

MEDDELELSER OM GRØNLAND

UDGIVNE AF

KOMMISSIONEN FOR VIDENSKABELIGE UNDERSØGELSER I GRØNLAND

Bd. 144 · Nr. 6

DE DANSKE EKSPEDITIONER TIL ØSTGRØNLAND 1926-39

UNDER LEDELSE AF LAUGE KOCH

APPENDIX Nr. 6

ESKIMO SETTLEMENTS
IN NORTHEAST GREENLAND

BY

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WITH 9 FIGURES IN THE TEXT

KØBENHAVN

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BIANCO LUNOS BOGTRYKKERI A/S

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Eskimo settlement in Northeast Greenland, extending northwards from lat. 70° N., was so widespread in former days that no expedition to these regions could help discovering very evident traces of their doing there. But the Eskimos themselves were only once seen. This was in August 1823, when the English Captain C. D. CLAVERING encountered a small band of twelve people living in a tent near the beach on the south coast of the island which now bears his name¹). Apart from the people, CLAVERING found settlements with winter-houses on the south coast and on Kap Mary on the same island, as well as on Kap Borlase Warren. On Kap Swainson, on the northern shore of the mouth of Scoresby Sund, W. SCORESBY Jr. in the previous summer had observed tent-rings and fireplaces, still with remains of ashes, from which he deduced that the spot had been inhabited that same summer²). To the west on Kap Stewart he found a large settlement with winter-houses, a plan of which he reproduces in his report³), as well as numerous winter-houses and tent rings when he made a landing on the southeast corner of Traill Ø, on Kap Simpson⁴). Off that coast a Bremen whaler in 1820 found a seal with two Eskimo harpoon heads fast in its body, showing that the place was inhabited then⁵). From the next few years we have no report of any visit to Northeast Greenland. When the second German North Pole Expedition led by K. KOLDEWEY travelled these regions in 1869—70 there was no sign of any living population, but a large number of settlements, consisting of both winter-houses and tent-rings, were seen. The Eskimo research, comprising the region from Danmarks Havn on the north to the interior of Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord, but more particularly the coast from Shannon to Clavering Ø, was in the hands of the expedition's doctor and naturalist A. PANSCH⁶). The next great advance was made in the region of Scoresby Sund by

¹) CLAVERING: *Journal of a Voyage, etc.*, p. 21.

²) SCORESBY: *Journal of a Voyage to the Northern Whale-Fishery*, p. 186.

³) SCORESBY: p. 208.

⁴) SCORESBY: pp. 253 and 266.

⁵) SCORESBY: p. 333.

⁶) KOLDEWEY: *Die zweite Deutsche Nordpolarfahrt*. I, p. 586.

C. RYDER's Expedition in 1891—92, resulting in the discovery and mapping of a large number of settlements, their investigation having been particularly in the hands of Lieutenant HELGE VEDEL¹). Then came the Swedish Greenland Expedition under ALFRED NATHORST in the summer of 1899, during which a large area from Shannon to Scoresby Sund was investigated and several new settlements were found, especially in the great fjord region from Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord to Davy Sund, the interior of which had been quite unknown up till then²). Here again it was the physician of the expedition, JOSEPH HAMMER, that undertook the examination of the house ruins and graves³). On the Carlsbergfondets Expedition in 1898—1900 under the leadership of G. AMDRUP the stretch of coast between Scoresby Sund and Angmagssalik was explored for the first time and many settlements were discovered. Several of them were in the northern part of Christian IX's Land and must be included in the Scoresby Sund region. Three large settlements there were examined⁴). At the northern end of Scoresby Sund a winter settlement was discovered on Kap Tobin and was excavated and surveyed by J. P. KOCH, whilst G. AMDRUP himself took charge of the other investigations. This expedition also inspected the previously discovered settlements on Sabine Ø and at Borlase Warren. The many artefacts were described by W. THALBITZER⁵). On a summer journey in 1905 The Duke of Orleans' Expedition discovered some few settlements on Île de France and the south coast of Germania Land⁶). The most northeasterly regions, however, were not thoroughly explored until the Danmark Expedition went there in 1906—08 and between Sabine Ø and Kap Bridgman found more settlements than any previous expedition up there. The leader of the expedition, L. MYLIUS-ERICHSEN, made himself responsible for the archaeological excavations, which after his death were carried on by CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP⁷). The finds were fully published by TH. THOMSEN⁸). On the First Thule Expedition in 1912 KNUD RASMUSSEN and PETER FREUCHEN found tent rings on

¹) C. RYDER: Om den tidligere eskimoiske Bebyggelse af Scoresby Sund. Medd. om Grøn., Bd. 17, p. 283.

²) A. G. NATHORST: Två Somrar i Norra Ishafvet. II.

³) HJALMAR STOLPE: Über die Forschungsergebnisse der schwedischen Grönland-Expedition.

⁴) G. AMDRUP: The former Eskimo Settlements. Medd., Bd. 28, p. 287.

⁵) W. THALBITZER: The Amdrup Collection from East Greenland. Medd., No. 28, p. 331.

⁶) DUC D'ORLÉANS: Croisière Océanographique. Bruxelles 1907, pp. 12—6.

⁷) CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: The Eskimo Settlements and Stone Remains in North East Greenland. Medd., Bd. 44, p. 183.

⁸) TH. THOMSEN: Implements and Artefacts of the North-East Greenlanders. Medd., Bd. 44, p. 359.

both sides of the entrance to Brønlunds Fjord in the northernmost part of Greenland¹).

With this the extent of the Eskimo settlement of East Greenland had been roughly ascertained. Subsequent expeditions continued the work of localizing and discovering within their own fields of operation. In 1926 the entire region between lat. 72° and 74°40' N. was navigated by the Cambridge East Greenland Expedition, when the ship's surgeon D. McI. JOHNSON looked after the archaeological work and found and mapped several new settlements²). The finds were published by THERKEL MATHIASSEN³). On LAUGE KOCH's expeditions to East Greenland in 1927 and 1929 a number of unknown settlements were discovered, and on the latter of these expeditions they were mapped by A. ROSENKRANTZ, especially those in Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord and Kong Oscars Fjord. On the BARTLETT East Greenland Expedition in 1930 JUNIUS BIRD made several excavations at already known settlements, chiefly on the south side of Shannon, at Kap David Gray and on the south coast of Clavering Ø, more particularly in Eskimovig⁴). Furthermore, both Danish and Norwegian trappers and expedition people have occasionally made collections of Eskimo relics in East Greenland⁵). By this means, for example, the very interesting stone working places at REVET and HOELSBU were found⁶). It was also while pursuing his occupation as a trapper that the Norwegian SØREN RICHTER in 1929—31 began his archaeological studies, continuing them in the summers of 1932 and 1933 as archaeological member of the Norwegian Svalbard and Arctic Investigation Expedition, when he discovered and examined a large number of settlements between lat. 72° and 75°⁷). In the same region RICHTER made further investigations in the years just prior to the last great war, though nothing has been published as yet.

Although a very considerable number of settlements had been mapped through the work of all these expeditions, and many graves

¹) KNUD RASMUSSEN: Report of the First Thule Expedition. Medd., Bd. 51, pp. 318—19.

²) D. McI. JOHNSON: Observations on the Eskimo Remains on the East Coast of Greenland. Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6.

³) THERKEL MATHIASSEN: The Archaeological Collection of the Cambridge East Greenland Expedition. Medd., Bd. 74, p. 139.

⁴) JUNIUS BIRD: The Bartlett East Greenland Expedition. Geog. Review, Vol. XXI, 1931, p. 402.

⁵) O. SOLBERG: Beiträge zur Vorgesch. der Osteskimo, p. 11. H. LARSEN: Dødemandsbugten. Medd., Bd. 102, No. 2, p. 7.

⁶) O. SOLBERG: Et boplassfunn fra Moskusoksefjorden. Norsk Geogr. Tidsskr., 1932—33, Bd. LV, p. 255.

⁷) S. RICHTER: A. Contribution to the Archaeology of North-East Greenland. Skrifter om Svalbard og Ishavet. No. 63.

and house ruins had been excavated, resulting in large collections of Eskimo relics, there was still a lack of large collective and systematically excavated finds, due to the fact that most of these investigations were made more or less casually and by people who lacked training in excavation technique. This was also clear from the material recovered, almost all from the very latest and most easily accessible house ruins. It was only with the Three-Year Expedition to Christian X's Land under LAUGE KOCH that excavations were made so extensively that some account of culture developments in Northeast Greenland became possible. With HELGE LARSEN in charge a very large number of house ruins were excavated in 1932 in Dødemandsbugten, on the south side of Clavering Ø, chiefly the earliest at this spot¹). During that same spring and the previous autumn several other settlements were found and mapped by HELGE LARSEN in the northern part of the Three-Year Expedition's territory. During the following year the work was concentrated on the expedition's southern headquarters on Ella Ø, where the present writer, who had helped in the excavations in Dødemandsbugten, examined a large settlement on Kap Harry and a number of the earliest houses in the surrounding fjord region²). Some few house ruins were also excavated in 1933 by ARNE SCHWARCK in Peters Bugt and by H. NORLING-CHRISTENSEN on Kap Hope. On LAUGE KOCH's East Greenland Expedition in 1937 HELGE LARSEN had an opportunity of making some small excavations in the Scoresby Sund district. In 1938—39 on the Expedition led by EIGIL KNUTH, KNUTH made a number of excavations in several settlements, including the most northerly winter house on Sophus Müllers Næs, and found several new localities, for example Port Arthur, where all the winter houses were excavated³).

In Northeast Greenland, that is to say Greenland from about 70° N. lat. and northwards, we now know 215 localities with traces of the former Eskimo habitation. These are shown on the maps, the figures referring to the following list, in which the most important and most recent sources are quoted. Earlier reports on the various localities were listed in detail by CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP⁴) and are only repeated here if they contain important positive information. The purpose of this list is to gather up the many, scattered references contained in the numerous expedition reports and special publications, in order

¹) HELGE LARSEN: Dødemandsbugten. Medd., Bd. 102, No. 1.

²) P. V. GLOB: Eskimo Settlements in Kempe Fjord and King Oscar Fjord. Medd., Bd. 102, No. 2.

³) EIGIL KNUTH: Contributions to the Archaeology of Northeast Greenland. Medd. Bd., 127. Nr. 1.

⁴) Medd., Bd. 44, pp. 352—55.

to obtain a survey of what is known and how much has already been excavated; it will then be handy when planning future archaeological work in Northeast Greenland. Several settlements are here mentioned for the first time, and others have either not been mapped at all or are wrongly placed owing to the imperfect maps in existence over large parts of this region before the Three-Year Expedition got to work. For information about the newly discovered settlements in the northernmost part of the area I beg to thank EIGIL KNUTH. Much information came from HELGE LARSEN, with whom I explored the south coast of Clavering Ø and excavated the settlement in Nordfjord. I myself travelled the Ella Ø region, as already stated. It has been most difficult to fix the position of the settlements along the south coast of Gauss Halvø and the north side of Sofia Sund and Vegasund, where I have had to depend almost entirely on SØREN RICHTER's sparse information and schematic maps¹). Nor has it been possible to make certain of the position of all the settlements discovered by D. McI. JOHNSON, as the places he visited are not plotted on the accompanying map and therefore had to be localised according to his text description²). Settlements not previously named are shown with the names appearing on the latest map of East Greenland issued by the Geodetic Institute, with which places which previously have been given different names have also been made to conform. The enumeration follows the coastline from north to south. Four different symbols are used on the maps:

- △ tent rings
- winter houses
- ⊠ tent rings and winter houses
- hunting places (caches, shelters etc.).

¹) Skrifter om Svalbard og Ishavet. No. 63, p. 140.

²) Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, pl. IV.

LIST OF LOCALITIES

1. Kap Knud Rasmussen. Summer settlement with 5 oval tent rings, one with an ante-room or entrance. Numerous bones of seal and musk ox in the settlement.
KNUD RASMUSSEN: Meddelelser om Grønland (cit. Medd.), Bd. 51, pp. 318—19.
2. Kap Harald Moltke, East of. Summer settlement with 2 oval tent rings. Two pieces of driftwood inside one of the rings.
KNUD RASMUSSEN: Medd., Bd. 51, p. 318.
3. Kap Peter Henrik. Summer settlement with tent rings (number uncertain).
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 205.
4. Kap Holbæk. On the west side a hunting place with several meat caches and a fox trap.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 206.
5. Kødgravene. Summer settlement with tent rings, meat caches, fox traps etc.
E. KNUTH: Medd., Bd. 127, No. 1.
6. Sophus Müllers Næs. Settlement with one winter house, tent rings and meat caches. The house excavated.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 207.
E. KNUTH: Medd., Bd. 127, No. 1.
7. Dværgfjorden. Summer settlement on the south side of a small cove south of Dværgfjorden, with 4 tent rings and at least 6 meat caches in various localities.
E. KNUTH: Medd., Bd. 127, No. 1.
8. Sommerterrassen. Summer settlement with 5 tent rings, 12 meat caches and some fox traps. They may also be winter houses.
E. KNUTH: Medd., Bd. 127, No. 1.
9. Eskimonæsset. Settlement with 2 winter houses, both excavated, tent rings and meat caches.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 207.
E. KNUTH: Medd., Bd. 127, No. 1.

10. Fældestrand. Settlements with tent rings, meat caches and traps in several places.

CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 208.

11. Hanseraqs Fjord. Settlements with tent rings, meat caches and fox traps north and south of the narrow entrance to the fjord.

E. KNUTH: Medd., Bd. 127, No. 1.

12. Kap Philippe. Hunting place with about 8 meat caches and one fox trap.

CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 211.

13. Kap St. Jacques. Settlement with 7 tent rings, 5 meat caches etc.

CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 212.

14. Depotnæsset. Settlement with tent rings, meat caches and fox traps.

E. KNUTH: Medd., Bd. 127, No. 1.

15. Kap Amélie. Hunting place with 3 fox traps and a number of meat caches.

CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 214.

16. Rosio. Settlement with 3 tent rings and 6 meat caches.

CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 33, p. 214.

17. Thomas Thomsens Næs. Settlement with about 20 tent rings, 4 meat caches, 3 fireplaces, 3 kayak supports, etc.

CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 215.

18. Kap Steensby. Settlement with 8 tent rings and 2—3 meat caches.

CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 220.

19. Syttenkilometernæsset. Settlement with 16 winter houses, 15 tent rings, about 18 meat caches, 3 fireplaces, 3 kayak supports, etc. About 4 km. to the north are a tent ring, 2 traps and 11 large meat caches.

CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, pp. 220 and 221.

20. Øksebladet. Settlement with 3 tent rings. Between this locality and Syttenkilometernæsset (No. 19) are tent rings, fox traps and meat caches not precisely localized.

CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, pp. 230 and 231.

21. Kap Udkiggeren. Settlement with 3—4 tent rings. Farther inland on the same island (Ørnens Ø) is a fox trap.

CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 231.

22. Kap Bismarck. Settlement with about ten tent rings, meat caches, one fireplace, a hollow cairn, etc.

CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 231.

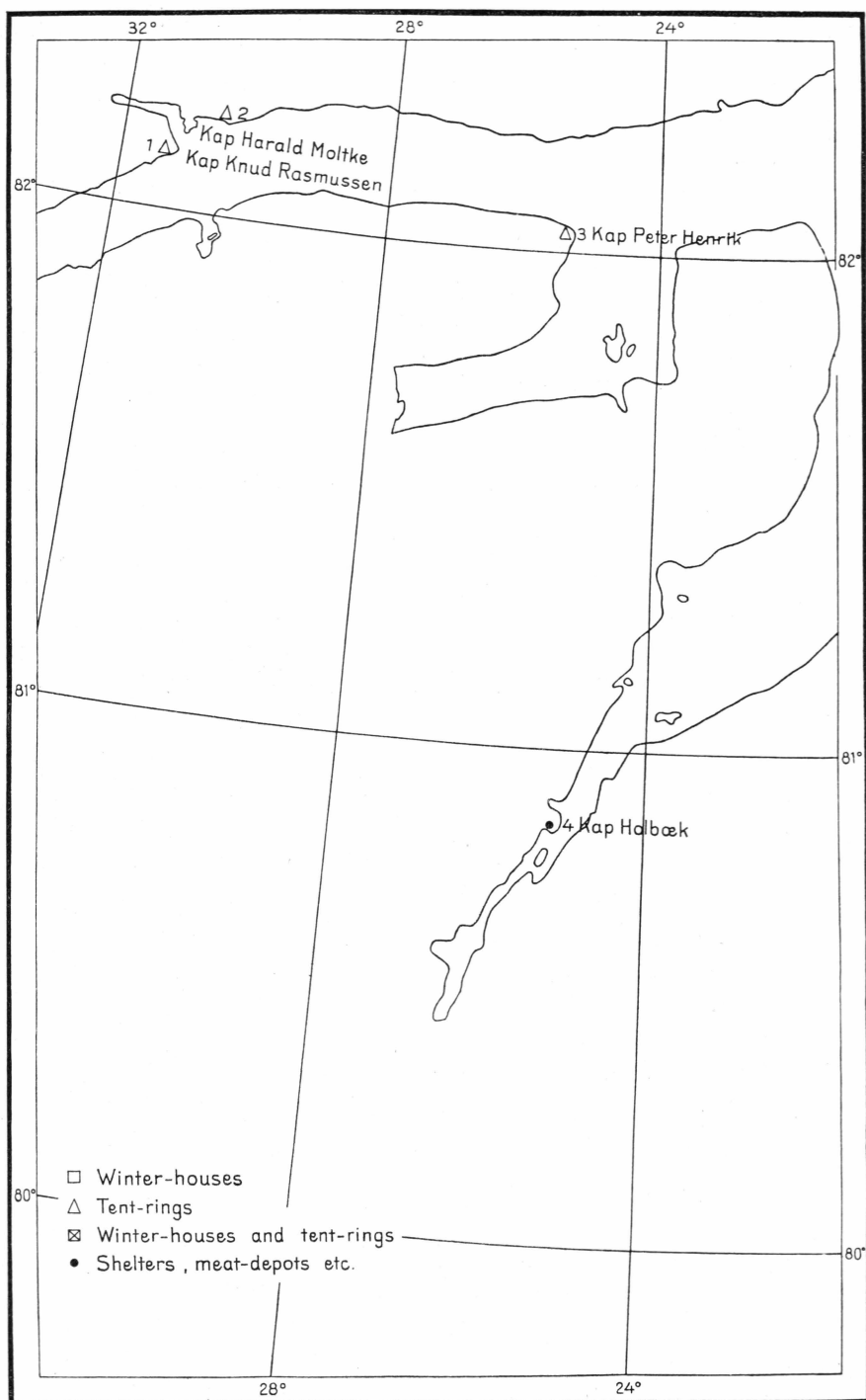


Fig. 1.

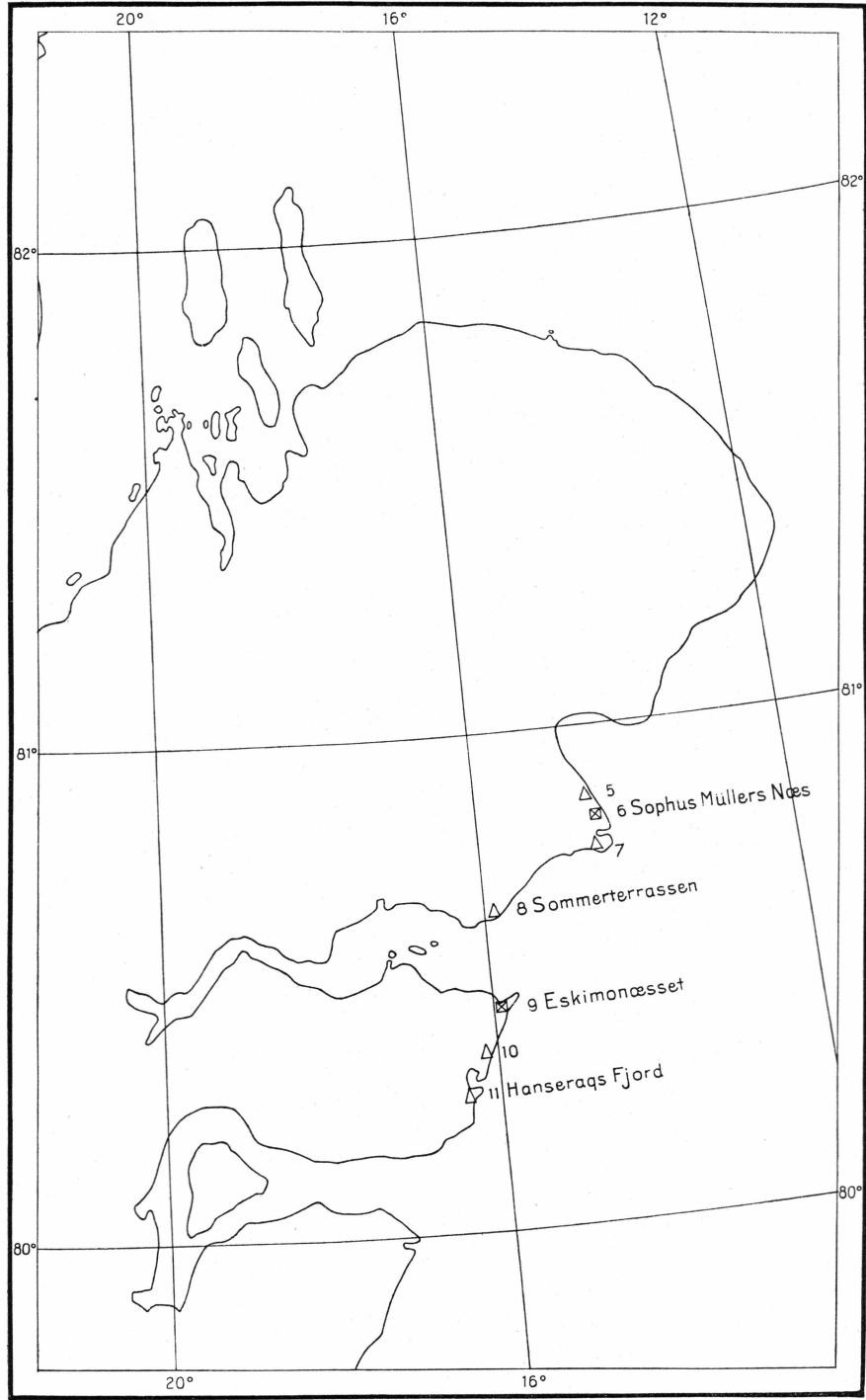


Fig. 2.

23. Renskæret. Settlement with 6 winter houses, several tent rings, meat caches, etc. The houses partly excavated.

CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 235.

24. Maroussia. Settlement with 5 winter houses, only little excavated, 4 tent rings and meat caches.

CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 240.

25. Rocky islet near Lille Koldewey. Hunting place with meat caches.

CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 241.

26. Sonjas Havn. Settlement? Perhaps a winter house, as well as 2 graves and a fox trap. On the island off the harbour are two meat caches. On the adjacent Kap Christian are 2 fox traps.

CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 240.

27. Danmarks Havn. Several summer settlements. In all 49 tent rings, mainly on the south side of Vestre Havnenæs, as well as north of Wendels Pt. There are also numerous meat caches, fireplaces, traps, etc.

CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 242.

28. Baadskæret. Settlement with 11 tent rings, 13 traps, 19 meat caches, a fireplace and a kayak support.

CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 258.

29. Kap Helgoland. Settlement with two tent rings and a meat cache.

CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 262.

30. Stormbugten, east side. Settlement with 6 partly excavated winter houses, 24 tent rings, 2 traps, 4 graves, many meat caches, etc.

CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 263.

31. Stormbugt, head of. Settlement with one tent ring, 4 meat caches, etc.

CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 272.

32. Rocky islets, Stormbugt. Settlement with 4 tent rings, 4 shelters, meat caches and traps.

CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 273.

33. Stormnæs. Settlement with tent rings, meat caches, fireplaces and 4 fox traps.

CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 275.

34. Snenæs. Settlement with 13 winter houses, 4 of them excavated, 8 tent rings, 2 shelters, 13 traps, 3 graves, meat caches etc.

CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 276.

E. KNUTH: Medd., Bd. 127, No. 1.

35. Wings Kyst. Tent rings and fox traps.

E. KNUTH: Medd., Bd. 127, No. 1.

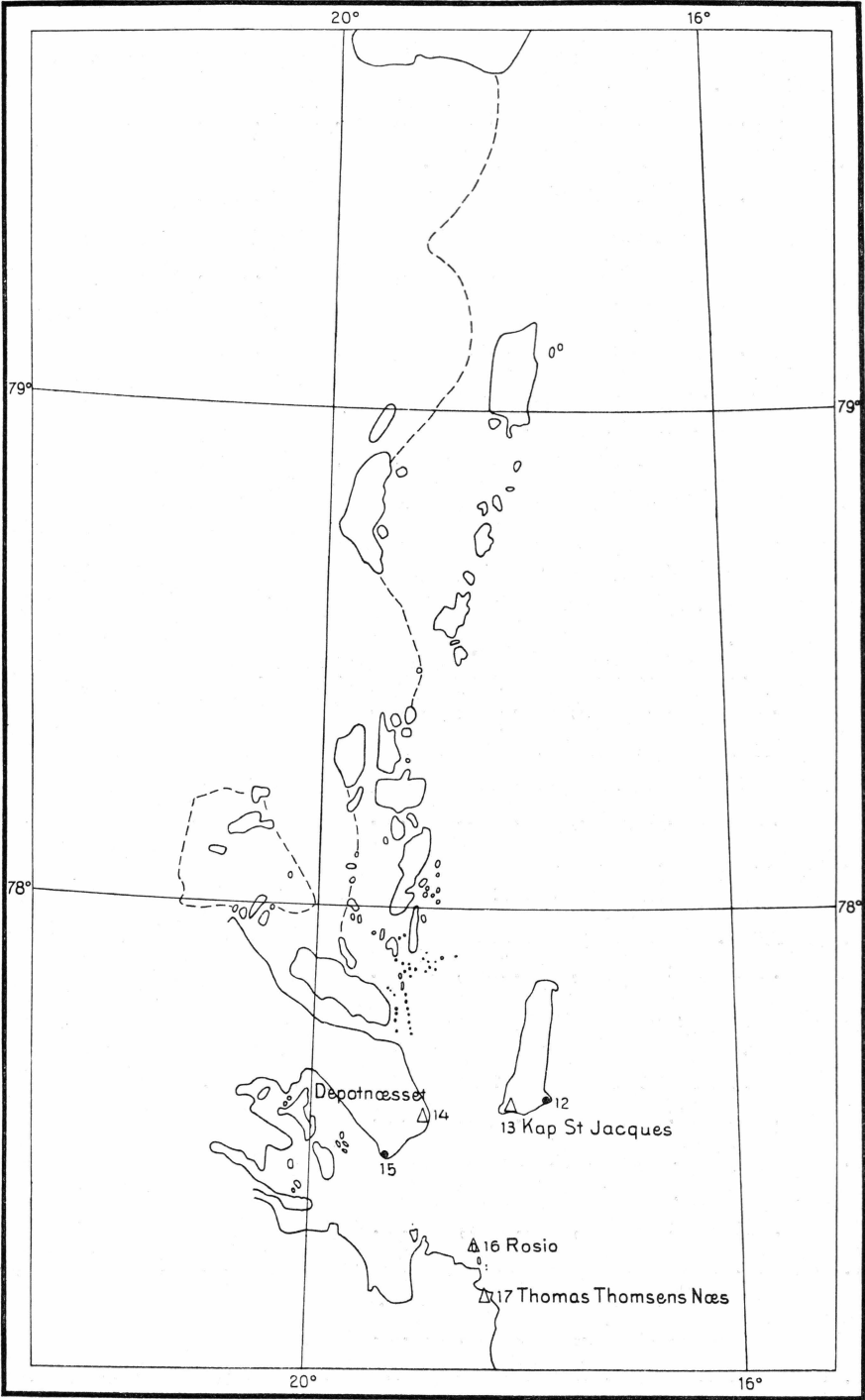


Fig. 3.

36. Lumskebugten. Hunting camp with 12 shelters and 2 meat caches. At Farsund, between this camp and Snenæs (No. 34) is a fox trap.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 286.
37. Bastionerne. A single shelter.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 288.
38. Lakseelven. Settlement with 2 tent rings, 1 shelter, etc.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 289.
39. Hvalrosodden. Settlement with 2 tent rings, 1 trap and 1 cairn.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 291.
40. Sælsøen. Settlement with 12 tent rings, 1 shelter, 3 traps, 29 meat caches, 2 fireplaces, etc.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 291.
41. Rypefjeldet. Settlement with 10 winter houses, 48 tent rings, 13 shelters, 13 traps, about 45 meat caches, 1 grave, etc. The winter houses, lying in groups of 2 and 8 respectively, have partly been excavated. Most of the tent rings lie together in a large group on a point.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 299.
E. KNUTH: Medd., Bd. 127, No. 1.
42. Mørkefjord, head of. By a lake west of the head of the fjord below the inland ice are three meat caches.
E. KNUTH: Medd., Bd. 127, No. 1.
43. Mørkefjord. Settlement with two tent rings.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 321.
44. Kalven. Tent ring and 2 fox traps on the west point.
E. KNUTH: Medd., Bd. 127, No. 1.
45. Vædderen. Settlement with 2 tent rings, 3 meat caches and a shelter.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 321.
E. KNUTH: Medd., Bd. 127, No. 1.
46. Hellefjord. North of the mouth inside the bay at Dotts Ø are 2 tent rings.
E. KNUTH: Medd., Bd. 127, No. 1.
47. Spydø. Settlement on the south point with 3 large tent rings. On the north side are meat caches.
E. KNUTH: Medd., Bd. 127, No. 1.
48. Mosaikskærene. Settlement with 3 very large tent rings and meat caches.
E. KNUTH: Medd., Bd. 127, No. 1.

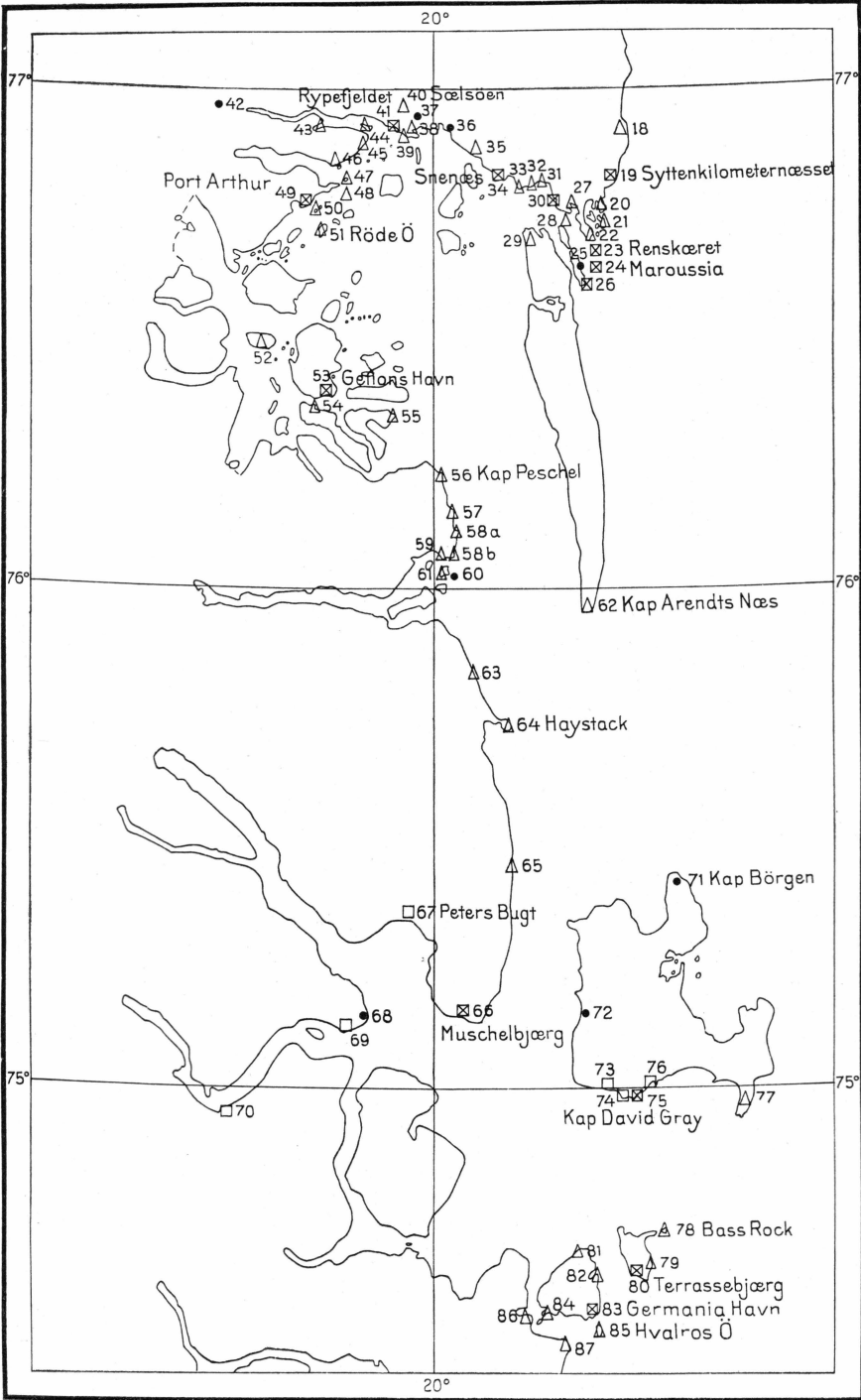


Fig. 4.

49. Port Arthur. Settlement with 4 excavated winter houses and a single grave. North and south of the settlement tent rings and meat caches.
E. KNUTH: Medd., Bd. 127, No. 1.
50. Flade Teltø. Settlement with 14 tent rings.
E. KNUTH: Medd., Bd. 127, No. 1.
51. Røde Ø. Settlement with 4 tent rings on the northwest point.
E. KNUTH: Medd., Bd. 127, No. 1.
52. Carl Hegers Ø. Settlement with 2 tent rings.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 322.
53. Gefions Havn. Settlement with 7 winter houses, 6 of them excavated, and 7 tent rings, as well as meat caches, fox traps, shelters, etc.
E. KNUTH: Medd., Bd. 127, No. 1.
54. Tvillingøen. Settlement with a tent ring and a fireplace.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 322.
55. Bælgen. Settlement with some tent rings.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 322.
56. Kap Peschel. Settlement with 4 tent rings, 5 shelters, 10 meat caches and 1 grave.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 323.
57. Paaskenæsset. Settlements with 5 tent rings etc.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 325.
- 58a. Kap Carl Ritter. Tent rings on the south side.
NATHORST: II, pp. 340—41.
- 58b. Kap Beurmanns Næs. Settlement with one tent ring, one grave, etc.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 326.
59. Vesternæsset. Settlement with 2 tent rings, 1 shelter, 4—5 meat caches etc.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 326.
60. Depotskæret. Hunting camp with shelters, 1 trap etc.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 329.
61. Stationsø. Settlement with 2 tent rings, 1 meat cache and 3 fireplaces.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 329.
62. Kap Arendts Næs. Settlement with 7 tent rings, 1 grave etc.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 329.
63. Coast about 10 km. N. of Haystack. Settlement with 2 tent rings.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 330.

64. Haystack. Settlement with 12 tent rings, 2 shelters, 10 meat caches, etc.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 332.
65. Hochstetter Forland. Settlement with a tent ring.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 332.
66. Muschelbjærg. Settlement with two excavated winter houses, one tent ring, 2 fox traps, etc.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 333.
67. Peters Bugt. Settlement with 3—4 houses, partly excavated.
Examined by A. SCHWARCK 1934.
68. Kap Buch. Hunting camp with 2 shelters.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 333.
69. Grandjeans Fjord. Settlement with 6—7 winter houses at the mouth of the fjord opposite Kap Buch.
Visited by HELGE LARSEN 1932.
70. Odins Dal. On the point at Grandjeans Fjord there is thought to be a settlement with winter houses.
Visited by THYGE JOHANSEN 1932.
71. Kap Børgen. Hunting camp with a meat cache.
KOLDEWEY: Vol. I, p. 641.
72. Shannon, west side. Hunting camp with a rectangular stone foundation.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 333.
73. Kap David Gray I. Settlement with 7 winter houses and 3 graves.
J. BIRD: Geogr. Review, Vol. XXI, 1931, p. 410.
74. Kap David Gray II. Settlement with 5 houses and 1 grave.
J. BIRD: Geogr. Rev., Vol. XXI, 1931, p. 410.
CHR. BENDIX THOSTRUP: Medd., Bd. 44, p. 333.
75. Kap David Gray III. Settlement with 7 excavated winter houses, 2 tent rings, 12 graves, etc.
J. BIRD: Geogr. Rev., Vol. XXI, 1931, p. 405.
KOLDEWEY: I, pp. 563—64.
76. Kap David Gray IV. Settlement with 2 excavated houses.
J. BIRD: Geogr. Rev., Vol. XXI, p. 404.
77. Kap Philip Broke. Settlement "with several hundred tent rings etc."
KOLDEWEY: I, p. 598.
78. Bass Rock. Settlements with 7 tent rings on the south shore and 14 on the southwest shore.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 17.

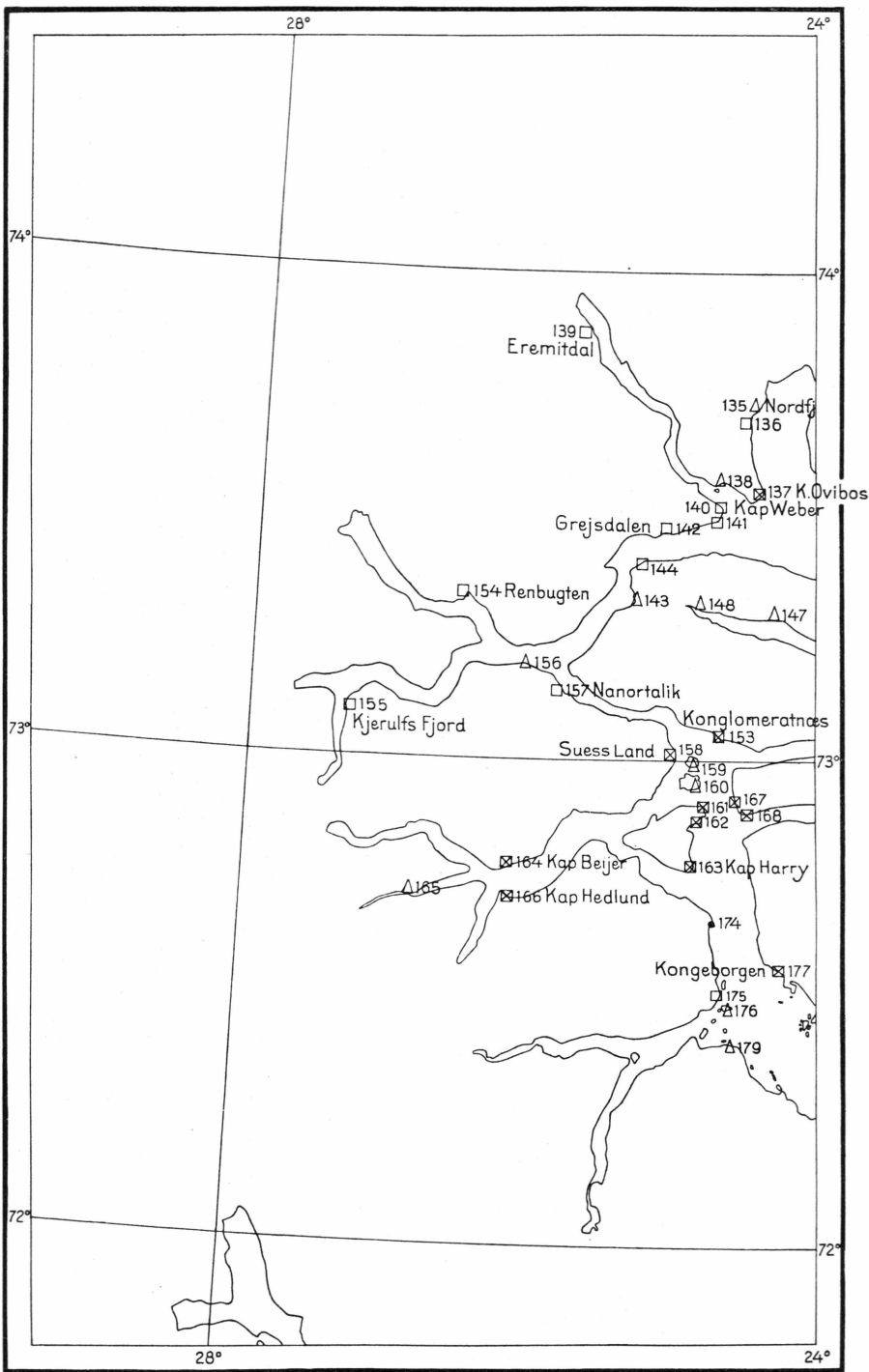


Fig. 5.

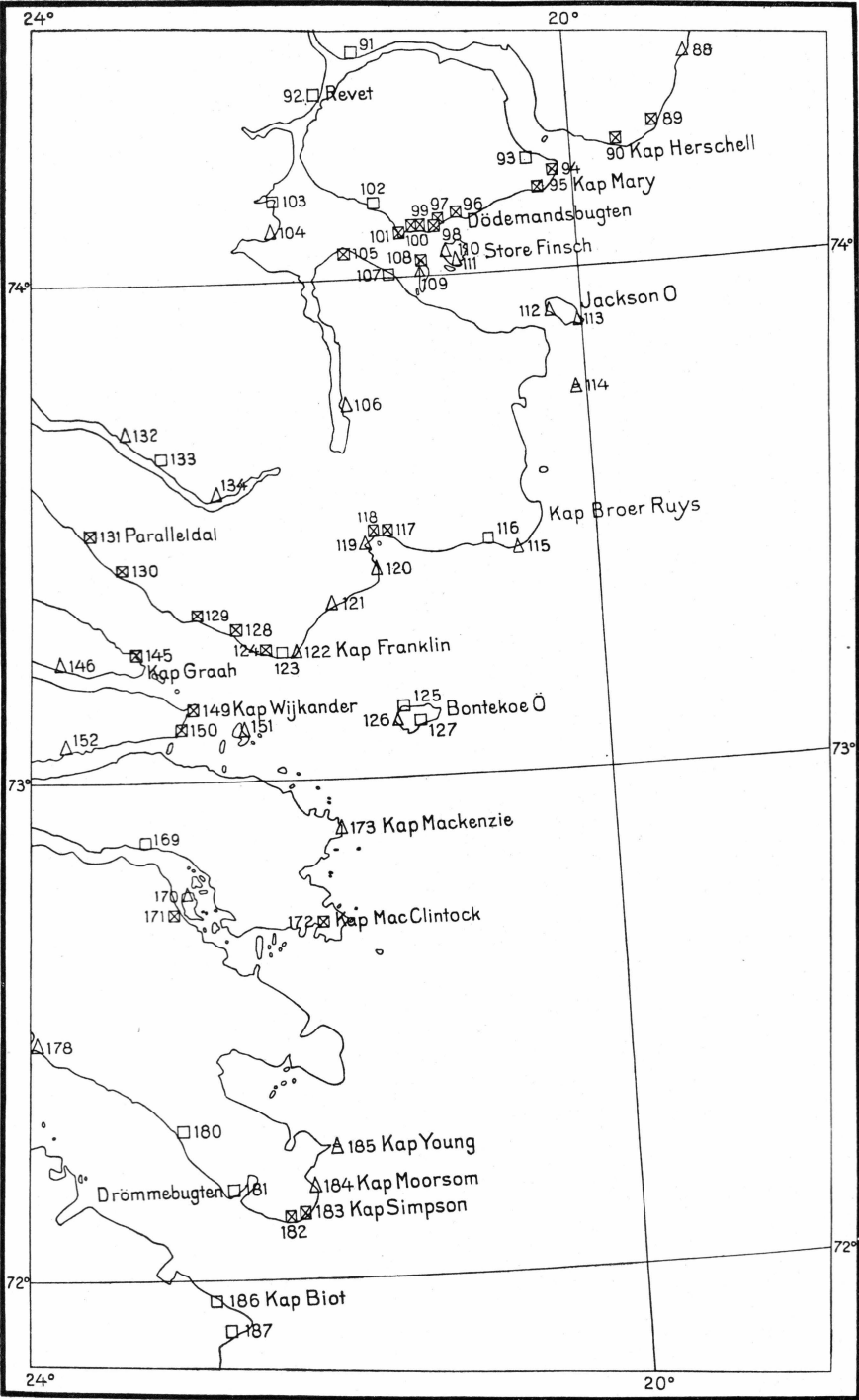


Fig. 6.

79. Kap Desbrowe. Settlement with several tent rings. On the south side a grave.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 17.
80. Terrassebjærg, south side. Settlement with 3 winter houses, tent rings, and 1 grave.
KOLDEWEY: I, p. 597.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 17.
81. Kap Neumayer, west side. Settlement with 7 tent rings.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 22.
82. Hansa Bugt. Settlement with three groups of tent rings, 2, 3 and 5 in each.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 21.
83. Germania Havn. Settlement with 4 winter houses, more than a score of tent rings, about ten graves, fox traps etc.
K. KOLDEWEY: I, p. 589 (view).
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 20.
84. Lars Jacobsens Pynt. Settlement with 8 tent rings.
K. KOLDEWEY: I, p. 595.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, p. 22.
85. Hvalros Ø. Summer settlements with three groups of tent rings: On the northwest corner 11, on the southwest side by a small lake 10 or more, and on the south coast several. There are also large walrus caches, umiak supports, etc.
A. G. NATHORST: II, p. 97.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 18.
86. Falskebugt. Settlement with 15 tent rings, as well as meat caches and fireplaces on a 2 km. stretch on the south side.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 22.
87. Kap Wynn. On the north side a settlement with 6 tent rings; 2 km. farther north 6 more.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 23.
88. Flakkebugt. Settlement with tent rings, graves etc.
K. KOLDEWEY: I, pp. 346 and 606.
A. G. NATHORST: II, p. 154.
89. Kap Borlase Warren. Settlement with 2 winter houses, 5 tent rings, 5 graves, 2 toy houses, etc.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 26.
90. Kap Herschell. Settlement with 2 winter houses, one of them excavated, 3 graves, tent rings, etc.
S. RICHTER: p. 42. Another winter settlement is marked on the map just to the west.

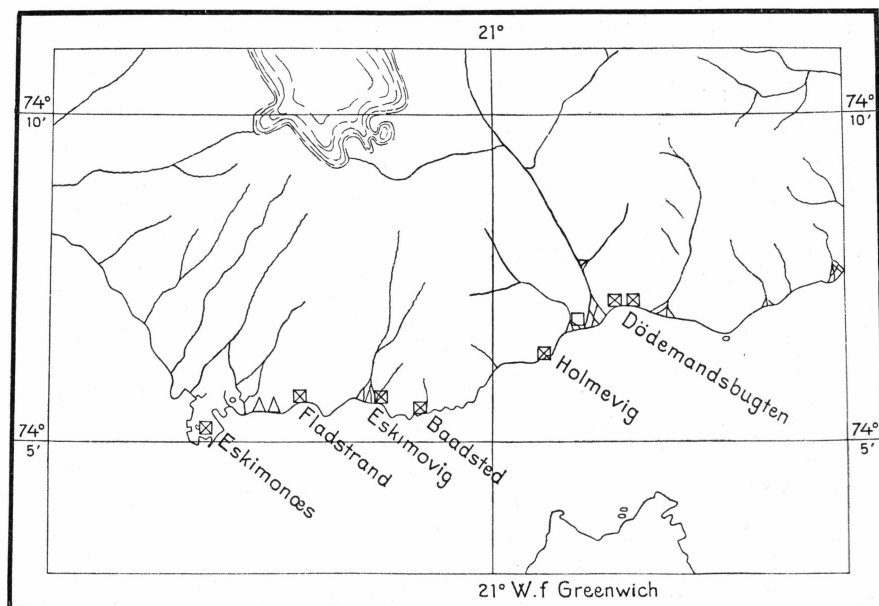


Fig. 7.

91. Tyrolerfjord. Settlement with winter houses.
Marked on S. RICHTER's map.
92. Revet. Settlement? Considerable quantity of flint waste found here.
O. SOLBERG: Norsk Geogr. Tidsskr., Bd. IV, 1932—33, p. 255.
Winter houses shown here on S. RICHTER's map.
93. Grønnedal. Settlement with 3 winter houses, two of them doubtful, meat caches, etc.
Visited by HELGE LARSEN May 3rd 1932.
94. Kap Arnakke. Settlement 1 km. to the southwest, with 4 winter houses, one tent ring, etc.
Visited by HELGE LARSEN May 14th 1932.
95. Kap Mary. Settlement with several winter houses, 10 tent rings, 4 graves, etc.
K. KOLDEWEY: I, pp. 610, 620.
A. G. NATHORST: II, p. 159.
96. Dødemandsbugten. Settlement with 43 winter houses, 23 of which excavated, 25 tent rings, 30 graves, 2 fox traps, etc. The winter houses lie in three groups east of Skrællingelven, on the west side of which is a single winter house.
HELGE LARSEN: Medd., No. 102.
S. RICHTER: p. 100.
97. Holmevig. Settlement with 6 winter houses, partly excavated, 2 tent rings, 4 graves, many fox traps.
S. RICHTER: p. 101.

98. Baadsted. Settlement with 9 winter houses, of which 5 excavated, 6 tent rings, 3 graves etc.
J. BIRD: p. 414.
S. RICHTER: p. 102.
99. Eskimovig. Settlement with 25 winter houses, 18 of them wholly or partly excavated, 2 tent rings, 6—7 graves, fox traps, meat caches, etc.
J. BIRD: p. 411.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, p. 27.
S. RICHTER: p. 102.
HELGE LARSEN: Medd., Bd. 102, p. 7.
100. Fladstrand. Settlement with 7—8 winter houses, of which 3 excavated, 1 tent ring, 2 graves, meat caches, etc. Along the beach to Eskimonæs (No. 101) are 5 isolated tent rings, meat caches and fox traps.
J. BIRD: p. 414.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 30.
101. Eskimonæs. Settlement with 4 winter houses, two of them excavated, lying in pairs in two small coves, 2 tent rings, 2 graves and 6 fox traps.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 30 (Foxtrap Point).
102. Granatdal. In a large river bed opposite Granatdalen is a settlement with 6 houses, none apparently with an entrance passage, at the west side of the river, whereas on the east side there are two winter houses with a passage. Nearby are 2 fox traps. Four of the houses partly excavated.
S. RICHTER: p. 104.
Visited by HELGE LARSEN October 8th 1932.
103. Kap Eva. A settlement of 3 winter houses is thought to lie here.
S. RICHTER: p. 122.
104. Kap Ruth. Settlement with 5 tent rings and 3 graves.
S. RICHTER: p. 122.
105. Kap Stosch. Settlement with 4 winter houses, all excavated, 6 tent rings, shelters and meat caches.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 31.
S. RICHTER: p. 104.
Visited by HELGE LARSEN July 31st 1932.
106. Loch Fyne. Settlement with two tent rings on the east side, half-way up the fjord.
S. RICHTER: p. 106.

107. Blaaelv. West of the river are a winter house and a fox trap.
S. RICHTER: p. 122.
108. Lille Finsch Ø, north point. Settlement with 5 houses, 6—7 tent rings, 1 fox trap, etc.
S. RICHTER: p. 121.
109. Lille Finsch Ø, west side. Settlement with 3 tent rings and 1 fox trap.
S. RICHTER: p. 121.
110. Store Finsch Ø, west side. Settlement with 4—5 tent rings etc. A settlement with 7 winter houses, 2 tent rings and 1 fox trap is reported by JOHNSON (Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 31) as lying on the north side of the island, but was not seen by RICHTER and may possibly be the same as Settlement No. 108.
S. RICHTER: p. 99.
111. Store Finsch Ø, south side. Settlement with 2 tent rings.
S. RICHTER: p. 99.
112. Jackson Ø, west and southwest side. Settlement with 15 tent rings.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 32.
113. Jackson Ø, southeast corner. Settlement with tent rings and graves.
K. KOLDEWEY: I, pp. 645 and 648.
114. Holland Ø. On the southeast corner a settlement with 6 tent rings and shelters.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 33.
115. Kap Broer Ruys. Settlements with 13 tent rings and a number of meat caches on the south side along a stretch of about 800 metres.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 33.
116. Geischa. Settlement with 5 winter houses.
S. RICHTER: p. 111.
117. Myggbukta I. Settlement with 1 partly excavated winter house and many tent rings.
S. RICHTER: p. 42.
118. Myggbukta II. Settlement with 6—7 partly excavated winter houses. Tent rings in the vicinity.
S. RICHTER: p. 41.
119. Mackenzie Bugt. Settlement with 8 tent rings, meat caches, etc. A single tent ring a kilometre more to the east.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 34.

120. Kap Bennet. Settlement with 2 tent rings with about 0.7 km. between.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 35.
121. Vestersletten. Settlement with 4 tent rings.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 35.
122. Kap Franklin I. Settlements, one with 7 tent rings and several with a single tent ring lying in the small coves on both sides of the cape. There are also several graves and meat caches.
A. G. NATHORST: p. 364.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 35.
S. RICHTER: p. 32.
123. Kap Franklin II. On the south coast west of the cape a settlement with 4 excavated winter houses.
S. RICHTER: p. 33.
124. Kap Franklin III. On the south coast west of a small stream a settlement with 5 partly excavated winter houses, 1 tent ring and 4 graves. A kilometre inland by the stream lies another winter house.
S. RICHTER: pp. 33—34.
125. Bontekoe Ø. I. On the northwest corner is a settlement with 2 winter houses.
S. RICHTER: p. 108.
126. Bontekoe Ø. II. On the west side a settlement with 3 tent rings.
S. RICHTER: p. 132.
127. Bontekoe Ø. III. Settlement with 4 winter houses, one of them excavated.
S. RICHTER: p. 122.
128. Margrethedal. Settlement with 5 completely overgrown winter houses on the east side of the valley. Along the west coast tent rings.
S. RICHTER: p. 34.
129. Gauss Halvø. I. Settlement with 6 houses, 5 of them excavated, as well as several tent rings and graves.
S. RICHTER: p. 34.
130. Gauss Halvø. II. Settlement with 5 winter houses in a group and two more about 500 m. to the west, all excavated. There are also 6—7 tent rings and 7 graves.
S. RICHTER: p. 37, plan fig. 39.
131. Paralleldal. Settlement with 3 excavated winter houses and 2 tent rings.
S. RICHTER: p. 39, plan fig. 42.

132. Hoelsbu. Stone working place from which several objects of flint and slate. Trace of tent ring nearby.
S. RICHTER: p. 108.
O. SOLBERG: Norsk Geogr. Tidsskr., Bd. IV, 1932—33, p. 255.
133. Moskusokse Fjord. Settlement with 3 excavated winter houses.
S. RICHTER: pp. 39 and 108.
134. Prospektal. Settlement with 2 tent rings and meat caches. More to the west near a Norwegian trapper's cabin are another tent ring and meat caches.
S. RICHTER: p. 109.
135. Nordfjord I. Settlement with numerous tent rings, meat caches and a grave.
S. RICHTER: p. 109.
136. Nordfjord II. Settlement with 2 winter houses, one of them excavated, and 3 graves.
Examined by HELGE LARSEN and P. V. GLOB August 1932.
137. Kap Ovibos. Settlement with 5 winter houses, 3 of them excavated, and 3 graves. A km. to the south is a summer settlement with tent rings and some graves.
S. RICHTER: p. 110, plan fig. 97.
138. Solstrand. Settlement with 2 tent rings and 2 toy houses. RICHTER's map shows winter houses.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 57.
139. Eremitdal. Settlement with a partly excavated winter house.
Examined by HELGE LARSEN November 10th, 1931.
140. Kap Weber I. On the north side of the cape a settlement with 2 excavated winter houses, 1 fox trap etc. About 150 m. south are three groups of toy houses.
A. G. NATHORST: II, pp. 331, 338 and 355.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 54.
141. Kap Weber II. Settlement with 2 winter houses and 2 toy houses.
Mapped by A. ROSENKRANTZ 1929.
142. Grejsdalen. Settlement with 10 winter houses, 2 of them excavated, 2 groups of toy houses, 2 graves, meat caches and 1 fox trap.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 45. Plan fig. 18 (here named Eleonoren Bay, which according to the Geodetic Institute's map is the large open bay to the south).
143. Blomsterbugten. Settlement with tent rings shown on RICHTER's map.

144. Kap Petersen. Settlement with 2 winter houses.
S. RICHTER: p. 29.
145. Kap Graah. Settlement with 3 winter houses, 4 tent rings, 3 graves and several meat caches lying about 2.5 km. NW of the point of the cape on a small spit. On the west side of a small stream are another winter house and some meat caches.
A. G. NATHORST: II, pp. 331, 338 and 355.
Mapped by A. ROSENKRANTZ 1929.
146. Duséns Fjord, I. Settlement with a few tent rings.
S. RICHTER: p. 29 and map.
147. Duséns Fjord, II. Settlement with a few tent rings.
S. RICHTER: p. 29 and map.
148. Duséns Fjord, III. Settlement with a few tent rings.
S. RICHTER: p. 29 and map.
149. Kap Wijkander. Settlement with 5 winter houses, 8 tent rings, 3 graves, meat caches, 3 fox traps, etc. On the west side of the cape are 6 tent rings.
S. RICHTER: p. 27. Plan fig. 12.
150. Kap Humboldt. Settlement on the north side of the cape with 8 partly excavated winter houses, 16 tent rings, 1 grave, 6 fox traps, etc. On the cape itself are 2 tent rings, and north of the large settlement, along the coast towards Kap Wijkander, seven more tent rings scattered about.
S. RICHTER: p. 25. Plan fig. 12.
151. Brocks Øer. On one of the islands a summer settlement with 6 tent rings.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 60.
152. Barnabas Dal. Settlement with tent rings and meat caches. Between this valley and Kap Humboldt are other tent rings.
S. RICHTER: p. 29.
153. Konglomeratnæs. On the west side 3 winter houses, one of them excavated, 6 tent rings and 1 fox trap. On the east side 2 tent rings.
P. V. GLOB: Medd., Bd. 102, No. 2, p. 27.
154. Renbugten. Settlement with 3 winter houses. RICHTER's map shows a settlement with winter houses between Junctionsdal and Teufelsschloss.
A. G. NATHORST: II, p. 330.
155. Kjerulfs Fjord. Settlement with 4 excavated winter houses, 1 grave, 1 fox trap and several meat caches.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 39.

156. Suess Land, north point. Settlement with 7 tent rings, 11 toy houses and 1 fox trap.
P. V. GLOB: Medd., Bd. 102, No. 2, p. 80, fig. 38.
157. Nanortalik. Settlement with 8 winter houses, 3 graves, numerous meat caches, toy houses, etc. Also several doubtful graves.
Mapped by A. ROSENKRANTZ 1929.
158. Suess Land. Settlement with 20 winter houses, 5 of them excavated and 2 partly so, 4 tent rings, 5 graves, 4 fox traps and numerous meat caches. The tent rings lie a few hundred metres away on both sides of the winter houses.
P. V. GLOB: Medd., Bd. 102, No. 2, p. 29, plan Pl. 7.
159. Ruths Ø. On the south side a settlement with tent rings.
A. G. NATHORST: II, p. 31.
160. Maria Ø. On the southeast side tent rings and meat caches.
S. RICHTER: p. 31.
161. Kap Elisabeth. Settlement with 6 excavated winter houses, 1 tent ring, 1 grave and 2 fox traps. The winter houses lie right out on the bluff on the east side and are partly washed away by the sea. There is said to be another winter house farther inland.
S. RICHTER: p. 31.
P. V. GLOB: Medd., Bd. 102, No. 2, p. 20.
162. Lemmingbugt. Settlement with winter houses and tent rings on the north side of the bay.
S. RICHTER: p. 31.
163. Kap Harry. Settlement with 13 winter houses, 9 of them excavated, 7 tent rings, 3 graves, 10 fox traps and several meat caches. Six of the tent rings lie some hundred metres north of the winter settlement by a large river bed.
P. V. GLOB: Medd., Bd. 102, No. 2, p. 7.
164. Kap Beijer. Settlement with one excavated winter house and 1 tent ring, east of the cape.
P. V. GLOB: Medd., Bd. 102, No. 2, p. 37.
165. Röhss Fjord. Settlement with a single tent ring.
S. RICHTER: p. 32.
166. Kap Hedlund. Settlement with 3 excavated winter houses and 1 fox trap. About 3 km. to the east is a single tent ring.
P. V. GLOB: Medd., Bd. 102, No. 2, p. 24.
167. Geographical Society Ø II. Settlement with 4 houses, three of them excavated, 3 tent rings, 1 fox trap and several meat caches.
P. V. GLOB: Medd., Bd. 102, No. 2, p. 24.

168. Geographical Society Ø I. Settlement with 2 excavated winter houses, 2 tent rings and 2 fox traps. Some hundreds of metres east lie 3 and 4 tent rings and a couple of fox traps.
P. V. GLOB: Medd., Bd. 102, No. 2, p. 21.
169. Geographical Society Ø III. Settlement with a single winter house. Between this and No. 168 RICHTER's map shows four summer camps.
S. RICHTER: p. 132.
170. Scott Kelties Øer. On the largest of the islands is a settlement with tent rings.
S. RICHTER: p. 31.
171. Maanedal. Settlement with 1 winter house, tent rings etc. on the shore northwest of the valley.
A. G. NATHORST: II, p. 294.
172. Kap Mac Clintock. Settlement with two winter houses and 7 tent rings on a bay where the low land begins on the south side. At the point a single tent ring.
S. RICHTER: p. 29.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 61.
173. Kap Mackenzie. Settlements with 2 tent rings on the south point, 7 on the southeast and east side, 5 in the northwest corner and 6 along the shore of the low land on the northwest.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 2, p. 60.
174. Kap Dufva. Hunting camp with meat caches.
Mapped by GLOB, September 1932.
175. Kap Lagerberg. Settlement with 5 excavated winter houses.
S. RICHTER: pp. 31 and 131. Plan fig. 116.
176. Åkerbloms Ø. Settlement with tent rings.
A. G. NATHORST: map.
177. Kongeborgen. At the southern foot a settlement with winter houses. More southwards towards Holms Bugt two groups of 7 and 3 tent rings, as well as 2 fox traps.
Mapped by A. ROSENKRANTZ 1929.
178. Holms Bugt. Settlements with 5 and 3 tent rings on the south side of the bay.
S. RICHTER: p. 130.
179. Kap Peterséns. Settlements with tent rings and toy houses on both sides of the cape. On the west of the point opposite Karlenes Ø are shelters.
S. RICHTER: p. 164.

180. Bjørnedal. Settlement, possibly with winter houses.
Geodetic Institute map 72 Ø. 2.
181. Drømmebugten. Settlement with 3 excavated winter houses.
S. RICHTER: p. 129.
182. Føndal. Settlement on the south side of the valley with 5 excavated winter houses, 8 tent rings and 5 graves.
S. RICHTER: p. 128 (C. SIMPSON).
183. Kap Simpson. Settlement with 4 excavated winter houses, 5 tent rings and 2 graves. About a km. to the north are 20 tent rings.
S. RICHTER: pp. 125 and 127 (C. MOORSOM).
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 61 (C. SIMPSON).
184. Kap Moorsom. Settlement with 2 tent rings on north coast.
S. RICHTER: p. 127 (RICHTER erroneously calls the bay between Kap Yong and Kap Moorsom "Mountnoris Fjord" and places the tent rings there).
185. Kap Young. Settlement with 3 tent rings on a small island off the cape.
D. McI. JOHNSON: Medd., Bd. 92, No. 6, p. 61.
186. Kap Biot, I. Settlement with 2 winter houses on the north shore west of Kap Biot.
Mapped by A. NOE-NYGAARD 1932.
187. Kap Biot, II. Settlement with 5 winter houses on the southwest side of the cape.
S. RICHTER: p. 32.
188. Kap Fletcher. Settlement with tent rings.
J. P. KOCH's map: Medd., Bd. 27, 1900.
189. Murrays Ø. According to hunters in the Scoresbysund Colony there are numerous winter houses on this island.
190. Rathbone Ø. Settlement on the north point of the island.
Geodetic Institute map 70 Ø. 1. Scoresbysund.
191. Lillefjord. Settlement on the west end of the south side of the fjord.
Geodetic Institute map 70 Ø. 1. Scoresbysund.
192. Kap Swainson. Settlement with tent rings etc. Possibly there are winter houses too.
Geodetic Institute map 70 Ø. 1. Scoresbysund.
193. Kap Tobin. Settlement with 7 partly excavated winter houses, tent rings, about a score of graves, 10 fox traps, etc.
G. AMDRUP: Medd., Bd. 28, p. 314. Plan fig. 5.

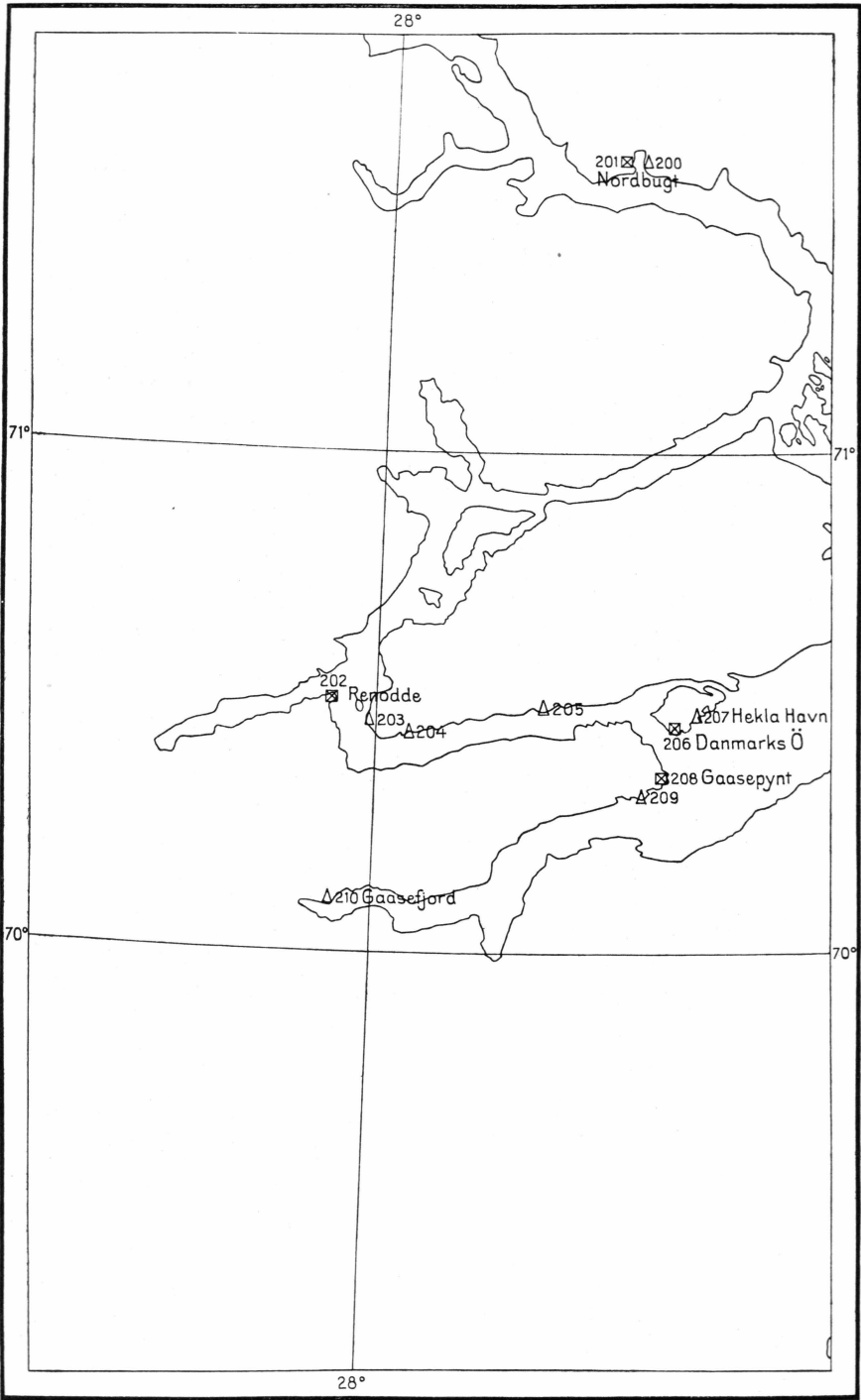


Fig. 8.

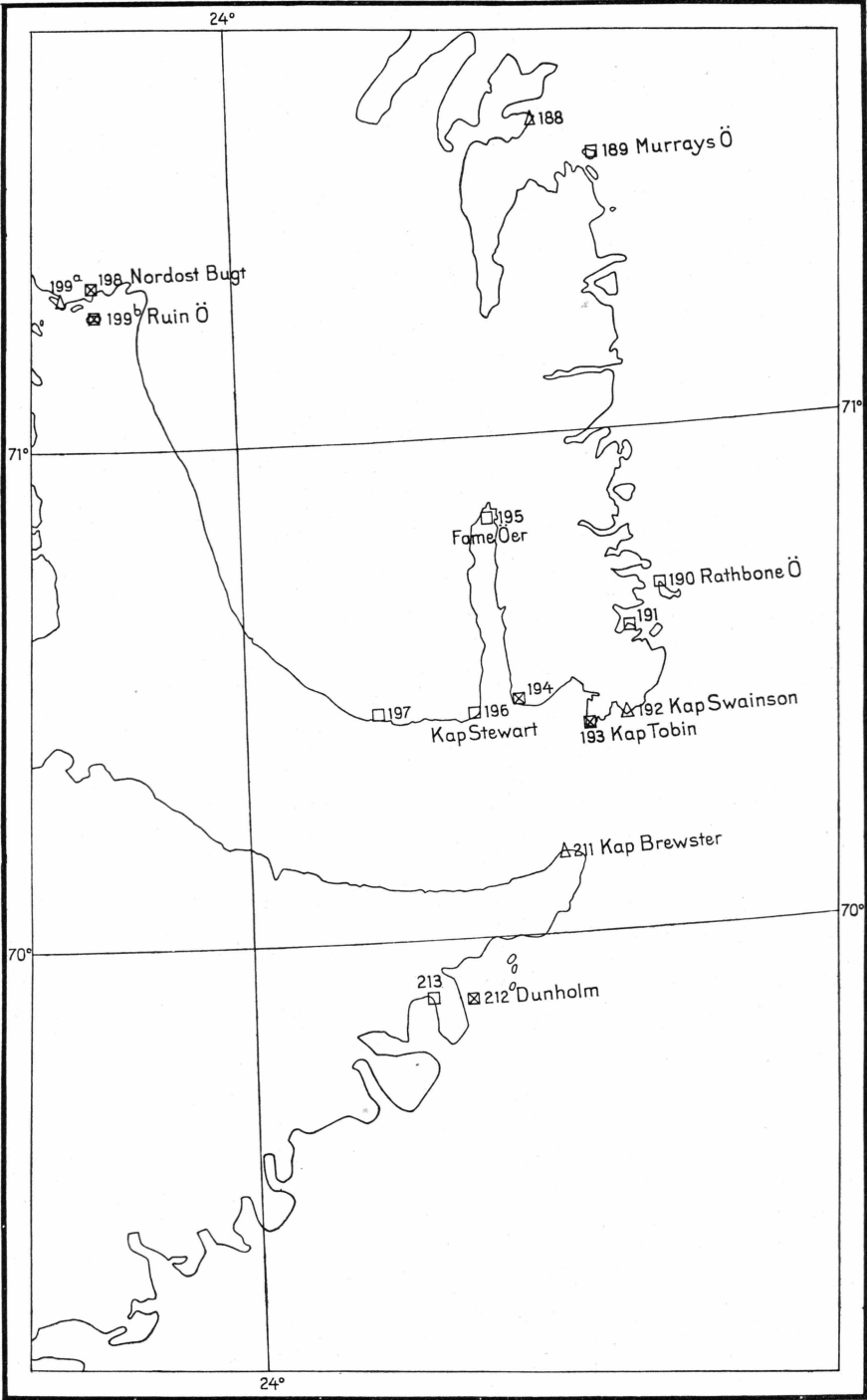


Fig. 9.

194. Kap Hope. Settlement with 10 or more winter houses, several of them excavated, tent rings, graves.
Mapped by H. NORLING-CHRISTENSEN 1933.
195. Fame Øer. On the west side of the largest of the islands a settlement with winter houses and a single grave.
A. G. NATHORST: II, pp. 210, 212.
196. Kap Stewart. Settlement with 12 houses, 3 excavated, 7 graves, etc.
C. RYDER: Medd., Bd. 17, p. 285.
W. SCORESBY: p. 208. Plan Pl. VI.
197. Jameson Land. Settlement with 2 winter houses. Numerous tent rings on this coast.
C. RYDER: Medd., Bd. 17, p. 289.
198. Nordost Bugt. Settlement with 10 winter houses, tent rings and meat caches.
C. RYDER: Medd., Bd. 17, p. 289.
- 199a. Syd Kap. Settlement with tent rings, 1 grave and very large meat caches on the point of the cape.
C. RYDER: Medd., Bd. 17, p. 289.
- 199b. Ruin Ø. Large settlement with over ten house ruins, as well as graves and tent rings.
Visited by HELGE LARSEN 1937.
200. Nordbugt, I. On the east side a settlement with several tent rings and meat caches.
C. RYDER: Medd., Bd. 17, p. 290.
201. Nordbugt, II. On the west side a settlement with 5 winter houses, tent rings, 3 graves, meat caches etc.
C. RYDER: Medd., Bd. 17, p. 290.
202. Renodde. Settlement with 4 partly excavated winter houses, 5—6 tent rings, 2 graves, toy houses etc. Subsequent expeditions report one of East Greenland's largest winter settlements on Renodden.
C. RYDER: Medd., Bd. 17, p. 290.
203. Milnes Land. On the southwest point opposite Røde Ø, tent rings and fox traps.
C. RYDER: Medd., Bd. 17, p. 292.
204. Moræne Pynt. Settlement with tent rings and meat caches.
C. RYDER: Medd., Bd. 17, p. 292.
205. Føhnfjord. Tent rings and meat caches on the point on the north side of the fjord.
C. RYDER: Medd., Bd. 17, p. 292.

206. Danmarks Ø. On the south shore of the island west of Hekla Havn a settlement with 13 winter houses, 9 of them excavated, 5 graves, etc. The houses lie in two groups of 6 and 7, and between them is a four-sided tent ring.
C. RYDER: Medd., Bd. 17, p. 293.
207. Hekla Havn. On both spits are settlements with 13 and 18 tent rings as well as meat caches, fireplaces, fox traps, etc.
C. RYDER: Medd., Bd. 17, p. 295.
208. Gaasepynt. Settlement with 4 winter houses, one of them excavated, blubber pits, and tent rings.
C. RYDER: Medd., Bd. 17, p. 292.
209. Gaasefjord, I. On a point on the north side of the mouth are tent rings and meat caches.
C. RYDER: Medd., Bd. 17, p. 293.
210. Gaasefjord, II. On the north side near the head are tent rings and meat caches.
C. RYDER: Medd., Bd. 17, p. 293.
211. Kap Brewster. Settlement with tent rings and very large meat caches.
N. HARTZ: Medd., Bd. 27, p. 175.
212. Dunholm. Settlement with 7 winter houses, two of them excavated, and 2 tent rings.
G. AMDRUP: Medd., Bd. 28, p. 313.
213. Stewart Ø. Settlement with some winter houses on the northwest end of the island. Possibly there are winter houses on the southeast point too.
G. AMDRUP: Medd., Bd. 28, p. 314.
J. P. KOCH: Medd., Bd. 27, p. 279.

There is no doubt that in its entirety Northeast Greenland is one of the most thoroughly explored Eskimo regions in the world. This applies especially to the coast from Danmarks Havn (lat. 77°) to Davy Sund (lat. 72°) with the fjords behind. All the same, behind this region there must still be other settlements, especially in the fjords between Clavering Ø and Hochstetter Forland and on the southwest coast of Kong Oscars Fjord and Davy Sund. Another part that needs closer inspection is the country north of lat. 81°, which owing to its situation has only been visited by sledge parties on their way through, and at times when the snow must have concealed a great deal. All that has been found there is some few summer camps; but a fox trap would

seem to suggest that there were winter settlements too¹). On the south coast of Peary Land and in Jørgen Brønlunds Fjord are large open tracts which explorers report are rich in game²). These areas must undoubtedly contain winter settlements. On the coast of Liverpool Land, about lat. 71°, we know of only few settlements, and moreover of uncertain character, as this stretch has been navigated only by small motor-boat parties with other objects than archaeology. Hunters say that on Murray Ø there are many winter houses, perhaps one of the largest settlements in East Greenland. The interior of Scoresby Sund with its adjacent fjord systems was doubtless much more thickly populated than the present known settlements would suggest. These settlements were almost all discovered by RYDER's expedition, which explored large parts of this region on sledges and thus were less fortunately placed for observation on account of the snow. Subsequent expeditions made only a brief stay there and were not principally interested in Eskimo research. From one of these there is a report that a settlement of about the same size as that at Dødemandsbugten lies on Renodde, in the inner region; if so, it must lie apart from the one discovered by RYDER, which was visited under good conditions. Conditions of life in these fjord regions, where there is an unusually luxuriant vegetation, can scarcely have been inferior to those in Franz Josephs Fjord and Kong Oscars Fjord, so that one may expect to find as many traces of habitation in the Scoresby Sund region.

The 215 known localities in Northeast Greenland comprise 103 summer camps with tent rings, 39 winter settlements with house ruins alone, 61 settlements with both winter houses and tent rings, and 12 hunting camps with shelters, meat caches, and the like. There seems to be no pronounced difference between the placing of summer and winter settlements. In those localities where there are both summer and winter habitations, the tent rings sometimes lie close up to the winter houses, but as a general rule on a terrace near an adjacent river bed which early became snow-free and dry. It should be remembered, however, that the presence of tent rings at a winter settlement need not mean that the same place was also used as a summer hunting camp, as tents were undoubtedly pitched in many cases while the winter houses were being erected or repaired.

House Ruins.

A total of 518 house ruins have been counted, and in addition there are 7 settlements where the number of houses is uncertain. About

¹) Medd., Bd. 44, p. 206.

²) Medd., Bd. 51, pp. 317—19.

170 of the houses have been excavated and about 100 more or less superficially examined. The largest settlement so far discovered is that at Dødemandsbugten with 43 house ruins; the next is the nearby settlement in Eskimovig with 25 houses, followed by the settlement on Suess Land with 20 houses. Among the fairly large ones are Syttenkilometer-næsset with 16 houses, Snenæs, Kap Harry and Danmarks Ø with 13 each, and Kap Hope and Kap Stewart with about 12 each. Eight settlements have 8 and 10 house ruins, fifteen have 6 or 7, and eleven have 5. The majority of the settlements have 3 or 4, whereas eleven have two houses and nine only one.

As far as the very old and overgrown ruins are concerned, it is impossible to say how many were in use at the same time; but at the larger settlements it would seem that seldom more than two or three of the later houses were inhabited simultaneously. The many small settlements, 44 in all with from 1 to 4 ruins, indicate the same. Dødemandsbugten is the exception, for there five or six of the later houses are perhaps contemporaneous; here, however, conditions for living seem to have been unusually good, with open current holes in the ice right opposite the settlement all through the winter. On the whole it is a characteristic feature of the winter settlements that they lie on spits and points where there are current holes. The large settlements with many wholly overgrown ruins would seem to suggest that in early times, when hunting conditions undoubtedly were much better than towards the close of the settlement period, when the ever-increasing incursions of whaling expeditions in the Arctic must have had their effect, the number of houses in use simultaneously was somewhat greater.

The situation of the winter settlements on prominent parts of the coast, and the luxuriant vegetation, promoted by the many organic substances deposited throughout the occupation and almost always covering the house ruins and their immediate surroundings, make them very easy to discover, even from motor boats sailing along the shore.

Tent Rings.

The number of tent rings counted is 836, and in addition there are tent rings at 53 localities where their exact number is not known. The largest summer camp is on Kap Philip Broke, where report states that there are several hundred tent rings (not included in the above total). There are about fifty tent rings on Rypefjældet, whereas on Sommerterrassen, Thomas Thomsens Næs, Hvalros Ø, Germaniahavn, in Dødemandsbugten, on Kap Humboldt and in Hekla Havn there are from 20 to 31. The small summer camps are in the majority. For ex-

ample, 15 camps have from 10 to 15 rings, 28 have from 5 to 9, 21 from 3 to 4, while 20 have two and 14 only one. Like the house ruins, the many small summer camps suggest that the various settlements were inhabited by only a few families at a time. The very large camps, all lying near the sea, were doubtless connected with whaling. On the other hand, the number of tent rings at a place is no indication of the size of a settlement. On arriving at a summer hunting camp the people would no doubt often make new sites for their tents, even if the usual custom was to utilize the circles of stones already there.

As a general rule the summer camps lie on gravel terraces close to streams and rivers, and often on small islands or right out by the sea, where hunting chances were best. Camps in the inner fjords are all very small, mostly consisting of one or two tent rings.

Graves.

There are graves near both summer and winter settlements, but they are very few in number compared with the number of houses and tent rings. Only 191 graves have been counted, with individuals of both sexes, besides 6 localities where the number is uncertain; this gives an average of about one grave per settlement. Only 4 localities have any large number of them: Kap David Gray III has 12, Germaniahavn has 19, Kap Tobin has 20, and there are 30 in Dødemandsbugten. At 11 settlements the number of graves found was from 4 to 7, whereas at 12 there were 3, at 6 there were 2 and at 14 only one. These low numbers are undoubtedly explained by the fact that in Northeast Greenland, as was earlier the custom along the southern part of the east coast, the dead were laid out on the beach, where they were carried away by the sea¹).

With few exceptions there was only one interment in the graves²). All the graves were of heaped-up stones, sometimes formed like a primitive stone cist, or placed in rock crevices and covered with driftwood and stone blocks. As a rule they lie among the rocks or on the terraces behind and around the settlements and in their immediate vicinity, usually high up the beach, though on Clavering Ø at the east side of the settlement Baadsted one grave was found below the high water level. This may be due to a subsidence since the grave was made. There are other indications of such a subsidence, for instance the settlement on Kap Elisabeth, where the houses are partly washed away, and the settlement Geographical Society Ø II, where the passage into one of the ruins lay considerably below the high water mark³).

¹) G. HOLM: Medd., Bd. 39, p. 75.

²) Medd., Bd. 102, No. 1, p. 73.

³) Medd., Bd. 102, No. 2, pp. 20 and 26.

To the number of ordinary graves must also be added some cases of partial interment. In the entrance passages of the houses in Dødemandsbugten HELGE LARSEN found three, one of them consisting of a skull and mandible with rich grave goods consisting of ornaments such as bodkins, small animal figures, etc. and a harpoon head¹⁾, whereas in another, together with skeletal parts of a twenty year old woman and an eighteen months child, there were thirteen small objects such as bird figures, ornamental bodkins and miniature implements²⁾; a third comprised merely a mandible³⁾. Similar finds were made by THOSTRUP in a house on Snenæs⁴⁾, by BIRD on Kap David Gray II consisting of a skull complete with mandible and a large collection of small animal figures⁵⁾, by RICHTER in a house in Myggbukta I comprising 3 mandibles and grave goods of similar character (pendants, animal figures, miniature implements⁶⁾, and in the settlement Gauss Halvø II consisting of a maxilla and a mandible in House III and three mandibles in House II⁷⁾, by RYDER in House 2 on Danmarks Ø: a mandible, a lamp, a cooking pot, a spoon and beads⁸⁾, and south of our region by DEGERBØL in Mikis Fjord consisting of a mandible, some other human bones and a number of small objects⁹⁾. The writer himself made similar finds in the Ella Ø region. In House I on Kap Harry was the mandible of an adult individual together with a large number of ornaments¹⁰⁾, on Kap Elisabeth House V the mandible of an adult together with ornaments¹¹⁾, on Geographical Society Ø II House IV mandibles of an adult and an infant¹²⁾, and on Kap Hedlund House I a child's mandible as well as a needle, eighteen small animal figures and three pendants¹³⁾. This makes a total of 12 grave finds, some consisting of parts of several individuals. This burial custom must doubtless be viewed in conjunction with the cannibalism which has persisted among the Eskimos up to our time¹⁴⁾, and is known among the people on the southeast coast in recent time¹⁵⁾. Of the large bones the mandible has the least flesh on it.

¹⁾ Medd., Bd. 102, No. 1, p. 17 and pl. 10.

²⁾ Medd., Bd. 102, No. 1, p. 34.

³⁾ Medd., Bd. 102, No. 1, p. 19.

⁴⁾ Medd., Bd. 44, p. 278 and pl. XI.

⁵⁾ Geographical Review, Vol. XXI, p. 406 and fig. 15.

⁶⁾ RICHTER: pp. 42 and 87, fig. 85, Nos. 1—2.

⁷⁾ RICHTER: p. 39.

⁸⁾ Medd., Bd. 17, p. 294.

⁹⁾ Medd., Bd. 104, No. 10, p. 30.

¹⁰⁾ Medd., Bd. 102, No. 2, p. 11 and pl. 6.

¹¹⁾ Medd., Bd. 102, No. 2, p. 20.

¹²⁾ Medd., Bd. 102, No. 2, p. 27.

¹³⁾ Medd., Bd. 102, No. 2, p. 38, pl. IV, 1—22.

¹⁴⁾ KNUD RASMUSSEN: Fra Grønland til Stillehavet. p. 67.

¹⁵⁾ G. HOLM: Medd., Bd. 39, p. 131.

Certain other human bones in the same houses bear witness of the meal itself¹⁾. The occurrence of the small objects found together with the mandibles is clear evidence of their being grave finds, as they agree in every way with what is found in the proper graves²⁾. A curious connection between the ordinary type of grave and the mandible interments is shown by a grave find from Suess Land (Grave XXV), where the skull lay upside down in the completely closed grave whereas the mandible was found outside³⁾.

The writer has singled out these interesting but often hardly observable graves because it will be of value in future investigations in Northeast Greenland and elsewhere in the region of Eskimo culture to be on the look-out for them.

Archaeological research in Northeast Greenland in the future should be concentrated first and foremost on two regions: Scoresby Sund with the fjords behind and Liverpool Land, and the most northerly regions around Independence Sund and on Peary Land. In the former, excavations should particularly be made on Renodde, Dunholm and Murray Ø, though a reconnaissance there will undoubtedly reveal the presence of more large unknown settlements. In the intermediate regions it will be of importance to have the large settlement on Suess Land excavated thoroughly as well as the untouched settlements at Nanortalik and Kongeborgen, all of which are within convenient access from Ella Ø. On Clavering Ø an examination of the twenty unexcavated houses in Dødemandsbugten will be of much interest, and perhaps the remarkable houses without a passage in Granatdalen. In the Danmarks Havn region a complete excavation of the large settlement on Syttenkilometer-næsset will be of much interest.

These large settlements are recommended for excavation for two reasons. Their complete examination will probably provide the best chance of finding the earliest houses from both the southern and the northern immigration into East Greenland. The large finds from the same locality will open up the best possibilities of chronological classification, as was clearly shown by LARSEN's investigations in Dødemandsbugten. It is also important to have several houses in course of excavation at the same time, as in most cases the deeper layers are frozen hard throughout the summer and thaw slowly only when the soil above them is removed. Where ice conditions on the sea are favour-

¹⁾ Medd., Bd. 102, No. 1, p. 17; Medd., Bd. 104, No. 10, p. 30; Medd., Bd. 102, No. 2, p. 27.

²⁾ RICHTER: pp. 86—87, fig. 85, Nos. 3 and 4; TH. THOMSEN: Medd., Bd. 44, pl. VII.

³⁾ Medd., Bd. 102, No. 2, pp. 34—35, figs. 22—23.

able and navigation between several localities possible, even small settlements can be examined to the bottom if one can visit the same place frequently during the same summer.

All too few of the ruins in East Greenland have been examined by archaeologists. Most of the houses now lying open have merely been raked through by inexperienced hands with the sole object of securing as many relics as possible, without attempting, or knowing how to survey and sketch the excavations. The protection regulations covering the Norse ruins in West Greenland, where a number of Eskimo settlements have also been protected under the instructions of the Greenland Administration¹⁾, will in future apply to the whole of Greenland and comprise all fixed monuments, which may be examined only with the authority of the Greenland Administration and the National Museum.

¹⁾ Beretninger og Kundgørelser vedrørende Grønlands Styrelse. No. 3, 1937, p. 1006.

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