Gletscher. (B–C, 2)
2. Academy Kyst. (B, 2–3)
3. Academy Land. (B, 2–3)
4. Asmild Elv. (A–B, 6–7)
5. Astrup Fjord. (A, 4)
6. Kap Bernhard. (B, 7)
7. Kap Bøgebjerg. (A, 4)
8. Gjorslev Elv. (A, 7)
9. Glacier Cape. (B, 2)
10. Grenen. (C, 1)
11. Kap Grundloven. (A, 6)
12. Hagen Bræ. (C–D, 3–6)
13. Harekløft. (B, 1)
14. Havlitsø. (C, 1)
15. Hjertet. (C, 2)
16. Hugh Lee Bræ. (A, 5)
17. J. C. Christensen Land. (A–D, 3–7)
18. Josephine Bræ. (A, 5)
19. Kaj Munks Iskappe. (A–B, 5)
20. Kap Kalundborg. (D, 3)
21. Kap Klampenborg. (B–C, 2)
22. Kranievarden. (B, 2)
23. Krognæs. (A, 4)
24. Kap Kærby. (D, 3)
25. Landevejen. (B, 1)
26. Langesø. (B, 1)
27. Kap Lundbohm. (B, 2)
28. Marius Fiil Fjord. (A, 5)
29. Musk-Ox Valley. (B, 2)
30. Mylius-Erichsens Varde. (A, 3)
31. Nansen Nunataks. (C, 1–2)
32. Navy Cliff. (B, 2)
33. Neergaard Elv. (A–B, 5–6)
34. Nyren. (C, 2)
35. Kap Peter Henrik. (A, 7)
36. Prikken. (A, 6)
37. Kap Rungsted. (C, 1)
38. Sadlen. (C, 1–2)
39. Saxifragadal. (A–B, 3)
40. Slebsager Elv. (A–B, 6–7)
41. Kap Stadil. (A, 5)
42. Støvlen. (A–B, 1)
43. Ternedal. (B, 2–3)
44. Thulevarden. (B, 1)
45. Troldhat. (B, 2)
46. Ubberup Land. (A, 4)
47. Varde Næs. (A, 3)
48. Vildtland. (A–C, 1–2)
49. Kap Værslev. (A, 3)

Plate XVII

Mylius-Erichsen Land and Valdemar Glückstadt Land.
Based on USAM NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–6, Kap Eiler Rasmussen; NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–9, Academy Gletscher; NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–10, Jyske Aas; NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–13, Kap Gustav Rasmussen; NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–14, Fyns Sø.

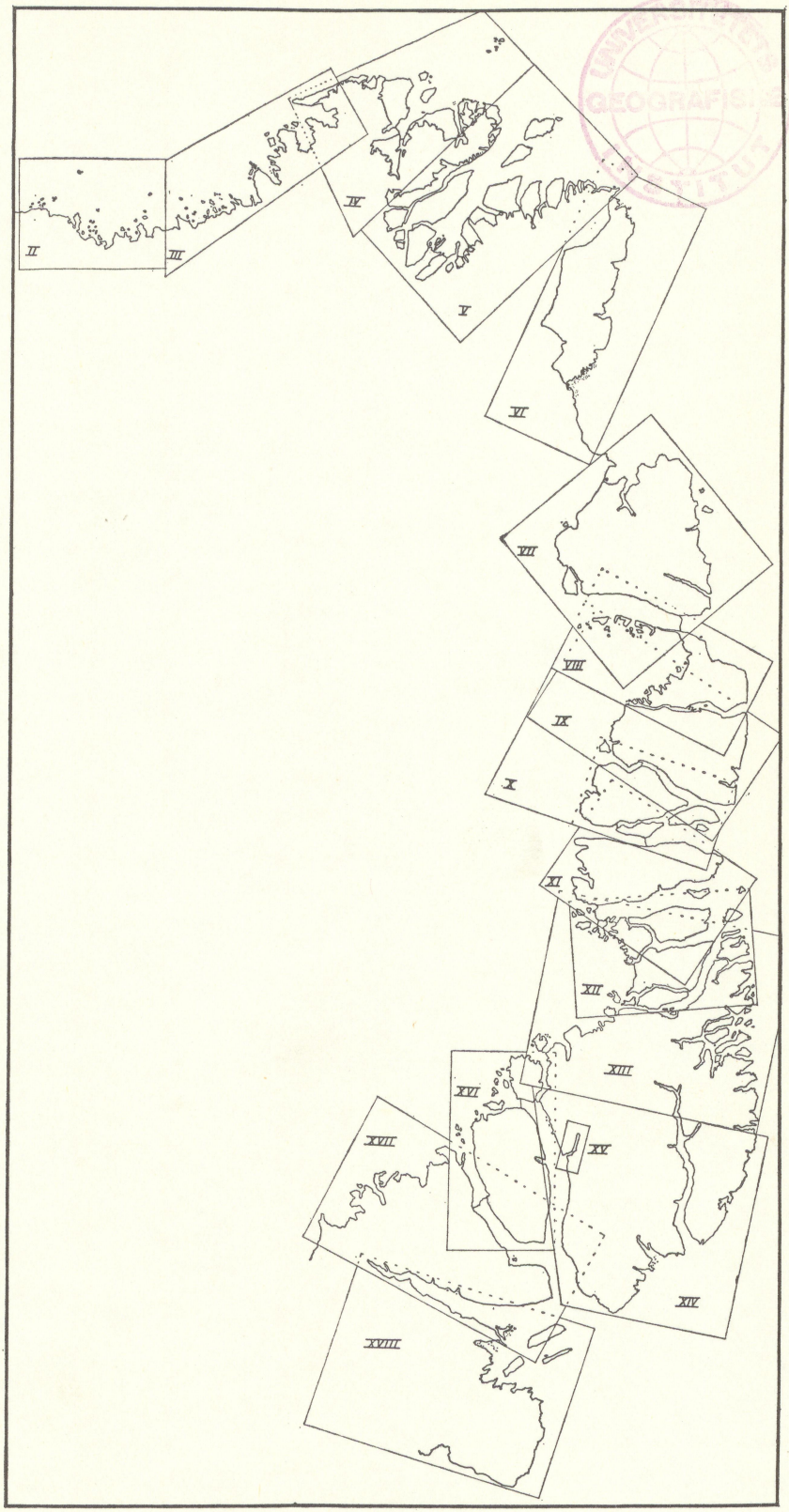
1. Amdrup Højland. (H–J, 4–6)
2.
3. Bristol Plateau. (F–G, 5)
4. Brønlunds Varde. (A, 4)
5. Campanuladal. (G–H, 5)
6. Danmark Fjord. (A–G, 4–6)
7. Deichmanns Øer. (C, 3)
8. Femte Maj Sø. (E–F, 3)
9. Fynske Alper. (F–J, 5)
10. Kap Georg Cohn. (J, 5)
11. Gletscher Sø. (G–H, 2–3)
12. Gundersteddal. (C, 5)
13. Kap Gustav Rasmussen. (J, 3)
14. Hagen Bræ. (E–F, 1–2)
15. Hagen Fjord. (B–E, 2–3)
16. Himmelbjerget. (B, 3)
17. Hjertefjeldsdal. (E–F, 5)
18. Kap Holbæk. (G, 6)
19. Iversens Nunatak. (J, 4)
20. J. P. Koch Bugt. (A, 1–5)
21. Jyske Ås. (C–D, 3–5)
22. Klubsø. (F–G, 5)
23. Kap Kronborg. (B, 5)
24. Leffingwell Nunatak. (J, 5)
25. Lolland Sø. (G, 6)
26. Kap Ludovika. (B, 3)
27. Mylius-Erichsen Land. (D–J, 1–6)
28. Mylius-Erichsens Sommerlejr. (A, 4)
29. Najas Øer. (H–J, 6)
30. Nedre Sø. (G–H, 3)
31. Norsemandal. (F–G, 5)
32. Pinseskæret.(D, 5)
33. Kap Renaissance. (D, 5)
34. Kap Rigsdagen. (A, 3)
35. Sjællandsletten. (D–E, 4–5)
36. Skjoldungelv. (G–J, 6)
37. Slutstenen. (B, 3)
38. Sneuglefjelde. (G–H, 5)
39. Stordalen. (F–G, 2–3)
40. Ulvebakkerne. (G, 6)
41. Valdemar Glückstadt Land. (A–C, 3–5)
42. Wandel Hav. (A, 1–3)
43. Zig-Zag Dal. (D–G, 3–5)
44. Bendix Thostrup Land. (D, 5)
45. Blåbær Søer. (H, 5)
46. Cowies Lejr. (G, 6)
47. Den Blå Flints Boplads (G, 6)
48. Falster Sø. (G, 5–6)
49. Guldborg Elv. (G, 6)
50. Holbæk Bugt. (G, 6)
51. Islandsslette. (G, 6)
52. Kap Holbæk Fjeld. (G, 6)
53. Kap Næstved. (F, 6)
54. Næstved Fjord. (G, 6)
55. Røde Næs. (G, 6)
56. Sjælland Fjord. (D, 5)
57. Troldhøjen. (G, 6)

Plate XVIII

Kronprins Christian Land (partim).
Based on USAM NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–6, Kap Eiler Rasmussen; NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–10, Jyske Aas; NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–14, Fyns Sø; NU 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30–11, Nordostrundingen.

1. Alexandrine Bjerge. (D–G, 2)
2. Amdrup Højland. (K–L, 1–3)
3. Centrumsø. (K–L, 3–4)
4. Dorsethøjen. (C, 3)
5. Drømmebjerg. (K, 4)
6. Erik S. Henius Land. (A, 4–6)
7. Flade Isblink. (A–C, 3–6)
8. Flyverbjerg. (L, 4)
9. Fyn Sø. (K, 1)
10. Grenen. (C–D, 5–6)
11. Keglen. (J, 3)
12. Kong Frederik VIIIs Land. (L, 3–6)
13. Kronprins Christian Land. (A–L, 1–6)

14. Nakkehoved. (A, 4)
15. Nord. (C, 3)
16. Nordostrundingen. (A, 6)
17. Nunatâme Elv. (G–H, 3)
18. Nøglefjeldet. (H, 3)
19. Palisaderne. (J, 3)
20. Pilehøj. (C, 3)
21. Portfjeldet. (J, 3)
22. Prinsesse Dagmar Ø. (C, 2–3)
23. Prinsesse Ingeborg Halvø. (C, 3–4)
24. Prinsesse Margrethe Ø. (A–B, 1–2)
25. Prinsesse Thyra Ø. (B–C, 1–2)
26. Prins Frederik Øer. (D, 1–2)
27. Kap Prins Knud. (A, 4)
28. Profilbjerget. (J, 3)
29. Kap Ringkøbing. (D, 3)
30. Romer Sø. (E–G, 3–4)
31. Sjælland Fjelde. (H–K, 1–2)
32. Sæfaxi Elv. (L, 2–3)
33. Sødalen. (H–J, 3)
34. Troldsøen. (J, 3)
35. Ulvebjerg. (K, 4)
36. Vandredalen. (G–H, 3)
37. Vendedalen. (F–G, 2–3)
38. Vestfjeldet. (J, 3)
39. Kap Viborg. (H, 1)
40. Altanen. (F, 2)
41. Hjelm. (G, 2)
42. Holbæk Bugt. (J–K, 1)
43. Kap Palnatoke. (E, 2)
44. Kap Trend. (H, 1)
45. Vimmelskaftet. (D, 2)
46. Græselv. (L, 3–4)
47. Grottedal. (J–K, 2–4)


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XI
XII
XIII
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XVI
XVII
XVIII

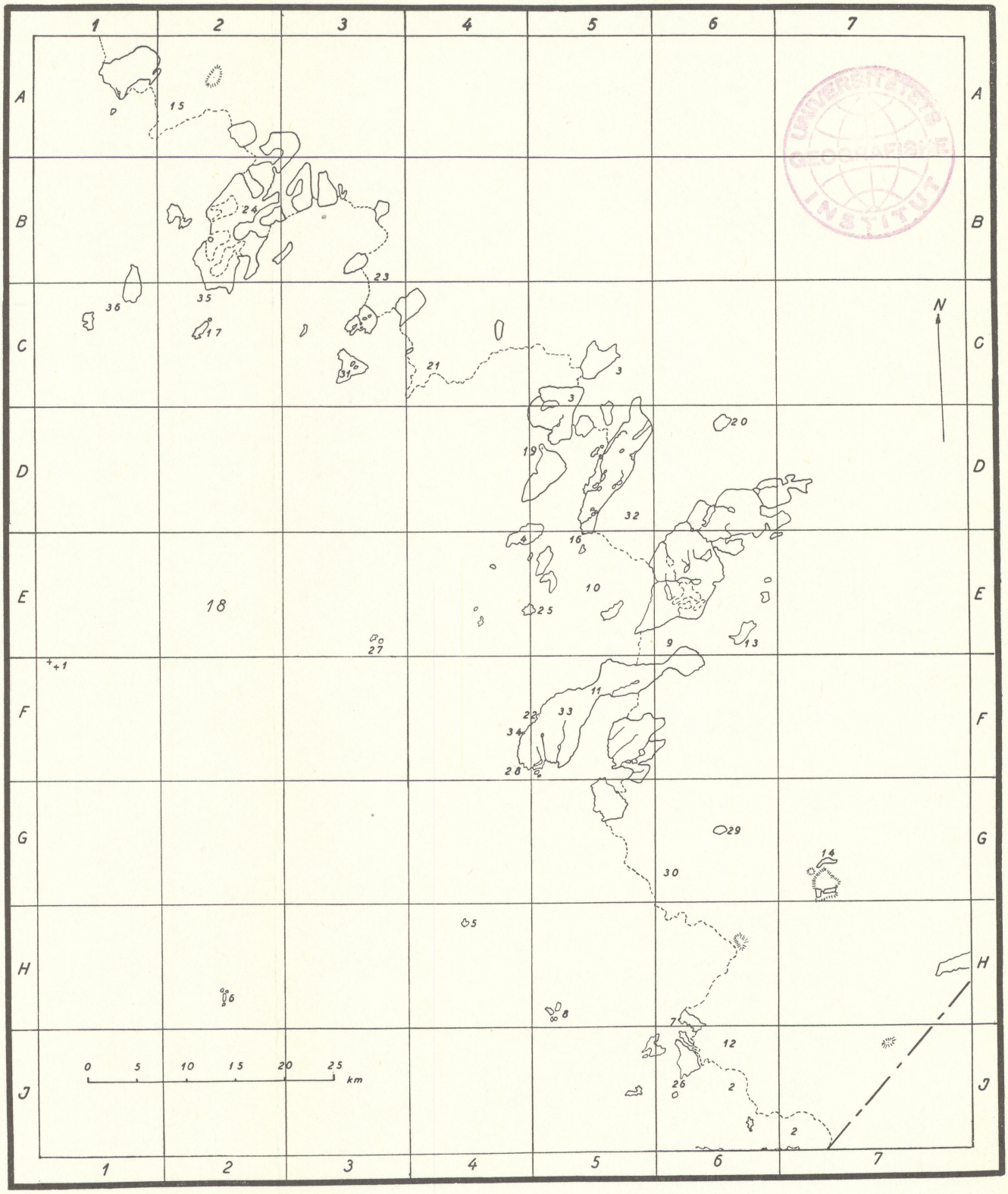

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Plate III.

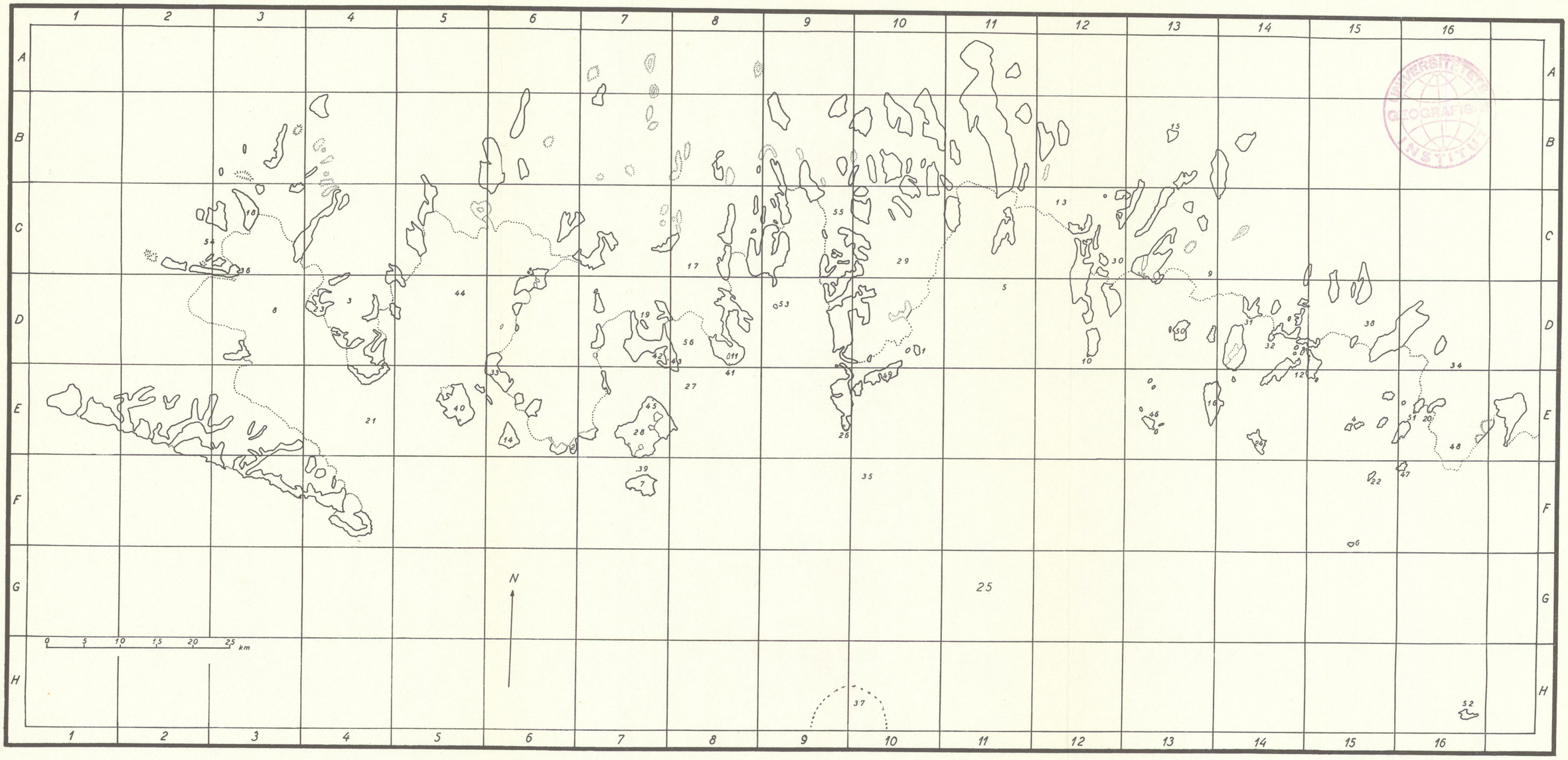


PLATE IV.

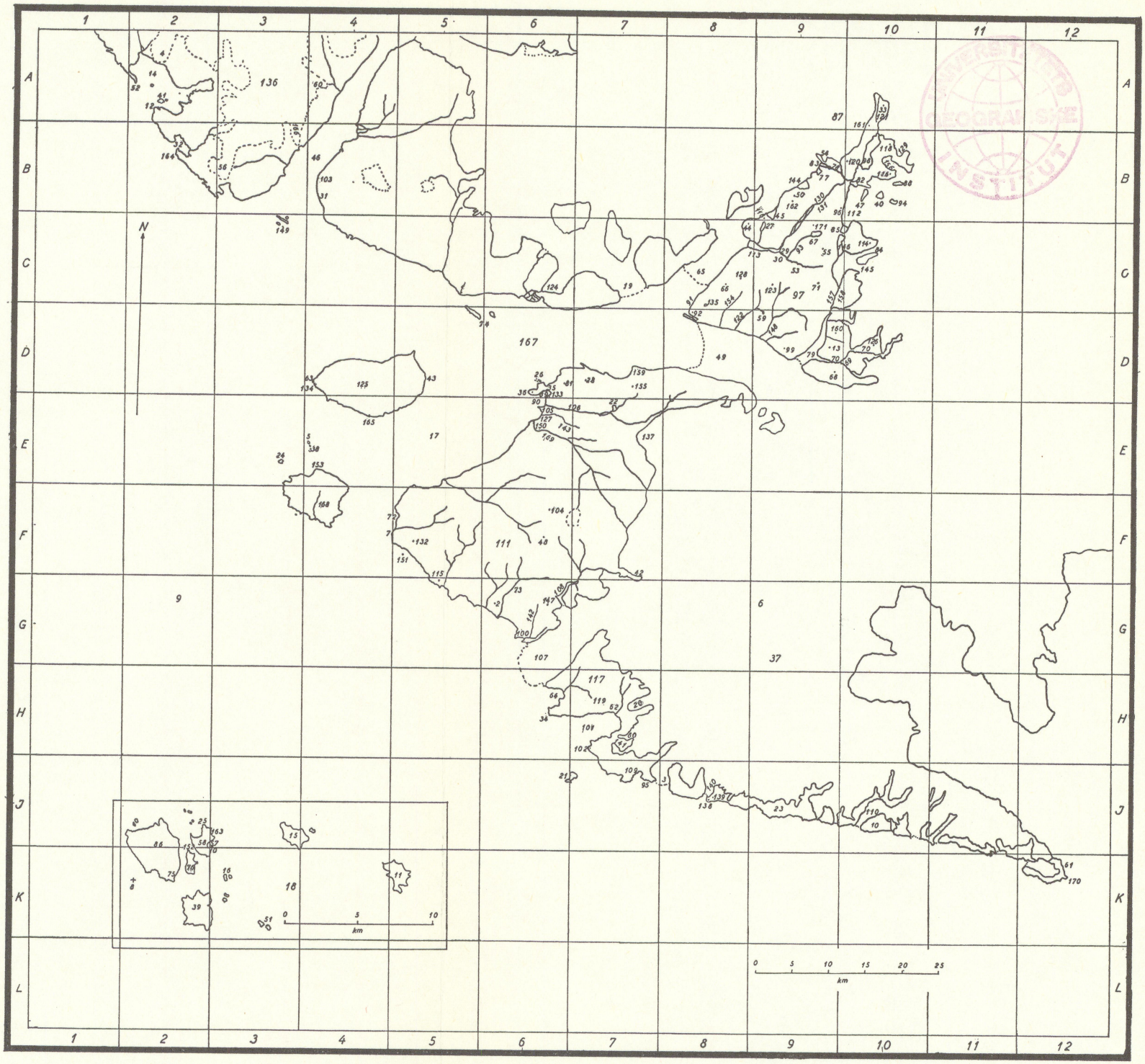


PLATE V.

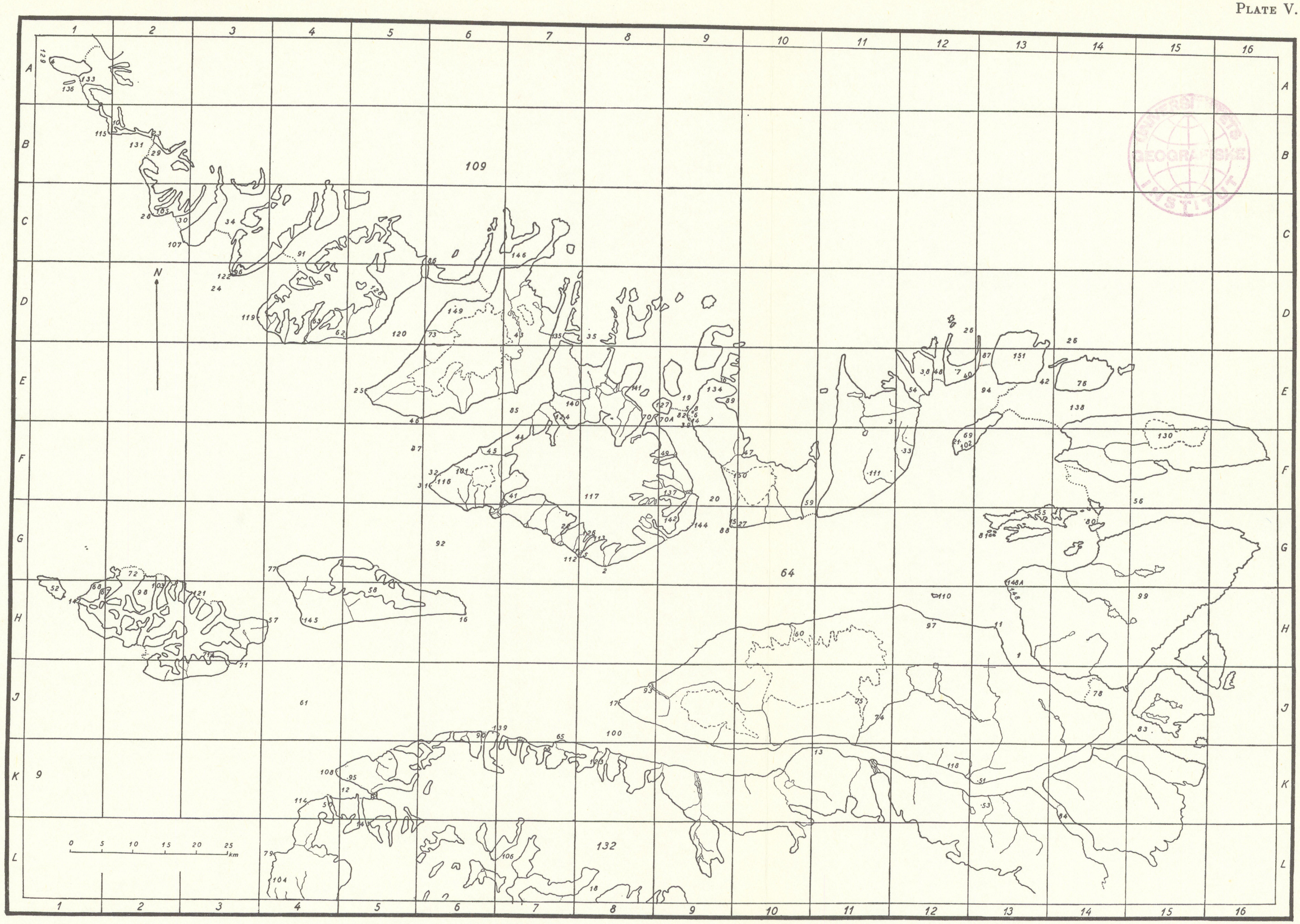
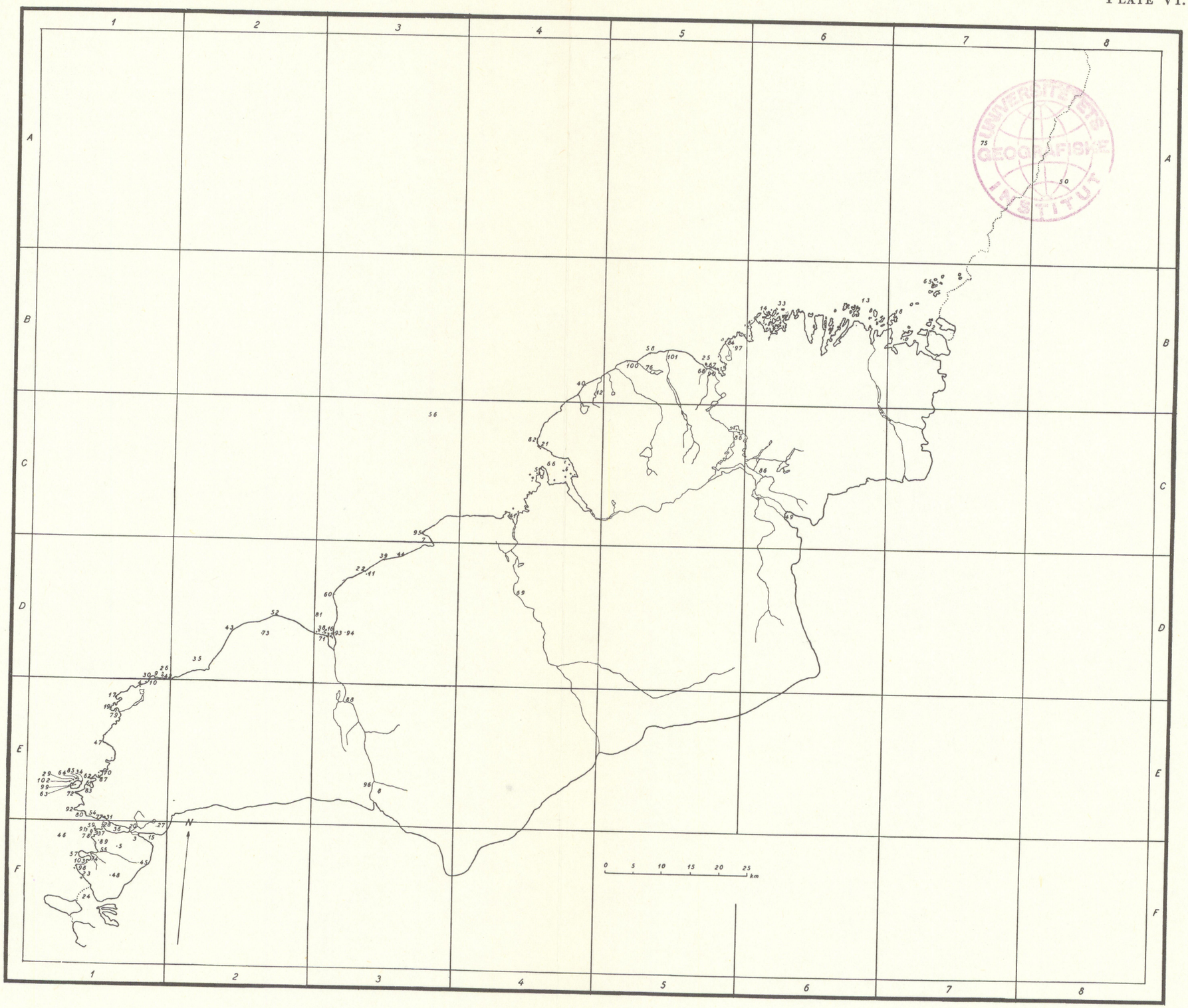
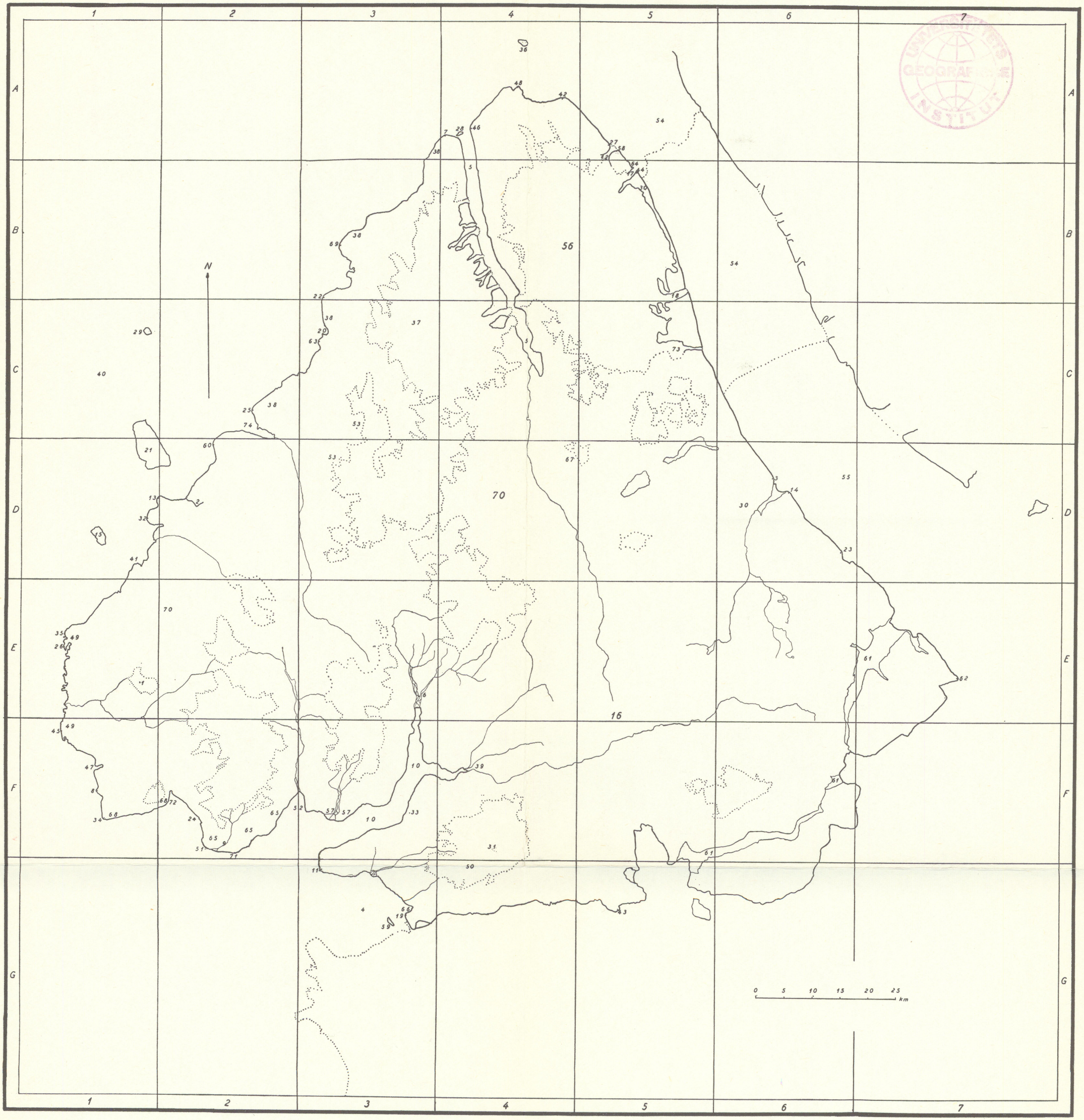

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L
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0 5 10 15 20 25 km
109
92
64
61
9
132
100

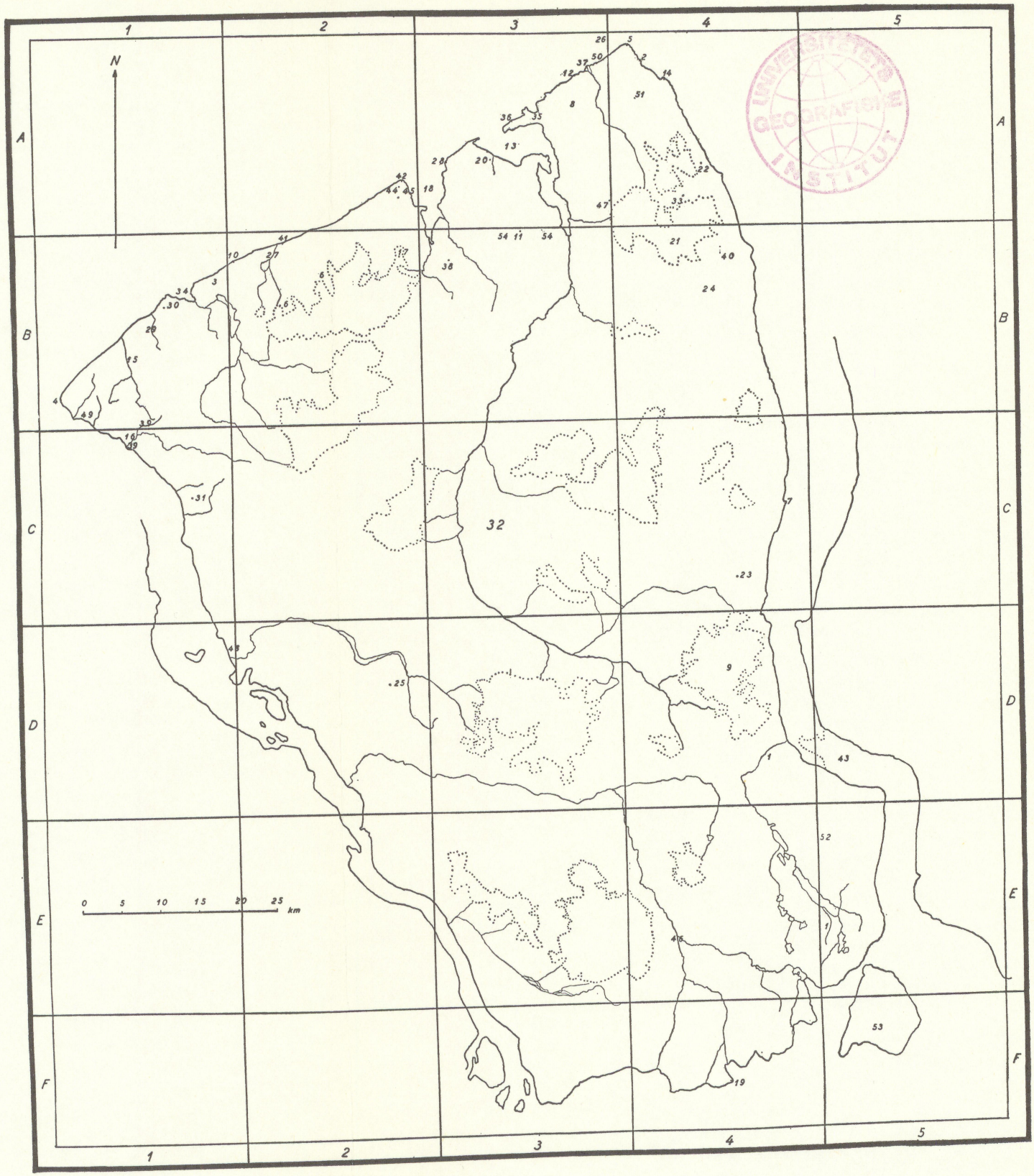
Plate VI.



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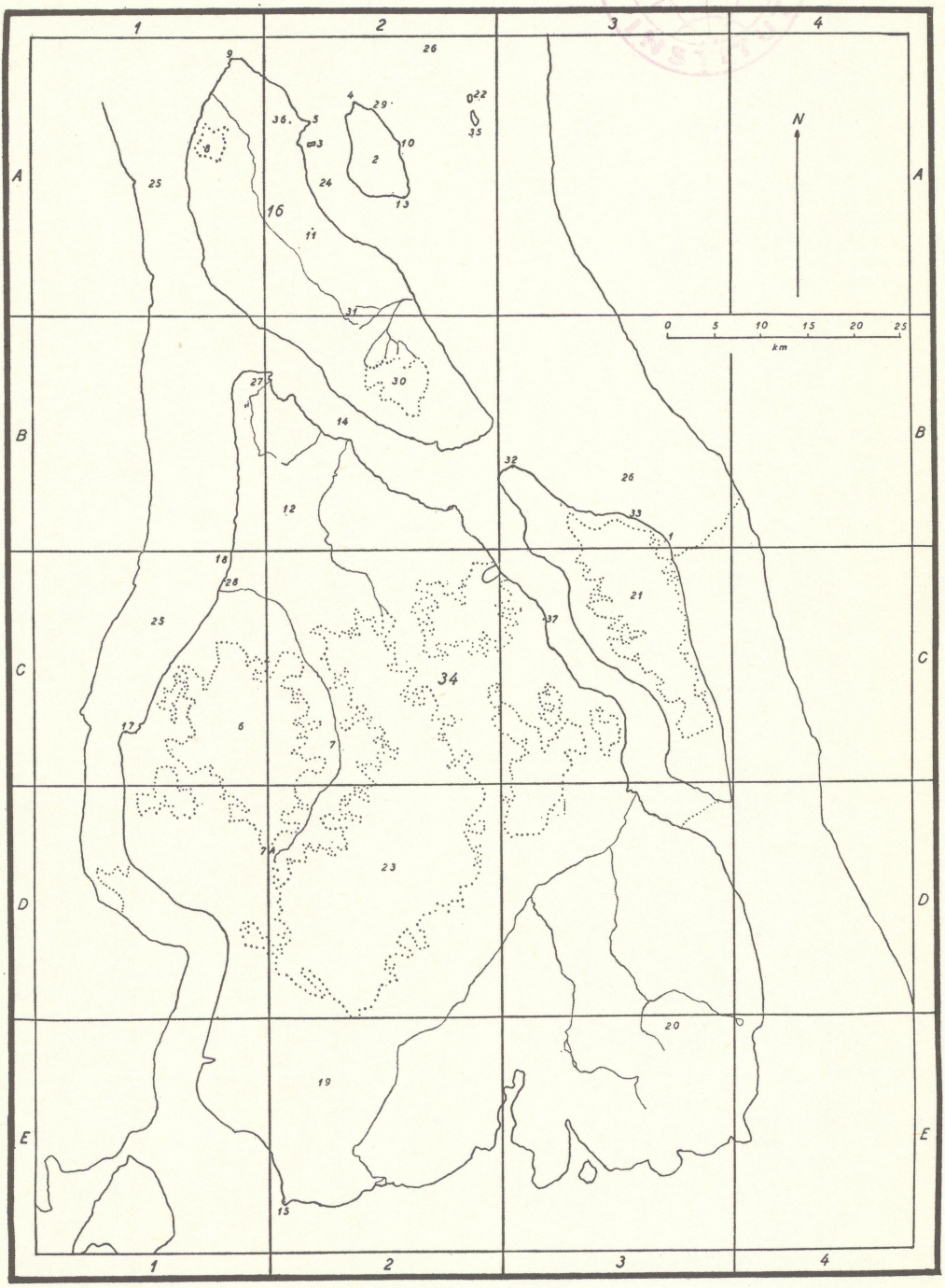

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56
70
16
0 5 10 15 20 25 km

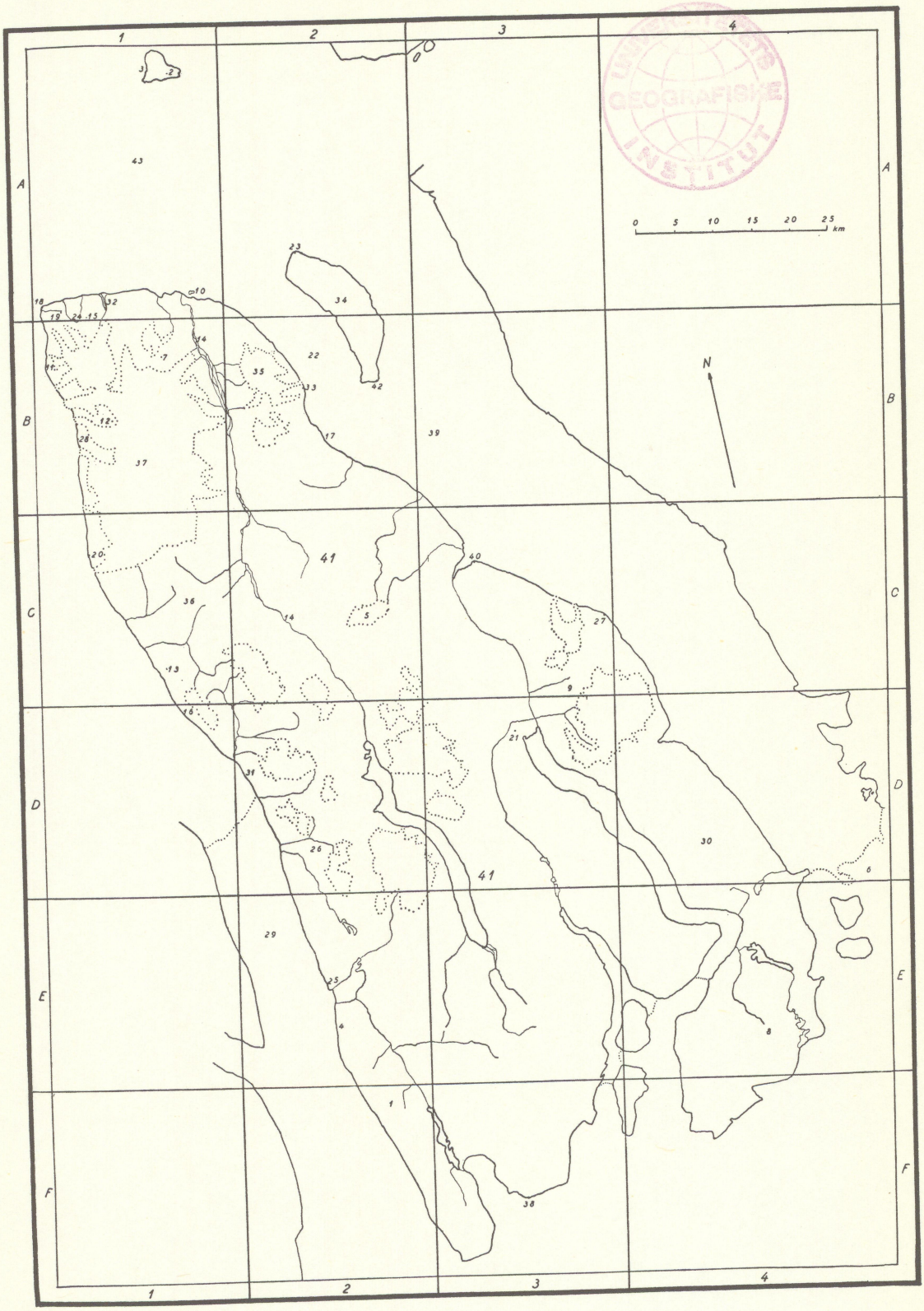
G
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km

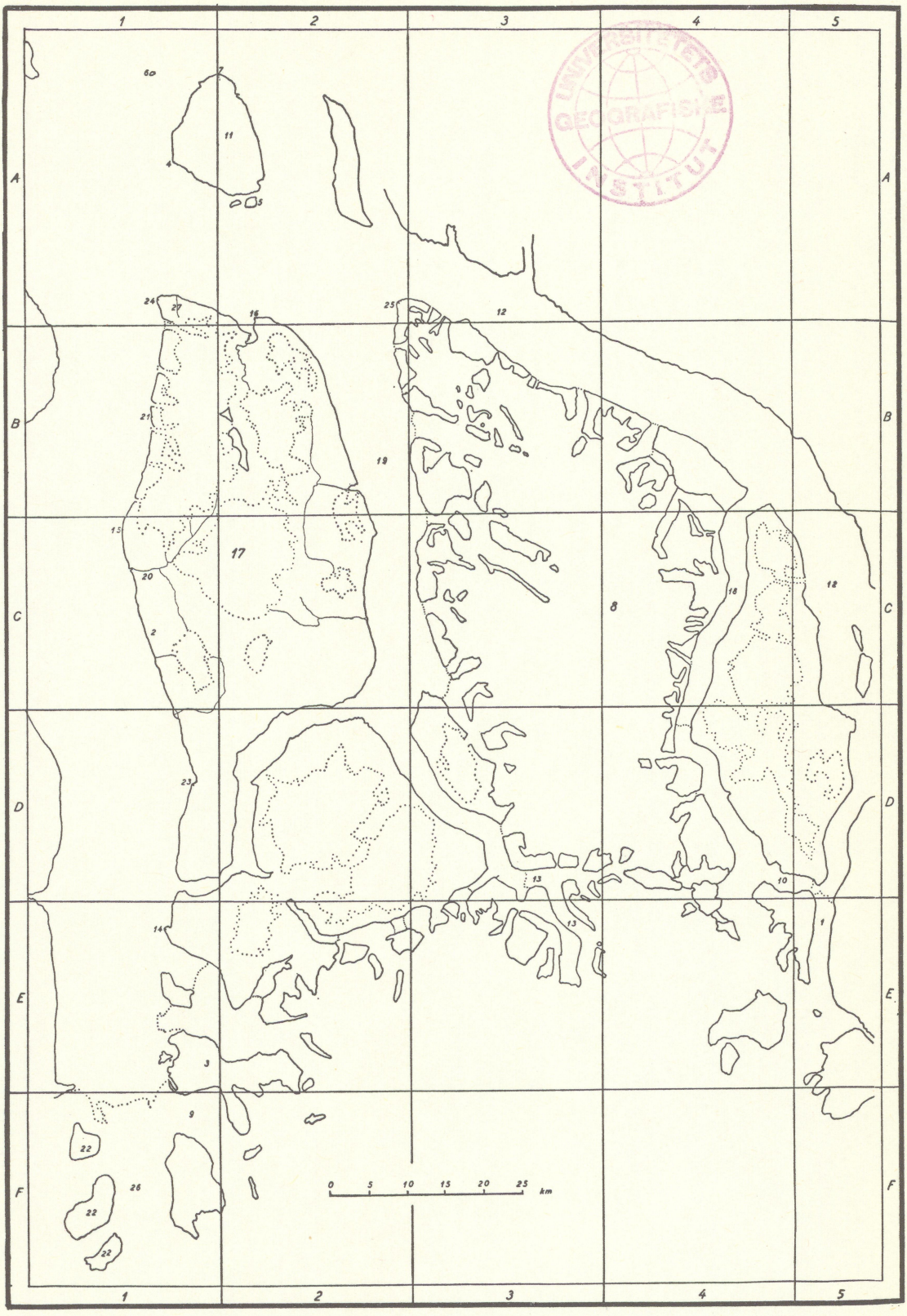


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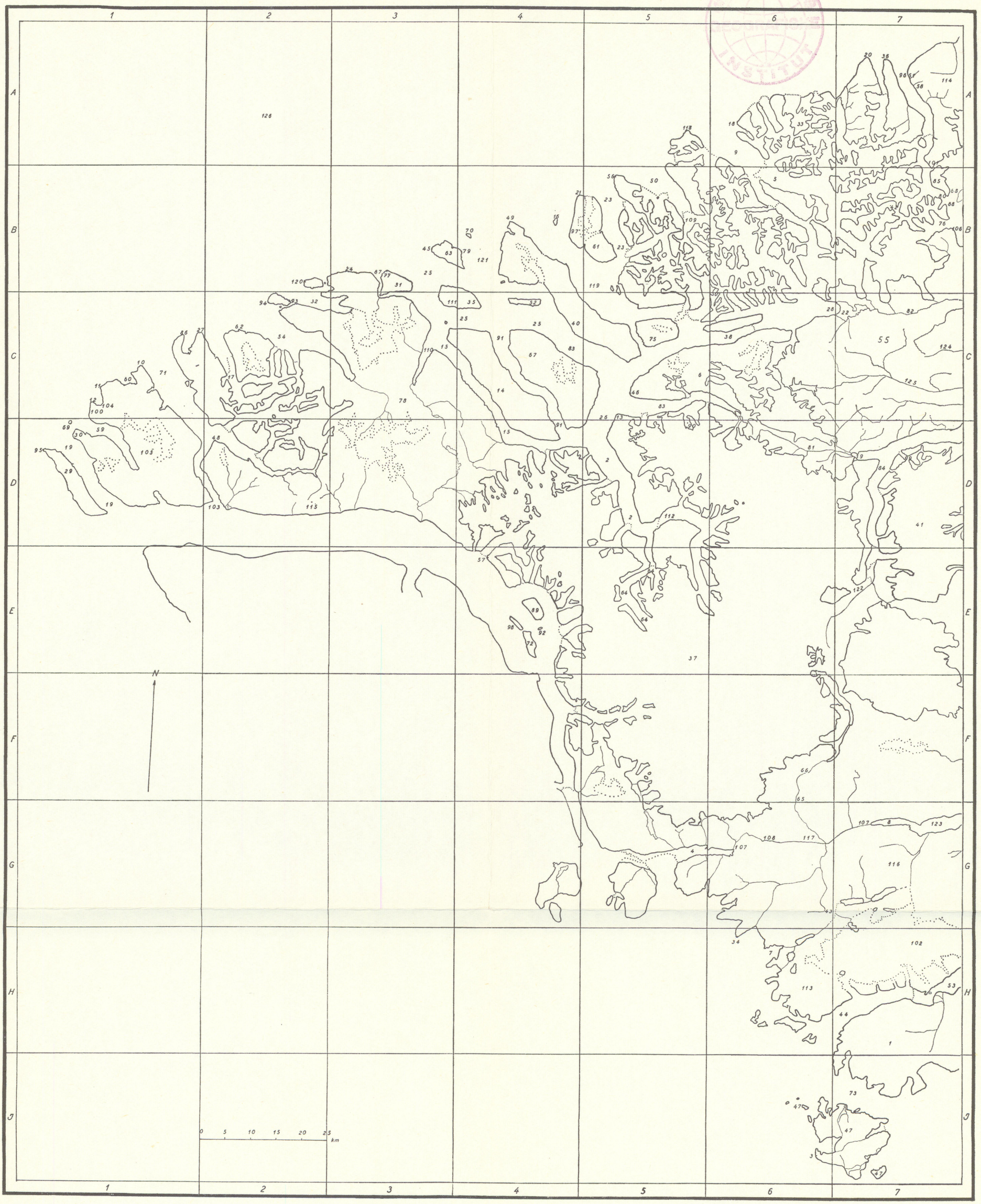
INSTITUTET FÖR GEOGRAFI

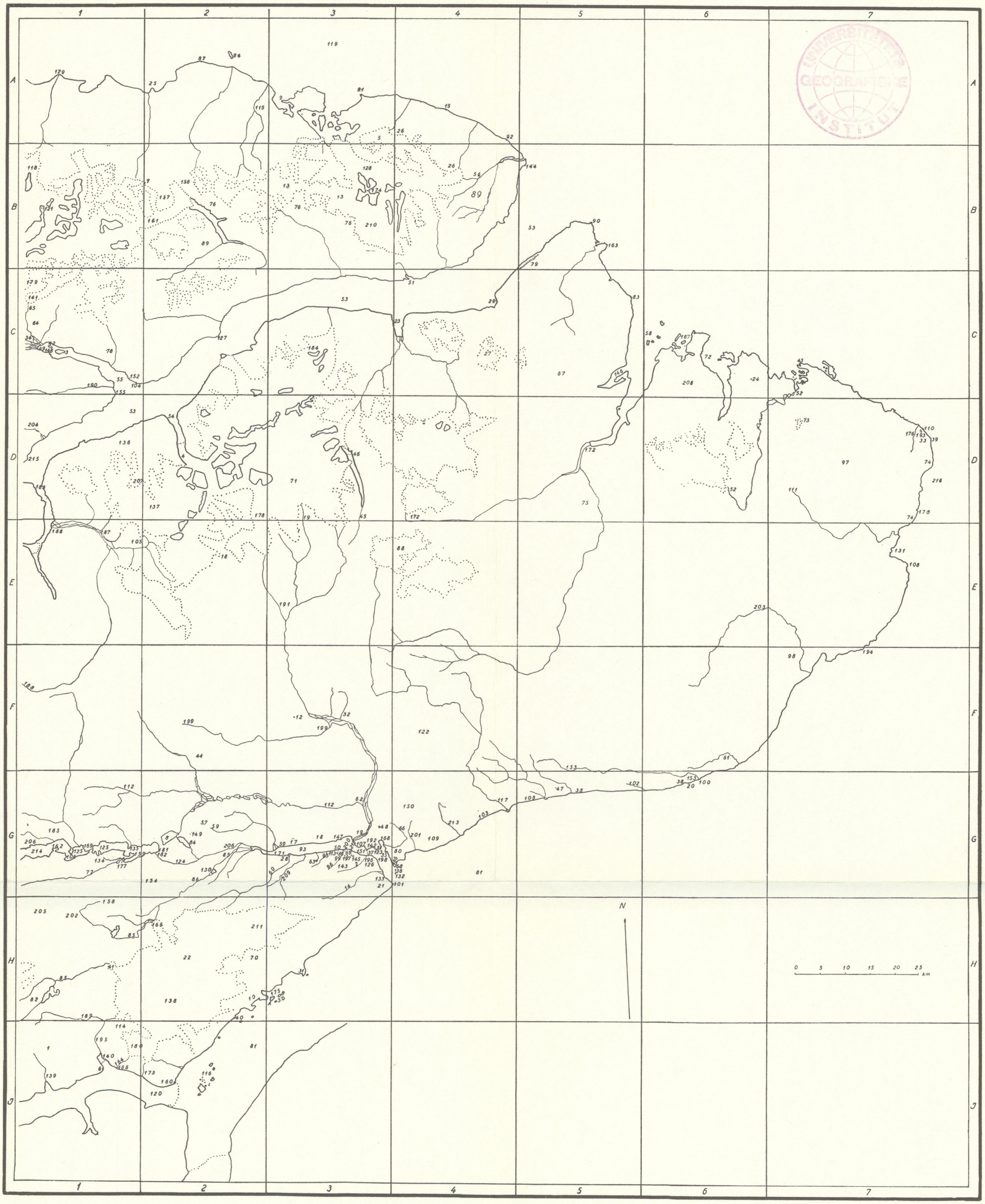



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F
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0 5 10 15 20 25 km
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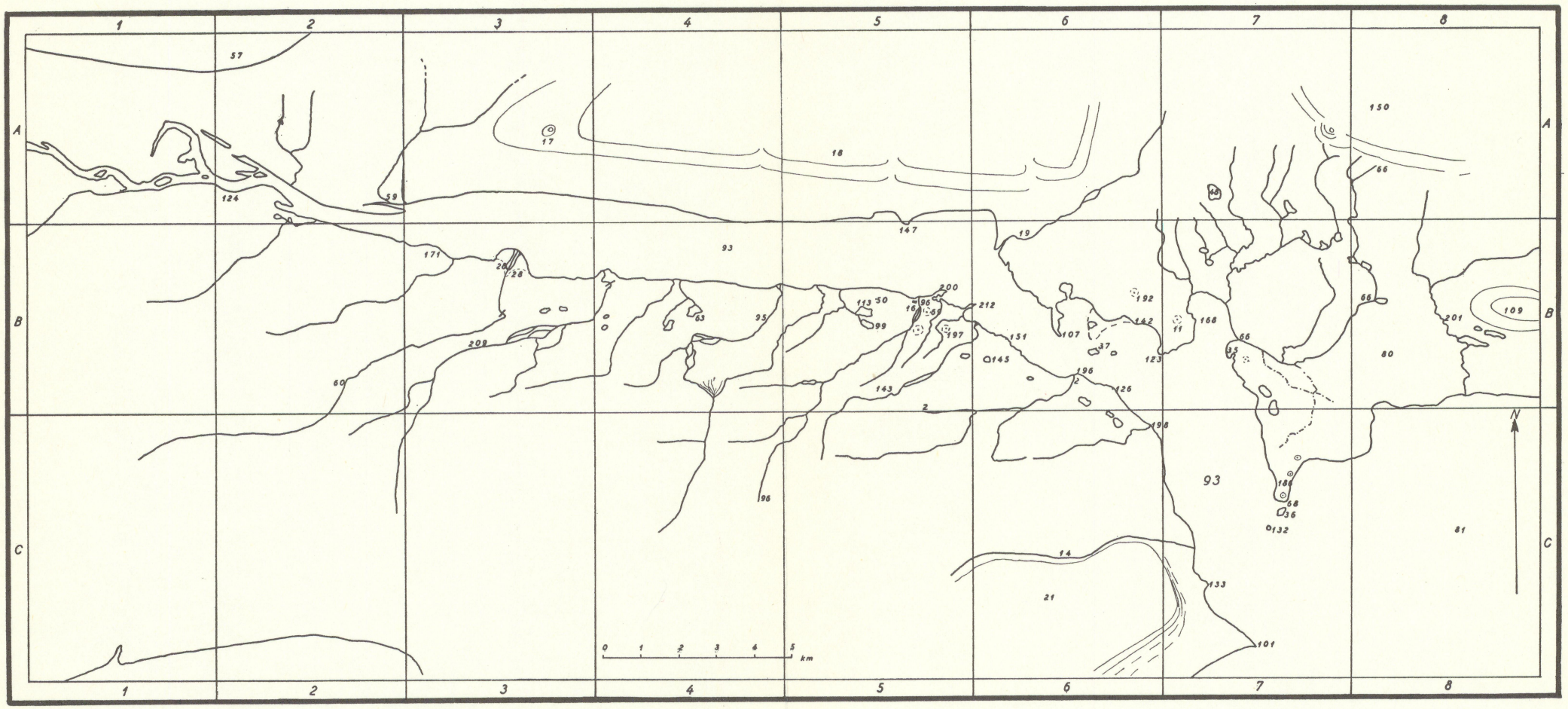
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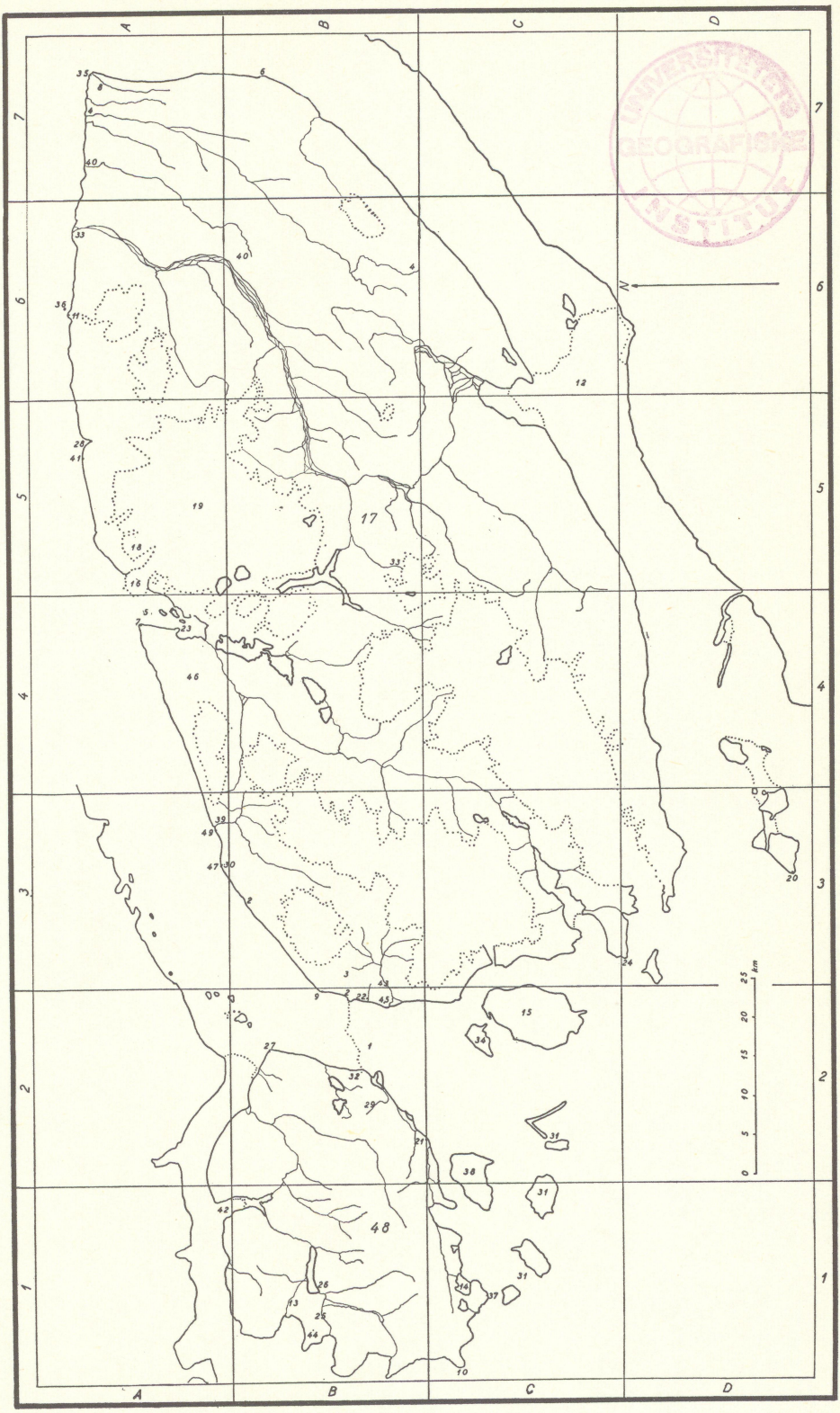




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A
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7
N
0 5 10 15 20 25 km
17
48

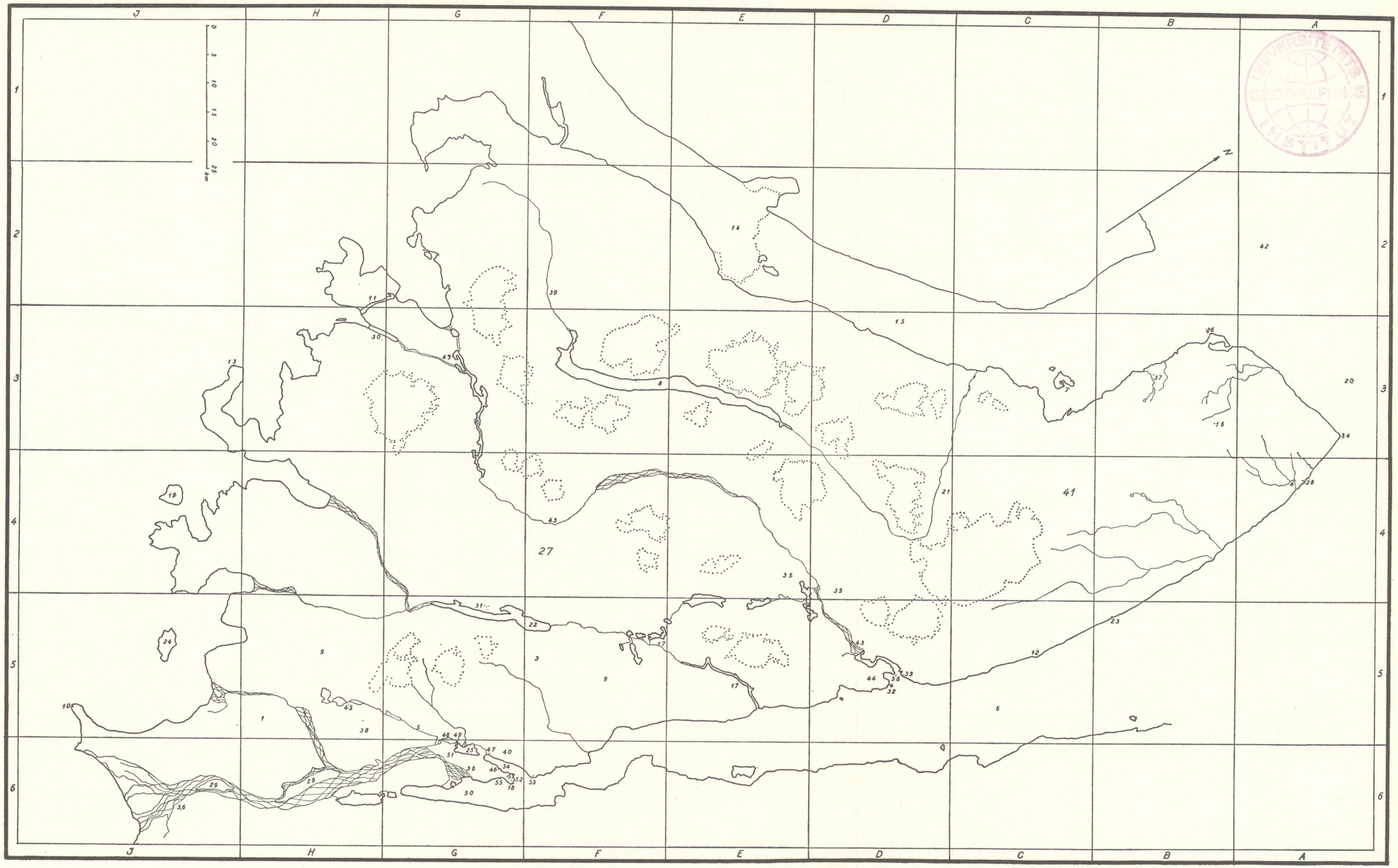

J
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0 5 10 15 20 25 km
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Plate XVIII.

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