

THE INVESTIGATION OF THE PERMIAN  
AND TRIASSIC STRATA  
IN THE NEIGHBOURHOOD OF ESKIMONÆS AS WELL AS  
OTHER INVESTIGATIONS MADE BY EIGIL NIELSEN

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1932.

As soon as the ship had arrived at Eskimonæs on the evening of July 17th, 1932, preparations were made to carry EIGIL NIELSEN'S party, consisting of EIGIL NIELSEN, ALEXANDER JENSEN, M. KØJE, and later the palæontologist E. JARVIK, to their working field (JARVIK was fetched by motor-boat on 26/7). Further the zoologist HOLGER MADSEN joined the party, though he had his own work, quite independent of the work of the palæontologist party.

Camp 1, River 8 (21 days).

The party was set ashore at River 8 on the evening of July 18th, A camp was at once established, which was maintained there until August 7th. Altogether 6 days were spent in collecting fossils from fish-zone 2, 3 days in collecting from the Permian, and the rest of the time (10 days) were spent in measuring sections in connection with collections from a number of places between River 6 and River 10. One day was spent in packing the collections.

On the morning of August 7th, KOCH arrived in motor-boat, and the entire camp left for River 1, where KOCH demonstrated the sections in the Permian and the Lowermost Triassic. Subsequently they returned to River 8, and the camp was removed by motor-boat to River 16.

Camp 2, River 16 (Blue River) (17 days).

The stay here lasted from 8/8—25/8. The day after their arrival ALEXANDER JENSEN fell down from a steep rock and broke a rib, so that he was unable to work for a week. Altogether 4 days were spent in collecting from fish-zone 2, two days from fish-zone 5, and two days from the Stegocephalian zone. Four days were devoted to the Permian, and 6 days were spent in measuring sections in connection with collections, also from the Black River valley, where no one had ever been before. On the evening of August 24th SEIDENFADEN paid a short visit to the camp by aeroplane and reported that the camp was to be broken

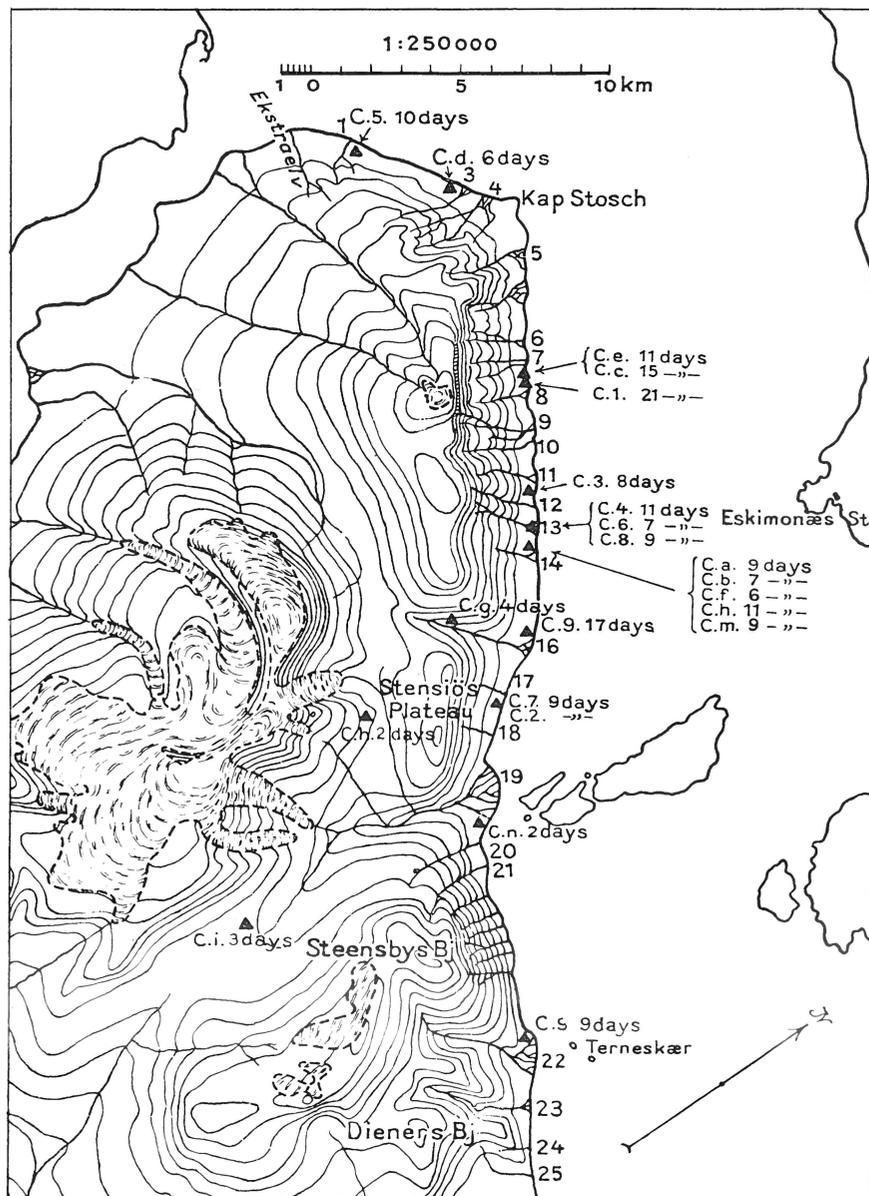


Fig. 194. Map showing the coast opposite the Eskimonæs station. The numbers indicate the rivulets and most important camps whence EIGIL NIELSEN'S collections of fossils are derived.

the next day, and consequently they packed during the whole night. On Aug. 25th the camp was fetched by motor-boat, and the collections were taken on board the "Gustav Holm", which went southwards on the same day.

EIGIL NIELSEN stayed at the station from Aug. 25th—28th. On the 28th he went by motor-boat to the

Camp between Rivers 11 and 12 (8 days), where he stayed alone until Sept. 4th. The area of investigation extended from River 10 to River 13. Two days were spent in investigations of the Permian, and on Aug. 31st he discovered the enormous richly fossiliferous localities in fish-zone 2 at River 13. Collections had already been made at another place in fish-zone 2, and altogether 6 days were devoted to the collection in this, by far the best, fish-zone.

From Sept. 4th to 8th EIGIL NIELSEN stayed at the station. On Sept. 9th the motorboat, sailed by the radio operator NIELSEN, left for the head of Loch Fyne, where a depot was to be laid out for the cartographers. EIGIL NIELSEN was set ashore at River 1 and made collections there. He returned by motor-boat in the evening.

#### Camp at Brinkley Bjerg (7 days).

On Sept. 12th EIGIL NIELSEN was taken alone by motor-boat to Hirds Fox Farm to examine the area around Brinkley Bjerg. The lower sections were still free from snow. On Sept. 19th EIGIL NIELSEN returned on foot along the shore to Eskimonæs, new-fallen snow preventing his work.

One day was spent measuring the sections in the *Martinia* limestone, 2 days collecting from the old fish-localities. A three days' trip inland was made without tent but with sleeping-bags, and both mountains Monucleus and Binucleus were climbed. Owing to the lack of water, as the river was frozen over, and of a Primus-stove, the trip had to be interrupted.

The scientific work for the year of 1932 had come to an end. During the winter EIGIL NIELSEN took part in various minor sledge journeys with the object of procuring meat, thus in November a 3 days' hunting trip to Loch Fyne for musk-oxen, in January a 14 days' trip to Sandodden, Kap Herschell, Tyrolerfjord for hunting bears, and at the end of January a 3 days' trip to accompany A. B. C. MADSEN and A. SCHWARCK to Elfsborg; the latter two were to travel to Hochstetter. On all these journeys EIGIL NIELSEN was accompanied by the Greenlander JOHAN DAVIDSEN.

#### Sledge journey to Loch Fyne, through Tobias Dal to Carlshavn and back, March 21st—April 14th.

The journey was carried out together with T. JOHANSEN, ALEXANDER JENSEN, and JOHAN DAVIDSEN, and was a cartographic-geological reconnaissance combined with hunting. Geologically, the journey turned



Fig. 195. Heavy going.

out to be somewhat of a disappointment, there being too much snow for a good result. Owing to deep snow the party proceeded slowly. On March 23rd the party reached the little lake in Tobias Dal. On the 24th EIGIL NIELSEN tried to find sediments below the basalt in the neighbourhood, but this was impossible owing to deep snow. On the 26th another climb was made with the same result. On the 27th the party arrived at Knudshoved in thick fog and gathering snowstorm and were weather-bound for three days. Very big herds of musk-oxen were seen, and they had successful hunting.

On April 2nd the others travelled southwards, while NIELSEN, on that day and the next, went on foot to examine the Cretaceous strata. The following day he went inland on skis. On the 5th he drove southwards to examine the coast-profiles. The work was continued on the 6th, but was interrupted by a snowstorm on the 7th, after which he sledged towards Eskimonæs on the 9th, bringing with him a heavy load of meat. He did not arrive at Eskimonæs until April 14th on account of deep snow and ice pressures, and a damaged sledge.

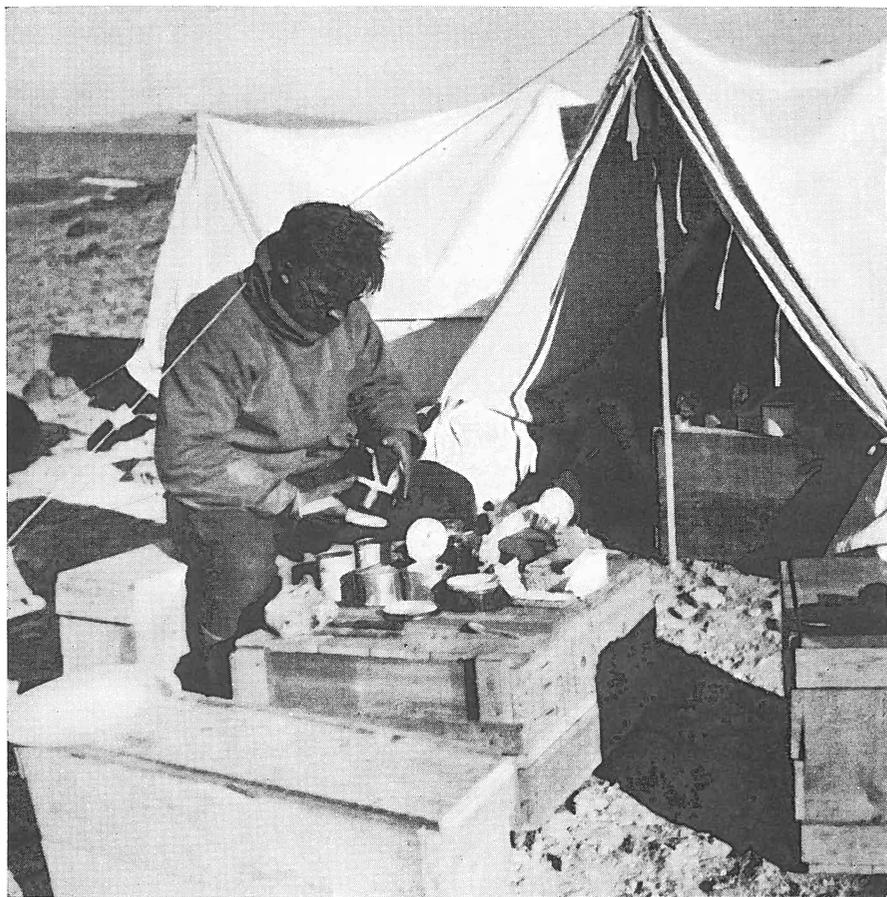


Fig. 196. Camp at Kap Stosch.

On April 15th and 16th he stayed at Eskimonæs, and on the 17th he and JOHAN DAVIDSEN fetched the geological collections which had been deposited on Store Finsch.

On the 18th, 19th and 20th Carlshavn was visited, to fetch some more meat. Several bears' lairs were discovered in the vicinity of Kap James, and two bears were shot. On the 21st a depot for the spring-work was established at Rødely, and on the 22nd he was back at Eskimonæs, where he stayed for 4 days. On the 24th JOHANSEN, ALEXANDER JENSEN, and JOHAN left.

On April 27th NIELSEN drove alone to Sandodden, and on the 28th and 29th he examined FREBOLD's localities on Wollaston Forland. After a snowstorm lasting for 3 days at Sandodden he returned to Eskimonæs on May 3rd, no more dog's food being left.



Fig. 197. First crossing of the fjord with melting fjord ice. In the background Store Finsch.

### **The spring at Kap Stosch 1933.**

On May 6—13 EIGIL NIELSEN made four sledge journeys from Eskimonæs to the coast of Kap Stosch in order to establish depots for the spring work. On the 13th he camped alone at River 13, bringing with him 2 dogs. On the following days he studied the sections in the lowermost Triassic. On May 18th and 19th he visited Eskimonæs to make angle measurements with a view to the geological mapping. On May 20th—May 31st he made collections, mostly in fish zones 2 and 3 in the vicinity of River 13. Two days of snow and rain were used for packing.

#### **Camp at River 1. 10 days.**

On June 1st—3rd NIELSEN went on skis to the depot at River 1 to make investigations. He stayed there for 6 days. On June 10th he returned to River 3, where ALEXANDER JENSEN had arrived on June 8th.

#### **Camp at River 13. 9 days.**

On June 10th—19th the territory between Rivers 11 and 15 was investigated.

## Camp at Stensiö Plateau. 9 days.

On June 20th—29th the camp was removed to Stensiö Plateau, where the party was weather-bound for 3 days. Three days were spent on investigations of the Permian, and 2 days on fish zone 2.

## Camp at River 13. 17 days.

On June 29th—July 15th the area between River 11 and River 15 was investigated. The weather prevented collection for 2 days. On July 15th the motor-boat arrived, and on the 16th the party left for Eskimonæs.

**The summer of 1933.**

## Camp at Hirds Fox Farm. 6 days.

On July 18th—23rd EIGIL NIELSEN with ALEXANDER JENSEN, TROELSEN, and the botanist GELTING (the latter, however, had special tasks) made an examination and geological mapping of the area around Brinkley Bjerg.

## Camp at Rødelv. 9 days.

On July 26th EIGIL NIELSEN, ALEXANDER JENSEN, and TROELSEN set out by motor-boat to Rødelv. They had a row-boat at their disposal. Three days were spent on investigations round Steensbys Bjerg, 2 days at Dieners Bjerg, 1 day at River 21 (section in the Cretaceous) and 2 days at River 25 (Cretaceous). On the night of Aug. 3rd the team was fetched by motor-boat to Eskimonæs.

## Camp at Kap Maurer. (Kuhn Ø.)

On August 7th EIGIL NIELSEN, ALEXANDER JENSEN, and TROELSEN were set ashore by motor-boat a short distance south of Kap Maurer. On Aug. 7—8 they measured sections and made collections from the Valanginian and Aptian beds. On Aug. 9th they continued in motor-boat to Hochstetters Forland to meet the ship.

## Camp on Store Koldewey. 9 days.

On Aug. 9th EIGIL NIELSEN, ALEXANDER JENSEN, TROELSEN, and SCHWARCK were set ashore at Nordre Gneisnæs with a Penta boat at their disposal. Five days were spent on investigation of the Valanginian and Aptian, 4 days on the Callovian-Sequanian along the coast between ravine 1 and Nordre Gneisnæs. On Aug. 19th the party was taken on board the ship and EIGIL NIELSEN's work for the year of 1933 was then finished.

After the return home of the expedition in 1933, the collections made by NIELSEN's party were distributed as follows: All the invertebrates were sent to Dr. L. F. SPATH, London, who had earlier worked up

all the invertebrates from the Kap Stosch section, while all the ganoids were sent to Dr. ALDINGER to be worked up at the Riksmuseum of Stockholm, all the Stegocephaliaus were handed over to Dr. G. SÄVE-SÖDERBERGH, and all the Triassic fishes to EIGIL NIELSEN to be worked up at the same place.

In 1935 four very important papers on the material collected were published:

EIGIL NIELSEN: Monograph of the Permian (M. o. G. 98,1).

L. F. SPATH: Monograph of the Invertebrates (M. o. G. 98,2).

G. SÄVE-SÖDERBERG: Monograph of the Stegocephalians (M.o.G. 98,3).

H. ALDINGER Preliminary report on *Posidonomya* slates in East Greenland (M. o. G. 98,4).

While the stratigraphy of the Kap Stosch section and the invertebrate-palæontology had reached such a point that further collection and investigation would not probably supply essentially new data, the Triassic fishes and the Labyrinthodonts proved to be so interesting that a request for renewed collections was expressed from palæontological quarters.

It was decided, therefore, that EIGIL NIELSEN in 1936 should stay at Eskimonæs in order to continue the collections in the Kap Stosch section, while at the same time the preparation of the Triassic fishes which he had begun should be continued. As EIGIL NIELSEN had great experience both as regards travelling technique and the technique of collecting from the Permian-Triassic, it was very desirable that he should winter at Eskimonæs, so that the two Swiss geologists VISCHER and MAYNC might draw on his experience as to travelling technique and scientific investigation which had been gained during the Three-year Expedition.

### 1936—38.

Camp at the southern point of Kongeborgen. 12 days.

Purpose: Measurement of sections in the Carboniferous and collecting of Devonian and Carboniferous fossils.

July 25th. NIELSEN, VISCHER, MAYNC, HARDER JENSEN and A. JENSEN started at 10.30 a.m., the latter as motor-man, in the "Imara". A visit was made by motor-boat to the Devonian conglomerate on Lyells Land, Aakerbloms Ø, and Syltoppene. The camp was broken in the evening of Aug. 5th on arrival of the ship.

Camp on the north side of Duséns Fjord near the head. 3 days.

Purpose: Stratigraphic investigations and collecting of fossils from the lowermost *Bothriolepis* beds.

On August 8th EIGIL NIELSEN, VISCHER, MAYNC, and HARDER JENSEN set out by motor-boat. They succeeded in finding still more fossil horizons. The camp was broken in the evening of Aug. 10th.

Camp at River 14. 9 days.

Purpose: Further collection in the Permian and the Triassic fish zones.

Aug. 16th. EIGIL NIELSEN and HARDER JENSEN went by motor-boat to River 14 and were left there with a Penta-boat. In spite of 3 days of snowstorm, good finds were made. They returned in the Penta-boat on Sept. 3rd.

Camp at River 14. 7 days.

Purpose: Continued collection in the Permian and Triassic.

EIGIL NIELSEN and HARDER JENSEN started in the morning of Sept. 10th in the Penta-boat. However, about half of the working time was wasted on account of rain and snow. Worked between Rivers 13 and 15. On account of ice in the screw-propeller on Sept. 17th, they had to row home to Eskimonæs.

Camp at River 8.

Purpose: Collecting of specimens in the Permian and Triassic between Rivers 7 and 9. Later collecting at River 14.

EIGIL NIELSEN and HARDER JENSEN started on Sept. 29th to River 13 and moved the camp to River 8. There they worked until Oct. 11th, and a fine result was obtained in spite of stormy weather. On Oct. 11th they were visited by the motor-boat "Bulldog". Next day collecting was carried out at River 13, though the temperature was  $-10^{\circ}$  C., and on Oct. 13th they returned in the Penta-boat. At that time a heavy snow-fall had begun, and in the same evening the boats were hauled ashore. The night before Oct. 14th the whole of the fjord was frozen over.

**Sledge-journey from Eskimonæs to Scoresbysund and back.**

**Oct. 31st 1936—Febr. 22nd 1937.**

Oct. 31st. Departure from Eskimonæs towards Nordfjord, NIELSEN and JAKOB with two sledges and 16 dogs. At first they drove to the depot at River 8, where various things were to be fetched. They had to be ferried ashore on an icefloe. Subsequently they continued down through Loch Fyne. A long distance of the fjord, south of the current, was free from ice, so they had to travel on the land. It blew very hard here. The temperature was  $+2^{\circ}$  C.

Nov. 1st. At first it was difficult to travel on the shore past the open water, later on, farther southwards, there was ice on the fjord. They spent the night on board Count MICARD's ship the "Quest".

Nov. 2nd. Travelled over land, which was almost free from snow, to Moskusoksefjord. The night was spent in a Norwegian hut.

Nov. 3rd. Good sledging in Moskusoksefjord. The night was spent in a Norwegian hut near Kap Kolthoff.

Nov. 4th. During the night a strong wind came up. It turned out that the whole of Nordfjord almost from Kap Kolthoff was free of ice. They continued on the ice foot to Kap Bull to examine whether there was ice in front of the glacier. This not being the case, they returned to Hoelsbo to await the formation of ice.

Nov. 5th. Stay at Hoelsbo.

Nov. 6th. They succeeded in descending on to the thin ice in front of the glacier near Kap Bull. They arrived at the Nordfjord house in the dark. It had frozen  $20^{\circ}$  C. On the following day it froze  $11^{\circ}$  C. Stayed at the Nordfjord house, climbed the mountain to take a view of the ice.

Nov. 8th. Departure towards Ymers Ø. The ice was good as far as Kap Ovibos and from there to the large valley of Gunnar Anderssons Land. Assuming that Antarctica Sund was not yet ice-covered on account of the strong foehn wind, they decided to travel across Ymers Ø. The going over land was very bad, there was deep, soft snow in many places, in other places no snow at all. Camped on land at a height of 250 m.

Nov. 9th. Sledged across land almost free of snow to Duséns Fjord. Travelled on thin ice as far as Zoologdalen, where a depot of 50 kg of dog-pemmican was established. Camped in the evening at the highest point of the pass (450 m). Temperature  $-18^{\circ}$  C.

Nov. 10th. Started at dawn in order to reach Ella Ø. The ice in Sofia Sund proved to be too thin for travelling on it, so they camped on the shore. Temperature  $-15^{\circ}$  C.

Nov. 11th. Tried to travel to the sound between Maria Ø and Ruths Ø, but the ice was too thin, and they had to return to the camp. Temperature  $-20^{\circ}$  C.

Nov. 12th. Reconnaissance-trip to Ruths Ø, which was climbed. The ice fairly good. The camp from Ymers Ø was fetched in the afternoon. They continued to Ella Ø in the dark, arriving there at 7 o'clock.

Nov. 16th. Start from Ella Ø. Owing to the darkness, fog, and snow, they missed the way, and instead of arriving at Kap Peterséns, they had to camp in Alpefjord. The party was accompanied from Ella Ø by two sledges, driven by PHILBERT and KONRAD. They had 29 dogs in all at their disposal, however, three of them died from exhaustion on the first day.

Nov. 17th. Followed the coast out past Kap Peterséns, and camped at a place on the coast.

Nov. 18th. Followed the coast; covered a distance of 40 km that day.

Nov. 19th. Left during a snowstorm, reached the mouth of Ant-arcics Havn, at first losing their way, but later they found the wireless station, where they spent the night.

Nov. 20th. The ice grew gradually more packed southwards, especially round Kap Biot there were very heavy pack ice and large polar ice floes. They camped in the dark 6 km from the Danish house after having travelled 45 km. Very deep ice in Fleming Fjord.

Nov. 21st. The house was reached.

Nov. 22nd. Spent the night in the Kap Brown house. A bear had destroyed a great deal of the provisions in the side-shed.

Nov. 23rd. Tried at first to travel through one of the passes inland, but gave up this plan and passed Kap Brown, where there was heavy pack ice. Camped in Nathorsts Fjord.

Nov. 24th. Heavy drift of snow. The two parties lost sight of one another, and camped separately in the evening in the middle of Carlsberg Fjord.

Nov. 25th. Drove inland and found good going. Both parties camped in the delta of Ryders Elv. The dogs were very exhausted; one dog had to be shot, as there was no food for the dogs.

Nov. 26th. After a successful hunting, NIELSEN and JAKOB tented a little south of Fame Øer.

Nov. 27th. Departure, at full moon, at 4 a.m., travelling through Hurry Inlet. 8 km north of Kap Hope they struck open water. Shortly after they met a Greenlander, and later assistance came from Kap Hope, which was reached, and after a short stay there, they went on to the colony.

Nov. 28th.—Dec. 12th. Stay at the colony.

EIGIL NIELSEN's departure from Scoresbysund was fixed for Dec. 8th, but it was delayed for 5 days owing to bad weather.

On Dec. 13th NIELSEN, PHILBERT, KONRAD, and JAKOB started with four sledges and 38 dogs. Owing to bad weather they only reached Ryders Dal, and on Dec. 20th they were compelled to return to the colony as the Greenlanders caught influenza. Stayed at the colony.

Jan. 6th 1937. PHILBERT, KONRAD, and JAKOB started, and on Jan. 9th NIELSEN left the colony with 3 extra sledges. In the evening NIELSEN reached the camp of the other three.

Jan. 10th. They all stayed in owing to fog and snow.

Jan. 12th. Carlsberg Fjord was reached. Here they found very deep snow. The 3 extra-sledges were sent home from here.

Jan. 13th. The weather continued bad, and in Carlsberg Fjord the going was heavy, water making its way up below the snow.

Jan. 14th. Tented almost midway in Narthorsts Fjord.

Jan. 15th. Reached a little past Kap Brown, still in deep snow.

Jan. 16th. Reached the Kap Brown house. There was still a good deal of water below the snow.

Jan. 16th—24th. The party was weather-bound in the Kap Brown house. Finally, on Jan. 24th, they were able to start. The snow had, however, grown very hard in Fleming Fjord, and the route was taken behind Kap Biot. They travelled only ca. 30 km.

On Jan. 26th the house in Antarcics Havn was reached in dense fog. Temperature — 3° C.

On Jan. 26th—27th the party was weather-bound at Antarcics Havn, the temperature having risen to about 0° C, rain.

On Jan. 28th. The temperature was again 5° C below zero, and the going was fairly good, but the day's journey was short, because the dogs were tired.

Jan. 29th. Camped at Haslums Øer. The temperature was now again below — 30° C. A bear was shot, and they camped at the south end of Kongeborgen.

Jan. 31st. Ella Ø was reached.

Stay at Ella Ø February 1st—5th.

Febr. 6th. Drove from Ella Ø to a Norwegian hut at the large valley on Ymers Ø. PHILBERT remained at Ella Ø, while NIELSEN and JAKOB were accompanied on the first day by the two Greenlanders THOMAS and KONRAD.

On Febr. 7th. Drove to near the watershed.

On Febr. 8th they succeeded in passing Duséns Fjord and Gunnar Anderssons Halvø, and in the evening they camped in Kejser Franz Josephs Fjord.

Febr. 9th. Reached the Nordfjord house.

Febr. 10th—13th. Stay in the house there.

Febr. 14th. Started out, and met deep snow in Moskusoksefjord. Camped 5 km west of Hoelsbo.

Febr. 15th. Hoelsbo was reached at midday. Drove about 8 m onward with empty sledges in order to break trail for the next day.

Febr. 16th. Severe cold and still a good deal of deep snow. They made slow progress.

Febr. 17th. Travelled only about 10 km that day.

Febr. 18th. Reached a trapper's house at the head of the fjord after travelling 12 km.

Febr. 19th. Fog. Camped on the land leading to Loch Fyne.

Febr. 20th. Reached the "Quest".

Febr. 21st. Reached Krognæs.

Febr. 22nd. Reached Eskimonæs at a temperature of 40° C below zero.

## 1937.

### First sledge-journey. 4 days.

On March 13th EIGIL NIELSEN, VISCHER, and JAKOB started to Gulælv up through the valley in order to lay out a depot for the summer at the highest point of the pass (700 m). They returned via Tobiasdal and Kap Kraus on March 17th.

### Second sledge-journey. Kuhn Ø. 45 days.

On March 29th NIELSEN, VISCHER, MAYNC, KARL, and JAKOB, all with sledges, started the spring journey to Kuhn Ø. The first day was spent at Sandodden, on the next day they sledged through Kuppel-passet. The temperature fell to 43° C. below zero. On March 31st they reached the depot at Kap Hamburg.

On April 1st—13th they were at work near Kap Maurer; however, the work was interrupted by a gale lasting for 3 days. Collections of fossils were made, and the sections in the interior of the country were visited on skis.

On April 13th the investigation of the east side of Kuhn Ø was finished, and they passed Kap Hamburg again. In the days until April 17th the sediments on the south side of Kuhn Ø were examined, the Swiss geologists chiefly walked on skis on land, and the Greenlanders moved the camp on small day's marches in very deep snow. From April 17th—26th the sediments on both sides of Fligelys Fjord were examined. On April 26th, after mapping of the sediments on Kuhn Ø and west of Fligelys Fjord throughout their whole extent the camp was moved to Kap Schumacher. From there NIELSEN and JAKOB started into Albrechts Bugt in order to sledge over land with the geological collections to Sandodden. This point was reached on April 29th just as a gale sprang up. On May 1st provisions were fetched from the depot north of Sandodden, and they sledged again over land and reached Kap Schumacher in very deep snow on May 2nd. From there they went westwards to the Swiss camp, where they stayed until May 7th. The Swiss geologists still worked on skis in the interior of the land. The Greenlanders fetched the dogs' food on Kuhn Ø.

On May 6th NIELSEN, VISCHER, and KARL sledged through the Zackenberg pass. On May 7th the whole party drove with heavy sledges and in deep snow into the interior of Wollaston Forland. During the following days the camp was moved a little farther southwards, while

the Swiss geologists worked inland. On May 11th they reached down on to the sea-ice in Young Sund and passed the night at Sandodden. On May 12th the whole party drove to Eskimonæs.

### **Spring and summer work in the Kap Stosch section.**

On May 15th depots were established for the spring work at the Kap Stosch section, EIGIL NIELSEN and KARL laying out the depot at River 14, JAKOB the depot at River 8, and HARDER JENSEN a depot on Krognæs. On May 24th NIELSEN and HARDER JENSEN left for River 14 for their summer work. Having arranged the camp at River 14, they spent the night of May 25th at River 8, arranging the camp, and on the 26th they reached Krognæs and began work.

Camp at Krognæs (C.d) 6 days.

May 26th—June 1st.

Camp at River 8. (C.e) 11 days.

June 1st—June 12th.

Camp at River 14 (C.f.) 6 days.

On June 13th they reached the camp at River 14, and remained there until June 19th.

On June 19th—23rd (C.g) (7 days) the camp was moved to a skerry between Blokdal and Blaaelv. The Blaaelv valley was investigated during this time.

Camp at River 14 (C.h) 11 days.

Stay here from June 23rd—July 3rd.

Journey on foot to the interior of the land, July 4th—8th.

From July 4th—6th a trip on foot was made up between River 14 and River 16 behind Frebolds Bjerg to the hut Krognæs. Spent the night without a tent. On July 7th and 8th they went from Krognæs along the shore back to the camp at River 14.

On July 9th a walking tour was made to the interior of the country through Gulelv. Owing to much water in the river and to the heavy equipment, the depot was reached after a very difficult journey on July 10th. The following 3 days (C.i) Triassic and Cretaceous beds were investigated in the southern part of Gulelv and Tobiasdal. On July 14th the camp was moved to a little south of Stensiös Plateau,

which was investigated on the following day (C. k), and on the 16th they passed Stensiös Plateau and went back to River 14. Having stayed there for two days (C. l), a two days' excursion was made to Stensiös Plateau, and not until July 21st did they return to River 14, where they camped for 9 days (C. m) until July 30th. On the evening of July 30th the party was fetched by motor-boat, and the collections, deposited in various places along the shore, were fetched during the days Aug. 1st—3rd, also by motor-boat. On Aug. 4th—6th the collections at Eskimonæs were securely packed, in 25 boxes.

As will appear from the above, during the spring all the sections from Ekstraelv to and including Stensiös Plateau had been revised, and on excursions on foot inland the sediments south of the coast section had been mapped.

On Aug. 8th NIELSEN and HARDER JENSEN started in the Penta-boat to the depot at River 19 (C. n). Part of the depot had been destroyed during the melting of the snow. Investigations were made there for 2 days. On Aug. 11th they tried to reach a depot laid out in 1933 at River 25, but owing to ice they did not succeed, but reached a small depot at the Norwegian house. Here investigations were made for two days, and on the evening of August 13th the homeward journey began, but the propeller was destroyed by the ice, so they had to row. As the weather was thick with rain, they had to spend the night at Lille Finsch Ø, and did not reach Eskimonæs until Aug. 14th.

During the latter half of August the whole staff stayed at Eskimonæs. They soon realised that the ship would not be able to reach the station that year, and the party had to face another winter. The journeys could not begin again until Sept. 5th, and the first thing to do was to fetch coal from Sandodden to the station.

On Sept. 11th NIELSEN made a journey in the motor-boat "Buldog" accompanied by VISCHER and HARDER JENSEN to Stensiös Plateau to show the Permian and Triassic sections to VISCHER. During the homeward journey on the following day two Norwegians and an English ornithologist, who were in a dangerous situation in the pack-ice, were rescued. They had left the motor behind and had had to saw off the upper part of their boat in order to be able to haul it across the ice.

#### **Autumn journey to Scoresbysund.**

On October 22nd EIGIL NIELSEN and the Greenlander JAKOB started to Scoresbysund. On the 23rd Myggbukta was reached. Sledging from the head of Loch Fyne to Myggbukta was very difficult because there was no snow on the land. Next day they proceeded to Kap Franklin. On the first day a gale blew up, but they succeeded in crossing Kejser

Franz Josephs Fjord and camped in Sofia Sund. On Oct. 26th they reached Ella Ø.

On Oct. 30th they left Ella Ø and reached the southwest point of Lyells Land. In Narhvalsund they saw at a distance BIERTHER and THOMAS on their way from Antarcitics Havn to Ella Ø. On Oct. 31st they reached the Norwegian house north of Antarcitics Havn, and on Nov. 1st they reached Antarcitics Havn and there met the Greenlander KONRAD. A few hours later POULSEN and TVERMOSE arrived on skis from Gurreholm.

On Nov. 3rd KONRAD and POULSEN travelled from Antarcitics Havn to Gurreholm, while NIELSEN, TVERMOSE, and JAKOB proceeded southwards. They camped at Kap Brown and met the DE LEMOS caravan on Nov. 4th at Depotø. DE LEMOS had started from Scoresbysund with 11 sledges and 102 dogs on Oct. 29th. JAKOB returned from Depotø, and NIELSEN and TVERMOSE travelled on with the Greenlander OLE. Having spent the night at Carlsberg Fjord, at Ryders Elv, and in Hurry Fjord, owing to thick snow, they reached Scoresbysund on Nov. 7th.

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