In this section all officially approved, and many unapproved, names are listed, together with explanations where known. Approved names are listed in normal type or bold type, whereas unapproved names are always given in italics. Names of ships are given in small CAPITALS. Individual name entries are listed in Danish alphabetical order, such that names beginning with the Danish letters Æ, Ø and Å come after Z. This means that Danish names beginning with Á or Æa (e.g. Aage Bertelsen Gletscher, Aage de Lemos Dal, Åkerblom Ø, Álborg Fjord etc) are found towards the end of this catalogue. Æ replaced ae in Danish spelling for most purposes in 1948, but ae is commonly retained in personal names, and is optional in some Danish town names (e.g. Ålborg or Aalborg are both correct). However, Greenlandic names beginning with aa following the spelling reform dating from 1973 (a long vowel sound rather than short) are treated as two consecutive 'a's. In the reference list of this volume the standard English alphabetical order is used.

In each individual name entry the name (e.g. A. Schmidt Gletscher) is followed by the Place Name Committee reference number (e.g. 74Ø-161) and then the latitude and longitude in degrees, minutes and tenths of a minute (e.g. 74°01.8´N 22°26.1´W). Alternative approved names are given in square brackets. Description and explanation of the name then follows, and each entry closes with any recorded name variations in italics.

Greenlandic names are spelt according to the modern Greenland orthography (spelling reform 1973), with cross-references from the old-style spelling still to be found on many published maps.

Prospectors place names used only in confidential company reports are not found in this volume. In general, only selected unapproved names introduced by scientific or climbing expeditions are included.

Incomplete documentation of climbing activities by expeditions claiming 'first ascents' on Milne Land and in nunatak regions such as Dronning Louise Land, has led to a decision to exclude them. Many recent expeditions to Dronning Louise Land, and other nunatak areas, have gained access to their region of interest using Twin Otter aircraft, such that the remaining 'climb' to the summits of some peaks may be as little as a few hundred metres; this raises the question of what constitutes an 'ascent'?

An exception is made for climbs in the Stauning Alper (Map 5), where there is almost full documentation by visiting expeditions with many climbing reports either published, or deposited in the report archives of the Danish Polar Center (DPC), the Royal Geographical Society of London (RGS) or British Mountaineering Council (BMC).

In this section north-east, north-west, south-east and south-west are replaced by NE, NW, SE and SW.
Aamarsuit [Ìkkalaatsiat] 700-297 (70°27.7´N 22°14.5´W). Abandoned coal-mine, a small quarry on the coast of SW Liverpool Land east of Aamarsuit Nuuat. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means 'coal'. *Aamarsuit* (= Aamarsuit) was said in 1955 to be the name used by the younger generation. It has also been called *Dortes Kuldíne*. See also Îkkalaatsiat. (*Aamarsuit*).

Aamarsuit Nuuat [Basaltmøn] 700-293 (70°27.4´N 22°16.1´W). Minor cape east of Ittaajimmit [Kap Hope], SW Liverpool Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates as 'coal cape', a reference to nearby outcrops of coal. (*Aamarsuit niit, Íkkaalitsiat niit.*).

Aantuuntap Taartaa 700-297 (70°28´N 22°13´W). Large stone on the west side of Rosenvinge Bugt, southernmost Liverpool Land. The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and translates roughly as 'Antonies helping spirit'. It recalls an incident when Henrik Høegh's kivfak (house-keeper) was said to have seen a spirit-being at this point. (*Ántuntap tárda.*).

Appalalaatsiaq [Røde Hylite] 700-187 (70°31.5´N 22°10.2´W). River in southernmost Liverpool Land, draining into the west side of Hvalrosbugt. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates as 'reddish river'. (*Appalaleqisaap kíía.*).

Appalaatsiaq 730-387 (73°36.7´N 25°31.4´W). This is probably a m̱ g̱ 1939 high summit on the north side of Greensdale in Andrée Land. It was named by Erhardt Fränkl during Lauge Koch’s 1948–50 expeditions, although the position is not found on any of his maps (Fränkl 1953). It is Greenlandic for ‘the red’, and the name derives from the colour of the rocks. (*Aquglælitsisaj, Apalatsiaq.*).

Appalaatsiaq Kuua [Tvørlev] 700-187 (70°31.5´N 22°10.2´W). River in southernmost Liverpool Land, draining into the west side of Hvalrosbugt. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates as ‘reddish river’. (*Aquglælitsiaq kíía.*).

Appalaatsiaq Kiáteq 700-189 (70°30.7´N 22°06.5´W). Delta or slope on the west side of Hvalrosbugt, southern Liverpool Land, across which Appalaatsiaq Kuua [Tvørlev] drains. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates roughly as ‘east of the reddish’. (*Aquglælitsiaq kííaet.*).

Aaronip Sarpaa 720-284 (72°14.0´N 22°46.5´W; see also Fig. 66). Narrow entrance channel to Noret, the enclosed bay near to Mestersvig airfield. The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and translates as ‘Aron’s current’, a reference to strong tidal currents. (*Áronip sarpá.*).

Abraxas 720 (72°05.6´N 25°12.3´W). Peak 1900 m high on the south side of Gully Gletscher where it meets Cavenden Gletscher, Stauning Alper. It was named by the 1984 Paternò expedition, which made the first ascent on 1 August 1984. ‘Abraxas’ is a mystic word found engraved and sometimes personified as a half-animal half-human deity on gemstones used as charms up to the 13th century.


Achtnaarry Spíid 720-363 (72°10.6´N 24°51.2´W; Map 5). Peak about 2130 m high in the north Stauning Alper at the head of Dunottar Gletscher. First climbed and so named by Malcolm Slesser’s 1958 expedition for Achtnaarry Castle, Inverness, home of Clan Cameron, which was burnt down in 1746. Achtnaarry House now stands on the site. (*Achtnaarry.*)

Achtion Friis Ø 780-40 790-28 (78°57.6´N 19°13.6´W; Map 4). Island north of Schnaufer Ø, Jøkelbugten. Named by Eigi Knuth’s 1938–39 Mørkeford expedition for Johannes Achtion Friis [1871–1939], a Danish artist and writer. He was an artist on the 1906–08 Danmark-Eksperditionen, when he made about 100 paintings and drawings.

Ad Astra Iskappe 770-137 (77°00.0´N 24°00.0´W; Maps 2, 4; Fig. 21). Ice cap in northern Dronning Louise Land, east of the lower part of Admiralty Gletscher. Named by the 1952–54 British North Greenland Expedition as *Ad Astra Iskappe* in honour of the Royal Air Force which supplied transport to the expedition, and whose motto is ’Per ardua ad astra’ (through difficulties to the stars). The current approved form was retained despite efforts by Brian Roberts on behalf of the expedition to change it to *Ad Astra Iskappe*.

Ad. S. Jensen Land 750-41 760-345 (76°06.0´N 21°08.0´W; Maps 2, 4). Land area north of Bessel Fjord. One of the names found on the 1932 edition of the Geodætisk Institut 1:1 million scale map, it derives from Lauge Koch’s aerial observations during the 1931–34 Trærsækspeditionen. It was named after Adolf Severin Jensen [1866–1953], a zoologist noted for his fishery investigations in West Greenland, and professor at the University of Copenhagen 1917–37; he was a member of the committee of the 1931–34 Trærsækspeditionen.

Adam of Bremen Dal [William Smith Dal] 720-173 (72°48.8´N 22°31.2´W; Map 4). E–W-trending major valley on SE Geografisk Society Ø. The name was one of a group given by the Place Name Committee in 1939 to replace proposals by Hans Stauber. Adam of Bremen [d. 1075], is noted for ‘De Hamburgske Ærkebiskoppe Historie’, a description of Scandinavia based on written and spoken sources in which Greenland is described. The valley is more usually known by its second authorised name, William Smith Dal. It was also called *Brandal* by Norwegian scientists.

Ad Astra Lake 770 (77°03.5´N 23°05.0´W). Ice-dammed lake in eastern Dronning Louise Land, which periodically develops on the east side of southern Strandelv. It was present in 1951 during the British North Greenland reconnaissance expedition, when it was surveyed as a possible landing site for Sunderland aircraft. See also Ad Astra Iskappe.

Admiralty Gletscher 760-309 770-131a (77°04.0´N 24°14.0´W; Maps 2, 4; Fig. 21). Glacier in northern Dronning Louise Land draining from the Inland Ice into Støvdal. The name was given by the 1952–54 British North Greenland Expedition to commemorate the help given to the expedition by the Royal Navy. Several of the expedition members were from the Royal Navy, and the Admiralty also made available a secretary and the expedition headquarters in London.

Admiralty Lake 770 (77°08.6´N 23°24.6´W). Name given to Britannia So in north Dronning Louise Land by the 1951 British North Greenland reconnaissance expedition, but changed to Britannia So when it became the site of the 1952–54 expedition base (Banks 1957). *Stamsen* has also been used.

Adolf Hoel Gletscher 730-579 740-384a (74°00.0´N 27°30.0´W; Maps 2, 4). Name used for the E–W-trending glacier south of Arnold Escher Land by the 1931 Høygård and Mehren expedition, originally in the form *Adolf Hoels Bro*. The name is now used in a more restricted sense than the original, and is confined to the NE–SW-trending part of the glacier. Adolf Hoel, a Norwegian geologist and director of NISU (see also Hoelsho), had provided transport for the expedition, and wrote the preface to the expedition narrative (*Høygård & Mehren 1931*).


Agrunden 730-63 (73°41.0´N 22°38.9´W). Valley in Hudson Land
west of Stordal. So named during Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Agrund Valley, because it is a hanging valley with a cliff (e a grund) at its mouth.

**Agardh Bjerg** 73°0-519 (73°45.2´N 25°30.0´W). Mountain 1820 m high in NE Andørre Land, on the west side of Geologfjord. It was named by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition as Agardhs Berg, probably for the Swedish botanist Jacob Georg Agardh [1813–1901], professor of botany at the University of Lund from 1847. Nathorst was at the University of Lund from 1868–71, where he had originally intended to study botany, although his interests subsequently became palaeobotanical. (Mount Agardh, Agardhs Plateau).

**Agardhskløft** 73°0-580 (73°36.6´N 25°32.8´W). Nunatak 2284 m high in NE Andreé Land, on the west side of Prinsensgletscher, south of Furesø. Named and first climbed by the 1968 Claude Rey expedition. Origin of name uncertain.

**Ailsa Bjerg** 73°0-580 (73°16.0´N 25°30.0´W). Mountain on central Gauss Halvo. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions by Wolf Maync and Andreas Vischer for Louis Agassiz [1807–73], a Swiss palaeontologist. Agassiz was noted especially for his studies of living and fossil fishes, and for his theories of widespread glaciation.

**Agassiz Dal** 72°0-428 (72°55.5´N 27°42.8´W; Map 4). Valley in southern Goodenough Gulf, named during the 1931–34 Trørørskexpeditionen by Eugène Wegmann in the form Agassiz Valley. See also Agassiz Bjerg.

**Agassiz Fjord** 69°0-490 (69°49.0´N 23°56.3´W). Cleft leading up to the plateau on the SW side of Sørd (here Tuborg & Sandell [1999] reported finding mounds of loose agate blocks, interpreted as raw material mined by the Inuit for use as tools and weapons.

**Agda Dal** 73°0-284 (73°22.1´N 23°04.0´W). Valley on the SW coast of Gauss Halvo. Named during the 1931–34 Trørørskexpeditionen by Gunnar Sæve-Söderbergh as Agda Valley, after Agda Brasch, a technical assistant at the Riimsuseum, Stockholm.

**Agerborg** 72°0-225 (72°02.9´N 23°56.5´W; Map 5). Mountain south of Mesters Vig. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions after the Viking fortress of the same name near Agerborg, Jylland, Denmark.

**Agnes-Tufta** 73°0-580 (73°36.6´N 25°32.8´W). Nunatak 2284 m high in NE Andreé Land, on the central Gauss Halvo plateau. The name was first used by the 1976 Swedish-Danish expedition which core-sampled the sediments in the lake (see also Bjørck et al. 1994).

**Ailsabyttet** 75°0-101 (75°17.0´N 19°22.5´W). Danish hunting hut 3 km east of Kap Schumacher on the west side of Albrecht Bugt, north of Mesters Vig. The name was used by Arne Høygaard in August 1933.

**Ajúngilaq** 74°0-004 (74°00.9´N 22°00.1´W). Nunatak 2125 m high in SE Prinsensgletscher, south of Furesø. The name was used by Arne Høygaard and Martin Mehren in 1931 in the form Ajungilakfjellet, and was employed in a broader sense than the present to include the whole of the present Prinsensgletscher. The nunatak seemed initially to threaten their progress, but was found to mark the western extension of the flat and easily negotiable Adolf Hoel Gletscher. ‘Ajungilak’, an Inuit word for something ‘very good’, became their motto and is the title of the expedition narrative (Høygaard & Mehren 1931). The nunatak was climbed by Hans Katz on 8 August 1951. (Ajungilaq, Ajungilak.

**Ajungilakfjellet** – See Ajungilakfjellet.

**Akselborg** 72°0-249 (72°17.1´N 24°27.9´W; Map 5). Mountain in the northern Stauing Alper, SW of Sylttoppen. Named by Erhardt
Fränkl during Lauge Koch’s 1950–51 expeditions, originally in the form Gammel Axels Tinde (Fränkl 1953), after Axel Jensen, skipper of the POLYPEN in 1950–51. The name was altered to the present form by the Place Name Committee, apparently to disguise the fact that it was named after a living person.

Alukiaruseq Janet Watson 760 (76°28.3’N 22°26.1’W). Peninsula at the head of Bræfjorden, west of Dove Bugt. The name was proposed by Brian Chadwick, following his geological mapping in the region with the 1988–90 GGU North–East Greenland project. It commemorates Janet V. Watson [1924–85], an eminent British geologist noted for her contributions to the understanding of the evolution of complex remobilised gneiss terrains. (Janet Watson Halvø.)

Alabama 75°0–70 (75°17.2’N 17°50.5’W; Map 4; Fig. 15). Hut in NE Shannon built from the timbers of the ALABAMA, a 50-ton sloop purchased and strengthened for the 1909–12 Alabama expedition. The hut was used by Østgrønlandske Fangstkompagni from 1920 to 1924, and from 1929 was taken over by Nanok. The hut is still standing, surrounded by a variety of debris salvaged from the wreck of the ALABAMA, but even in mid-summer contains icy snow-drifts inside and is uninhabitable (1988). (Alabamahavn, Alabama Hus.)

Alabama Havn 750 (75°17.2’N 17°49.8’W). Small bay on the east coast of Shannon adjacent to the hut Alabama. The ALABAMA wintered here in 1909–10, and sank in the bay in March 1910. See also Alabama. (Alabamahavn.)

Alabama Nunatak 770–52 (77°44.6’N 23°53.2’W; Maps 1, 2, 4). Nunatak west of Hertugen af Ørlæns Land, so named by the 1909–12 Alabama expedition for its shape (albuen = elbow). See also Alabama.

Alabamablick 750 (c. 75°19’N 17°48’W). Feature in the vicinity of the base camp of the 1943–44 German meteorological station at Kap Sussi, Shannon. The name is recorded by Olsen (1965). It apparently had a view to the south of the hut Alabama.

Alber 710 (71°47.1’N 25°50.7’W; Map 5). Peak about 2300 m high in the southern Stanning Alper between Borgebjerg Gletscher and Orion Gletscher. Named and climbed by the 1971 University of Lancaster expedition.

Albert Heim Bjerre 740–326 (74°04.9’N 23°12.6’W; Map 4). Mountain range on the north side of Promenadedal, south of Wordie Gletscher. So named during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions by Heinrich Bulte for one of the most noted of Swiss geologists, Albert Heim [1849–1937]. He was a structural geologist and professor at the University of Zurich 1875–1911, and was celebrated for his studies of alpine geology. (Albert Heimgberge, Albert Heims Bjerge.)

Albrechts-bugthytten 740 (74°35.7’N 19°51.4’W). Sirius hut built in August 1960 about 2 km NE of the head of Albrecht Bugt, north-east Wollaston Forland, adjacent to the old Norwegian hut (Sletta) built in August 1928 by the Hird expedition and known as Albrechts-bugthytten.

Albuun [Nuugaatsaa] 700–144 (70°34.4’N 22°34.7’W). Cape on the west side of Hurry Inlet, so named by Alfred Rosenkrantz during Lauge Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions for its shape (albuen = the elbow).

Aldebaran Gletscher 710–285 (71°53.8’N 24°08.4’W; Map 5). Glacier in the SW Werner Bjerge flowing west to join Schuchert Gletscher. The name first appeared on the maps of Styger (1951), in his report on a climbing excursion during Lauge Koch’s 1950 expedition. It was named after the red giant star Aldebaran (= the follower) in the constellation Taurus. Several other features in the region were named after constellations or planets.

Aldersro – See Kap Helgoland Hytten.

Aldinger Elv 700 (70°40.0’N 25°35.7’W). Major south-flowing river on SE Milne Land. The name appears on the maps of Callomon & Birkelund (1980) and Larsen et al. (2003), and commemorates Hermann Aldinger, a geologist who made pioneer studies in the region in 1933. Attempts to obtain approval of the name in 1977 failed on the grounds that he was then still alive.

Aletschhorn 730–682 (73°36.3’N 27°24.9’W; Map 4). Mountain in eastern Louise Boyd Land, west of Gerard de Geer Gletscher. It was named by John Haller during Lauge Koch’s 1949–51 expeditions.

Fig. 26. Alabama, the hut on north-east Shannon built from timbers rescued from the ship ALABAMA that sank in its winter harbour nearby in March 1910. The hut is surrounded by a variety of debris from the ship, including a large rusty ice-saw in the left foreground.
after the mountain of the same name in central Switzerland. 

*Alf Brun Red* 76Ø (76°03.2′ N 20°04.5′ W). Anchorage off Bessel Fjord hunting station, north of the mouth of Bessel Fjord near Vестернæsset. So named by the 1932 Gefion expedition, which anchored here, after Captain Alf Brun [1866–1932], one of the committee of Østgrønlandske Fangstkompanjier. (*Alf Bruns Red.*)

*Alfabet Nunatak* 71Ø-380 (71°56.0′ N 30°05.5′ W; Maps 3, 4). Group of nunataks in western Charcot Land, extending from Beta Nunatak in the south to latitude 72°N. During geological mapping on the 1968 GGU expedition, the different nunataks were for convenience labelled alphabetically. Beta Nunatak is the largest.

*Alfred Escher Land* – See Arnold Escher Land.

*Alfred Wegener Bjerg* 71Ø (71°50.0′ N 25°36.0′ W; Map 5). Peak in the southern Stauning Alper, in the inner NE part of Borgbjerg Gletscher. Probably first climbed and named by the 1977 Schwäbische Stauning Alper expedition.

*Aliertinde* 72Ø (72°07.3′ N 24°58.5′ W; Map 5). Rock peak on the SW ridge of Dansketinden about 2580 m high. It was climbed and so named by the 1996 Scottish Mountaineering Club expedition.

*Allday Dal* 71Ø-171 (71°43.9′ N 23°22.7′ W). Valley draining north into Ørsted Dal, Scoresby Land. The name was one of a group given by the Place Name Committee in 1939 to replace proposals by Hans Stauber. Allday Dal commemorates Jacob Allday, sent out by Frederik II of Denmark in 1759 to rediscover Greenland.

*Allday Hytte* 71Ø (71°45.6′ N 23°23.8′ W). Norwegian hunting hut built by Helge Ingstad and Normann Andersen in 1932–33 in Ørsted Dal, at the mouth of Allday Dal, Scoresby Land. It was repaired by Otto Lapstun in 1982 as a memorial to Norwegian hunting activities. The hut is also known as Ørsted Dal Hytte.


*Alpefjord* 72Ø-27 (72°15.0′ N 25°25.5′ W; Maps 3–5; Fig. 27). N–S-trending fjord between Nathorst Land and the northern Stauning Alper. Named *Alpfjorden* by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition for the spectacular high mountains of the Stauning Alper on the east side of the fjord. (Alp Fjord.)

*Alpefjordhytten* 72Ø (72°17.4′ N 25°20.5′ W). Norwegian hunting hut on the east side of Alpefjord. It was built by Helge Ingstad’s expedition about 1932–33. (Alphehuset.)

*Alte Hütte* – See Hansa Bugt.

*Alpebjerg* 73Ø-398 (73°28.0′ N 25°32.0′ W; Map 4). Mountain 2052 m high in SE Andréé Land overlooking Eleonore Bugt. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1948–50 expeditions by Erhart Fränkl for its alpine character.

*Alpedal* 73Ø-397 (73°28.0′ N 25°27.5′ W; Map 4). Valley in SE Andréé Land draining into Eleonore Bugt, named by Erhart Fränkl during Lauge Koch’s 1948–50 expeditions.


*Alma* 73Ø (73°28.0′ N 30°05.5′ W; Map 5). Peak in the southern part of southern Strindberg Land. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions by Hans R. Katz for its alpine character.

*Alpefjord* 72Ø-27 (72°15.0′ N 25°25.5′ W; Maps 3–5; Fig. 27). N–S-trending fjord between Nathorst Land and the northern Stauning Alper. Named *Alpfjorden* by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition for the spectacular high mountains of the Stauning Alper on the east side of the fjord. (Alp Fjord.)

*Alproscheidtind* 73Ø (73°34.0′ N 20°06.5′ W). Norwegian hunting hut in the southern part of northern Strindberg Land. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions by Hans R. Katz for its alpine character.

*Alun Pedersens Haa* 76Ø (76°55.1′ N 20°06.5′ W). Hut built in August 1938 at Hvalrosodden, adjacent to Hvalrosodden Station, and used by the zoologist Alwin Pedersen during the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition. It was in good condition in 1990.

*Amaroqarteq* 71Ø-201 (71°36.6′ N 27°06.5′ W). Inuit ruin on the north coast of Nordvestfjord, opposite the mouth of Flyverfjord. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates as ‘where there are wolves.’

*Ambolten* 78Ø-24 (78°18.2′ N 19°13.6′ W; Maps 1, 4). Island in Jøkelbugten, named by Eigil Knuth’s 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition together with Stigbojen and Hammere, for an apparent resemblance in shape to bones in the ear (ambolt = anvil).

*Amstrup Havn* [Iltoqqortoormit Kimmart Kangertivat] 70Ø-312 (70°28.4′ N 21°54.5′ W). Small sheltered bay east of the settlement of Scoresbysund [Illoqqortoormiut], southern Liverpool Land.

Fig. 27. View south-east across Alpefjord to the high summits of the Stauning Alper. From left: Frihedstinde 2610 m, Dansketinden 2328 m, Norsketinden 2842 m, Korsspids 2780 m and Sefström Tinde 2714 m. The John Haller photograph collection, GEUS archive.
First visited by Otto Nordenskjöld in 1900, the bay was named subsequently by the 1924–25 colonisation expedition after Georg Carl Amdrup [1866–1947], a Danish naval officer and Greenland explorer. Amdrup led the 1898–1900 Carlbergfonddens expedition that in 1900 explored and mapped the East Greenland coast from Kap Dalton (69°25´N) to Agga Ø (67°24´N). (Amdrup harbour, Amdrups-Hafen, Port Amdrup.)

Amdrup Hytte 69Ø-18 (69°26.0´N 24°08.0´W). Hut built by G.C. Amdrup’s 1898–1900 expedition in a small bay on the north side of Kap Dalton, northern Blosseville Kyst. It was intended as an emergency wintering hut for the planned 1900 coast exploration, and features on expedition maps as Amdrups Depot. It was still standing in 1980, but reported to be in poor condition. (Amdrups Hytte.)

Amdrup Land 80Ø-10 81Ø-128 (80°47.0´N 15°22.0´W; Maps 1, 4). Land area bounded by Geologfjord, Kejser Franz Joseph Fjord, Gerard de Geer Gletscher and Adolf Hoel Gletscher. Named by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition for Samuel August Andréé [1854–1897], a Swedish engineer who attempted to reach the North Pole from Spitsbergen by balloon in 1897 with two companions, but crashed-landed on the ice and died on Kvitoya (White Island). One of the principal aims of Nathorst’s 1899 expedition was to search for traces of Andréé’s expedition. (Andrées Land.)

Andenesfjell 74Ø (74°26.3´N 21°12.5´W). Name used by Norwegian hunters for a mountain on northern Clavering Ø, probably that which appeared on 1932 NIUS maps as Tielemannsjellet. It may have been named after Herman Andresen, who organised numerous hunting expeditions to the region. See also Herman Andresensjellet.

Andaun 81Ø-10.4´N 13°00.0´W. River draining SE in east Kilen, Kronprins Christian Land. The name is found on a coloured geological map of Kilen printed in 1991 (Pedersen 1991), and was named after a locality in Tolkien’s ‘Lord of the Rings’.

Angalassut nûat – See Angalassut Nuuat.

Angalassut Nuuat 70Ø-366 (70°29.2´N 21°58.7´W). Cape to the west of Scoresbysund [Illoqqortormiut], southern Liverpool Land, probably identical with the original Ferslew Pynt. Recorded by the 1955 Geodatist Institut name registration, the name translates as ‘travellers cape’. The colonisation ship unloaded its cargo directly ashore at this point in 1924, and it was here that visitors to the settlement came ashore. (Angalassut nûat.)

Angel Bjerg 73Ø-528 (73°09.8´N 24°19.4´W). Mountain 1900 m high on central Ymer Ø. A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition named it after Nils Peter Angelin [1805–1876], a Swedish palaeontologist and stratigrapher noted especially for his work in Skåne, Sweden. Angelin had introduced Nathorst to geology when he was a student at the University of Lund. (Angelin Mountain, Angelinsjellet.)

Anita Ø 72Ø-334 (72°40.8´N 22°42.2´W). Small island in Vega Sund. The Danish Sektortarkivet proposed the name in 1956–57 when surveying the channel through Vega Sund as an alternative approach for ships on their way to Nyhavn. It was named after the ANITA DAN, a 3225-ton ice-strengthened polar ship built for the J. Lauritz shipping company for the Greenland and Finnish trade. In 1967 the ship was sold and rebuilt as the HMS ENDURANCE, a British supply and ice-patrol vessel used in the Antarctic.

Ankerbjerg 73Ø-66 (73°36.3´N 22°33.7´W; Map 4). Mountain on the north side of Moskusoksefjord. It was named by Helge Backlund during Lauge Koch’s 1929 expedition in the form Mt. Ankar for the anchorage on its south side. Farther east Moskusoksefjord becomes very shallow and unnavigable. (Kap Anker, Ankerberg, Ankar Bg.)

Ankerbergsdalen 73Ø-723 (73°40.2´N 22°48.7´W). Valley in southern Hudson Land, in which Ankerbergselyv flows, and which reaches the coast east of Ankerbjerg. The name was approved at the suggestion of Peter Friend following his 1968–70 expeditions, although it had also been used occasionally earlier (e.g. Backlund 1930). (Ankar Valley, Ankerbergtal.)

Ankerbergselyv 73Ø-67 (73°40.2´N 22°48.7´W). River draining into Moskusoksefjord east of Ankerbjerg, named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Anker River.

Ankerbukta 73Ø (73°36.1´N 22°22.5´W). Bay SE of Anker Berg in Moskusoksefjord, an anchorage used by NIUS in 1929, and probably identical with Ankerbukta. (Ankerbukta, Ankerbukta.)


Andreas Lundager Ø 76Ø-212 (76°33.5´N 20°49.9´W). Island in Dove Bucht north of Godfred Hansen Ø. Named by Paul Geiting during Eigil Knuth’s 1938–39 Morkefjord expedition for Andreas Lundager [1860–1940], the botanist of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. (Lundagers Ø, Andreas Lundagers Ø.)

Andrée Land 73Ø-512 (73°40.0´N 26°17.0´W; Maps 2, 3, 4). Land area bounded by Geologfjord, Kejser Franz Joseph Fjord, Gerard de Geer Gletscher and Adolf Hoel Gletscher. Named by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition for Samuel August Andréé [1854–1897], a Swedish engineer who attempted to reach the North Pole from Spitsbergen by balloon in 1897 with two companions, but crashed-landed on the ice and died on Kvitoya (White Island). One of the principal aims of Nathorst’s 1899 expedition was to search for traces of Andréé’s expedition. (Andrées Land.)

Andreasensfjell 74Ø (74°26.3´N 21°12.5´W). Name used by Norwegian hunters for a mountain on northern Clavering Ø, probably that which appeared on 1932 NIUS maps as Tielemannsjellet. It may have been named after Herman Andresen, who organised numerous hunting expeditions to the region. See also Herman Andresen-sjellet.

Angalassut nûat – See Angalassut Nuuat.

Angalassut Nuuat 70Ø-366 (70°29.2´N 21°58.7´W). Cape to the west of Scoresbysund [Illoqqortormiut], southern Liverpool Land, probably identical with the original Ferslew Pynt. Recorded by the 1955 Geodatist Institut name registration, the name translates as ‘travellers cape’. The colonisation ship unloaded its cargo directly ashore at this point in 1924, and it was here that visitors to the settlement came ashore. (Angalassut nûat.)
Ankerpladsen 73Ø (73°36.5´N 22°28.5´W). Norwegian hunting hut built without trace when the expedition ship ANTARCTIC anchored here on 20 August. See also Antarctic Bugt. Tornoe (1944) suggested the harbour might correspond to the 'Finnsbüttli' of the Icelandic saga. The hunting station at the head of the bay, originally known as Karlsbak, has sometimes been referred to as Antarctic Havn Station. (Antarctic-hamn, Antarctic Harbour.)

Antarctic Havn Station – See Karlsbak.

Antarctic Pas 710-248 (71°58.5´N 23°51.8´W; Map 5). Col. on the east side of Østre Gletscher in the Werner Bjerge, Scoresby Land, leading east to Kolledalen (sometimes called Antarctic Dal) and Antarctic Havn. Named during Lauge Koch's 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk.

Antarctic Spids 710-249 (71°58.8´N 23°53.0´W; Map 5). Mountain 1483 m high in the Werner Bjerge, Scoresby Land, north of Antarctic Pas. It was named during Lauge Koch's 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk, and climbed by Bearth in 1953.

Antarctic Sund 730-526 (73°07.0´N 25°30.0´W; Map 4). Sound. Like nearby Sælsøen it appears at one time to have been a fjord. (Annekssøen). Located in Scoresby Land. It was named by Peter Nørregaard in 1924 for the ship ANNEXION.

Antiklinalbugt 72Ø-278 (72°48.4´N 22°08.6´W; Fig. 28). Bay on SW Ella Ø, dominated by an imposing anticlinal structure in the rocks of the cliff behind the bay. Named by John Cowie during Lauge Koch's 1949–54 expeditions.

Anton Jensensundet 72Ø (72°37.9´N 22°29.8´W). Sound between Nordenskjøld Ø and Kap Palander in Vega Sund. Recorded by the 1953 Geofon expedition (Jennov 1935), after Anton Jensen, ship's boy on the GEFON.

Appaliarsqarfiq 700-351 (70°06.9´N 22°18.6´W). Cliff west of the Korsbjerg, Liverpool Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates as 'the place where there are little auks'. Little auk colonies are found on the cliffs of the western side of the cape. The cliffs are named after the small auk, a bird native to Greenland.

Appaliarsqarfiq 700-204 (70°32.4´N 21°29.2´W). Cliffs between Karlsbak and Kap Hodgson, Liverpool Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates as 'the place where there are little auks'. Little auk colonies are found on the cliffs of the western side of the cape. The cliffs are named after the small auk, a bird native to Greenland.
the bay Appaliip Tunua, south Liverpool Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘the inner side of the place with little auks’. (Appalilip tunu.)

**Appalilip Tunua** 700-207 (70°33.2´N 21°33.6´W). Bay due south of Appalik [Raffles Ø], SE Liverpool Land. The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and translates as ‘Appaliip’s back-side’. The local spelling has been recorded as Appalik. (Agpalîp tunua.)

**Arbbalik** [Raffles Ø] 700-209 (70°36.1´N 21°31.2´W). Island in the Bay Appaliip Tunua, south Liverpool Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘here are little auks’. (Agpalîp.)

**Appenzeller Nunatak** 720-464 (72°39.3´N 28°08.3´W). Nunatak west of Gletsherland in the upper reaches of Hisisner Gletscher. So named by Eugène Wegmann during the 1931–34 Træræksperditionen, for the inhabitants of the Swiss canton of Appenzeller, noted for their conservatism (behind the mountains and behind the times). The nunatak was reached by a geological party led by Wegmann in August 1934.

**Apusiaajik Nuna** 700-338 (70°26.5´N 21°40.0´W). Cape NE of Kap Swainson, south Liverpool Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘Apusiaajik’s cape’. (Apusiâjik nûa, Apusiaajiip nuna.)

**Appenzeller Nunatak** 700-207 (70°33.2´N 21°33.6´W). Bay due south of Appalik [Raffles Ø], SE Liverpool Land. The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and translates as ‘the inner side of the place with little auks’. (Appalilip tunu.)

**Arbbalik** [Raffles Ø] 700-209 (70°36.1´N 21°31.2´W). Island in the Bay Appaliip Tunua, south Liverpool Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘here are little auks’. (Agpalîp.)

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**Apusiaajik Nuna** 700-338 (70°26.5´N 21°40.0´W). Cape NE of Kap Swainson, south Liverpool Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘Apusiaajik’s cape’. (Apusiâjik nûa, Apusiaajiip nuna.)
Gletscher. The name appeared first on the maps of Styrge (1951), a record of a climbing excursion during Lauge Koch's 1950 expedition. It was named after the star Arcturus.

Arkencaple Fjord 750–4 (75°20.2′ N 21′00.0′W; Maps 2, 4; see also Fig. 58). Fjord between Dronning Margrethe II Land and C.H. Østenfeld Land, which divides westwards into two branches known as Bredefjord and Smalfjord. It was named by Douglas Clavering in 1823 as Arkencaple Inlet for Arkencaple Castle, Dumbarston, the residence of his friend and relative Lord John Campbell. (Arkencaple-Bai, Arkencaple Fjord.)

Arkoflygt 720–353 (72°10.9′ N 25°47.8′W). Mountain 1866 m high in eastern Nordhord Land between Sandgletscher and Sydvestgletscher. It was first climbed by a Malcolm Slessor party in 1956, and named Arkerlygt for Arker Castle, a MacLeod stronghold on the shore of Loch Assynt, Sutherland, built in 1951 and now a ruin.

Arnesen 730–425 (73°19.5′ N 24°46.9′W). Small plateau on northern Ymer Ø, named by Silvio Eha during Lauge Koch's 1947–49 expeditions (Arnesen = the arena).

Arentzhidta 730 (73°02.8′ N 24°04.7′W). Norwegian hunting hut on the north side of Sofia Sund, west of the mouth of Barnabas Dal and about 7 km east of Rødebjerg. It was built in October 1929, and named after Gustav A. Arentz, a director of Arktisk Næringsdrift. It has also been known as Snubytden and Rødebjerghytten. (Arentz-Hytten.)

Argand Gletscher 720–105 (72°41.2′ N 25°56.4′W). Glacier in northern Lyell Land, draining north to Kempe Fjord. The name was used by Eugène Wegmann during the 1931–34 Træørsekspeditioner in the form Argand glacier, and commemorates Émile Argand [1879–1940], a structural geologist especially known for his studies in the Swiss Alps.

Argandhornene 720–106 (72°42.4′ N 25°49.3′W). Mountain summits in northern Lyell Land, east of Argand Gletscher. Named by Eugène Wegmann during the 1931–34 Træørsekspeditioner. See also Argand Gletscher. (Argandhorns.)

Aries Glacier 710 (71°35.0′ N 25°00.0′W; map5). Glacier in the southern Stauning Alper draining from First Point of Aries via Gurreholm Dal to Schuchert Dal. The name was first used by James Clarkson's 1961 expedition. (Ariel glaciers)

Arion Bjerg 700–376 (70°16.6′ N 29°00.3′W). Mountain 1010 m high in western Gåseland, on the south side of Sneso, so named during Lauge Koch's 1958 expedition by Edward Wenk's Greek assistant J. Papageorgakis, who was the only man to climb it. It was named after the Greek singer Arion, the semi-legendary poet and musician of Mrthymna on Lesbos, credited with the invention of the dithyramb (a choral poem or chant).

Arken 700–395 (70°28.8′ N 29°43.5′W). Nunatak north of Paul Stern Land. Named by the 1963 Geodætisk Institut in the form Arken. It was named after the star Arcturus.

Arkes 730–293 740–203a (73°58.4′ N 28°15.0′W; Maps 2, 4). Nunatak group NW of Andrevå Land. Named during Lauge Koch's 1951 expedition by Hans R. Katz for the pioneer of Swiss geology, Arnold Escher von der Linth [1807–72]. A structural geologist and stratigrapher, noted for his studies in the Vorarlberg, he was professor of geology at Zurich from 1852. The name was originally used in the incorrect form Alfred Escher Land, which also appeared on the Geodætisk Institut 1:250 000 scale topographic maps.

Arönarp sarpa – See Aarønarp Sarpaa.


Arthur Dal 730–630 (73°03.6′ N 26°57.9′W; Map 4). Glacier-filled valley in northern Sukk Land, named during the 1931–34 Træørsekspeditioner by Eugène Wegmann as Arthur valley.

Arundel Gate 720 (72°07.5′ N 24°33.8′W; Map 5). Mountain on the east side of Bersærkerbræ, NW of Panaromic Peak, Stauning Alper. Clibmed by the 1982 University of Sheffield expedition.

Arundel Ø 730–12 (73°45.9′ N 20°04.4′W; Map 4). Small island off the coast of Hold with Hope, named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Cape Arundel in compliment to the Revd John Arundel, who had married a sister of Scoresby's first wife (Mary Eliza Lockwood). Scoresby's cape was probably a mountain on Hold with Hope, and the name was transferred to an island by White [1927]. (Arundel Island.)

Arundelbytteten 730 (73°46.0′ N 20°04.9′W). Danish hunting hut on Arundel Ø, off the coast of Hold with Hope, built by Nanok in August 1949.

Arve 730–306 (73°42.0′ N 22°26.4′W; Map 4). River in eastern Hudson Land draining from Afgrunden into Stoerlv. Named by Heinrich Bütler during Lauge Koch's 1936–38 expeditions for the river of the same name in the Mont Blanc area of the French Alps.

Arvebytteten 730 (73°41.6′ N 22°09.6′W). Danish hunting hut in Stordal, Hudson land, where the river Arve flows into Stoerlv. Built by Nanok in May 1947, it has also been known as Vuachbytteten and Storolvbytteten.

Arwidson Ø 720–28 (72°23.7′ N 25°13.2′W; Map 5). Island at the confluence of Alpefjord and Forsblad Fjord. It was named during A.G. Nathors's 1899 expedition after Ivar Arwidson [1873–1936], the expedition zoologist, who subsequently became conservator at the Zoological Museum in Uppsala. (Arwidsson Ø, Arwidssonøya.)

Aschenbrennerfjellet 720 (72°56.2′ N 23°50.3′W). Mountain 1370 m high on western Geographical Society Ø. The name is used on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), and was named after Claus Aschenbrenner [b. 1894], a German engineer who constructed photogrammetric instruments in Munich and Berlin. He also took part in the Arctic flight of the 'Graf Zeppelin' in 1931.

Akkerøya 730–4 (73°58.4′ N 22°14.2′W). River in eastern Hudson Land draining NE to Loch Fyne. The name was used by Gunnar Sàve-Sòderbergh during the 1931–34 Træørsekspeditioner in the form Arkoo River, and records the presence of arkose sandstones.

Askehytnen 720–305 (72°34.0′ N 24°48.2′W). Pass between Øvre Arkosealde and Øediumskaal, on the west side of Schuchert Flod. Named by Enrico Kempter during Lauge Koch's 1956–58 expeditions.

Army Iskappe 760–318 (76°52.0′ N 24°14.3′W; Map 4). Ice cap in central Dronning Louise Land. Named by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition to commemorate the help given by the British Army, which provided several of the expedition members, as well as tracked vehicles and clothing.

Arnöfjötta 750 (75°08.3′ N 20°30.4′W). Norwegian hunting hut built in September 1932 for Sigurd Tølløfsen's expedition on the south side of Kap Buch, easternmost C.H. Østenfeld Land. It was named after Arnjot Tølløfsen, who died during a hunting trip in May 1933.

Arnold Escher Land 730–420 (73°00.0′ N 28°15.0′W; Maps 2, 4). Named after the 1951 expedition by Hans R. Katz for the pioneer of Swiss geology, Arnold Escher von der Linth [1807–72]. A structural geologist and stratigrapher, noted for his studies in the Vorarlberg, he was professor of geology at Zurich from 1852. The name was originally used in the incorrect form Alfred Escher Land, which also appeared on the Geodætisk Institut 1:250 000 scale topographic maps.

**Astarteelv** 70Ø-222 (70°39.9´N 21°24.8´W). River in Astartekløft on the north side of Hurry Inlet. The name was first used in the form 'Astarte River' by Harris (1931), reporting work during Lauge Koch's 1926–27 expedition. The name was given for the abundant fossils.

**Astartekløft** 70Ø-139 (70°36.9´N 22°39.9´W). Ravine on the west side of Hurry Inlet in which Astarteelv flows. The name derives from work by Tom Harris and Alfred Rosenkrantz during Lauge Koch's 1926–27 expedition, and was commonly used in the form Astarte Clöft. (Astartekløft).

**Astrabytten** 75Ø (75°49.9´N 19°39.7´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the south side of Sønderelv, on the coast of Hochstetter Fjord about 12 km north of Haystack. It was built by Arktisk Næringsdrift about 1948–49 as a replacement for the 1933 Sønderelv hut.

**Astrupfjellet** 73Ø-154 (73°31.1´N 20°24.3´W; Map 4). Mountain 985 m high in western Wollaston Forland, named during the 1931–34 Trærækspeditionen (in: Koch 1955), and was given for the motorboat AUST which used the bay as an anchorage in August 1932 (aus: Aust). See also Assutshus.

**Atanikertik** 70Ø (70°30.5´N 22°36.5´W). Name used by Tom Harris during Lauge Koch's 1934 expedition, and commemorates Eivind Astrup (1871–95), a Norwegian explorer who took part in Robert Peary's 1891–92 and 1893–94 expeditions to North Greenland. Astrup died mysteriously while skiing alone in Norway in late December 1895.

**Atens Havn** 74Ø (74°30.6´N 20°29.3´W). Sheltered bay east of Mågenæs, on the north side of central Grandjean Fjord. The name was used in reports by Helge G. Backlund on his work during the 1931–34 Trærækspeditionen (in: Koch 1955), and was given for the motorboat AUST which used the bay as an anchorage in August 1932 (aus: Aust). See also Assutshus.

**Atâûsek âjertok** 70Ø (70°30.5´N 22°36.5´W). Name used by Robert Peary's 1891–92 and 1893–94 expeditions to North Greenland for a small hill or peninsula immediately south of Tancrediakløft, on the west side of Hurry Inlet. It translates as 'the ‘bad place on the coast’.

**Atlantic Institute for Geologic Research**. (Atlantic Institute).

**Atángiaúâm** 74Ø (74°24.2´N 19°09.5´W). Name used for the Norwegian hunting hut built at the mouth of Dronning Augustadalen in July 1928 by the Hird expedition. It was originally known as Bjørnebu, and has also been called Stordalen. (Augusta Dal Hytten, Dronning Augusta Dal Hytten.)

**Augustadalen** 74Ø–93 (74°32.6´N 20°27.5´W; Map 4). Mountain in the north side of uppermost Duart Gletscher, central Stauning Alper. First climbed by Karl M. Heglid Șoffer's 1966 expedition on 17 August, and named after the Bavarian city of Augsburg. (Augsburger-SPID).

**Augustadalsbytten** 74Ø (74°24.2´N 19°09.5´W). Name often used for the Norwegian hunting hut built at the mouth of Dronning Augustadalen in July 1928 by the Hird expedition. It was originally known as Bjørnebu, and has also been called Stordalen. (Augusta Dal Hytten, Dronning Augusta Dal Hytten.)

**Austrafir** 74Ø–140 (74°36.9´N 22°39.9´W). SW slope of Aucellabjerg. The name has been used as a reference locality by scientists visiting Zackenberg Forskningsstation.

**Augsorgeydiqíqa** – See Aapaleqsiqaap Kuua.

**Augsorgsiqiit** – See Aapaleqsiqaap, Aapaleqsiqaap Kuua.

**Augspurg Spids** 71Ø (71°54.8´N 25°18.2´W; Map 5). Mountain on the north side of uppermost Duart Gletscher, central Stauning Alper. First climbed by Karl M. Heglid Șoffer's 1966 expedition on 17 August, and named after the Bavarian city of Augsburg. (Augsburger-SPID).

**Augustadalen** – See Dronning Augustadalen.

**Augustadalsbytten** 74Ø (74°24.2´N 19°09.5´W). Name often used for the Norwegian hunting hut built at the mouth of Dronning Augustadalen in July 1928 by the Hird expedition. It was originally known as Bjørnebu, and has also been called Stordalen. (Augusta Dal Hytten, Dronning Augusta Dal Hytten.)

**Australhytten** 126 (74°41.6´N 20°36.8´W; Map 4). Mountain north of Milne Land between Charcot Havn and Kap Leslie. Named after the Bavarian city of Augsburg. (Augsburger-SPID).
granites. He was professor of geology at Uppsala from 1924–43. Backlund was said to have been the first to set foot on the mountain in August 1934, and was one of a party that included Wenk and narrowly escaped disaster when giant waves produced by the calving of Daugaard-Jensen Gletscher swamped their boat. Wenk climbed to the highest point of the mountain in 1954. The mountain has also been called Reinhard Bjerg.

Backlund Ridge 720 730 (73°00.3’ N 23°06.9’ W). Mountain ridge on northern Geographical Society Ø, east of Rudbeck Bjerg. The name was used by Gunnar Säve-Söderbergh (1933, Plate 3) during his work on the 1931–34 Træårekspeditionen, and commemorates Helge G. Backlund. See also Backlund Bjerg. (Bakkeundkammern.) Badger 71Ø (71°08.7’ N 26°46.1’ W). Summit 2044 m high on the ice cap between Catalinadal and Edward Bailey Gletscher, Renland. Climbed and named by the 2007 West Lancashire Mountaineering Group Expedition.

Badlanddalen 730–41 (73°34.0’ N 21°48.0’ W; Map 4). Broad N–S-trending valley between Loch Fyne and Mackenzie Bugt. So named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Badland Valley, because of the characteristic erosion forms developed in the glacial sediments on the valley floor. (Badland Tal.)

Baedsdalen 740–245 (74°09.5’ N 20°36.3’ W). Valley on SE Clavering Ø, between Rundetårn and Brinkley Bjerg, in which Moskus -Ø, between Rundetårn and Brinkley Bjerg, in which Moskus -Ø, between Rundetårn and Brinkley Bjerg, in which Moskus -West of Lindhard Ø and Kap Jarner (bag = behind), partially blocked broad depression in the ice cap. To the west the valley drains into small size (bagatel = trifle).

Baekmanndalen has also been used.

Bagatellerne 790–6 (79°39.9’ N 18°02.0’ W). Group of small islands off SE Hovgaard Ø. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, which left a depot here in October 1907. Named for their small size (bagatelin = trifle).

Bagdalen 800–53 810–67a (80°48.0’ N 17°07.5’ W; Map 4). Name given to a valley that appeared to run west and north of Amdrup Land (bag = behind), so named by Eigel Nielsen during the 1938–39 Markefjord expedition. To the north the valley follows a broad depression in the ice cap. To the west the valley drains into Ingolf Fjord on the east side of Tobias Gletscher.

Bagfjorden 760–117 (76°34.6’ N 22°22.5’ W; Map 4). Name given by J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition to a small fjord unexpectedly found west of Lindhard Ø and Kap Jarner (bag = behind), partially blocked by an ice tongue from Storstrommen. (Bagfjord, Bakkefjord.)

Baie Brongniart 69Ø (69°14.5’ N 25°06.0’ W). Bay on the northern Blosseville Kyst, probably identical with Barclay Bugt. The name is found on a map by Jules de Blosseville from 1833 (Fig. 4).

Bakkehytta 720 (72°59.0’ N 21°02.3’ W). Gletscher on Clavering Ø, a minor tributary to Skillegletscher. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after Balder, son of Odin in old Nordic mythology, noted for his gentleness.

Balder Hage 740 (74°59’ N 21°45’ W). Name reported used by the wintering party at Kulus in 1935 for Mågenæs, the peninsula on the north side of central Grande Jfjord. See also Balderbreen. Balder-Huset 740 (74°56’ N 17°37’ W). Name sometimes used for the eight-sided depot hut built at Kap Philip Broke in south Shannan for the 1901 Baldwin-Ziegler expedition. It has also been known as Ziegla-Hus. See also Kap Philip Broke.

Balmunggletscher 740–381 (74°24.1’ N 21°05.4’ W). Small glacier on northern Clavering Ø, named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) in the form Balmungglacier. The name is derived from old Nordic mythology.

Balnes 740 (74°20.1’ N 21°56.2’ W). Small cape on the east coast of Payer Land, south of Revet. Named after the area near Troms, Norway, from which many Norwegian hunters originated. Lacmann’s (1937) maps use the spelling Balines. Baltos Bre 71Ø (71°54.5’ N 25°11.7’ W; Map 5). Name given to a northern branch of Roslin Gletscher by the 1996 Norwegian Stauning Alper expedition. It was named after Samuel Johannes Balto [1861–1921], who accompanied Fridtjof Nansen on his crossing of the Inland Ice in 1888.

Balts Flyvplads 73Ø (c. 73°27’ N 21°48’ W). Natural landing field on Vesterløkken, west of Mackenzie Bugt. Named during the 1932 NSIU expedition, which had two aircraft used mainly for aerial photography based there. (Balts Flyvplass.)

Bamsegletscher 720–157 (72°17.6’ N 22°35.4’ W). Glacier on SE Traill Ø, south of Mountnorris Fjord. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions by Hans Peter Schaub for the polar bear (bamse = teddy bear).


Barclay Bugt 69Ø–12 (69°14.5’ N 25°06.0’ W; Map 3). Name given by Amdrup’s 1898–1900 expedition to the bay on the northern Blosseville Kyst south of Kap Barclay. It may be identical with Jules de Blosseville’s 1833 Baie Brongniart. (Barclay-Bugt, Barclay Bight, Barclay Bucht.)

Bärenkamm 730 (73°22.5’ N 26°05.0’ W). Mountain in southern André Land. The name is found on a panorama sketch drawn by John Haller in 1949 published in Schwarzenbach (1993).

Barenzahne 72Ø (72°04.1’ N 25°13.3’ W; Map 5). Mountain between Seestfjorn Gletscher and Gullly Gletscher, Stauning Alper. Climbed and so named by the 1966–68 Norwegian expedition.

Barnabas Dal 73Ø–639 (73°05.9’ N 23°56.7’ W). Valley on southern Ymer Ø, draining SE to Sofia Sund. Named during the 1931–34 Træårekspeditionen by Ove Simonsen after Jorgen Barnabas, a Greenlander who assisted the expedition from 1932 to 34 and sometimes hunted here. It has also been called Raudalen.

Barnabasdal Hytten 730 (73°41.4’ N 23°43.3’ W). Norwegian hunting hut built in October 1930 on the east side of Barnabas Dal, Ymer Ø. It is also known as Raudalshytta and stor-Dalen.

Barnacle Cliffs 77Ø (77°36.6’ N 20°48.7’ W). Cliff west of Klagbugt, Nordmarken, where barnacle geese nest. Named by the 1987 Irish expedition to northern East Greenland.

Bariere Gletscher 740–375 (74°43.3’ N 21°59.7’ W). Minor glacier in western Sveistrup Dal, the valley between Th. Thomsen Land and A.P. Olsen Land, so named by the 1948 Leids University expedition because it formed a difficult obstacle. (Bariere Glacier).

Barrieren 730–428 (73°20.2’ N 24°47.9’ W). Long narrow ridge on northern Ymer Ø, named by Silvio Eha during Lauge Koch’s 1947–49 expeditions (barrieren = the barrier).

Barrieren 760–336 (76°23.4’ N 25°54.8’ W; Map 4). Height peak in Dronning Louise Land, which to the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition appeared to form a barrier across Budolfi Istrom when sledding down that glacier from the west.
Bartholink Land
Bartletts Skær
Bartholink Nunatak
Barth Bjerge
Barth Bjerge
Barrikadegletscher
Bartholink Bræ
Basalt Havn

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...result of aerial reconnaissance (Fig. 15). Its boundaries are now area on the north side of Waltershausen Gletscher. So named by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition as Barth Bjerge, probably after Heinrich Barth [1821–65], an influential German geographer who made important expeditions to central Africa. (Bartholink Mountains, Barth Bjergene, Barthberge, Barth Berge, Barthbjellene.)

Barth Bjerge 750 [75°24.8´N 21°11.3´W]. Norwegian hunting hut built in August 1932 for John Giæver's expedition on the north side of Ardencaple Fjord, west of the Barth Bjerge. It was originally called Bergglaan, and more usually known as Holmnes. Now a ruin.

Barth Bjerge 750–15 [75°29.0´N 20°44.4´W; Map 4; see also Fig. 59]. Mountain range west of Hochstetter Forland, on the north side of Ardencaple Fiord. Named by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition as Barth Berge, probably after Heinrich Barth [1821–65], an influential German geographer who made important expeditions to central Africa. (Bartholink Mountains, Barth Bjergene, Barthberge, Barth Berge, Barthbjellene.)

Barth Bjerge 750 [c. 75°24´N 20°20´W]. Name used for the Norwegian hunting hut built in 1949 by Arktisk Næringdrift on a valley on the north side of the Barth Bjerge, southern Dronning Margrethe II Land. It was reported to have been destroyed by strong winds in 1949 or 1950 (P.S. Mikkelsen 1994, 2008).

Bartholin Borg 740–394 [74°22.2´N 24°21.6´W; Map 4]. Mountain c. 1600 m high in east Bartholink Land. Named by John Haller during Lauge Koch's 1956–58 expeditions. Thomas Bartholin [1616–80] was a Danish mineralogist noted for studies of amber in Denmark (borg = castle).

Bartholin Bræ 690–19 [69°38.0´N 24°04.0´W]. Glacier west of Henry Land, on the northern Blusselove Kyst. Named by G.C. Amundsen's 1898–1900 expedition as Bartholins Bræ for Thomas Bartholin. See also Bartholink Borg. Bøggild (1905) used Henry Glacier for the same feature. (Bartholink Glacier.)

Bartholink Land 740–139 [74°24.5´N 25’00.0´W; Maps 2, 4]. Land area on the north side of Waltershausen Gletscher. So named by Lauge Koch's 1929–30 expedition, and better defined in 1932 as a result of aerial reconnaissance (Fig. 15). Its boundaries are now Vibeke Gletscher, Indelukket, and to the west longitude 25°40´W. It was reported to have been destroyed by strong winds in 1949 or 1950 (P.S. Mikkelsen 1994, 2008).

Bartholin Borg 740–394 [74°22.2´N 24°21.6´W; Map 4]. Mountain c. 1600 m high in east Bartholink Land. Named by John Haller during Lauge Koch's 1956–58 expeditions. Thomas Bartholin [1616–80] was a Danish mineralogist noted for studies of amber in Denmark (borg = castle).

Bartholink Bræ 690–19 [69°38.0´N 24°04.0´W]. Glacier west of Henry Land, on the northern Blusselove Kyst. Named by G.C. Amundsen's 1898–1900 expedition as Bartholins Bræ for Thomas Bartholin. See also Bartholink Borg. Bøggild (1905) used Henry Glacier for the same feature. (Bartholink Glacier.)

Bartholink Land 740–139 [74°24.5´N 25’00.0´W; Maps 2, 4]. Land area on the north side of Waltershausen Gletscher. So named by Lauge Koch's 1929–30 expedition, and better defined in 1932 as a result of aerial reconnaissance (Fig. 15). Its boundaries are now Vibeke Gletscher, Indelukket, and to the west longitude 25°40´W. See also Bartholink Borg. (Bartholins Land, Bartholink-Hochland.)


Bartletts Skær 740 [c. 74°04.0´N 21°45.4´W]. Submerged skerry west of Kap Stoch where Robert Bartlett ran aground in the Effie M. Morrissey in 1931. He was dragged off with the assistance of the Polarbjørn, and was somewhat offended to receive later a bill from the owners (see Bartlett 1934). The name is used in Den Grønlandske Lods (1968). Robert A. Bartlett [1875–1946] was one of the great American Arctic skippers. He made more than 40 Arctic voyages, and is particularly noted for his association with Robert Peary as first mate on the Woodwind and skipper of the Roosevelt (1898–1908). He was also skipper of the ill-fated Karluk (1913–14), and made numerous scientific voyages to the Arctic with the Effie M. Morrissey (1925–45).

Basalt Havn 740 [74°20.3´N 20°26.4´W; Map 4]. Peak of basalt in northern Arnold Escher Land, named by Hans R. Katz during his traverse through the nunatak region on Lauge Koch's 1951 expedition.

Basaltslu 720–400 [72°43.3´N 22°29.3´W; Map 4]. Lake on southern Geographical Society Ø. The name came into use in the 1950s during Lauge Koch's geological expeditions, and records the occurrence of basaltic rocks. Hofgaardvatna has also been used.

Basaltslu 740–116 [74°20.1´N 20°22.9´W; Map 4]. Island in Young Sund off eastern Clavering Ø, so named during Lauge Koch's 1929–30 expeditions in the form Basalt Island because it is composed of basaltic rocks. Klippe has also been used.

Baselbjerget 740–339 [74°51.1´N 20°23.8´W; Map 4]. Mountain 750 m high on western Kuhn Ø, so named during Lauge Koch's 1936–38 expeditions by Wolf Maync and Andreas Vischer for the Swiss city of Basel. (Baselbjerget.)

Baselfjeld 730–705 [73°15.3´N 28°42.5´W]. Nunatak 2600 m high in western Framland. Named by John Haller and Eduard Wenk during Lauge Koch's 1951 expedition, for the city and university of Basel in Switzerland where both were based.

Bason 740 [74°27.9´N 20°38.4´W]. Name used for the house and depot hut built in 1947 at Zackenberg Bugt, east of Zackenberg, for Eigel Knuth's 1947–50 Danish Peary Land expeditions; it was subsequently used by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition. It is also known as Zackenberg Base.

Basisdal 710–104 [71°36.8´N 22°14.5´W]. Common name for Sondre Bioskaidal and Nordre Biskaidal in SE Canning Land. The name appears to have first been used by Säve-Söderbergh (1937) in the form Basiskaidal, and derives from work during Lauge Koch's 1936–38 expeditions.

Basiskeret 760–104 [76°46´N 18°39´W]. Swampy area north and east of the original expedition house at Danmarkshavn. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark–Ekspeditionen because the triangulation base for the maps of the expedition was measured here. The staff at Danmarkshavn weather station know it as Karene (kær = marsh). (Basiskeret.)

Bass Rock 740–18 [74°43´N 18°16´W; Maps 2, 4]. Small island NE of Lille Pendulum. Named by Douglas Clavering in 1823 for its resemblance to Bass Rock on the south side of the Firth of Forth, Scotland, an impressive, steep-sided island which was the site of a castle, later a prison and fortress destroyed in 1694. Depot huts...
were built on Bass Rock in 1901 (see Bass Rock-husene). The Norwegian Floren expedition climbed to the summit in June 1909. (Bass Klippe.)

Bass Rock-husene 740 (74°42.8´N 18°15.2´W). Two eight-sided depot huts were built on the south side of Bass Rock for the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition in 1901. They were subsequently visited and used by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeiditionen, the 1909–12 Alabama expedition, Østgrønlandske Fangstkompani 1920–24, and Nanok 1929–30. The Alabama expedition made use of the supplies in the depot after the ALABAMA sank in winter quarters off Shannon, as did the crew of the DAGNY in 1921 after their ship had been crushed in the ice. The huts were transferred to Norwegian ownership in 1930, and in 1969 to Danish ownership when all Norwegian huts in East Greenland were taken over by Denmark. They have also been referred to as the Ziegler-hus.

Bastian Bugt 740–25 (74°55.2´N 20°08.5´W; Map 4). Pronounced bay on eastern Kuhn Ø. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Bastiana Bai for Adolf Bastian [1826–1905], a German explorer and ethnologist who had formed a committee for raising funds for the expedition. A Norwegian hunting hut (Bolettestua) was built on the north side of the bay by the 1932–34 Tøllesen expedition. (Bay of Bastian, Bastians Bugt, Bastiansbucht.)

Bastians Dal 740 (74°53.6´N 20°11.9´W). Name occasionally used for the E–W valley on Kuhn Ø draining into the head of Bastian Bugt (e.g. Vischer in: Koch 1955).

Bastille 710 (71°42.0´N 25°04.2´W; Map 5). Peak 1870 m high south of Concordia, on the SW side of Bjørnbo Gletscher, southern Stauning Alper. First climbed by James Clarkson’s 1961 expedition, and named after the medieval fortress on the east side of Paris, a notorious French state prison in the 17th and 18th centuries.

Bastion Bugt 720–122 (72°51.0´N 25°11.9´W). Bay on NW Ella Ø, east of Bastionen, so named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by the Ella Ø wintering party.

Bastionen 720–50 (72°50.3´N 25°18.7´W; Fig. 29). Mountain forming the west cape of Ella Ø, which rises nearly vertically from the sea for 1200 m. Named by A.G. Nathorst in 1899 for its massive appearance. (Bastion, Mt. Bastion).

Bastionernes 760–57 (76°55.6´N 20°08.5´W). Small hills on the east side of Lakeelven, western Germania Land. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeiditionen. (The Bastions, Bastion, Bastionen.)

Bastionen 760 (c. 76°36´N 18°48´W). Name used for part of the east side of northern Store Koldewey during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeiditionen by Thostrup (2007). Perhaps intended as descriptive rather than a place name (J. Løve, personal communication 2009).

Bastionpynt 720–277 (72°50.6´N 25°21.0´W). Cape on the west side of Bastionen, which is also the westernmost point of Ella Ø. Named by John Cowie during Lauge Koch’s 1949–54 expeditions.


Bathshøjberg 730 (73°32.3´N 25°44.9´W). Mountain 2032 m high on the south side of Grejsdalen, Andrée Land. Climbed by the 2007 Army Boreal Zenith Expedition.

Bavariaspitze 720 (72°01.0´N 24°58.0´W; Map 5). Mountain 2180 m high east of Sefstrøm Gletscher, Stauning Alper. First climbed by Hans Gsellman’s 1957 expedition, and named as a friendly gesture to the German member of the party, Herman Köllensberger. (Bavariaspitze.)

Bavnen 740–291 (74°47.9´N 21°32.1´W; Map 4). Mountain 1250 m high between Odin Dal and Svejstrup Dal, Th. Thomsen Land. The name originated from the wintering party at Kulhus during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen (bavnen = the beacon).

Bay Fjeld 700–56 (70°40.5´N 25°45.1´W; Map 4). Group of peaks up to 830 m high west of Kap Leslie, east Milne Land. Named by Alfred Rosenkrantz during Lauge Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions as Mits Bays Fjeld after Edvard Bay, geologist of the 1891–92 Den Østgrønlandske expedition led by Carl Ryder. See also Edvard Bay Dal.

Bayern dal 720 (72°08.5´N 25°42.4´W). Mountain 2312 m high in the Trekantgletscher area, west of Alpefjord. It was climbed by Wolfgang Weinzierl’s 1970 expedition, and named after the southern German district of Bayern (Bavaria). Exact location a little uncertain. (Bavarian Cathedral.)

Bays Elv 700 (70°39.4´N 25°37.1´W). Minor river draining the flanks of Bay Fjeld, SE Milne Land, a tributary to Aldinger Elv. The name appears on the maps of Callomon & Birkeland (1980). Attempts to obtain official approval of the name in 1977 were unsuccessful. See also Edvard Bay Dal.

Bear Mountain 710 (c. 71°25´N 23°15´W). Name used by Ingstad (1937) for one of the summits SE of Olympen on Jameson Land where they shot a bear. Exact location uncertain. They were stormbound in their camp in the upper reaches of Pingle Dal for eight days in 1932, and survived on a diet of almost raw bear meat.

Bear Peak 720 (72°07.7´N 24°43.8´W) Peak about 800 m north of Tintagel Fjeld on the west side of Bersærkerbræ, northern Stauning Alper. A rock perched on the summit resembles a bear in shape. Climbed and so named by the 1991 Scottish Stauning Alper Expedition. (Bear.)

Fig. 29. Looking south at Bastionen, the cliff forming the west point of Ella Ø. Kap Alfred is the north cape of Lyell Land, separated from Ella Ø by Narhvalsund. Kongeborgen in western Traill Ø can be seen in the background. The John Haller photograph collection, GEUS archive.
Beaumaris Fjeld 720–491 (72°01.5’ N 25°09.2’ W; Map 5). Mountain 1900 m high at the head of Bersærkerbreen, northern Stauning Alper. First climbed by John Hunt’s 1960 expedition, and named after Beaumaris Castle, Anglesey, North Wales. The second ascent was by the 1968 Queen Mary College expedition. The position of this mountain is incorrect in Bennet’s (1972) guide to the Stauning Alper, and has caused problems for many climbing groups. Some later climbers viewed the higher peak to the east as the possible ‘real’ Beaumaris Fjeld, and Beaumaris Fjeld was then labeled incorrectly as Beaumaris West. (Beaumaris.)


Beaumaris West – See Beaumaris Fjeld.

Beethoven Dal 760–320 (76°47.8’ N 23°37.2’ W; Map 4; Fig. 21). Valley in central Dronning Louise Land. One of the names given by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition for German composers, it was named after Ludwig van Beethoven [1770–1827], noted especially for his classical symphonies.

Begrup Vig 720–82 (72°26.3’ N 22°18.4’ W). Bay on the north side of Mountnorris Fjord, eastern Traill Ø. Named during the 1931–34 Træærsekspeditionen by Ove Simonsen for the Danish locality of the same name in the Mols district of Jylland.

Beinhagen 72Ø (72°31.2’ N 24°39.5’ W). Norwegian hunting hut at Kap Lager, SE Lyell Land, built by the More expedition in August 1930. The name (= bone hill) is a reference to Inuit remains near the hut. It is now generally known as Lagerberghytte. (Beinhausen.)

Belgica Bank 78Ø–41 (c. 78°09’ N 18°00’ W; Fig. 30). Offshore bank discovered during the 1905 Duke of Orleans expedition, and named Bank de la Belgica for the expedition ship the BELGICA, a 300-ton three-masted barque. (Belgica Shoul.)


Bellevue 710–265 (71°58.1’ N 24°06.7’ W; Map 5). Mountain in the Werner Ærge between Langefirn and Bredefirn. The name appears to have been given by the Place Name Committee as a replacement for Styger’s (1951) Pyramiden. The mountain was climbed by Hans Stauber in 1948 and Peter Bearth in 1953. ‘Bellevue’ is a common locality name in Switzerland.

Benjamins Dal 73Ø–640 (73°20.9’ N 25°42.2’ W). Valley in SE Andrée Land, draining into Eleonore Bucht west of Teufelsschluss. Named by Ove Simonsen during the 1931–34 Træærsekspeditionen for Benjamin Samuelsen, a Greenland who assisted the surveying parties. (Benjamins Dal.)

Benjamins Bugt 73Ø (73°23.9’ N 25°36.6’ W). Name used by the 1972 University of Dundee expedition for the bay at the mouth of Benjamin Dal, which is part of Eleonore Bucht.

Benneflytta 73Ø (73°22.6’ N 21°41.8’ W), Norwegian hunting hut on the north side of Kap Bennet, eastern Gauß Halvø, built by the Foldvik expedition in August 1927. It has also been known as Gieseck, Giskeflytta and Foldvik. (Kap Bennet Hytte.)

Bennethyta 73Ø (73°24.9’ N 21°40.7’ W). Name used on the NSIU (1932a) map for the 358 m hill west of Kap Bennet, eastern Gauß Halvø. (Bennet Ridge.)

Bergtegadener Gletscher 71Ø (71°54.8’ N 25°36.1’ W). Name used by the 1967 Bergtegadener expedition for the glacier on the west side of Sparregletscher, Stauning Alper, more usually known as Hector Gletscher. Named with Bergtegadener Kopf at the head of the glacier for Bergtegadener, a popular holiday and climbing resort in the Bavarian Alps, Germany.

Bergtegadener Kopf 71Ø (71°52.6’ N 25°40.0’ W; Map 5). Mountain
about 2500 m high between Prinsessegletscher and Hecate Gletscher, Stauning Alper. Named and first climbed by the 1967 Berchtsgadener expedition.

Berchtsgadener Tinde 710 (71°50.0´N 25°31.1´W; Map 5). Peak 2560 m high on the south side of the upper basin of Sperregletscher, Stauning Alper. Climbed by Karl M. Herligkoffer's 1966 expedition on 18 August, and named after the home town of Josef Anzenberger, one of the climbers. See also Berchtsgadener Gletscher.

Berg Fjord 760-34 (76°34.0´N 18°55.5´W; Map 4). Fjord on the west side of Store Koldewey, which nearly divides the island into two parts. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen as Bergs Fjord, for the chairman of the engineers' association in Copenhagen (Thostrup 2007), who had helped obtain permission for Hermann Koeffoed's participation in the expedition (J. Love, personal communication 2009).

Berg Fjordhytten 760 (76°35.1´N 18°49.5´W). Norwegian hunting hut, built in September 1938 in the NE part of Berg Fjord, Store Koldewey, by the Norsk-Franske Polarekspedisjon. It is also known as Inderhytten.

Bergflydhytten 760-202 (76°35.7´N 18°44.7´W). Danish hunting hut on the east side of Store Koldewey, at the col leading to Berg Fjord; it is also known as Pasbytten and Yderbytten. It was built by Nanok in August 1933. (Bergs Fjord Hytten.)

Bergjeitspids 710 (71°51.0´N 25°33.5´W; Map 5). Peak about 2615 m high on the SW side of the upper basin of Sperregletscher, Stauning Alper. Climbed by Karl M. Herligkoffer's 1966 expedition, and named after their climbing club.

Berglas – See Holmnes.

Berlin–Stau 740 (74°40.0´N 19°19.7´W). Norwegian hunting hut in the bay SE of Kap Berlin, northern Wollaston Forland. Built by the Møre expedition in August 1930. (Kap Berlinhytte.)

Berliner Berg 710 (71°53.2´N 25°32.9´W; Map 5). Mountain on the west side of the upper basin of Sperregletscher, Stauning Alper. First climbed by Karl M. Herligkoffer's 1966 expedition on 23 August, and named after the city of Berlin, Germany. Position uncertain; some climbers consider this peak may be identical with Schneekuppel.


Bernbjærg 740-338 (74°47´N 20°21´W; Map 4). Mountain 620 m high on south Kuhn Ø, so named during Lauge Koch's 1936–38 expeditions by Wolf Maync and Andreas Vischer, for the Swiss city of Bern (Maync 1947). (Bernbjærg.)

Bernhard Studer Land 740-384 (74°04´N 27°10´W; Map 4). Nunatak region between Eyvind Fjeld Gletscher and Hindringsgletscher, north of Andée Land. Named during Lauge Koch's 1951 expedition by Hans R. Katz after Bernhard Rudolf Studer [1794–1887], a noted Swiss geologist. He was professor of geology at the University of Bern from 1834, and noted for his stimulation of the first geological mapping of Switzerland and studies of molasse. (Bernhard Studers Land.)

Bersærker Tinde 720-372 (72°04.4´N 24°46.1´W; Map 5). Dominant peak 2428 m high at the head of Bersærkerbræ, north Stauning Alper. The name is attributed to John Haller and Malcolm Stesser, and derives from the adjacent glacier. It was first climbed by the 1968 Queen Mary College expedition. (Bersærker Tinde.)

Bersærkerbræ 720-98 (72°08.0´N 24°38.0´W; Map 5; Fig. 31). Large glacier in the northern Stauning Alper draining NE into Skeldal. Named by Ove Simonsen during the 1931–34 Trærøksexpeditionen. In old Nordic mythology the 'bersærker' ('bare-breast') were savage warriors who in their frenzy in battle destroyed everything in their path.

Bersærkerespire 720 (72°07.7´N 24°47.3´W; Map 5). Dramatic 2000 m high peak, officially known as Spiret, between Dunottar Gletscher and Bersærkerbræ. This name is invariably used by climbers in preference to the official name. (Bersærker Spire.)

Berzelius Bjerg 720-36 (72°28.0´N 25°05.0´W; Maps 4, 5; Fig. 32). Mountain massif in SE Lyell Land. Named by A.G. Nathanorst in 1889 as Berzelius' Berg, after Berzeli. Jord Jakob Berzelius [1779–1848] was a noted Swedish chemist, the father of modern chemistry, most celebrated for his table of atomic weights published in 1818. (Berzelius Mountain, Berzelius Peak, Berzelius Bjerg, Berzelius Fjellet.)

Bessfjellet 750-6-760-211a (75°59´N 21°00´W; Maps 2, 4). Mountain area in the northern Stauning Alper draining NE into Skeldal. It was named Bessel Bai by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition after Franz Friedrich Wilhelm Bessel [1784–1846], a noted German astronomer who was professor of astronomy and director of the observatory at the university in Königsberg. Koldewey apparently applied the name to a bay at the mouth of the fjord, and it was moved to the fjord itself by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. The Bessflydform (with final genitive 's') is most often encountered, and was that used on the Geodætisk Institut 1:250 000 scale topographic map sheets up to 1970. (Besselbai, Bessel Bay, Besselfjord.)

Besselfjord 760-211 (76°03.4´N 20°06.0´W). Danish hunting station at the mouth of Trumsdalen on the north side of the mouth of Bessel Fjord. Built by Nanok in 1932, it replaced a hut on the same site (Besselford Hytten) built in May 1931. The station was only manned in 1932–33, as the site proved liable to constant strong winds. The station was still standing in 1989, but is now in poor condition. It has also been known as Trumsdalene. (Besselfjordstation, Besselfjord Station.)

Besselfjord Hytten – See Bessel Fjord.

Besselflydhytten 750 (75°56.0´N 19°56.5´W). Danish hunting hut built for Nanok in September 1932 at Kap Mobius, south of the mouth of Bessel Fjord. It has the approved name Mundingshytten.

Besafjellet 730 (73°22.2´N 22°14.5´W). Mountain in the southern Giesecke Bjerje, Gauss Halvo, corresponding to the present Huitfeldt Fjord. So named on the NSIU 1932 map (NSIU 1932a), the name derives from a Norwegian dialect form (besse = male bear). The mountain lies north of the Bjernehalven of the NSIU 1932 map (NSIU 1932a).

Bessvatnet 740 (74°13.6´N 22°12.1´W). Lake on the SE flank of Blosseville Bjerje, at the front of Woldtie Gletscher. Used only on
NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), the name derives from the Norwegian dialect word for a male bear (= besse).

**Beta Nunatak** 71°03.81’N 29°58.00’W; Map 4. Largest nunatak in the Alfabet Nunatakker, western Charcot Land. Named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions. See also Alfabet Nunatakker.

**Betulahavn** 75°00.80’N 22°03.30’W. Bay with a good anchorage on the SW side of central Grandjean Fjord. The locality was visited by Gunnar Seidenfaden in 1932 during the 1931–34 Træåskeldexpeditionen, and samples of dwarf birch (*Betula nana*) were collected. The name was used as a botanical reference locality (Gelting 1934) and records the then northernmost occurrence of the species. *(Betula Harbour.)*

**Betulahavnhytten** 75°01.10’N 22°03.50’W. Danish hunting hut at Betulahavn, inner Grandjean Fjord, built by Nanok in 1951. It is also known as Birkedalshytten. *(Betula Havn Hytten.)*

**Betvatna** 72°42.80’N 21°58.00’W. Small lake on eastern Geological Society Ø, on the peninsula Lacmann (1937) called Werenskioldflya. The lake was named after Elisabeth (Beth) Mathilde Werenskiold [b. 1897], wife of the painter Dagfin Werenskiold. See also Dagfinvika. *(Bethvatna.)*

**Beurmann** – See Olestua.

**Bielven** 70°54.82’N 22°24.92’W. Name used by G.C. Amdrup’s 1898–1900 expedition for the tributary to Ryder Elv which drains Hodai in Liverpool Land.

**Big Chocolate Mountain** – See Chokoladebjerg.

**Big Nee** 70°48.22’N 21°55.72’W. Peak 761 m high in Liverpool Land, west of innermost Horsens Fjord. It was climbed and named by the 2002 Loughborough Grammar School expedition.

**Big River** 72°31.40’N 23°59.40’W. Name used by the 1974 Joint biological expedition for a river west of Karupevl draining into Holm Bugt, SW Træll Ø.

**Bildsøe Nunatakker** 77°09.78’N 78°06.00’N 23°40.00’W; Maps 1, 2, 4). Nunatak group west of Hertugen af Orleåns Land, named by the 1909–12 Alabama expedition as Bildsøe’s Nunatakker. Jens Arnold Diekdrick Jensen Bildsøe [1849–1936] was noted for five exploration voyages to West Greenland, four of them as leader, that included a 70 km sledge expedition on Frederikshåb Isblink. Bildsøe was navigation director at Marstal Navigation School when Ejnar Mikkelsen was studying there (J. Love, personal communication 2009).

**Binnenland** 74°30.70’N 75°30.00’W. Mountain on SE Clavering Ø with two summits, 1493 m and 1471 m high. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Mt. Binucleus. See also Monacleus and Trinucleus. *(Binuculsfjellet, Binucleus Bjerg.)*

**Biot-Stua** 71°57.00’N 22°44.10’W. Norwegian hunting hut 3 km NW of Kap Biot, eastern Scoresby Land, built by the Møre expedition in August 1930. It also goes by the names Davy Sund Hytten, Villa and Nordre Biot.

**Birgitnæs** 74°08.70’N 20°28.98’W. Minor cape on SE Clavering Ø, possibly the present Basaltkap. So named on a sketch map in Gustav Thostrup’s 1921 logbook (Møller 1939). Girl’s name.

**Birkedal** 75°00.10’N 22°03.50’W; Map 4. Valley on the west side of inner Grandjean Fjord. The name originated from the wintering party at Kuhlus in 1935, and was given for the occurrence of the dwarf birch. See also Betula Havn.

**Birkedalshytten** 75°01.10’N 22°03.50’W. Alternative name for Betulahavnhytten, a Danish hunting hut built in 1951 at Betulahavn, inner Grandjean Fjord. It is sited at the mouth of Birkedal.

**Biskofsmütze** 72°20.50’N 24°33.10’W. Name given by Erdhart Fränkl during Lauge Koch’s 1950–51 expeditions to the present Nordsylen, a mountain about 1500 m high in the northern Stauning Alper. The name appears on the profiles in Fränkl (1953). Girl’s name.

**Birgitshjøberg** 72°20.50’N 24°33.10’W. Name given by Erdhart Fränkl during Lauge Koch’s 1950–51 expeditions to the present Nordsylen, a mountain about 1500 m high in the northern Stauning Alper. The name appears on the profiles in Fränkl (1953). Girl’s name.
Bishop Glacier 72Ø (72°22.6′ N 25°23.7′ W; Map 5). Name used by Bennett (1972) for a glacier in NE Nathorst Land draining east to Alpefjord.

Bjerring Pedersen Glacier 71Ø (71°51.1′ N 24°02.7′ W). Glacier draining the south flank of the Werner Bjerge, the present Breithorn Glacier. The name was one of a group of names for glaciers given by the Place Name Committee in 1939, which replaced proposals by Hans Staubner. Alfr (Alfr) was bishop to the Norse settlers of Greenland from 1365 to 1378. The name was officially approved from 1939 to 1956, and appears on some later published map sheets, but has rarely been used in scientific reports. In 1956 the name was formally abandoned in favour of the more commonly used name Breithorn Glacier.

Bishop Joseph Fjeld 77Ø (77°35.3′ N 20°48.8′ W). Lake south of Klægbugt, Biskop Joseph Fjeld. Named during the 1931–34 Treårs expedition after Bjerring Pedersen [1898–1925], a Danish geologist. Named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Treårs expedition, the lake was known as Bjørnebu on his coast profiles drawn in 1923 and 1930.

Bjørnebu 770 Lake 770 (77°35.3′ N 20°48.8′ W). Lake south of Klægbugt, Nordmarken. Named by the 1987 Irish expedition to NE Greenland.

Bispehuen 77Ø (77°35.3′ N 20°48.8′ W). Mountain 1261 m high east of Pothorst Bjerge, northern Jameson Land, with a shape said to resemble a bishop’s mitre. The name was suggested by Russel Marris following his explorations in 1968.

Bivuakkammen 710-245 (72°00.2′ N 23°54.9′ W). Ridge in the Werner Bjerge. Named by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk during Marris following his explorations in 1968.

Bistup 71Ø (71°07.0′ N 21°53.6′ W). The name is used in Den Grønlandsk Lods (1968) for a mountain in Liverpool Land, the present Kirken. It was one of the names introduced by Henning Bistrup on his coast profiles drawn in 1923 and 1930.

Bison Lake 770 (77°35.3′ N 20°48.8′ W). Lake south of Klægbugt, Nordmarken. Named by the 1987 Irish expedition to NE Greenland.

Bjørn-heimen 710-389 (71°34.4′ N 23°35.5′ W). Mountain 1261 m high east of Pothorst Bjerge, northern Jameson Land, with a shape said to resemble a bishop’s mitre. The name was suggested by Russel Marris following his explorations in 1968.

Bivuakkammen 710-245 (72°00.2′ N 23°54.9′ W). Ridge in the Werner Bjerge. Named by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk during Marris following his explorations in 1968.

Bivuakkammen 710-245 (72°00.2′ N 23°54.9′ W). Ridge in the Werner Bjerge. Named by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk during Marris following his explorations in 1968.

Bivuakkammen 710-245 (72°00.2′ N 23°54.9′ W). Ridge in the Werner Bjerge. Named by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk during Marris following his explorations in 1968.

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Bivuakkammen 710-245 (72°00.2′ N 23°54.9′ W). Ridge in the Werner Bjerge. Named by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk during Marris following his explorations in 1968.

Bivuakkammen 710-245 (72°00.2′ N 23°54.9′ W). Ridge in the Werner Bjerge. Named by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk during Marris following his explorations in 1968.

Bivuakkammen 710-245 (72°00.2′ N 23°54.9′ W). Ridge in the Werner Bjerge. Named by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk during Marris following his explorations in 1968.

Bivuakkammen 710-245 (72°00.2′ N 23°54.9′ W). Ridge in the Werner Bjerge. Named by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk during Marris following his explorations in 1968.
climbed parts of the spectacular ridges of islands VI and IX out by Eduard Wenk and Helge Backlund in 1934. The 1934 party Kalsbeek 1969), the notation deriving from the first survey carried 1891. The main islands are sometimes numbered I to XI (see e.g. Blaskbjerg, Black Mountain 700 (70°47.0´N 25°58.6´W). Mountain 1635 m high on the SW side of Orion Gletscher, southern Stauning Alper. First climbed by the 1963 Imperial College expedition and named, like many of their other ascents, after a London locality. Blackwall is a district of Poplar on the north bank of the River Thames. Blair 710 (71°42.8´N 25°20.0´W; Map 5). Mountain about 2200 m high on the SW side of Orion Gletscher, southern Stauning Alper. First climbed by James Clarkson’s 1961 expedition, and named after Blair Castle, a Scottish mansion built by the Duke of Atholl in 1269, and rebuilt in 1869. 

Black Brevet, Sista Nål brevet), while further climbs were made in 1978 by a British Army expedition. (Bjørneøer, Bjørne Islands, Bear Islands, Bären Inseln.) Bjørnetnet 740 (74°27.1´N 21°41.9´W). Norwegian hut SE of the Giesecke Bjerge built in 1932 by the W. Holmboe salmon fishing expedition. It has also been known as Holmboehytten and Giskehuset. Bjørnøn 740–201 (74°16.2´N 20°26.5´W). Minor stream on eastern Claivering Ø, between Storstrommen and Gronnedal, so called by Danish hunters. The name first appeared on a sketch map in Gustav Thostrup’s 1921 logbook (Møller 1939). The name has apparently also been used for the present Henningsev, and on some AMS maps has been applied to the river in Gronnedal. Black Hills 730 (73°18.7´N 25°03.7´W). Area of low hills between Noa Sø and innermost Dusén Fjord, Ymer Ø. The name was given for the colour of the rocks by Cleaves & Fox (1935) during geologic-Work on the 1933 John K. Howard expedition. Black Mountain 700 (70°47.0´N 25°58.6´W). Mountain 1635 m high south of Korridoren, Milne Land, carved into black basaltic lava flows. Climbed by the 2004 West Lancashire Scouts expedition, after an approach by ski. 

Blacks Greenland fjords. This mother with two large cubs was photographed from a cruise ship in the pack ice off the coast. Photo: Adam A. Garde.
translated here as ‘a flop’). The name was said to have been introduced by Aage de Lemos, one of the wintering party in 1931–32 on Ella Ø.

**Blastfjord** – See Fohnsfjord.

**Blattspitze** 72Ø (72°08.2’N 25°42.1’W). Mountain 2000 m high in the Trekantgletscher area, west of Alpefjord. Climbed and so named by Wolfgang Weinzierl’s 1970 expedition. Exact location a little uncertain. (Leaf Peak.)

**Blika** 73Ø (73°37.4’N 21°52.1’W). River flowing into the south end of Loch Fyne. So named on the NSIU (1932a) map, and apparently derived from a Norwegian dialect word for a white stripe on a hillside.

**Blindeskær** 71Ø-47 (71°47.2’N 22°13.6’W). Submerged rock 1.5 km off Kap Tyrrell, the NW point of Canning Land, which the ANTARCTIC sailed over on 24 August 1900. Named by G.C. Amdrup’s 1898–1900 expedition.

**Blindtarmen** 71Ø-109 (71°08.9’N 21°50.8’W). Short fjord in east Liverpool Land NW of Kap Jones. So named by Lauritz Bruhn during the 1931–34 Trekssekspeditionen (blindtarm = appendix). Name sometimes used by Norwegian hunters for the narrow NW–SE-trending inner part of Tyrolarfjord, between Payer Land and A.P. Olsen Land.

**Blindtarmen** 79Ø-22 (79°47.7’N 19°45.2’W). Deep bay on the east side of inner Dijmphna Sund. The name is attributed to David Malmequist, and arose during Lauge Koch’s geological expeditions. It was approved in 1958.

**Bloch Nunatak** 79Ø-12 (79°37.1’N 20°29.6’W; Maps 1, 4). Nunatak group on the north side of Lambert Land, named by the 1909–12 Alabama expedition after Commander Bloch of the Hekla, who had assisted the expedition. The Place Name Committee position for this group of nunataks, adjacent to the north point of Lambert Land, is probably incorrect. From his position high on the Inland Ice it is more likely that Ejnar Mikkelsen observed the small group of islands that split the ice front filling Nioghalvfjerdsfjorden at about 79°37’N 20°29’W. Jacob Christian Demant Bloch [1859–1944] was commander of the cruiser Hekla and had helped Ejnar Mikkelsen with his sick dogs in the Faeroe Islands (J. Løve, personal communication 2009). (Bloch’s Nunatak.)

**Blockfjellet** 74Ø (74°19.8’N 21°17.1’W). Mountain on central Clavering Ø, named on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937) after Walter Block [b. 1902], who assisted in the photogrammetric construction of the
were in West Greenland.

Blokadedal 73Ø-61 (73°43.7´N 22°35.3´W). Valley in Hudson Land west of Stordal. So named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Blokade Valley, because the mouth of the ice-filled valley is partially blocked by moraine. (Blockade Tal).

Blokadal 73Ø-50c (73°58.3´N 21°24.8´W). Minor valley in NW Hold with Hope on the north slope of Stensløk Plateau, draining into Blæsilv. So named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Eigil Nielsen, probably because of the numerous fossiliferous boulders.

Blokelv 70Ø-299 (70°29.5´N 22°07.9´N; Map 4). River in south Liverpool Land west of Scoresby Sund [Illoqqortoormiit]. So named by Alfred Rosenkrantz during Lauge Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions for the abundant flowering plants (= blomster).

Blokken 73Ø-401 (73°28.7´N 25°16.9´W). Mountain in Jameson Land flowing SW to enter the sea close to Vandreblokken. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen, after Vandreblokken.

Blokadal 73Ø-50d (73°58.0´N 21°25.0´W). Minor river in Blokdal, on the north slope of Stensløk Plateau, draining into Blæsilv, NW Hold with Hope. Named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Eigil Nielsen.

Blokken 73Ø-597 (73°48.0´N 24°32.3´W; Map 4). Mountain in eastern Strindberg Land. The name was first used by Teichert (1933) during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen (blokken = the block).

Blokken 74Ø (74°01.7´N 21°37.0´W). Name occasionally used by Eigil Nielsen for Knolden, a minor feature north of Frebold Bjerg, named by Erdhart Fränkl during Lauge Koch’s 1948–50 expeditions.

Hope. Named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Eigil Nielsen, probably because of the numerous fossiliferous boulders.

Blåelv. So named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Eigil Nielsen, probably because of the numerous fossiliferous boulders.

Blomsterbugten, west Ymer Ø. It was originally known as Vargbukta. (Blomster Bay, Blomster bukta, Bay of Flowers.)

Blomsternunatak 72Ø-128 (72°18.9´N 27°14.0´W). Mountain on the south slope and east of Blomster Bay, west of Scoresby Land draining via Kolledalv into Antarctic Havn. The name was given by the Place Name Committee about 1956 as a replacement for a suggestion by Peter Beareth. (Blomsterdalen.)

Blomsternunatak 72Ø-289 (72°44.2´N 28°08.4´W). Large nunatak on the north side of Hisinger Gletscher, west of Gletscherland. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1953 expedition by John Haller, for the abundant flowers.

Blomsterfjorden 72Ø-481 (72°20.6´N 26°16.5´W). Lake at the NW end of Snedrivegletscher, SW of Tærskeldal, Nathorst Land. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1954–55 expeditions by Hans Zweifel, for the many flowers along its shores.

Blusenevæge 74Ø-79 (74°15.7´N 22°11.1´W; Map 4). Mountain 1283 m high west of Clavering Ø. Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition had given the name Cap Blusenevæg in commemoration of Jules Baron de Blosseville [1802–33], a lieutenant in the French navy who disappeared without trace off the east coast of Greenland in the LA Lilloise in 1833. The name appeared in the form Cape Blusenevæg on the maps of J.M. Wordie’s 1926 expedition and Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions, and also on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937). It was transferred to the mountain by the Place Name Committee about 1934 because of discrepancies between Koldewey’s description and map and modern maps. Koldewey’s map does not show Granta Fjord, and he appears to have mistaken the present Blusenevæge Bjerg for Jordanhill. (Cape Blusenevæg, Kapp Blosseville.)

Blusenevæge 74Ø-17 (69°00´N 26°00´W; Map 3). Name in general use for the inhospitable coastal stretch of basalt cliffs extending from about 68°N to 70°10´N. Officially the name applies only to that part of the coast from 68°–69°N surveyed by Jules Baron de Blosseville [1802–33] in 1833, but it is nearly always used in a wider sense (e.g. in Den Grønlandske Lods, 1968). On early maps the coast was marked Land opdaget af J. de Blusenevæg or simply Blosseville 1833, and appears first as Blusenes Kyst on the maps of the 1879 Ingolf expedition. Blosseville was a French marine officer who had made several voyages to the West Indies, South America, India and Burma, and was lost with his ship the LA Lilloise and his entire crew on this stretch of coast in 1833 (J. Love, personal communication 2009). See also Blusenevæge Bjerg. (Blusenesvæge-Kyst, de Blosseville Coast, Côte de Blosseville.)

Blusenevæge 37Ø (71°14.7´N 24°35.0´W). Code name used by the US Coast Guard during the Second World War for Gurreholm, on the west coast of Jameson Land. Lt. Arnold Peterson of the US Coast Guard wintered at Gurreholm in 1941–42. The code names beginning Bluie West were in West Greenland.

Blusenevæge 47Ø (72°52.6´N 25°06.7´W). Code name used by the US Coast Guard during the Second World War for Gurreholm, on the west coast of Jameson Land. Lt. Arnold Peterson of the US Coast Guard wintered at Gurreholm in 1941–42. The code names beginning Bluie West were in West Greenland.
Coast Guard during the Second World War for Ella Ø station, Ella Ø, built by Lauge Koch in 1931.

**Bluie East 7** 74Ø (74°05.7´N 21°16.8´W). Code name used by the US Coast Guard during the Second World War for Eskimonæs, Lauge Koch’s scientific station on south Clavering Ø. The same code name was used for Myggbukta after Eskimonæs was destroyed in 1943.

**Blyklippen** 72Ø-188 (72°11.2´N 24°07.2´W; Map 4; Fig. 36). Hillside to the west of Store Blydal, north Scoresby Land. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions for the presence of lead ore (bly = lead). A lead mine, sometimes referred to as Blyklippen Mine, was excavated beneath Blyklippen in a major quartz vein containing a sulphide lens, and between 1956 and 1962 yielded 545 000 tons of lead-zinc concentrate (A. Mikkelsen 1992; Thomassen 2005a).

**Blyryggen** 72Ø-213 (72°08.9´N 23°56.6´W; Map 5). Ridge west of the bay Mesters Vig, north Scoresby Land, rising to 1051 m. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions for finds of lead ore.

**Blæsebælgen** 74Ø (74°32.2´N 18°48.3´W). Name used by Hvidberg (1932) for the hut in Germaniahavn on Sabine Ø, named by the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition, for the strong katabatic winds. Glesdalen has also been used.

**Blæsedal** 74Ø (74°23.6´N 19°46.7´W). Norwegian hunting hut built in May 1947 by Hermann Andresen’s expedition about 15 km up in Blæsedalen, Wollaston Forland. This hut was extended by Sirius in 1961 (P.S. Mikkelsen 1994).

**Blæsenborghytten** 74Ø (74°30.2´N 20°37.9´W). Danish hunting hut at the east end of Store Sødal, NE of Zackenberg. Built by Nanok in August 1938, it was named by one of the hunters for very strong winds experienced in November 1938. It has also been known as Dalbytten.

**Blæsedykkertpumpe** 74Ø (74°25.9´N 20°42.0´W). Norwegian hunting hut at the east end of Store Sødal, NE of Zackenberg. Built by Nanok in 1938, it was named by one of the hunters for very strong winds experienced in November 1938. It has also been known as Dalbytten.

**Blæsedalhytten** 74Ø (74°23.6´N 19°46.7´W). Norwegian hunting hut built by Nanok about 11 km up in Blæsedalen, Wollaston Forland. This hut was extended by Sirius in 1961 (P.S. Mikkelsen 1994).

**Blæssedalen** 74Ø-244 (74°18.4´N 19°49.0´W). Valley west of Herschell Bjerg, Wollaston Forland. It records the strong katabatic winds. Glesdalen has also been used.

**Blæsedalhytten** 74Ø (74°21.8´N 19°47.6´W). Danish hunting hut built by Nanok in May 1947 about 11 km up in Blæsedalen, Wollaston Forland.

**Blæsedykkertpumpe** 74Ø (74°25.9´N 20°42.0´W). Norwegian hunting hut at the east end of Store Sødal, NE of Zackenberg. Built by Nanok in August 1938, it was named by one of the hunters for very strong winds experienced in November 1938. It has also been known as Dalbytten.

**Fig. 36. The entrance to the closed lead mine at Blyklippen, near Mestersvig. The mine was worked from August 1952 until May 1963.**
Glacier in southern Andrée Land draining via Blåbærdal to Eleonore Bugt. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1948–50 expeditions by Erdhart Fränkl. (Blåbærgletscher.)

Blåhø (full name = Blåhögda) 73Ø (73°35.3´N 21°17.5´W). Mountain 1067 m high, part of the present Ravnebjerg, Hold with Hope. So named on an NSIU map (NSIU 1932a; Fig. 13).

Blåhorn 73Ø-47 (73°58.7´N 21°21.9´W). River in Home Forland draining north into Godthåb Golf. Named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Blue River, for the occurrence of bluish grey sandy shales of Carboniferous age. The name is found in Koch (1931), and corresponds to his River 16. It may be the same as that originally named Wondie Creek by Lauge Koch, which has been identified with either River 15 or River 16; see also Wondie Kloft. (Blåelva, Blaaelv.)

Blåhorn 720–244 (72°20.5´N 24°43.2´W; Map 5). Mountain 1589 m high in the northern Stauning Alper. Named by Erdhart Fränkl during Lauge Koch’s 1950–51 expeditions, for the colour of the rocks. (Blåhorn.)

Blåhorn 73Ø-667 (73°18.3´N 26°03.6´W). Minor ravine draining into Junctiondal, south Andrée Land. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1948–50 expeditions by Erdhart Fränkl, after the blue fox (= blåræve), one of which stole some of Fränkl’s underwear. (Blårævekloft.)

Blåhorn 74Ø (c. 74°11´N 22°13´W). Norwegian hunting hut built in 1935 for Arktisk Næringsdrift about 3 km NE of Hansen Havn, at the front of Wondie Gletscher; now disappeared. It was also known as Hansen Havhytten.

Blåserk 69Ø (69°03.0´N 26°49.3´W). Mountain behind the Blåserk Kyst, equivalent to the present Rigny Bjerg according to Tornøe (1935, 1944). The name features in several of the Icelandic sagas (Landnámabók, Eirik Raudes saga, Torfinn Karlsøvnes saga), and is usually given in the form Bláserkr (blåsærk = blue shirt). Other authorities have located this feature farther south in SE Greenland.

Blåserkjøkulen 69Ø (69°00.0´N 26°34.0´W). In the Icelandic sagas Bláserk is used both for the mountain and the glacier from which the mountain rises. Tornøe (1935) has argued convincingly that Bláserk is identical with Rigny Bjerg, as seen from the sea; Rigny Bjerg rises from behind a marked glacier that he terms Bláserk-jøkulen.

Blåsø 79Ø-9 (79°35.0´N 22°30.0´W; Maps 1, 4). Tidal lake in southernmost Kronprins Christian Land, dammed by the floating glacier filling Nioghalvfjerdsfjorden. It was mapped from the air by Lauge Koch during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen and named for its blue colour. (Blaasö Lake.)

Bocksrietdalen 720-417 (72°53.8´N 27°33.4´W). Broad valley at the head of Kjerulf Fjord extending southwards to Hisinger Gletscher. It was named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Louise Boyd, who explored the valley in 1931 and 1933.

Bodal 700-153 (70°51.8´N 22°23.1´W). Valley in Liverpool Land on the east side of Hurry Inlet. Named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Laurits Bruhn.

Bohr Bjerg 77Ø-129 (77°09.3´N 26°36.9´W). Summit 1954 m high on the ice cap between Catalinadal and Edward Bailey Gletscher, Renland. Climbed and named by the 2007 West Lancashire Mountaineering Group Expedition.

Fig. 37. Looking north-west across the glaciers and alpine mountains of Andrée Land. The folded rocks on the north side of Blåbærgletscher were deformed during the Caledonian orogeny. The John Haller photograph collection, GEUS archive.

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scientists, it was named after the Danish physicist and Nobel laureate Niels Bohr [1885–1962]. He made major contributions to the development of quantum physics, and was responsible for the Bohr theory of the atom.

Bølettsiuva 74Ø (74°57.3´N 20°02.4´W). Norwegian hunting hut built in August 1932 for Sigurd Tøløfsen’s expedition about 5 km south of Kap Bremen, Kuhn Ø. It was named after Tøløfsen’s wife Bolette.

Bøkkehandsken 710 (70°44.1´N 24°03.1´W). Lake in western Jameson Land about 54 m above sea level. This informal name is used in descriptions of the Quaternary geology of the area (Ingolfsson et al. 1991), and reflects the shape of the lake that resembles a boxing glove (= bøkkehandske). (Lake Bøkkehandsken.)

Bølvakr 720-322 (72°04.8´N 24°59.7´W; Map 5). Mountain 2571 m high on the south side of Gullglytetscher, north Stauing Alper. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1934 expedition by John Haller, for its appearance (bølvark = bulwark). It was first climbed by the 1963 Cambridge University expedition, which considered it the most difficult peak of the summer.

Bonar Bjerg 710 (71°51.7´N 24°52.1´W; Map 5). Mountain 2241 m high between Gannochy Gletscher and Roslin Gletscher, south Stauing Alper. First climbed by the 1968 University of Dundee expedition, and possibly named after Bonar Bridge, a village on the Kyle of Sutherland, Scotland.

Bonney Plateau 730-338 (73°26.3´N 22°04.8´W). Flat-topped mountain in the central Giesecke Bjerge. It commemorates Thomas George Bonney [1833–1923], a British theologian and naturalist noted for his popular texts on geology. The mountain was climbed by Noel Odell and Walter Wood in 1933. Breidihausen has also been used. (Bonneys Plateau.)

Bonsachts Ø 760 (76°45.0´N 20°41.8´W). Island east of Daniel Bruun Land, the present Ringøen. So named by the 1932 Gfesion expedition.

Bontekoe Ø 730-4 (73°07.0´N 21°22.5´W; Maps 3, 4). Large island in Foster Bugt. The name occurs on charts published in Paris by F.E. Foster in 1783 and 1788, and that published in 1818 to accompany Hidde Dirks Kats 'Dogboek eener Reize de i jaren 1777 en 1778'. The name was adopted by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Bontekoe Island, but he incorrectly identified it with Kap Broer Ruys, and his own Cape Humboldt was probably the real Bontekoe Ø. The island was correctly placed SE of Kap Franklin on Clavering’s (1830) maps. The name is probably that of the Dutch whaler who first sighted the island. A.G. Nathorst built a cairn on the summit in 1899, his education from 1929. He was present at the departure of Treårseskpeditionen by Laurits Bruhn, and subsequently disappeared, carried out into Dove Bugt by the calving of the glacier.

Borg 760 (c. 76°42´N 22°24´W). Wintering station of J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition in the centre of Bredebræ, to which it had been transported by pony and boat from Danmarkshavn. The name had been given by Koch’s wife after Eigil Skallegrimsson’s farm, Borg, in Iceland (P.S. Mikkelsen 1994). The station was only manned in the winter of 1908–09, and subsequently disappeared, carried out into Dove Bugt by the calving of the glacier.

Borggjøklen 760 (76°50.0°N 25°44.6´W). Primitive Norwegian hunting hut at Kap Borlase Warren, Wollaston Forland, originally built in 1908 by Severin Liavaag’s Floren expedition on the ruins of an Inuit house. The old hut and the cape have been known by a variety of names: Bjørn-beimeen, Gammen, Sovrdrupnes (P.S. Mikkelsen 1994); see also Grønlandshusets. Østgrønlandskes Fangstkompagni built a house at the same site in 1922 known as Valdermarshab, which was taken down in 1923 following a poor trapping season. The Hird expedition repaired the old hut in 1927. In his diary of the 1908–09 expedition Brandal (1930) employs this name for the cape itself, which as Giæver (1958) notes was entirely appropriate as the cape resembles a stone castle (= borg). (Borggjøklen.)

Borgbjerg Gletscher 710-61 (71°40.0´N 25°50.0´W). Major glacier on the north side of central Nordvestfjord. One of the names used on the 1932 edition of the Geodetic Institute 1:1 million scale map, it derives from Lange Koch’s aerial observations during the 1931–34 Trærseskpeditionen. Frederik Borgbjerg [1866–1935] was a member of the Danish parliament from 1892, and minister of education from 1929. He was present at the departure of Trærseskpeditionen from Copenhagen in 1931.

Borgbjørkamm 710 (71°48.1´N 25°44.6´W). Ridge up to 2400 m high leading northwards to Borgbergitinde, in the NE part of the Borgbjerg Gletscher region, southern Stauing Alper. Probably named by the 1977 Schiibische Stauing Alper expedition.

Borgbergitinde 710 (71°49.6´N 25°43.5´W; Map 5). Peak 2546 m high in the NE part of the Borgbjerg Gletscher region, southern Stauing Alper. Probably first climbed and named by the 1977 Schibische Stauing Alper expedition.

Borgen 700-264 (70°06.0´N 23°42.4´W; Map 4). Mountain on Volquaa Boon Kyst flanked by Østre Borggletscher and Vestre Borggletscher. Named during the 1931–34 Trærseskpeditionen by Laurits Bruhn for its castle-like appearance.

Borgen 740-228 (74°01.3´N 21°32.4´W). Feature in NW Hold with Hope, named by Eigil Nielsen during the 1931–34 Trærseskpeditionen. The position is said to be uncertain because it is not found on his map, but from the description in the text (Nielsen 1935 p. 49), it is most probably the ridge between Pyramiden and Fiskeplateau.

Borgfjorden 760-116 (76°40.0´N 22°00.0´W; Maps 2, 4). Fjord between Daniel Bruun Land and Lindhard Ø, so named by J.P. Koch during his 1912–13 expedition because it lay east of the wintering station Borg. (Borg Fjorden, Borg-Fjord, Castle Fjord, Borgar-fjordar.)


Borgjøkelen 760-126 (76°38.5´N 23°48.0´W; Map 2). Glacier in central Drongon Louise Land, so named by J.P. Koch during his 1912–13 expedition because it lay east of the wintering station Borg. This definitive ‘en’ ending was part of the approved name for many years, but has been omitted on the most recent lists of authorised names. (Borgjøkelen, Borgjøkels.)

Borgvigg 700-261 (70°08.5´N 23°51.9´W). Bay at the front of Vestre Borggletscher, west of Borgen, Volquaa Boon Kyst. Named during the 1931–34 Trærseskpeditionen by Laurits Bruhn.

Boressa 740 (74°30.4´N 20°37.3´W). Lake in the Zackenberg area where samples were taken for radiocarbon age determinations (Cremet et al. 2008).

Børestok 720-399 (72°03.5´N 23°30.9´W). Ridge in northern Scoresby Land between Jegerald and Segdala. So named by Hans Kapp during Lauge Koch’s 1957–58 expeditions because of the three stake-likeumps on the ridge eroded in basalt (bore = drill, stok = stick, stake).
Borgøen 73Ø-247 (73°05.9´N 22°34.3´W; Map 4). Largest island in the Broch Øer group, east of Ymer Ø. The name seems to appear first on an NSIU map (NSIU 1932a) in the form Borgøya, and was presumably named for a castle-like appearance.

Botnhuset 74Ø (74°15.9´N 19°23.0´W). Danish hut built by Sirius in the summer of 1956 at Kap Botnhusen, Wollaston Forland (P.S. Mikkelsen 1994).

Botnhus. 72Ø (72°08.1´N 24°54.9´W; Map 5). Pinnacle about 2700 m high on the NE ridge of Hjørnespids, north Stauning Alper. Climbed by the 1968 Queen Mary College expedition on 13 August, and named after a climbing locality in Cornwall.

Botanikerbugt 73Ø-595 (73°02.3´N 24°39.2´W; Map 4). Bay on the south coast of Ymer Ø. The name was used as a botanical reference locality in reports of the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen. Thorvald Svendsen carried out detailed botanical studies here. (Botaniker Bugt).

Bothriolepis Cleft 73Ø (73°35.3´N 23°52.2´W). Ravine on the south side of Gauss Halvo, west of Paralleldal. The name was used by Gunnar Säve-Söderbergh during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen, because of finds of fossil Bothriolepis (Bothriolepis-Säve-Söderbergh 1934).

Bothriolepis Mtn 73Ø (73°22.0´N 24°11.0´W). Name used by Stensio (1936) for a mountain on the north side of Ymer Ø where Devonian fossils (Bothriolepis) were collected in 1934. Location uncertain, but it may be the 826 m high mountain east of the mouth of Zoogolad.

Botnhuset 73Ø (73°40.6´N 21°44.9´W). Norwegian hunting hut at the south end (botn = bottom) of Loch Fyne, built by the Foldvik expedition in August 1926. It was also known as Øvens bus and Bunnhuset.

Botn – See Bundhytten i Besselfjord.

Bottom Terrace 73Ø (73°24.4´N 23°15.0´W). Name used by Gunnar Säve-Söderbergh during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen for a terrace at the foot of Stensios Bjerg, southern Gauss Halvo (Säve-Söderbergh 1933). (Bottenterrassen.)

Boulder 71Ø (71°37.2´N 25°16.1´W; Map 5). Prominent small nuna-tak 3 km from the head of Oxford Gletscher, southern Stauning Alper. Named by the 1970 University of Dundee expedition which had a base camp on its top. The 1975 Scottish expedition made use of the same site.

Boulder Glacier 71Ø (71°32.8´N 25°16.7´W). Name occasionally used by the 1970 University of Dundee expedition for Oxford Gletscher, south Stauning Alper; they established their base camp on a locality named Boulder. Ursus Glacier has also been used.

Boulder Ridge 74Ø (74°19.9´N 24°36.4´W). Ridge on the south side of Djaevelkloften, east Clavering Ø, where large boulders of Permian and crystalline rocks were found in a Cretaceous sequence.


Boykovdalen 72Ø (72°55.5´N 22°26.9´W). Valley on NE Geographical Society Ø, equivalent to the present Hundeklemmen. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), it was named after Johann Maria Boykov (1879–1935), an Austrian who gave instruction in photography, navigation and ballistic principles at the Naval Officers Academy in Berlin.

Brachiopodfall 74Ø-148 (74°24.7´N 20°18.0´W). Valley in western Wollaston Forland. So named by Hans Frebøld during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen, for finds of fossil brachiopods. (Brachiopod-fall.)

Bragebreen 74Ø (74°15.9´N 21°05.0´W). Glacier on central Clavering Ø, tributary to Skillegløtjøten. Used on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and named after Brage, the poet-god of old Nordic mythology noted for his wisdom.

Brangsegåse 76Ø-241 (76°49.6´N 19°02.9´W). Small lake on Winge Kyst in southern Germania Land. Named Brangsegåsø by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen after the barnacle geese (= bram-gås), which are common breeding birds in the region.

Brangsegåse 700-415 (70°29.6´N 27°56.6´W). Small lake on SW Milne Land near Rødefjord. Named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions by Svend Funder for the numerous young barnacle geese seen here.

Bransens Bjerg 74Ø-125 (74°16.5´N 21°31.9´W). Mountain ridge with three summits about 1270 m high on west Clavering Ø. Named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Mt. Bransens. The name has been applied to two different summits of the same mountain, but now covers the entire mountain. It is a common Danish surname. (Bramsens Bjerg, Bransens Bjerg.)

Brandael 73Ø-168 (73°28.9´N 21°07.4´W). River on the south coast of Hold with Hope, named on an NSIU map (NSIU 1932a; Fig. 13) as Branda. There are many similar Norwegian place names.

Brandal 72Ø (72°48.8´N 22°13.2´W). Valley on SE Geographical Society Ø, equivalent to the present Adam af Bremen Dal. So named on NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), for the locality of the same name in Sunnmøre, Norway, home port of many sealers.

Brandalhytten 74Ø (73°34.0´N 24°52.0´W). Norwegian hunting hut in Andrée Land on the west side of Geologfjord, built in September 1933 for Artkis Næringdrift; it has now disappeared. The hut was named after Knut O. Brandal, who helped build the hut, but died two weeks later of an acute illness; he was buried west of Boykefjorden.

Brandalvattenet 72Ø (72°49.4´N 22°23.0´W). Lake in Adam af Bremen Dal (= Brandal), Geographical Society Ø. Used on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937).

Brandegåga 72Ø (72°51.0´N 22°27.8´W). Mountain 726 m high on the north side of Adam af Bremen Dal (= Brandal), on SE Geographical Society Ø, equivalent to the present Leitch Bjerg. Used on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937).

Bratskæret 76Ø-178 (76°37.8´N 20°37.7´W; Map 4). Island in western Dover Bugt, perhaps rather large for a skerry. Named by the Eigil Knuth’s 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition, for its appearance (brat = steep; skær = skerry). Tutlas Ø has also been used.

Brattegga 74Ø-125 (74°16.5´N 21°31.9´W). Mountain ridge 1260 m high on northern Geographical Society Ø, south of Rudbeck Bjerg. So named on NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), for the steep (= bratt) sides of the mountain.
Breithorn 760 (76°36.0´N 20°00.0´W). Broad fjord, interpreted as possibly equivalent to the present Dove Bugt by Tornøe (1944). The name is recorded in the Icelandic sagas (Björn Jónsson’s Greenland Annals), and has been variously placed by early authorities. Tornøe (1944) suggested this location in connection with his arguments for the site of another Icelandic saga name, Krosseyjar.

Breiviksa – See Breiviksa.

Breifjorden – See Breiefjord.

Breithorn Gletscher 710-157 (71°51.1´N 24°02.7´W; Maps 4, 5). Glacier in the southern Werner Bjerge, draining into the NW end of Pingo Dal. The name was given by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk during Lauge Koch's 1953–54 expeditions, and named after the mountain at the head of the glacier (Breithorn, now Bredehorn). It was approved in 1956 in the form Breithorn Gletscher, the name replacing the rarely used Biskop Alfs Gletscher. However, in 1971 the name was officially changed to Breithorn Gletscher to conform with the common use of this form in scientific publications, although the mountain Bredehorn has retained its danicised name.

Breivik 740–252 (74°05.9´N 21°07.0´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the south side of Clavering Ø, east of Eskimovig. Originally built on west Clavering Ø by the Foldvik expedition in 1927, it was moved to this site in the summer of 1929. It was named after the bay which the Norwegians called Breivika. A newer Norwegian hut on the same site, known as Breivikhytten, was probably built in August 1938.

Breiviksa 740 (74°05.7´N 21°07.5´W). Bay on south Clavering Ø, equivalent to the present Eskimovig. So named in this form on the 1932 NSIU maps, and as Breidviksa on the later maps of Lacmann (1937). Named for the form of the bay (breid = broad, wide).

Breivikadalen 740–251 (74°06.4´N 21°07.5´W). Valley on south Clavering Ø. Named on the NSIU maps of 1932, after the hunting hut (Breivik) and bay (Breivika) at the mouth of the valley. On Lacmann's (1937) maps Breivikadal is used. (Breivikadalen.)

Bremsholmane 720 (72°44.3´N 21°49.3´W). Line of skerries off SE Geographical Society Ø. The skerries form a hinderance or brake (= bremsne) to the winter-ice. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937).

Bresica Hill 700 (70°04.8´N 23°06.2´W). Used by Leonardo Bonzi's 1934 expedition during their exploration of Volquart Boon Kyst, most probably for the summit west of their Ghiaccato Breicia.

Breislavur Spids 710 (71°53.4´N 25°35.0´W; Map 5). Mountain about 2510 m high between Hecate Gletscher and the upper part of Spargrgletscher, southern Nathorst Land. Climbed by Karl M. Herligkoffer's 1966 expedition on 23 August, and named after the town of Breislaw/Wroclaw in SW Poland. The peaks on this mountain ridge are also known as Silberspitzen.

Brillen 760 (76°44.2´N 20°43.7´W). Two islands SW of Vindseleøen are so named on C.S. Poulsen's (1991) map in his published diary of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen (J. Løve, personal communication 2009). They may correspond to the present Ringøen and Midterholmen.

Brinkley Bjerg 740-11 (74°09.5´N 20°45.5´W). Mountain 1075 m high on SE Clavering Ø, named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Cape Brinkley. It probably commemorates John Brinkley [1763–1835], Bishop of Cloyne, first Astronomer Royal for Ireland, and professor of astronomy at Dublin. Scoresby's cape was probably the mountain to which the name was transferred by the Place Name Committee in about 1935.

Brinkley Plateau 740–230 (74°08.9´N 20°45.4´W). Plateau on SE Clavering Ø from which Brinkley Bjerg rises. First used by Laufe Koch's 1929–30 expedition, originally in the form Mt Brinkley.
Brisbane Bjerg 740-10 (74°12.5´ N 20°09.6´ W). Mountain 486 m high on east Clavering Ø, named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Cape Brisbane in compliment to Sir Thomas Makkougall Brisbane [1773–1860]. A noted astronomer, Brisbane was president of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Scoresby’s cape was later found to be a mountain, and the name changed accordingly.

Bristol Elv 720-234 (72°27.5´ N 22°30.9´ W). River on eastern Trall Ø, draining south into Mountnorris Fjord. So named by Desmond Donovan during Lauge Koch’s 1949–50 expeditions, after the town of Bristol in England. Donovan was at Bristol University.

Britannia Sø 770-121 (77°11.0´ N 24°00.0´ W; Maps 2, 4; Fig. 21). Large glacier in north Dronning Louise Land flowing into Britannia Sø. The name is derived from the Roman name for ancient Britain, and was given by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition for patriotic reasons; the expedition was British and Queen Elizabeth II had recently succeeded to the throne. The name is a member of unicorns.

Broegedalen 730-598 (73°45.8´ N 24°54.8´ W; Map 4). Large valley in Strindberg Land draining east to Nordfjord. The name was first used by Tiéchet (1933) during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditiitionen, and is a translation of his original Bunte Tael (= painted valley) given for the extravagant colours of the rocks (broeg = multi-coloured). The map of Giaever (1939) indicates a hunting hut in Broegedalen about 10–15 km inland, but this was never built (P.S. Mikkelsen 1994). The names Strindberg, Stordalen and Giaeverkalden have also been used for the valley. (Broge Dal.)

Broer Ruys Nord 730-142 (73°25.1´ N 20°29.7´ W). Danish hunting hut at the mouth of Glommen, about 4 km NE of Kap Broer Ruys, built by Nanok in September 1945. It has often been known as Dom-kirken. It is close to, and slightly south of the Norwegian hut known as Skandalen or Bukta.

Broer Ruys Station – See Kap Broer Ruys Station.

Broer Ruys Syd 730 (73°25.7´ N 20°53.7´ W). Danish hunting hut on the south coast of Hold with Hope, SW of Kap Broer Ruys. It was built by Nanok in 1945.

Broegedalen 730-598 (73°45.8´ N 24°54.8´ W; Map 4). Large valley in Strindberg Land draining east to Nordfjord. The name was first used by Tiéchet (1933) during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditiitionen, and is a translation of his original Bunte Tael (= painted valley) given for the extravagant colours of the rocks (broeg = multi-coloured). The map of Giaever (1939) indicates a hunting hut in Broegedalen about 10–15 km inland, but this was never built (P.S. Mikkelsen 1994). The names Strindberg, Stordalen and Giaeverkalden have also been used for the valley. (Broge Dal.)

Broxøde 730 (73°56.2´ N 24°13.7´ W). Valley on western Geographical Society Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after the Norwegian telegraphist Leif Brox [b. 1905], who was stationed at Myggbakta from 1928 to 1930.


Bruddal 700-290 (70°30.0´ N 22°13.2´ W). Valley in south Liverpool Land, so named by Alfred Rosenkranz during Lauge Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions because the valley follows a fault zone (= brud). (Fault Valley.)


Brum Gletscher 720-154 (72°19.0´ N 22°34.1´ W). Glacier on SE Traill Ø, south of Mountnorris Fjord. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions by Hans Peter Schaub for the lead dog in his sledge team. (Brumsen-Gletscher, Brunns Gletscher.)

Brun Bjerg 730-315 (73°51.0´ N 23°10.0´ W). Mountain in central Hudson Land, north of Ritomsø. Named by Henrik Büttler during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions for Albert Brun, a natu-ralist who visited Spitsbergen in the early 1900s. (Braunberg, Brunns Bjerg.)

Brute Nunnatakker 710-428 (71°09.1´ N 29°37.4´ W; Map 4). Nuna-tak group west of Graben Land. So named by Peter Homework during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions because of their characteristic brown (= brune) colour.
Brunedal 700-413 (70°46.5’N 28°06.0’W; Map 4). Valley on the west side of Rodefjord. Named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions by Kai Sørensen, for the dominant brown-weathering colour of the rocks. 

Brønlundbreen 740 (74°25.2’N 21°09.4’W). Small glacier on north Clavering Ø. Used on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), the name commemorates Brønlund (Brunhilde), the Queen of outstanding beauty who married Gunther in the in the German epic poem from c. 1200, the Nibelungenlied. Brunhilde also features in old Norse literature.

Brødger Elven 750-76 (75°16.7’N 22°07.4’W). Norwegian river east of the Bræfjordhytten. (Brehytten, Bræ-Øy, Brødger, Brødgerhytta, Brebytta.)

Brønlunds Grav 760-131 (76°19.0’N 25°54.9’W; Maps 2, 4; Fig. 21). Large glacier in Carlbergfondet Land, southern Dronning Louise Land, flowing eastwards to join L. Bistrup Bræ. Named by J. Braastad [b. 1888], geologist and secretary of NSIU from 1924–1935. It is also known as Ankerlien. (Brekstat, Brødgerhytta.)

Brønlunds Grav. Braastad 730 (73°36.5’N 22°28.5’W). Norwegian hunting hut on the north side of Moskusoksefjord, east of Ankerbjerg. Built in September 1929 by Artkisk Næringsr verdict, the hut was named after Johan Braastad [b. 1888], geologist and secretary of NSIU from 1924–1935. It is also known as Ankerlien. (Brekstat, Brødgerhytta.)

Brønland 700-20 (70°27.4’N 28°06.1’W). Small skerry just off the south point of Reede in Rodefjord, so named by Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition. A prominent dolerite dyke here is divided by joints into horizontal prismatic blocks which resemble a pile of firewood (= brøndestablen).

Braaeerne 760-114 (76°45.4’N 22°10.2’W; Map 4). Three islands off the front of Bredebrøa at the west end of Borgefjord. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. The southernmost island has been referred to as Southern Bre Ø (Braaeerne, Glacier Islands, Brøa-Inseln, Braaeerne, Jokuleyjar). (Brekstat, Bødgerhytta.)

Braeggerhytta 730 (73°15.4’N 23°59.3’W). Norwegian hunting hut on the north side of Dusén Fjord, Gunnar Andersson Land, east of Zoologdalen. Built by Artkisk Næringsr verdict in September 1929, the name commemorates a lawyer named Brogger (P.S. Mikkelsen 1994). (Brogger, Brogger-hytta, Brægger-Hytta, Borggers Hytte.)

Buddingbjerg 760-204 (76°28.5’N 21°41.2’W). Danish hunting hut on the north side of the mouth of Brejford, built by Nanok in May 1934. Now a ruin. It has occasionally been referred to as Jarneshytten.

Buddingbjerg 730 (73°09.6’N 27°33.8’W). Norwegian hunting hut east of the mouth of Knækdalen, south Frankel Land, built in April 1950. The inner part of the fjord is often blocked by ice calved from the term ‘isstrøm’ particularly unsuitable for this glacier, because it moves only slowly. A.B. Drachmann Gletscher has also been used, but this name is now applied to a more southerly glacier. (Buddolfi Gletscher, Buddolfs Skriðjökull.)

Buebakken 750-76 (75°16.7’N 22°07.4’W). Norwegian river east of the mouth of Brædal, on the north side of Bredefjord, built by Nanok in August 1933 by John Giæver’s expedition. It was also known as Bredruphytten.

Bukta 710-23 (71°54.6’N 22°47.3’W). Ridge in eastern Scoresby Land north of Fleming Fjord. It was named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Cape Bue in compliment to a French philosopher, probably Jean Nicholas Buache [1741–1825].

Buch Bjerg 710-25 (71°31.7’N 22°34.1’W; Map 4). Mountain 770 m high on the west side of Carlsberg Fjord. Named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Cape Buch after the celebrated geological traveller Baron Christian Leopold von Buch [1774–1853]. Buch was considered to be the most illustrious geologist that Germany produced in the 19th century. Scoresby’s cape was evidently a mountain and the name was later changed accordingly.

Buddhakabina 750-429 (75°12.2’N 28°09.0’W; Map 4). Mountain 1880 m high NE of Graben Land. So named by Johan D. Friderichsen during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions because from the SW it resembles a budha.

Buddingbjerg 730-407 (73°19.8’N 25°54.3’W). Mountain 1805 m high between Benjamin Dal and Junctiondal, southern Andree Land. Named during the 1948–50 Lauge Koch expeditions by Erhard Frankl for its rounded shape and layered appearance, resembling a pudding (= budding). It was climbed by Frankl and Fritz Schwarzenbach in August 1950.

Budolfi Istrøm 760-131 (76°19.0’N 25°00.0’W; Maps 2, 4; Fig. 21). Large glacier in Carlbergfondet Land, southern Dronning Louise Land, flowing eastwards to join L. Bistrup Bræ. Named by J.P. Koch during his 1912–13 expedition, perhaps for Saint Budolfi, patron of a church in Aalborg, Denmark. The 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition that traversed the glacier considered the term 'iström' particularly unsuitable for this glacier, because it moves only slowly. A.B. Drachmann Gletscher has also been used, but this name is now applied to a more southerly glacier. (Budolfi Gletscher, Budolfi Skriðjökull.)

Buegletcher 720-158 (72°17.8’N 22°31.0’W). Glacier on SE Træil ø, south of Mountnorris Fjord. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions by Hans Schaub for its curved shape (bue = bowl, curve). (Bukta 730 (73°33.3’N 20°30.5’W). Norwegian hunting hut in a bay (= bukta) on the east coast of Hold with Hope, NW of Kap Broer. Built by the Foldvik expedition in August 1927. It was also known as Skændalen and Moskusoksehytten.

Bulbjerg 700-275 (70°03.8’N 22°51.5’W). Mountain on Volquart Boon Kyst. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Tre-
årskexpeditionen, after the prominent cliff of the same name in NW Jylland, Denmark. It was climbed by the 1934 Bonzi expedition and named Punta Roma.

Bültrop Fjelde 770–61 (77°25.8′ N 20°32.3′ W; Map 4). Mountains on the south side of V. Clausen Fjord, inner Skærfjorden. So named by David Malmquist during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditonen, after the husband of his wife's sister, the mathematician Einar Bültrop Lunell. He was professor at the University of Umeå, Sweden.

Bundmannsfjellet 740 (74°21.0′ N 20°47.7′ W). Mountain 1369 m high on west Clavering Ø, corresponding to Koralbjerg. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) for Max Bundmann [b. 1904], who took part in photogrammetric work on NSIU aerial photographs of East Greenland.

Bundfjeldet 760–230 (76°58.3′ N 21°48.2′ W). Innermost mountain on the north side of Viggus Dal, Daniel Brunu Land. Named by Eigil Knuth's 1938–39 expedition for its position at the end of the fjord (bund = bottom, also the inner part of a fjord or bay).

Bøddhusest 710 (71°37.8′ N 22°59.8′ W). Norwegian hunting hut built in August 1932 by Helge Ingstad's expedition about 3 km from the inner end of Fleming Fjord. It has also been known as Heimen and Ingstadheimen.

Bøddhustet – See Bøddhuset.

Bøddhytten – See Inderhytten.

Bøddhytten 750 (75°20.1′ N 20°11.8′ W). Danish hunting hut on the north (inner) side of Peters Bugt, north of the mouth of Arden-caple Fjord, built for Nanok in August 1930. It is officially known as Petersbugghytten, and has also been called Nummer 1 Hytten.

Bøddhytten i Besselfjorden 750 (75°59.2′ N 21°53.3′ W). Norwegian hunting hut built by John Giever's expedition in innermost Besselfjord in August 1932. It was a ruin in 1989. (Botten, Bøddhyttet.)

Bøddhytten i Tyrolerfjorden 740 (74°36.6′ N 22°05.4′ W). Norwegian hunting hut built in September 1932 by Sigurd Tøllefsen's expedition about 1 km inland from the innermost part of Tyrolerfjord, northern Payer Land. (Tyrolerfjord Bøddhytte, Fjordbøttens.)

Bøddstykket 750 (75°59.5′ N 21°37.8′ W). Peninsula and mountain on the north side of inner Besselfjord, that Charles Poulensen compared to Danmarksmonumentet in Merkefjord during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditonen (Poulensen 1991).

Bøen-huset 710 (71°38.0′ N 22°23.7′ W). Norwegian hunting hut built in August 1932 by Helge Ingstad's expedition in the inner part of Nathorst Fjord. It has also been referred to as Siste-huset.

Bøenhuset 730 (73°40.6′ N 21°44.9′ W). Norwegian hunting hut at the south end of Loch Fyne, built in August 1926 by the Foldvik expedition, and also known as Øens hus. (Bøenhuset, Bøenhuset, Bøddhuset.)

Bøenhuset 730 (73°19.1′ N 25°02.8′ W). Hut at the west end of Dusen Fjord, Ymer Ø, built in August 1932 by the crew of the IBSJØRN for salmon fishing, and subsequently also used by hunters. It has also been known as Noahytten, Laksehytten and Holmboes-hytta.

Bøstes Tal 730 (73°45.8′ N 24°48.8′ W). Original name for Brogødal in Strindberg Land, given by Curt Teichert in 1931 because the colour effects of the rocks in the steep walls of the valley were reminiscent of those he had seen in the Painted Desert of Colorado and Utah. Teichert considered the official name Brogødal (= the multicoloured valley) did not adequately convey the extravagance of colour.

Buri Soer 720–461 (72°41.2′ N 27°39.9′ W). Group of lakes in Niklaudal, western Gletscherland. Named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditonen by Eugène Wegmann, for a geologist of this name at Zürich, who subsequently became professor. The association with Niklaudal is said to be significant, a ‘klau’ in Swiss dialect being a simple character (Fritz Schwarzzenbach, personal communication 1996).

BuskBøysundet 720 (72°46.9′ N 22°55.5′ W). Sound between Gåseøen and Kista Ø in Vega Sund. Used on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), the name commemorates the BUSKO, a Norwegian sealer used by Arktisk Næringsdrift expeditions to East Greenland. (Buskøyundet.)

Bülters Klippe 720 (72°09.5′ N 23°45.7′ W). Name used on preliminary map sheets of the Mesters Vig region, for a cliff about 100 m above sea level; it was changed on the published maps printed in 1951 to the present Periklipperen (e.g. Bondam 1955). The name was given by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch's 1948–49 expeditions after Heinrich Büttler, a Swiss geologist who worked for many years in East Greenland with Lauge Koch's expeditions.

Bølgen 760–15 (76°20.1′ N 20°14.8′ W; Map 4). NE cape of Nanok Ø, so named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. Achtø Friis and Aage Bertelsen camped here for 14 days, and the name may derive from the windy and exposed location. The island Nanok Ø has a bellows-like shape on a map (J. Love, personal communication 2009). (Kap Bølgen, Bølget, The Bellows.)

Bøltenuanakat 700–446 (70°11.2′ N 29°47.0′ W). Nunatak on the SE side of Vestfjord Gletcher. So named by W.E. Adrian Phillips during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions because it is cut by a N–S-trending belt of black rocks (bælte = belt).


Børrten 720 (72°26.7′ N 25°28.9′ W). Norwegian hunting hut built by the Møre expedition in September 1931 on the north side of Forsblad Fjord, west of Polhem Dal. It was named for the berries (bælkerbær; Rogne 1981). The hut has also been known as Polbensdalflytten.

Bøtke-Hytta 730 (c. 73°01′ N 23°38′ W). Norwegian hunting hut about 10 km west of Rudbeck Bjerg, northern Geographical Society Ø, a locality known to Norwegians as Kapp Veslekari. The hut was built here in September 1929 by Arktisk Næringsdrift, moved to the opposite side of the fjord in 1930 where it was known as Stor-Dalen, and moved again in 1931 to Renbugten where it was called Reinsbukta. (Bøtke, Sejerstedt Bøtke-Hytta.)

Bøggild Bjerg 730–78 (73°29.1′ N 22°56.4′ W). Mountain on Gaus Halvo. Named by Lauge Koch's 1929–30 expeditions in the form Mt. Bøggild after Ove Balthazar Bøggild [1872–1956], a Danish geologist and mineralogist, noted particularly for his studies of cryolite. (Bøggilds Bjerg.)

Bøllebakken 740 (74°28.1′ N 20°31.8′ W). Feature SE of Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name has been used by visiting scientists.

Bølge Ell 770–77 (77°32.5′ N 19°12.2′ W; Map 4). River draining the SE part of Stormlandet. Named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions because it is cut by a N–S-trending belt of black rocks (bælte = belt).

Bøttekanger 730 (73°29.1′ N 22°56.4′ W). Mountain on Gaus Halvo. Named by Lauge Koch's 1929–30 expeditions in the form Mt. Bøttekanger after Ove Balthazar Bøggild [1872–1956], a Danish geologist and mineralogist, noted particularly for his studies of cryolite. (Bøttekanger.)

Bøysundet 800 (80°45.6′ N 14°15.0′ W). Cape on the east coast of Ampdrup Land where the sledge parties of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen split up. Their provisions were divided and the remainder placed in a depot (børst = stock exchange; J. Love, personal communication 2009).

Bøya 720 (72°42.3′ N 22°46.3′ W; Fig. 14). Island in central Vega Sund, the present Silja Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) for an island of the same name in Vesterålen, Norway. (Bøya.)

Bøyaen 720 (72°00.0′ N 24°59.3′ W; Map 5). Summit about 2200 m high between Col des Pulkas and Granitlang Col, Stauning Alper. Climbed by the 1996 Norwegian Stauning Alper expedition, and named after the supernatural being in ‘Peer Gynt’ by Henrik Ibsen. (Bøyaen.)

Bøysundet 720 (72°24.5′ N 23°34.6′ W). Hut built on the south coast of Troll Ø in the summer of 1968 by personnel from Mestersvig airfield. It was constructed from an old boat, the POLYPEN, formerly owned by Lauge Koch's expeditions and based at Koch's research station on Ell Ø.
Bådskæret 760-68 (76°45.5’N 18°47.6’W). Small island or skerry off Wendel Pynt, west of Danmark Havn. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen as Bådskærket, apparently because of Inuit stone ruins found here interpreted as supports for kayaks (båd = boat). According to Friis (1909) the skerry was initially called Hdadnakkeren.

Bådskær 770 (77°16.9’N 18°20.1’W). Name used by C.S. Poulsen during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for a skerry off eastern Rosio, NE Germania Land (Poulsen 1991). The boat from the first boat trip was laid up here because further progress was blocked by ice (J. Love, personal communication 2009).

Båsted 740-185 (74°05.8’N 21°02.8’W). Small bay east of Eskimovig, south Clavering Ø. The name was used as a botanical reference locality in reports of the 1931–34 Trærøskæreplysdenetion in the form Båstedel (Gething 1934); it was said to be a good harbour for small boats.

C

C. Droth Ø 770-28 (77°36.8’N 20°31.0’W; Map 4). Island at the inner end of Pentievre Fjord. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, probably for Carl Droth [1854–1926], a businessman and ship-owner. (C. Droths Ø.)

C.F. Knot Tinde 720-509 (72°05.2’N 24°51.8’W; Map 4). Mountain about 2750 m high at the head of Bersærkerbrea, Gully Gletscher and Schuchtet Gletscher. First climbed by a Cambridge University expedition on 22 July 1963, it is best known in moutaineering literature under the name Grandes Forasses, the name originally proposed by Malcolm Slessor following his 1958 expedition. The name was changed in November 1964 to commemorate Colin Frederick Knot [1938–64], a New Zealand climber who led the 1963 Cambridge expedition, and who died the following year in the French Alps. The second ascent was made by an Imperial College expedition in August 1963. (Knotin.)


C.H. Jørgensen Nunatak 800 (c. 80°40’N 22°20’W). Mountain in Kronprins Christian Land. Named by the 1909–12 Alabama expedition after Christian H. Jørgensen, a lieutenant in the Danish army and one of the expedition members. Initially approved, this name was subsequently discarded because of the difficulty of identifying the original feature.

C.H. Ostenfeld Land 750-93 (75°14.0’N 21°30.0’W; Maps 2, 4). Land area between Grandjean Fjord and Ardencaple Fjord. Mapped in part by Lauge Koch during flights in 1932 on the 1931–34 Trærøskæreplysdenetion, it was named after Christian Emil Hansen Ostenfeld [1873–1931], a Danish botanist noted for his ‘Flora of Greenland’ and its origin; Ostenfeld was chairmain of the Carlsberg Foundation that supported the 1931–34 Trærøskæreplysdenetion. (C.H. Ostenfelds Land.)

C.H. Ostenfeld Nunatak 740-142 (74°17.2’N 22°55.6’W; Map 4). Large nunatak in Woodie Gletscher, named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions. See also C.H. Ostenfeld Land. (C.H. Ostenfells Nunatak.)

C. Hoffman Halvo 700-400 (70°57.0’N 27°45.0’W; Map 4). Peninsula between Harefjord and Ryfjefjord. Named by the 1963 Geodæsk Institut expedition after the helicopter mechanic, C. Hoffman, who was killed here when he walked into a rotor blade.

C.J. Ring Fjelde 800-115 (80°15.0’N 18°55.5’W; Map 4). Peninsula on the north side of Hekla Land. Named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch’s 1956–58 expeditions. Carl Johan Ring [1870–1918] was the Norwegian ice-pilot on the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, and had previously sailed on the expedition ship as 1st mate when it went under the name the Magdalena. As an experienced skier he took part in many of the most demanding depot-laying journeys during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen.

C. Mountain 720 (72°48.0’N 27°27.1’W). Mountain in Gletscherland, the present Lughano Bjerg. This was a temporary designation used by Louise Boyd’s 1931 expedition (Boyd 1935).

C. Silfverberg Ø 770-29 (77°34.0’N 20°07.7’W; Map 4). Island between Pentievre Fjord and Agutsund. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen as C. Silfverbergs Ø, possibly for Conrad Emil Silfverberg [1875–1941], a lieutenant in the Danish navy, who from 1902 worked for a salvage company. (Silfverbergs Ø, Silfverbergs Ø.)

Caius Fjeld 720-505 (72°05.3’N 25°11.3’W; Map 5). Caius Fjeld and Gonville Fjeld are two sharp rock summits each about 2280 m high on the west side of Cavendish Gletscher, Staving Alper. First climbed by the 1963 Cambridge University expedition, this peak was named after Caius College, Cambridge (properly Gonville and Caius), founded by Edmond Gonville in 1348 and refounded by Dr. Caius in 1557.

Calamites Dal 710 (71°44.2’N 22°30.6’W). Valley on the SE side of Wegener Halvo in which Calamiteselv flows. The name is used occasionally in geology reports.

Calamiteselv 710 (71°44.2’N 22°30.6’W). River on the SE side of Wegener Halvo, named by Lauge Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions as Calamites River for finds of fossils.

Calamiteselv 720-209 (72°11.8’N 23°49.3’W; Map 5). River draining north from Lille Býdal into Noret, west of Mesters Vig. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions, for the fossil finds.

Calcitdalen 700 (70°21.1’N 26°49.6’W; Map 4). East–west-trending valley in eastern Gåseland, draining into Gåsefjord. Named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions by Georg Sawatzki for several occurrences of limestone.

Caledoniaø 720 (72°25.0’N 25°48.6’W). Island in Forsblad Fjord, named by Helge G. Backlund in 1929 at the suggestion of his assistant (Arne Noe-Nyegaard) as Caledonia Island. The island lies in an area influenced by orogenic (mountain building) activity of Caledonian age.

Cambridge Bight 720-73 (72°48.5’N 22°00.0’W; Maps 3, 4). Large bay on the east side of Geographical Society Ø. Named by J.M.
Campbell Sund 170–210, 25°20.5´S; Map 5), situated on the east side of the peninsula and was renamed Canning Land. Originally named after one of the secretaries of state, George Canning for a tract of bold land that appeared to be insular (Fig. 3). It was named by the 1975 Scottish Scoresby Land expedition for the constellation. See also Kap Canis Minor.

Canning Island 72°06.0´N 27°00.0´W). Valley system in NW Wollaston Forland. Named during Lauge Koch's 1936–38 expeditions by Wolf Maync and Andreas Vischer for the canyon-like valleys. (Canyon Dalene.)


Cap – See also Cape, Kap and Kapp.

Cap Albert de Belgique 770 (77°54.0´N 19°34.0´W). This may be a cape in southern Hertugen af Ørløs Land, or possibly one of the islands east of Hagen Ø. It was observed from a great distance by the Duke of Ørløs in 1905, and named after Albert 1 [1875–1934], King of Belgium from 1909.

Cap Alf 740 (74°07.8´N 20°40.3´W). Cape on SE Clavering Ø east of Dødemandsbugten. The name occurs as C. Alf on a sketch map in Gustav Thorsrup's 1921 logbook (in: Møller 1939), and was possibly named after Alf Trolle [1879–1949], one of the committee of Østgrønlandske Fangstkompani. See also Kap Alf Trolle. Kapp Landmark has also been used.

Cap Blosseville 740 (74°04.8´N 22°17.0´W). Name used for the cape at the SE foot of Blosseville Bjerg at the front of Wordie Gletscher by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition, the present Kap Ruth. The name was subsequently transferred to the mountain – see Blosseville Bjerg.

Cap de Guise 770 (77°42.5´N 19°11.1´W). Alternative name for Kap Louise on the south side of the mouth of Ørløs Sund. It was named by the Duke of Ørløs in 1905, probably for his cousin Jean de Guise [1874–1940], who succeeded Ørløs as pretender to the French throne. It is used only on one of the folding maps in Ørløs [1907a].

Cap Deegen 730 (73°53.1´N 20°56.6´W). Name proposed by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition for a cape thought to be on the north coast of Hold with Hope, but probably corresponding to the present Diener Bjerg; there is no well defined cape here. Named after Kammerrichtstrat Deegen of Leipzig, promoter of the 1873 German West African Expedition and a supporter of German Arctic expeditions. (Cap Deegen).

Cap Duc des Abruzzes 780 (78°20.0´N 21°02.0´W; Fig. 9). Cape or mountain in southern Hertugen af Ørløs Land, named by the Duke of Ørløs in 1905 after Luigi Amedeo Abruzzi. A member of the Italian Royal family, he was noted for an expedition to Franz Josef Land in 1901 during which a new farthest north record was set on the ice of the Arctic Ocean. The cape was observed from a great distance, and could not be precisely located by subsequent explorers.

Cap Hélène 770 (77°19.0´N 20°02.0´W; Fig. 9). Cape on the south side
of Skærfjorden, SW of Kap Li, possibly the northern end of the present Valdemarsmuren west of Skældeandet. Named by the Duke of Orleans in 1905, probably after his grandmother Hélène de Mecklenbourg-Schwerin [d. 1858].

**Cap Holcha** 74°0-34 (74°12.7´N 29°06.8´W). Cape on east Clavering Æ corresponding to the present Kap Breusing. The name appears as C. Holcha on a sketch map in Gustav Thostrup's 1921 logbook (in: Møller 1939), and was occasionally used by Østgrønlandske Fangskompagni. It has also been used in the forms C. Holga, Kap Olga or Kap Holka (e.g. Madsen 1925).

**Cap Marie** 77Ø (c. 77°21´N 19°48´W; Fig. 9). Cape on the south side of Skærfjorden, so named by the Duke of Orleans in 1905, probably after his wife Marie Dorothee d'Autriche [d. 1932]. The position of the cape could not be definitely fixed by subsequent expeditions, but may have been the present Kap Li.

**Cap Pic. Maud** 78Ø (c. 78°25´N 21°25´W; Fig. 9). Cape on one of the northern Danske Øer, named by the Duke of Orleans in 1905, possibly after Princess Maud who became Queen of Norway in 1905. The position of the cape could not be fixed by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen.

**Cap Aase** 74Ø (74°08.8´N 20°30.1´W). Minor cape on SE Clavering Æ west of Basalkap. The name appears as C. Aase on a sketch map by Gustav Thostrup in his 1921 logbook (in: Møller 1939). Gift's name.

**Cape** – See also Cap, Kap and Kapp.

**Cape Beaufort** 74Ø (c. 74°30´N 19°20´W). This feature was observed at a great distance by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822, and may have been a mountain in Wollaston Forland, possibly Huhnnerbjerg. It was named after Colonel Mark Beaufoy [1764–1827], a British astronomer and physicist.

**Cape Blosseville** – See Blosseville Bjerg.

**Cape Bright** 74Ø (c. 74°37´N 19°00´W). One of the summits of Sabine Æ, this feature was named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 and placed on his chart north of his Kater Bay. It was probably named after the physician Richard Bright [1789–1856], a contemporary of Scoresby's at the University of Edinburgh.

**Cape Brown Mountain** 71Ø (71°47.1´N 22°26.2´W). Name used in a report by Søve-Søderbergh [1937] for the mountain making up Kap Brown, the north point of Wegener Halvo. See also Kap Brown.

**Cape Carnegie** 71Ø (c. 71°40´N 22°50´W). Probably a mountain on Wegener Halvo, this feature was observed from a great distance by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 and could not be identified by subsequent expeditions. It was named in compliment to a much respected Edinburgh family.

**Cape Cranford** 71Ø (c. 71°40´N 22°15´W). Named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 after an Edinburgh friend, the name was intended for a cape on Canning Land halfway between Kap Allen and Kap Fletcher. However, Scoresby's map is difficult to reconcile with modern maps and his cape may have been a mountain west of Alborg Fjord.

**Cape Hold with Hope** – See Hold with Hope.

**Cape Kruansten** 71Ø (71°36.3´N 22°33.4´W). Name given by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 to a cape on the west side of the present Carlsberg Fjord, the present Nordenskiöld Bjerg. It commemorates the Russian navigator Adam Johann von Krusenstern [1770–1813], a captain of the Russian Navy on the Japanese coast and in the Pacific, during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditioen. The name derives from the geology, but was never approved, and occurs on only very few maps (e.g. Kracke 1935).

**Capella Plateau** 73Ø (73°04.5´N 21°41.4´W). Name given by Lauge Koch's 1929–30 expeditions to the plateau area west of Margrethadal, corresponding to the present Vestreplateau.

**Capen** 74Ø (c. 74°25´N 20°15´W). Name used by Dunbar [1955] for a valley in western Wollaston Forland where Lauge Koch collected rock samples of Carboniferous age. The exact location is uncertain, but it is probably the present Sandstensdal, in which flows the river Alfred Rosenkrantz had called Karbon Ele.

**Cardiocerasbjerg** 74Ø-153 (74°28.9´N 20°15.7´W). Mountain c. 1680 m high in western Wollaston Forland, named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditioen by Hans Frebold for finds of the fossil ammonite Cardioceras. (Cardiocerasbjerg.)


**Cardiocerasfell** 700-38 (70°44.2´N 25°18.7´W). Ravine on the coast of east Milne Land between Charcot Havn and Kap Leslie. The name was used by Hermann Aldinger during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditioen in the form Cardioceras Schlucht or Cardioceras-Schlucht, after the fossil ammonite. (Cardioceras Valley, Cardioceras Ravine.)

**Carissima Dal** 73Ø-435 (73°03.3´N 25°13.3´W). Valley in east Sues Land, south of Skildvagen, named by Silvio Eha during Lauge Koch's expeditions. As used by Eha [1953] the name included the lake and the valley draining both west (in front of his Carissima Gletscher) and east into Antarctic Sund. (Carissima Gletscher 73Ø-92 (73°02.9´N 25°16.7´W). Name occasionally used by Eha [1953] for the glacier SW of Niviarsiat which drains
southwards into Carissima Dal.

Carl Heger Ø 760-20 (76°29.4´N 21°25.0´W; Map 4), Island in the SW part of Dove Bugt, named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspedition as Carl Hegers Ø. Probably named by Henning Bistrup after a member of his family, where the names ‘Carl’ and ‘Carl Heger’ are found (J. Love, personal communication 2009). (Carl Hegers Ø, Hegers Ø, Carl Heger Island.)

Carl Ritterhytta 760 (76°07.3´N 19°44.8´W). Norwegian hunting station built in 1932 by John Gievers’ expedition at Kap Carl Ritter, on the east coast of Ad. S. Jensen Land. It was originally known as Olestua and has also been known as Beurnmann and Ullesteuen. (Kap Carl Ritter.)

Carlsberg Dal 710 (71°25.7´N 22°55.1´W). Name used by Stauber (1940) for the valley Passagen in NE Jameson Land, which drains into Carlsberg Fjord. It derives from his work during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions.

Carlsberg Fjord [Kangerterajitta Itterterterilaq] 710-46 (71°25.6´N 22°24.1´W; Maps 3, 4). Fjord between Canning Land and Liverpool Land, first observed by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822, which he thought connected with Hurry Inlet. It was mapped by G.C. Amstrup’s 1898–1900 expedition, which had the official name ‘Carlsbergfondets Expedition til Øst-Grønland’ (Carlsberg Fiord, Carlsberg-Fjord, Carlsberg Fjorden, Carlshavnsfjellet.)

Carlsbergfondet Land 760-111 (76°33.0´N 24°00.0´W; Maps 2, 4). Part of Dronning Louise Land, south of Borgsjèld. Named Carlsbergfondets Land by J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition, for the most generous single contributor to the expedition’s finances. See also Carlsberg Fjord.

Carls挥发 730-40 (73°45.8´N 20°27.1´W; Map 4). Bay in eastern Hold with Hope, south of Home Forland. Both the bay and the hunting station at the head of the bay built in 1920 were named after the station motorboat Carl; the boat was abandoned at Bass Rock in 1924. Norwegian maps from about 1929 used Carlsvangen for the bay. (Carls Harbour, Karlsbavn.)

Carlshavn 730 (73°46.3´N 20°28.6´W). Danish hunting station at the head of the bay Carlshavn, on the east coast of Hold with Hope. It was built by Østgrønlandske Fangstkompagni in 1920, manned from 1920 to 1924, and accidentally burnt down by Norwegian hunters in the autumn of 1927. See also Carlshavn. The station has also been referred to as Station ‘X.’ (Karlskaven.)

Carraradal 710-373 (71°34.9´N 28°31.0´W). Narrow valley in Hinks Land draining into the head of Flyverfjord. Named by Peter Vogt during Lauge Koch’s 1957 expedition for the outcrops of marble, a tribute to the noted Italian marble from Carrara.

Carrick Spids 720-366 (72°09.3´N 24°47.8´W; Map 5). Twin rock spires 1970 m high SW of Dunottar Gletscher in the northern Stau- tarsøene. Named by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk, and climbed by Wenk in 1953.

Carrick Spids 720-366 (72°09.3´N 24°49.2´W; Map 5). Twin rock spires 1970 m high SW of Dunottar Gletscher in the northern Stauning Alper. See also Centrumspasset. (72°09.3´N 24°47.8´W; Map 5). Twin rock spires 1970 m high SW of Dunottar Gletscher, named by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk, and climbed by Wenk in 1953.

Castor Glacier 710 (71°57.5´N 25°41.1´W; Map 5). One of two minor tributaries to Sparrregletscher on its western side, so named by James Clarkson’s 1961 expedition. See also Castor. German climbing expeditions have used Große Sydney Gletscher for the same glacier.


Catalinadal 710-357 (71°05.0´N 26°50.0´W; Map 4). Major valley in south Renland with several large lakes. Named by the 1963 Geodætisk Institut expedition, at the suggestion of J.V. Helk. The valley had apparently been known by this name since the area was photographed during Catalina flights by the Royal Danish Air Force for the Geodætisk Institut in 1950. Tindernes Dal has also been used.

Cavendish Gletscher 720-502 (72°05.6´N 25°09.9´W; Map 5). Glacier in the Stauning Alper, draining north to Guly Gletscher. Named by the 1963 Cambridge University expedition for the Cavendish Physical Laboratory, Cambridge, England.

Cecilia Nunatak 720-412 (72°30.1´N 27°52.3´W; Maps 3, 4). Large nunatak west of Gletscherland and south of Goodenough Land. Mapped by Lauge Koch on reconnaissance flights in 1932 during the 1931–34 Treækspeditionen, and named after the daughter of the British Admiral Goodenough. See also Goodenough Land. (Cecilia Nunatak, Cecilia Nunatak, Cecilia Nunatak.)

Celsius Bergen 730-279 (73°08.1´N 23°15.0´W; Map 4). Mountain 1426 m high on eastern Ymer Ø. Named by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition as Celsius Berg, probably for Anders Celsius [1701–1744], a Swedish astronomer who was professor in astronomy and mathematics at the University of Uppsala from 1729. He was the most noted of three astronomers in the family. This is probably the mountain which William Scoresby Jr. had called Cape Rassell in 1822 (White 1927). (Celsius Mountain, Mount Celsius, Celsius-fjellet.)

Centralberg 710-351 (71°11.9´N 22°53.9´W). Mountain 630 m high in east Jameson Land, west of the head of Carlshavn Fjord. It was named by John H. Callomon during the Lauge Koch expeditions.

Centralen 710-279 (71°55.0´N 24°03.1´W; Map 5). Mountain 1370 m high in the Werner Bjerge between Sirius Gletscher and Aldebaran Gletscher, named by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk during Lauge Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions. See also Centralen.

Centralen 720 (72°01.3´N 24°02.3´W). Name used by Styrer (1951) for a mountain between Mellem Gletscher and Østre Gletscher, north Werner Bjerge, the present Kolossen. This position for Centralen is used in a number of climbing reports (e.g. Monzino 1966; Fantin 1969), but the name is only approved for the position defined by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk (see above).

Centralen – See Margarincenentalen.

Centrumspasset 740-348 (74°26.9´N 19°44.6´W). Pass at the head of Dronning Augustadalen in central Wollaston Forland (centrum = centre). Named during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions by Wolf Maync and Andreas Vischer [Maync 1947], (Centrumspass.)

Centrumso 800-76 (80°10.5´N 22°00.0´W; Maps 1, 4; Fig. 24). Lake in southeastern Konprins Christian 150. Absent from the air in 1938 by Lauge Koch. On some maps it has been shown to drain through Sødalen and given the name Troldsøen (e.g. Nielsen 1941; Drastrup 1945). It acquired its present name in 1952–53 when it
became the natural centre of geological activities after Catalina aircraft landed parties here. (Centrum Sø).

Cerburus 72ø 70.4’ N 25ø 14.1’ W; Map 5). Mountain about 2000 m high between Gully Gletscher and Sefstrøm Gletscher, Stauning Alper. It was climbed by the 1964 Zurich expedition, and was so named because it resembled a dog’s head. See also Kerberus.

Charcot Bugt – See Charcot Havn.

Charcot Gletscher 700-30 (70°46.5’ N 25°46.5’ W; Map 4). Glacier on east Milne Land at the head of Charcot Havn. The name appears to have first been used by Aldinger (1935) in his report on work during the 1931–34 Treadsekspedition, and was named after Jean-Baptiste Charcot [1866–1936]. A French polar explorer and oceanographer, Charcot led two expeditions to the Antarctic in 1903–05 and 1908–10, and visited the Scoresby Sund region of East Greenland seven times between 1925 and 1936. In 1932 he had transported one of Laugé Koch’s sealpens aboard the POURQUOI PAS? from Iceland to Scoresby Sund. Charcot died in the shipwreck of the POURQUOI PAS? off Iceland in 1936. French scientists used Glacier Chatton for the same glacier.

Charcot Gletscher 73ø (73°02.8’ N 29°00.0’ W). Name used during the 1968 GGU expedition for an E–W-trending glacier dissecting northern Charcot Land in the inner Scoresby Sund region ([Olesen & Rech 1969]. Use of the name was abandoned when it was found to have been previously given to a glacier on Milne Land, and this glacier at present has no name.

Charcot Havn 700-29 (70°46.8’ N 25°23.3’ W; Maps 3, 4). Bay on the east coast of Milne Land. The name was first used in reports of the work of the 1931–34 Treadsekspeditionen in the form Charcots Harbour (Thorson 1934), and commemorates Jean-Baptiste Charcot, whose expeditions had carried out geological work in the vicinity between 1925 and 1936. The name is found on many maps in the form Charcot Bugt. See also Charcot Gletscher. Chattonbugt has also been used.

Charcot Land 710-147 720-415 (72°00.0’ N 29°00.0’ W; Maps 3, 5). Land area at the head of Nordvestfjord between Daugaard-Jensen Gletscher and F. Graae Gletscher. The name first appears on the 1932 1:1 million scale Geodætisk Institut map prepared on the basis of aerial observations by Lauge Koch during the 1931–34 Treadsekspeditionen. See also Charcot Gletscher. (Charcots Land.)

Charpentier Gletscher 720-465 (72°57.9’ N 25°56.0’ W). Glacier in southern Goodenough Land draining into Agassiz Dal. Named during Louise Boyd’s 1937 expedition as Charpentier Glacier after Johann von Charpentier [1786–1855], a Swiss naturalist whose work on glaciers in 1830–40 was closely related to that of Louis Agassiz.

Chatham Elv 77ø-76 (77°33.8’ N 19°12.0’ W; Map 4). River draining the SE part of Stormlandet. Named during the 1931–34 Treadsekspeditionen by David Malmquist for a friend, Gottfrid Nordland, usually known as ‘Chatham’, who subsequently became headmaster and dean in Gällivare, Sweden.

Chattonbugt 700 (70°46.8’ N 25°23.3’ W). Bay on east Milne Land, the present Charcot Havn. The name was used in the report by Parat & Drach (1934), who visited the region during J.-B. Charcot’s 1933 expedition. It was named after A. Chatton, captain of the expedition ship POURQUOI PAS? in 1932 and 1933. (Baie Chatton.) Chattonkofl 700 (70°44.5’ N 25°29.1’ W). Gulley SW of Charcot Havn on east Milne Land, equivalent to the small valley termed Køsmocerasdal by Callomon & Birkeland (1980). The name was used by Parat & Drach (1934). See also Chattonbugt.

Chokoladebjerg 73ø-422 (73°22.3’ N 25°14.8’ W; see also Fig. 74). Mountain 1010 m high on western Ymer Ø, north of Blomsterbugten. The name was given by Arthur B. Cleaves and Ernest F. Fox in the course of geological work during John K. Howard’s 1933 expedition, originally in the form Big Chocolate Mountain. Eha (1953) adopted the name during his geological studies, and it was eventually approved in the present form. The name records the conspicuous deep brown colour of the rocks.

Chopin Dal 76ø-321 (76°42.6’ N 23°56.5’ W; Map 4; Fig. 21). Valley trending E–W in central Dronning Louise Land between Himmerland Hede and Beethoven Dal. One of the names given by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition after composers, it commemorates Frédérik François Chopin [1810–49], a Polish musician noted especially for his piano solos and concertos.

Christian IV Gletscher 69ø-33 (69°00.0’ N 30°20.0’ W; Map 3). Major glacier draining from Geikie Plateau southwards to the Blosseville Kyst. The glacier is said to have been partly mapped by Gino Watkins, but its extent was first realised during flights by Laugé Koch in 1933 during the 1931–34 Treadsekspeditionen. The name first appeared on maps in the form King Christian IV Glacier, and commemorates the Danish King, Christian IV [1577–1648], king of Denmark and Norway from 1588. He was noted for his establishment of a powerful navy, the foundation of many towns (including Christiania, now Oslo), and for many fine buildings in Copenhagen.

Christians Skær 76ø (76°20’ N 19°25’ W). Skerry east of Balgen, Nanok Ø, in Dove Bugt. Discovered and so named during the 1932 Gefion expedition after one of the Danish hunters, Christian Jensen, who prevented the ship from running into it (Jennov 1935).

The name is used in Den Grønlandske Lods (1968).

Christianshaavn 74ø (74°09.9’ N 20°11.7’ W). Danish hunting station built in 1921 at Cape Mary, eastern Clavering Ø, by Ostgrønlandske Fangskompagni, beside a Norwegian hunting hut originally built in 1909 (see Maryhust). The station may have been named after Christian Thielst [1877–1968], who was on the board of Ostgrønlandske Fangskompagni. The Danish station was manned from 1921 to 1923, and was then moved to Sandodden, after which the Norwegian hut at this location was sometimes referred to by this name. (Christians Harbour.)

Christiansnaberg 72ø (72°02’ N 25°03’ W). Peak about 2350 m high on the north side of Kirkbrae, NE of Sefstrøm Gletscher, Stauning Alper. Climbed and named by the 1968 Scottish expedition.

Churchill Pas 72ø-512 (72°01.8’ N 25°01.5’ W; Map 5). Pass between the head of Storgletscher and Kirkbrae, a side glacier to Sefstrøm Gletscher. Named by the 1963 Cambridge University expedition after Churchill College, Cambridge, founded in 1960 and named after Sir Winston Churchill. See also Winston Berg. (Churchill Col.)

Cicero 72ø (72°04.5’ N 25°07.4’ W). Mountain 2400 m high on the east side of Cavendish Gletscher, northern Stauning Alper. Climbed on 26 July 1984 by Sandro Pucci’s expedition, and named after the Roman orator and statesman Marcus Tullius Cicero [106–43 BC].

Cima Blonde 72ø (72°08.5’ N 25°04.7’ W). Peak on the NE side of Vetrabre, on the north side of Gully Gletscher, Stauning Alper. Climbed on 29 July 1984 by Sandro Pucci’s climbing expedition, and probably named for the light colour of the rocks.

Cima Caesar 72ø (72°08.1’ N 24°58.9’ W). Peak WNW of Danske-tinden, north Stauning Alper. Climbed on 6 August 1984 by Sandro Pucci’s climbing expedition, and named after the Roman orator and statesman Gaius Julius Caesar [100–44 BC].

Cima di Granito 72ø (72°05.0’ N 24°39.2’ W). Name used by Guido Monzinno’s 1963 expedition for Glimas Borg, a 2200 m granite peak on the SW side of Bersærkerbæk. The expedition made the second ascent by a new route.

Cima Est 72ø (72°08.8’ N 25°08.9’ W; Map 5). Peak about 2500 m high on the south side of Vikingebrae, north Stauning Alper. First climbed by Guido Monzinno’s 1964 expedition, and probably named after the mountain of the same name in the Dolomites, one of the Tre Cime.

Cima Marco Aurelio 72ø (72°07’ N 25°07’ W). Peak on the north side of Gully Gletscher, north Stauning Alper. Climbed on 2 August 1984 by Sandro Pucci’s climbing expedition, and named after
the Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius [AD 121–180]. (M. Aurelio).

_Citadela_ 720 (77°08’.9 N 25°10’.3 W; Map 5). Peak about 2400 m high on the south side of Vikingebra, north Stauing Alper. First climbed by Guido Monzino’s 1964 expedition, and probably named after the mountain of the same name in the Dolomites, one of the Tre Cime. Named because when first seen it towered above all the neighbours.

_Citadella_ 720 (77°08’.9 N 25°10’.3 W; Map 5). Peak about 2400 m high on the south side of Vikingebra, north Stauing Alper. First climbed by Guido Monzino’s 1964 expedition, and probably named after the mountain of the same name in the Dolomites, one of the Tre Cime. Named because when first seen it towered above all the neighbours.

_Città di Roma_ 720 (77°08’.9 N 25°10’.3 W; Map 5). Peak about 2400 m high on the south side of Vikingebra, north Stauing Alper. First climbed by Guido Monzino’s 1964 expedition, and probably named after the mountain of the same name in the Dolomites, one of the Tre Cime. Named because when first seen it towered above all the neighbours.

_Cirkuskløft_ 720 (77°08’.9 N 25°10’.3 W; Map 5). Peak about 2400 m high on the south side of Vikingebra, north Stauing Alper. First climbed by Guido Monzino’s 1964 expedition, and probably named after the mountain of the same name in the Dolomites, one of the Tre Cime. Named because when first seen it towered above all the neighbours.

_Cirkusgletscher_ 720 (77°08’.9 N 25°10’.3 W; Map 5). Peak about 2400 m high on the south side of Vikingebra, north Stauing Alper. First climbed by Guido Monzino’s 1964 expedition, and probably named after the mountain of the same name in the Dolomites, one of the Tre Cime. Named because when first seen it towered above all the neighbours.

_Cirkuselv_ 720 (77°08’.9 N 25°10’.3 W; Map 5). Peak about 2400 m high on the south side of Vikingebra, north Stauing Alper. First climbed by Guido Monzino’s 1964 expedition, and probably named after the mountain of the same name in the Dolomites, one of the Tre Cime. Named because when first seen it towered above all the neighbours.

_Clare Fjeld_ 730 (77°08’.9 N 25°10’.3 W; Map 5). Peak about 2400 m high on the south side of Vikingebra, north Stauing Alper. First climbed by Guido Monzino’s 1964 expedition, and probably named after the mountain of the same name in the Dolomites, one of the Tre Cime. Named because when first seen it towered above all the neighbours.

_Clare Fjellet_ 730 (77°08’.9 N 25°10’.3 W; Map 5). Peak about 2400 m high on the south side of Vikingebra, north Stauing Alper. First climbed by Guido Monzino’s 1964 expedition, and probably named after the mountain of the same name in the Dolomites, one of the Tre Cime. Named because when first seen it towered above all the neighbours.

_Clare_ 720 (77°33’.3 N 24°00’.0 W). Name used by the 1974 Joint biological expedition for the river in Lunedal draining into Holm Bugt, SW Traill Ø. It was named after one of the expedition participants.

_Clare’s Pingo_ 710 (77°59’.5 N 23°21’.8 W). Name used by the 1974 Joint biological expedition for a pingo on the south side of Kollealuen, north Scoresby Land. See also Clare Lloyd River.

_Clark Bjerg_ 740–6 (77°42’.8 N 19°14’.3 W; Map 4). Mountain about 400 m high in eastern Wollaston Forland. It was observed at a distance by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822, and named Cape Clark in compliment to John Clark, who had married Scoresby’s sister Mary. The cape was identified as a mountain south of the entrance to Dronning Augustadalen by the Place Name Committee in about 1935. (Clark Bjerg.)

_Claudius Clavus Bjerke_ 710–166 (77°54’.5 N 23°12’.0 W; Map 4). Mountain range 900–1100 m high north of Orsted Dal, Scoresby Land. The name was one of a group of names given by the Place Name Committee in 1939, and commemorates the Danish cartographer Claudius Clavus, who prepared some of the earliest maps of Greenland.

_Claverhouse_ 710 (77°54’.6 N 24°52’.2 W; Map 5). Mountain about 2300 m high between Storgletscher and Gannochy Gletscher, central Stauing Alper. Named by the 1968 University of Dundee expedition which made the first ascent, probably for John Graham of Claverhouse [1649–89], 1st Viscount of Dundee.

_Claving Bukt_ 740 (77°14’.5 N 20°20’.0 W). Name used by Norwegian hunters in the 1920s and 1930s for the present Kirchenpauser Bugt, NE Clavering Ø (see e.g. White 1927).

_Claving Fjorden_ 740 (77°08’.0 N 21°53’.0 W). Name used by Norwegian hunters, and on NSIU maps from about 1929, for the sound on the south side of Claving Ø now known as Godthåb Gulf. The 1908–09 Floren expedition appears to have been the first to have used the name, although they may have intended it for the present Young Sund or possibly Kirchenpauser Bugt, north of Clavering Ø (see also Claving Bukt). (Clavingfjorden, Clavingfjord, Clavering Sund, Clavingfjorden.)

_Claving Landet_ – See Claving Ø.

_Claving Ø_ 740–78 (77°17’.0 N 21°08’.0 W; Maps 2, 4; Fig. 15). Large island west of Wollaston Forland. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Claving Insel after Douglas Charles Charles Clavering [1794–1827], commander of the GRIPPER on the 1823 voyage to this region (Sabine 1825; Clavering 1830). The west side of the island is separated by a narrow channel from the mainland, which gave rise to reports that it was joined to the mainland and should be called Clavering Landet (Hansen 1912). (Claving Island, Clavinging.)

_Clavingingstrædet_ 740–4 (77°31’.5 N 19°05’.8 W; Maps 2, 4). Strait between Sabine Ø and Wollaston Forland. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Claving Strasse, for Douglas Charles Clavering (see Claving Ø). It corresponds approximately to William Scoresby’s Kater Bay. (Claving Strait.)

_Cleft Island_ 720 (77°16’.2 N 22°00’.7 W; Fig. 12). Small island off Cape Clark, eastern Traill Ø, so named by J.M. Wordie’s 1926 expedition; officially it has the name ‘Rock.’ The island has a split appearance.


_Cloos Klippe_ 760–324 (76°48’.6 N 24°53’.0 W; Map 4). Cliffs on the south side of Borg Gletscher, central Dronning Louise Land. Named by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition after the German structural geologist Hans Cloos [1885–1951], professor at the University of Breslau 1919–26 and subsequently at the University of Bonn. He was a pioneer of granite tectonics.

_Col de Fureesse_ 710 (77°50’.6 N 25°40’.2 W; Map 5). Pass between the heads of Prinssesgletscher and Borgbjerg Gletscher, eastern Narthost Land. Named by Claude Rey’s 1968 expedition after
nearby Fureø.

Col deSCORESBY 71Ø (71°50.1´N 25°41.9´W; Map 5). Pass between the heads of Prinsesseglaciers and Borgbjerg Glaciers, eastern Nathorst Land. Named by Claude Rey’s 1968 expedition after William Scoresby Jr. See also Scoresby Land.

Col de laTOURMENTE 71Ø (71°52.8´N 25°42.0´W). Pass between two tributary glaciers in the upper part of Prinsesseglaciers, eastern Nathorst Land. Named and first climbed by Claude Rey’s 1968 expedition.

Col desJASCHE 700 (70°41.5´N 26°02.1´W). Col. In the mountain range south of Charcot Glaciers, east Milne Land, explored by a group from J.B. Charcot’s 1933 expedition (Parat & Drach 1934). Probably named for the presence of the mineral jasper in the basalts.

Col des PORTÉS 72Ø (72°00.2´N 24°59.1´W; Map 5). High col (2130 m) between Kirkbrae and Storgletscher, discovered in May 1985 during a W–E crossing of the northern Stauning Alper.

Col Major – See Majorpasset.

Cold Shoulder 72Ø (72°04.5´N 24°54.2´W; Map 5). Peak 2450 m high on the east side of upper Gyllgletscher, northern Stauning Alper. Climbed and named by the 2007 SMC East Greenland expedition.

Colinfred 73Ø (73°00´N 25°08´W). Valley on SW Ymer Ø draining southwards, where Collin Hallesteen located a tungsten-antimony mineralisation while prospecting for Nordisk Mineselskab (Harpath et al. 1986).

Colle Colosseum 72Ø (c. 70°28´N 25°05´W). Col 1950 m high between Colosseum Glaciers and Vertebræ, north Stauning Alper. Climbed on 72 July 1984 by Sandro Pucci’s climbing expedition, and named after the Colosseum in Rome, one of the most impressive of Roman remains.

Colle Genova 700 (70°03.9´N 23°16.1´W). Broad col on Torvgletscher, Volquart Boon Kyst. Named by Leonardon Bonzi’s 1934 expedition, after the Italian city. The expedition also used the name Ghiazzio Genova for the present Torvgletscher.

Colle Milano 700 (70°03.0´N 23°02.0´W). Col at the head of Milano Glaciers, between Punta Gilberti and Punta Ballestrieri, Volquart Boon Kyst. Named by Leonardon Bonzi’s 1934 expedition. Milan was the point of departure of the expedition.

Collet Bjerg 730-316 (73°48.5´N 23°00.0´W). Mountain about 1550 m high in central Hudson Land, NE of Ritomø. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions by Heinrich Bütler after Léon William Collet (1880–1957), a noted Swiss geologist and geomorphologist. (Collets Bjerg, Colletberg, Colletberg.)

Coloradowal 71Ø-188 (71°33.3´N 23°46.7´W). Valley in north Jameson Land draining NW into Orsted Dal. So named by Hans Payer to the vicinity of this glacier in 1869–70. Was used by a group studying and marking musk ox.

Coloradowal Hysten 71Ø (c. 71°34´N 23°58´W). Hut in northern Jameson Land built in July 1983 for Grønlands Miljøundersøgelse where the rivers draining Coloradowal and Major Paars Dal meet at Qilern. It was used by a group studying and marking musk ox.

Coloradowal Glaciers 72Ø (c. 70°27´N 23°54´W). Glacier. Col on the north side of Gyll Gletscher, Stauning Alper. Named by the 1984 Sandro Pucci’s climbing expedition after the Colosseum in Rome. See also Colle Colosseum.

Coltar 71Ø (71°58.0´N 25°01.7´W; Map 5). Summit 2395 m high in the upper reaches of Sestfjørm Gletscher. Climbed by the 1998 Scottish Mountaineering Club expedition, and so named for a shape like a lobster claw.

Combe d’Argent 71Ø (71°54.8´N 25°54.8´W). Tributary glacier on the west side of Prinsesseglaciers, eastern Nathorst Land. Named by Claude Rey’s 1968 expedition, perhaps for the colour (combe d’argent = silver comb).

Commandment Peak 71Ø (71°07.3´N 26°14.9´W). High point, 2127 m high, on the ice cap south of Edward Bailey Gletscher and east of Catalinalen, Renland. Climbed and named by the 2007 West Lancashire Mountaineering Group expedition.

Concordia 710-334 (71°43.3´N 25°05.4´W; Map 5). Confluence of several glaciers in central Bjørnbo Gletscher, Stauning Alper, forming a broad level area. So named by John Hunt’s 1960 expedition after similar glacier confluences in the Swiss Alps.


Concordia Plads 720-444 (72°38.6´N 27°49.6´W; Maps 3, 4). Confluence of glaciers north of Cecilia Nunatak. So named by Eugène Wegmann during the 1931–34 Træræskedepositionen after the similarly named glacier confluences in the Swiss Alps. (Konkordsplate.)

Cône des Eboulls 71Ø (71°59.8´N 25°56.6´W). Mountain about 1600 m high west of the front of Prinsesseglaciers. Named and first climbed by Claude Rey’s 1968 expedition.

Consolation Point 71Ø (71°09.2´N 26°18.7´W). Summit 1914 m high south of Edward Bailey Gletscher, Renland. Climbed and named by the 2007 West Lancashire Mountaineering Group expedition.

Consolable Punkt 700-133 (70°44.5´N 22°35.8´W; Maps 3, 4). Low peninsula on the west side of Hurry Inlet, the northernmost point in the fjord reached by William Scoresby Sr. in 1822. It is also the location of the airport known as Consolable Punt [Nerlerit Inaat], built in 1985. The name originated from William Scoresby Jr. as Point Consolable, and appears to be placed on Scoresby’s map due west of the Fame Øer (Fig. 3). Although the latter position was retained on Per Dusén’s map (Nathorst 1901), on the map in Amstrup (1902a) it is placed 7 km SW of the Fame Øer, the present site and that used on nearly all maps since Amstrup. Named after Archibald Constable [1774–1827], bookseller and publisher, who had published several of Scoresby’s books. The airport was constructed at Consolable Punt to serve the oil and gas exploration centre on Jameson Land, and subsequently largely replaced Mestersvig airfield. (Konstabel Punt.)

Continental Banke 760 (c. 76°45´N 15°00´W). Offshore bank east of Germania Land. The name appears to have first been used by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen (e.g. Johansen 1912).

Corpus 1, Corpus 2 – See Kegle 1, Kegle 2.

Copeland Fjord 74Ø-123 (74°15.0´N 22°02.0´W; Map 4). N–S trending fjord on the west side of Clavering Ø, named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions. Ralph Copeland, astronomer and physicist of Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition, made observations in the vicinity in October 1869, and had discovered the connection between Rudi Bugt and Copeland Fjord. See also Copeland Gletscher. (Copelands Fjord.)

Copeland Gletscher 74Ø-321 (74°36.9´N 22°11.0´W). Glacier on the SW side of Tyrolerdal, Payer Land, named by Louise Boyd’s 1937 expedition after Ralph Copeland, who accompanied Julius Payer to the vicinity of this glacier in 1869–70. Paterze was used for this glacier on the 1932 Geodætisk Institut 1:1 million scale map, and on some maps the names of Copeland Gletscher and Kleef Gletscher are interchanged. See also Copeland Fjord. (Copeland Glacier.)

Copeland Gulf 74Ø (74°08.0´N 21°53.0´W). Name used by Rodahl (1946) for the present Godthåb Gulf, south of Clavering Ø, an extension of Copeland Fjord. See also Copeland Fjord.

Copelandsbyen – See Kap Copeland byten.

Cordulaspids 71Ø (71°58.7´N 24°54.5´W; Map 5). Mountain 2430 m high on the west side of upper Storgletscher, central Stauning Alper. Climbed and named after a living person by the 2007 SMC East Greenland expedition.

Corrugated Roof Ridge 730 (75°23.9´N 27°18.9´W). Name used in a report by the 1972 University of Dundee expedition for the ridge on the north side of Haredalen, NE Frænkel Land. It was climbed on 20 August, and has a series of regular ravinées grooving its side.

Cotton Peak 730 (73°32.7´N 26°01.1´W). Peak 1979 m high on the

**Courier Passet** 71° (71°54.1’N 24°56.9’W; Map 5). Easy pass between Dalmore Glacier and Gannochy Gletscher, central Stauning Alp. Explored and named by the 1968 University of Dundee expedition.

**Courtauld Bjerg** 740–144 (74°17.6’N 22°28.6’W), Mountain 1255 m high west of Clavering Ø. The name was originally used by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Courtauld Land for the area of which the present Courtauld Bjerg is the highest point. The name commemorates Augustine Courtauld [1904–59], a noted British Arctic explorer. He took part in Wordie’s 1926 and 1929 Cambridge expeditions to East Greenland, but is best known for his five months’ isolation at a meteorological station on the Inland Ice during the 1930–31 British Arctic Air Route expedition. (Courtault Bjerg).

**Craig Oer** 720–7 (72°23.5’N 22°20.7’W; Map 4). Islands in Montnorris Fjord. They were named the Craig Islands by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 after a much respected episcopallergyman of Edinburgh. Scoresby evidently intended the name to apply to eight islands, including those close to the north side of Montoris Fjord, but the name is usually used in a more restricted sense for the four islands in the centre of the fjord. (Craig Oer, Craigiosa).

**Crescent Pas** 720–510 (72°03.7’N 24°55.8’W; Map 5). Col or pass between the heads of Gully Gletscher and Storgletscher, Stauning Alp, first reached by the 1961 Bangor expedition. It may have been given its name by the 1963 Cambridge University expedition. (Creston Col).

**Crescent Tind** 720–306.4’N 24°57.2’W; Map 5). Summit about 2450 m high on the west side of Crescent Pas, at the head of Gully Gletscher, Stauning Alp. Climbed and so named by the 1996 Norwegian Stauning Alp expedition.

**Crinoid Mt.** 710 (71°53.7’N 25°05.2’W; Map 5). Mountain about 2067 m high on the south side of Jupiter Gletscher, southern Stauning Alp. Named by James Clarkson’s 1961 expedition after Culross, Fife, Scotland.

**Curie Klippe** 760–310 (76°57.6’N 25°11.2’W; Map 4). Cliff south of Admiralty Gletscher in Dronning Louise Land. One of the names given by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition for notable scientists, it commemorates Pierre and Marie Curie who noted depths of 40–50 fathoms here in 1919, and was sunk over the banks in the 20th. The Dagny was a schooner which carried the first party of Danish hunters to East Greenland for the Østgrønlandske Kompagni in 1919. Alf Trolle considered Danmarkbunkerne a more appropriate name, because the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeksionen had found the north side of the banks in 1906. The 1968 edition of Den Grønlanske Lods uses the form Dagney Bankne.

**Daguerrefjallet** 740 (74°21.9’N 21°06.9’W). Snow summit about 1585 m high on north Clavering Ø between Ortlerspids and Højnålen. So named on NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after Louis Jacques Mânde Daguerre [1789–1851], the Frenchman who invented the daguerreotype. Daedalus was the mythical Greek architect said to have built the labyrinth for King Minos of Crete.

**Dalmore Glacier** 740–750 (74°30.2’N 20°37.9’W). Norwegian hunting hut built in the summer of 1948 for Hermann Andersen’s expedition immediately north of Dahl Skær, eastern Clavering Ø. The hut was enlarged by Sirius in 1970. (Dahl Skær Hytten).
Daneborg

Damslottet

Dammen
tion, GEUS archive.

Dannevirke 720-210 (72°11.9’N 23°45.9’W; Map 5). Ridge SE of Noret, north Scoresby Land. Named by prospecting teams associated with Laue Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions, after the complex of earthworks in Sydslesvig between Trene and Slien, the oldest dating from AD c. 750.

Daniel Bruun Land 760-112 770-118a (76°53.0’N 21°52.0’W; Maps 2, 4). Land area between Sælsøen and Borgfjorden, named by J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition as Daniel Bruuns Land. Daniel Bruun [1856–1931], a captain in the Danish Navy and author of several books on the Arctic, had assisted Ludvig Mylius-Erichsen in planning the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen.

Daniel Schmidtfjellet 740 (74°23.3’N 21°09.3’W). Mountain 1400 m high on north Clavinger Ø. Named after Daniel Schmidt [b. 1902], who undertook photogrammetric work on the detailed NSIU maps of Clavinger Ø and Geographical Society Ø (Lacmann 1937).

Daniel Ø [Ujuaakajiip Nunaa] 700-67 (70°30.0’N 26°15.0’W; Maps 3, 4). Island in the inner part of Scoresby Sund, named Danmark Ø by Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition for the kingdom of Denmark (Fig. 7). The expedition wintered in Hekla Havn on Danmark Ø. Ragnvald Knudsen occasionally used Danmarks Havn (spelt as one word) is at the north

Dalmore Junior 710 (71°52.5’ N 25°05.3’W; Map 5). Mountain about 2140 m high on the north side of Roslin Gletscher, west of Dalmore Glacier. The name was used by the Cambridge University expedition which climbed it on 27 July 1970.

Dalduka 7460 (74°13.1’N 21°04.4’W). Mountain 1454 m high on south Clavinger Ø. The mountain lies at the north end of Skraelingedalen [skut = a prominent cliff or rock-wall]. The name is used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937).

Dalstroget 730 (73°32.2’N 24°50.6’W). Valley on the west side of Geologfjord, Andrée Land, possibly identical with Tiltlkoft. The name is used in Den Grønlandske Lods (1968).

Dalve 700-165 (70°45.6’N 22°25.4’W). River in south Liverpool Land draining west into Hurry Inlet, so named during Operation Groundhog 1960.

Dammø 730-655 (73°32.5’N 24°28.0’W). Boulder on the southernmost flat peninsula of Strinberg Land. Named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditonen by Laurits Bruhn because it drains a small lake (= dam).

Damesten 730-398 (73°32.5’N 24°28.0’W). Mountain 1454 m high on north Clavinger Ø. Named after Daniel Schmidt [b. 1902], who undertook photogrammetric work on the detailed NSIU maps of Clavinger Ø and Geographical Society Ø (Lacmann 1937).

Fig. 38. Looking eastwards towards the Stauning Alper, with Danmen and Krabbegletscher in the foreground. The John Haller photograph collection, GEUS archive.
Daniel Bruun Land, so named during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. According to Charles Poulson (1991), and Thostrup (2007) it received its name from the pattern of light and dark rocks in the steep east face, which resembled the monogram of the Danish king, Christian IX. (Monumentet, Monumentsfjeld, Monumentfeltet, Monumentum Daniae, Danmarks Monument, Danemarken, Danmarksravn, Chr. d. 9. Monumentet.)

Danmarkshavn 760–195 (76°40.0’N 25°18.0’W; Maps 3, 4). Wide inlet connecting to the NW with Kong Oscar Fjord. William Scoresby Jr. named Dary’s Sound in 1822 for Sir Humphry Davy [1778–1829]. Davy was a noted chemist, president of the Royal Society from 1820–1827, and most remembered for his invention of the miners safety lamp. Nathorst (1901) suggested latitude 72°10’N as the limit of Davy Sund, the approximate present limit, while White (1927) suggested the limit ought to be carried as far as Kap Petersens and the Haslum Øer. (Davy Sund, Davysund, Davysundhytten.)

Davy Sund Hyttent 710 (71°57.0’N 22°44.1’W). Norwegian hut on the south side of Davy Sund, NW of Kap Biot, built in August 1930. It has also been known as Biort-Stua and Villa. (Davy Sund Hyttent. De Dødes Bjerg – See Dødemandsstopenne. Davysund.)

Davy’s Sound (Davy’s Sound, Davysund, Davysund Hytten)
Trolle (1909) to be the original name for Dronning Louise Land, the extensive region of large and small nunataks west of L. Bistrup Bræ and Storstrommen. The name translates as 'the large nunatak'.

Den Lille Rød Hus 760 (76°46’ N, 18°42’ W). Name used by Trolle (1909) for a small lake near Danmark Havn, the present Drikkevandsø. The name translates as 'the small lake'.

Dendritgletscher 690-31 (69°35.0’ N, 25°38.0’ W; Map 3). Large, many branched glacier system in northern Christian IX Land, draining east to Blosseville Kyst. The name was given for the striking dendritic pattern first observed by Lauge Koch on flights in 1933 during the 1931–34 Trærekspeditionen.

Dental 720-518 (72°30.0’ N, 23°50.8’ W). Small valley on western Traill Ø draining north into Karupelv. Named by Geoffrey Halliday following botanical work during the 1961 Leicester University expedition and 1971 Northern Universities expedition.

Dentdal 720-518 (72°30.0’ N, 23°50.8’ W). Small valley on western Traill Ø draining north into Karupelv. Named by Geoffrey Halliday following botanical work during the 1961 Leicester University expedition and 1971 Northern Universities expedition.

Devondal 730 (73°17.7’ N, 24°26.0’ W). Norwegian hunting hut on the north side of Dusj Fjord, Ymer Ø, west of Zoologdalen. It was built in 1929 for Arktisk Næringsdrift by Olav Kjelbott and Halvard Devold, and named after Halvard Ophus Devold [1898–1957]. A Norwegian telegraphist, he worked at meteorological stations in Finnmark, Svalbard and Jan Mayen between 1920 and 1926, and helped to found Arktisk Næringsdrift for whom he worked as a hunter from 1929–1932. In 1931, either on his own initiative or at the suggestion of activists in Norway, he took part in the annexation of Eiriks Raudes Land, an action which led to the dispute between Norway and Denmark over the sovereignty of East Greenland. He was appointed secretary of NSIU in 1940, but was captured by the US coast guard while leading a relief expedition to the Norwegian hunting stations in East Greenland. He spent the war years in a camp on the Isle of Man. (Devold, Devold Hytte.)

Devon Canyon 730 (73°40.4’ N, 24°35.3’ W). Name used by Poulson (1937) for a narrow ravine 1 km south of Gunvor Bjerg, Strindberg Land. It was given for the rocks of Devonian age.

Devon Hills 730 (73°53.9’ N, 22°11.2’ W). Name used by Lauge Koch in 1930 for the 900 m high mountains between the Nørlund Alper and Nordhok Bjerg, NE Hudson Land, corresponding to the present Passagehøje. They were originally named for the presumed occurrence of Devonian rocks. Helge G. Backlund suggested the name be discontinued in favour of his Passage Hills (now Passagehøje) when the rocks proved to be Carboniferous in age. (Devonhagen, Devon Hill, Devon Heje.)

Devondal 710–402 (71°35.9’ N, 22°41.7’ W). Valley on south Wegener Halvø, draining into Nathorst Fjord. So named by Katharina Perch-Nielsen during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions because the southernmost outcrops of Devonian rocks in East Greenland are found here.


Diadem 710 (71°58.9’ N, 24°57.9’ W; Map 5). Name used by Hans Gsellman’s 1957 expedition for a three-peaked mountain about 2400 m high west of Granra Bræ, Stauning Alper, because of the manner in which the peaks caught the sun. According to Bennet (1972) the west peak was subsequently climbed in 1963 by a Cambridge University party and is now known as Downing Fjeld. The second ascent of two of the peaks was made by a 1968 party led by Donald Bennet. Fantin (1969) and Bennet (1972) give different positions for this peak, the uncertainty arising from the quality of Gsellman’s original maps.

Diamond Peak 710 (71°49.6’ N, 25°01.5’ W; Map 5). Peak about 2150 m high on the south side of Roslin Gletscher, south Stauning Alper. Climbed by the 1982 Sheffield University expedition.

Diannrøkefjellene 720 (72°07.1’ N, 24°58.7’ W). Peaks about 2532 m high on the spiky ridge south of Dansketinden, Stauning Alper. So named by the 1996 Norwegian Stauning Alper expedition, although after their return they discovered it had been climbed two months earlier by the 1996 Norwegian Stauning Alper expedition and named Tårnet. The Norwegian party estimated a height of...
0f-35.0° N 29°34.0° W). Flat ice plateau on the north side of Paul Stern Land, formed by the confluence of five glaciers. It is an exposed and windy place where the wind follows the five glacier fingers (djævlehånden = the devil’s hand). Named by Laurent Jacob in the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions.

Djævlekløft 730–642 (73°33.2° N 26°23.2° W; Map 4). Narrow valley in Andørlande, connecting central Rendalen with the head of Grejärd. So named by Ove Simonsen during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen because of its wild and threatening appearance.

Djævlekløften 740–113 (74°20.2° N 20°35.4° W). Deep valley on east Clavering Ø, named by Lauze Koch's 1929–30 expeditions, apparently for its forbidding appearance. (Djævlekløft, Djevlekløften.)

Djævlekløftbyttet 740 (74°20.0° N 20°27.8° W). Danish hunting hut on the north side of the mouth of Djævlekløften, NE Clavering Ø, built by Nynok in August 1930.

Djævelspalterne 730–421 (73°25.0° N 30°30.0° W). Area of extensively crevassed glaciers along the margin of the Inner Ice, west of Frankel Island. Hans R. K. Zentner encountered large numbers of wide crevasses here during his journey with motor-sledges in 1951 (djævelspalterne = the devil's crevasses).

Djævleøen 760–164 (76°23.3° N 20°24.5° W; Map 4). Island in west Dove Bugt. So named by the 1932 Gfion expedition because of its association with Teufelcap (= devil's cape) and Hestefoden (= horse's hoof) on the same island.

Djævlekløften Valley – See Gletscherdal.

Dobellågae 760 (76°47.3° N 18°23.5° W). Skerry off the east coast of Germania Land, south of Syttenkilometerøset. The name is found in Thostrup's (2007) account of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen (J. Love, personal communication 2009).

Doblettoppen 740–81 (74°58.0° N 20°08.4° W). Mountain 1090 m high on NE Kuhn Ø, named by Karl Koldeway's 1869–70 expedition as Dopplegfjellet for its two summits.

Doblettoppen 710–31 (71°02.7° N 21°56.1° W). Mountain 1040 m high south of Storefjord in Liverpool Land. Named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Double Mount for its two summits. It is similar to but slightly lower than Kirken on the north side of Storefjord. (Doppelberg.)

Doblettvigen 710–94 (71°41.1° N 22°17.6° W). Enclosed bay on the west coast of Canning Land. Named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Arne Nee-Nygaaard in the form Doblettvigen, for its two indentations. (Doblettvig.)

Dobelteøerne 790 (79°22.0° N 18°43.8° W). Two small islands on the south side of Nioghalvøfjorden, the present Eli Knudsen Ø. The name was used by Egil Nielsen, who passed by the islands on his journey with motor-sledges in 1951. (Doblettvig.)

Dobeltespalterne – See Dronning Augustadalen.

Doggerev 710–192 (71°17.6° N 24°00.0° W; Map 4). River in Jameson Land draining south into Fegin Elv. Named by Hans Stauber during Lauze Koch's 1936–38 expeditions for the age of the rocks (Doggerev stage of the Jurassic period).

Dolerite Point Pond 710 (71°51.3° N 22°54.2° W). Name used in an
ornithology report of the 1963 British East Greenland expedition (Hall & Waddington 1966) for several small lakes in lower Øststed Dal, Scoresby Land. They were named for outcrops of dolerite. *Dolezahlitel* 720 (72°55.7 ´N 23°00.0 ´W). Mountain on central Geological Society Ø, corresponding to the present Tørrøsten. Used on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), the name was given for Eduard Doležal [1862–1955], an Austrian, and one of the leading developers of photogrammetric techniques.

*Domken* 700–452 (70°27.3 ´N 29°20.9 ´W). Mountain 1810 m high in Paul Stern Land. So named by W.E. Adrian Phillips during the 1931–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions for its knife-like ridge (dolk = knife).

*Domkirken* 710 (71°40.0 ´N 25°11.1 ´W; Map 5). Mountain 2085 m high on the south side of Jupiter Gletscher, south of Cifers, south Stauning Alper. First climbed by James Clarkson’s 1961 expedition, and perhaps named after the small Scottish town near Castle Campbell, best known for its academy.

*Domolitdal* 740–165 (74°22.9 ´N 20°35.8 ´W). Valley on NE Clavering Ø. The name was used by Arne Noe-Nygaard and Gunnar Søve-Söderbergh during the 1931–34 Træskrekspeditionen, because of the occurrence of dolomite. (Domolitall.)


*Domberg* 740–64 (74°33.0 ´N 20°48.0 ´W; Map 4). Snow-capped mountain about 1200 m high south of Lindeman Fjord and north of Store Sødal. Named Domberg by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition, possibly for the Alpine mountain of similar name. (Mt Domberg.)

*Dom Brava – See Dombravahytten.*

*Dombravahytten.*

*Dombrava, Dombravat – See Dumbrava, Dumbravat.*

*Dombravadal* 700 (70°37.5 ´N 22°17.3 ´W). Name briefly in use in the 1930s for Gubbødal, Liverpool Land, which contains the localities Dumbravap Imia and Dumbrava.

*Dombravahytten* 700 (70°36.8 ´N 22°25.9 ´W). Name used until about the 1950s for the hut which Constantin Dumbrava built on the east side of Hurry Inlet at the locality known as Dumbrava. The inhabitants of Scoresbysund today use a two word version of the name, *Dom Brava,* for the hut on the same site. (Dombravahytten.)

*Dome 710* (71°55.0 ´N 24°55.5 ´W; Map 5). Mountain on the ridge between Storgletser and Dalmore Glacier, central Stauning Alper. Named by the 1968 University of Dundee expedition, which made the first ascent in August of that year. *Dôme Charcot* 700 (70°32.0 ´N 21°44.2 ´W). Ice cap about 680 m high in south Liverpool Land, equivalent to the present Hvidefjeld [Apusseeq]. The French International Polar Year expedition 1932–33 had determined the thickness of the ice at 50–70 m, and the name is used on maps in several of their reports (e.g. Rothé 1941). It was named after Jean-Baptist Charcot [1867–1936], most noted for his polar explorations. He led French expeditions to the Antarctic in the 1903–05 and the 1910–18, and later a series of expeditions to East Greenland in the *Poursouïp*! See also Charcot Land.

*Dôme de l’Envoi* 710 (71°50.6 ´N 25°46.1 ´W). Snow dome about 2400 m high on the west side of Prinsessegletscher, western Natshor Land. Named and first climbed by Claude Rey’s 1869 expedition. (Dôme des Séracs 710 (71°55.5 ´N 26°00.2 ´W). Snow dome about 2650 m high on the west side of Prinsessegletscher, eastern Natshor Land. First climbed by Claude Rey’s 1968 expedition and named for the crevasses.

**Domino** 710 (71°56.5 ´N 26°00.5 ´W). Snow dome about 2500 m high on the south side of Prinsessegletscher, eastern Natshor Land. Named and first climbed by Claude Rey’s 1868 expedition. (Dôme du Blizzard 710 (71°55.0 ´N 25°57.7 ´W). Snow dome about 2600 m high on the west side of Prinsessegletscher, SE of *Dôme des Séracs,* eastern Natshor Land. Named and first climbed by Claude Rey’s 1968 expedition. (Dôme du Trappeur 710 (71°56.5 ´N 21°56.2 ´W). Snow dome about 2500 m high on the west side of Prinsessegletscher, eastern Natshor Land. Named by Claude Rey’s 1968 expedition.

*Domkirken* 720–205 (72°11.0 ´N 24°01.1 ´W; Map 5). Mountain 1025 m high on the NW side of Store Blydal, north Scoresby Land. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions for its shape (domkirken = cathedral), most impressive as seen from the site of Ninebyen.

*Domkirken* 730 (73°32.7 ´N 20°29.7 ´W). Danish hunting hut at the mouth of Glommen about 4 km north of Kap Broer Ruys, Hold with Hope, built by Nanok in September 1945. The name derives from a 3–4 m high tower built onto the hut, which due to heavy snowfall is the only means of access in winter. It has also been known as Broer Ruys Nord. (Kirkebytten.)

*Donau Passet* 710 (71°50.6 ´N 25°21.3 ´W; Map 5). Pass on the south side of the head of Roslin Gletscher, leading to the head of Bjørnbo Gletscher. So named by Karl M. Herligkoffer’s 1966 expedition after the river Donau (Danube), the major river which rises in the Schwarzwald of southern Germany. (Donau Passet.)

*Dortes Kulmine* 700 (70°27.7 ´N 22°14.5 ´W). Coal seam about 50 cm thick at the mouth of Brudelv, on the west coast of Rosenvinge Bugt, south Liverpool Land. It was found by an eight-year-old Greenlandic girl (Dorte) in 1925, and has been worked periodically. It is now exhausted. It is also known as Aamarsuit and Ikkaássit.

*Doseths Fjell* 710 (71°54.9 ´N 25°06.1 ´W; Map 5). Mountain about 2590 m high on the north side of Roslin Gletscher, Stauning Alper. It was climbed by the 1996 Norwegian Stauning Alper expedition, and so named after Hans Christian Doseth [1957–1984], a prominent Norwegian climber who died climbing in the Himalayas.

*Double Ravine – See Western Upper Terrace.*

*Doumer Hoj* 700–370 (70°29.1 ´N 21°57.3 ´W). Point on the east side of Scoresbysund where a memorial to Paul Doumer was erected by the French International Polar Year Station 1932–33. P. Doumer [1857–1932], a mathematician, journalist and politician, was president of France when assassinated in 1932. He was J.B. Charcot’s closest friend, and a large portrait of Doumer had a place of honour above the mess table in the *Poursouïp.* See also Ker Doumer.

The monument was described in 1933 as comprising six white-painted fuel drums piled on top of each other (Nyholm-Poulsen 1985).

*Dove Bug* 760–6 (76°36.0 ´N 20°00.0 ´W; Maps 2, 4). Extensive bay west of Store Koldewey, bounded to the north by Germania Land and to the south by Ad. S. Jensen Land. So named *Dove Bay* by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition, after the German physicist and meteorologist Heinrich Wilhelm Dove [1803–79]. A prominent scientist he was professor at the University of Berlin, and from 1849 director of the Prussian Meteorological Institute. (J. Love, personal communication 2010). Koldewey’s usage was restricted to the extreme NW part of the present bay. The bay has, somewhat speculatively, been identified with the *Breidifjord* of the Icelandic sagas (Tornæe 1944). (Dove Bay.)

*Downing Fjeld* 710–358 (71°58.8 ´N 25°00.1 ´W; Map 5). Snow mountain about 2500 m high south of Granta Bræ, Stauning Alper. Climbed by the 1963 University of Cambridge expedition, and named after Downing College, Cambridge, founded in 1800 with the proceeds of the estates of Sir George Downing. (Downingfjeld.)

*Draba Siberica* Elv 710–378 (71°06.3 ´N 23°26.7 ´W; Map 4). River in Jameson Land draining west to Hall Bredning. So named by Geoffrey Halliday following botanical work during the 1961 expedition.
Dresdner Spids 700-31 (70°44.8’N 25°34.1’W). Ravine SE of Charcot Havn, east Milne Land, named during the 1931–34 Træskreexpeditionen by Hermann Aldinger as Drach-Schlacht. Pierre Drach, a scientist at the University of Paris, was a member of J.B. Charcot’s 1933 expedition that visited this region.

Dragøyan 72Ø (72°45.8’N 21°58.6’W). Peninsula in eastern Geographical Society Ø. The name was used on the NSIU maps of Løvmann (1937), and derives from the Norwegian word ‘sjødrag’ (= swell of the sea).

Dragøyane 72Ø (72°48.7’N 21°57.1’W). Small islands in Cambridge Bugt, off eastern Geographical Society Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Løvmann (1937), the name derives from the Norwegian (see Dragøyan.)

Dragøyanø 73Ø (73°47.1’N 20°16.7’W). Skerry off Kap Kraus in Home trough, northern Hold with Hope. Used on an NSIU map (1932a), the name is a Norwegian dialect word for a ghost, often a headless evil spirit which appears as a warning of death.

Dreischkifjellet 71Ø (71°59.4’N 24°53.0’W; Map 5). Peak 2060 m high on the NE side of Sæstrøm Gletscher, Stauning Alper. Named for the association (dronningestolen = Queen’s throne), and provided a magnificent view of all of Dronning Louise Land. The mountain was climbed by members of the expedition on 29 April 1913 and provided a magnificent view of all of Dronning Louise Land. Named by J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition. The mountain in SW Dronning Louise Land between Kursbræ and Pony Gletscher, named by J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition. The mountain was climbed by members of the expedition on 29 April 1913 and provided a magnificent view of all of Dronning Louise Land. Named by J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition.

Dreikant 71Ø (71°59.4’N 24°53.0’W; Map 5). Peak 2060 m high on the NE side of Sæstrøm Gletscher, Stauning Alper. Named for the association (dronningestolen = Queen’s throne), and provided a magnificent view of all of Dronning Louise Land. The mountain was climbed by members of the expedition on 29 April 1913 and provided a magnificent view of all of Dronning Louise Land. Named by J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition. The mountain was climbed by members of the expedition on 29 April 1913 and provided a magnificent view of all of Dronning Louise Land. Named by J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition.

Dreispitz 71Ø (71°47.8’N 25°26.4’W; Map 5). Mountain 1442 m high in the north Werner Bjerge, named by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk during Lauge Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions. It was climbed by a party of three in 1953, a not particularly nice climb of an unimpressive peak. The climbers were ‘the three donkeys’ (= drei Esel).

Dreiskupplung 72Ø (72°00.4’N 23°53.7’W; Map 5). Mountain about 2400 m high on the NE side of Sæstrøm Gletscher, Stauning Alper. Named for the shape of the mountain, a three-sided pyramid, and first climbed by Hans Gsellman’s 1957 expedition.

Dreiverspids 71Ø (71°53.1’N 25°34.4’W; Map 5). Mountain 2560 m high between Hover Gletscher and the upper part of Sæstrøm Gletscher, Stauning Alper, with three conspicuous granite pinnacles (drillinge = three barrelled rifle). It was climbed by Karl M. Herligkoffer’s expedition on 23 August 1966. It has also been called Grosse Kederbacher Spids.

Dritte Weisse 71Ø (71°59.3’N 21°04.0’W). Mountain 1500 m high on north Clavering Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Løvmann (1937) after Erich von Drygalski [1865–1949], a German geophysicist and geographer who was professor in Berlin from 1899 to 1906. He took part in expeditions to West Greenland in 1891–93, to the Antarctic in the Gauss 1901–03, and to Spitsbergen with Count Zeppelin in 1910. See also Kap Drygalski.

Dromleen 73Ø (73°41.6’N 21°27.0’W; Map 4; Fig. 24).
Dumbrava
Dukkegletscher
Drømmetinde
76Ø (76°25.2´N 18°45.0´W). Lake on Store Koldewey
Duart Gletscher
Drømmebugten
GODTHAAB

The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates as 'Dumbrava's water'. (Dumbravasvâra.

Dumbravap Kangileqtagaa 700-170 (70°38.9´N 22°27.8´W). Minor cape on the east coast of Hurry Inlet north of Dumbrava. Recorded during the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates as 'Dumbrava's inner cape'. (Dumbravap kangileqtaga.

Dumbravap kangileqtaga – See Dumbravap Kangileqtagaa.

Dump Pool 720 (c. 72°13´N 23°54´W). Name used by the 1974 Joint biological expedition for a small lake SE of Mestersvig airfield near the dump.

Dunderdalen 720 (72°02.8´N 23°09.3´W). Valley on the NW side of Antarctic Havn, the present Eneboevald (duner = thunder, rumble). The name is found on Norsk Søkort 511, published in 1937.

Dunholm [Imnikkeertærjajit] 690-24 (69°55.0´N 22°40.0´W). Small island NE of Steward Ø on the north Blosseville Kyst. Named by G.C. Amstrup's 1898–1900 expedition for the down of nesting eider ducks (dun = down). Numerous eiders were noted here by N. Hartz on 30 July 1900. (Dunholme.

Dunken 740-286 (74°16.5´N 21°49.7´W). Mountain on west Clavering Ø whose top resembles a square petrol can (=dunk). The name originated from the wintering party at Eskimonases during the 1931–34 Træarsekspeditionen.

Dunling Swarm 720 (71°59.8´N 23°10.9´W). Name used by the 1974 Joint biological expedition for the coastal marsh on the SW side of inner Antarctic Havn, NE Scoresby Land, where many dunlings were observed.

Dunlin Valley 720 (72°15.5´N 23°57.5´W). Name used by the 1974 Joint biological expedition for a minor valley in the hills west of Nyhavn, near Mestersvig airfield. Named for the dunlin.

Dunne Fjeld 700 (70°37.8´N 22°43.2´W). Minor summit 700 m high on the west side of Hurry Inlet between Muskusoksekløft and Astaweklelf. So named by Hermann Aldinger during the 1931–34 Træarsekspeditionen (Aldinger 1935).

Dunottar Bjerg 720-365 (72°09.5´N 24°51.1´W; Map 5). Mountain 2524 m high on the west side of Bersarerkbjørn, north Stauning Alper. First climbed by Malcolm Slesser's 1958 expedition, and named after Dunottar Castle, Kincardinshire, Scotland, a spectacular fortress dating largely from the 14th century, now a ruin. The second ascent was made in 1967 by Toni Gobbi's expedition. (Dunottar.

Dunottar Gletscher 720-364 (72°08.6´N 24°43.5´W; Map 5). Glacier on the west side of Bersarerkbjørn, north of Dunottar Bjerg, north Stauning Alper. Named Dunottar Glacier by Malcolm Slesser's 1958 expedition, and named after Dunottar Castle, Kincardinshire, Scotland, a spectacular fortress dating largely from the 14th century, now a ruin. The second ascent was made in 1967 by Toni Gobbi's expedition. (Dunottar.

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Dusën Bjerg 700-126 (70°58.1’N 22°37.4’W). Mountain in east Jameson Land, NE of the head of Hurry Inlet. Named by Alfred Rosenberg during Lauge Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions as Dusën Mt., after Per Karl Hjalmar Dusén [1855–1926], the botanist, cartographer and photographer on A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition. Dusén was the first to map around the head of Hurry Inlet. See also Dusën Fjord. (Dusën Bjerg.)

Dusën Fjord 730-30 (73°14.3’N 24°00.0’W; Maps 3, 4). E–W fjord almost dividing Ymer Ø. Named by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition after Per Dusén, who was the first to observe the mouth of the fjord. His mapping work in the two and a half weeks of Nathorst’s expedition is regarded as his life’s greatest scientific achievement. See also Dusën Bjerg. Lauge Koch’s Greenlandic assistants in 1927, Karl and Tobias, reported the fjord to be considerably longer than first thought. It was first fully explored by Lange Koch and by NSIU in 1929. (Dusën Fjord, Dusëns Fjord, Dussinfjorden).

Dusen Fjordbyten 730 (73°10.6’N 23°08.3’W). Hut south of the mouth of Dusën Fjord, west of Kap Wijkjarden, built by Arktisk Nøringdrift in August 1929. It was known originally under the name Kikut, and later occasionally as Steffensens Hytte.

Dvärgfjorden 710–719 (71°54.8’N 25°06.5’W; Map 5). Summit about 2570 m high on the north side of Roslin Gletscher. It was climbed by the 1996 Norwegian Stuenging Alper expedition, and so named after Finn Dahl [1955–1984], a prominent Norwegian climber who died climbing in the Himalayas.

Døde Bræ 700-436 (70°28.0’N 25°39.0’W). Glacier north of Paul Stern Land draining into Vestfjord. So named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sun expeditions to Scoresby Sun by Ole Olesen because studies showed it to be stationary (død = dead).


Dødevik 740–240 (74°04.9’N 25°39.0’W). Glacier in north Strindberg Land draining into Granitsø. It was named as De Døde Hunder Bre by Arne Haygaard and Martin Mehlren in 1931, because they shot five of their dogs here after crossing the Inland Ice from west to east.

Dødeviksnuten 740-248 (74°06.8’N 20°53.6’W). Bay on SE Clavering Ø. The name appears in the form Daudamannsvægen on an NSIU map (1932a), and like the term Daudamannsværa for the coastal stretch, may have been in use earlier by Norwegian hunters. At this site there are 43 Inuit winter houses in three groups (of which half have been excavated), 25 tent rings and 30 graves. This is believed to be the locality where Douglas Clavering encountered the last Inuit seen in this part of East Greenland in 1823. Storbukta has been used for the same feature.

Dødeviksnuten 740 (74°07.3’N 20°53.2’W). Name used for the station on south Clavering Ø at Dødeviksnuten, built in 1943 as a headquarters for Nordøstgrønlands Slædepatrulje. It replaced the burnt out station Eskimonæs, and was itself succeeded in 1944 by Daneborg. It has also been known as Ny Station. (Daunannevægen.)

Dødeviksnulden 740 (74°08.1’N 20°55.5’W). Name occasionally used by Danish hunters in the 1930s on Skrællingedalen, a valley on south Clavering Ø draining into Dødeviksnuten.

Dødeviksnuten 740 (74°07.1’N 20°55.0’W). Coastal stretch of Dødeviksnuten, SE Clavering Ø. The name was used by Danish hunters about 1931 because of the numerous Inuit house ruins (fomt = building site). See also Daudamannsværa.

Dødeviksten 740-690 (69°30.0’N 29°28.0’W). Mountain range on the east side of Grønlands Styrelses Gletscher, in the high plateau region south of Scoresby Sund. The name originated from Martin Lindsay’s 1934 British Trans-Greenland expedition, and has appeared on maps in the forms Mountains of the Dead and De Dødes Bjerg (Lindsay 1935). The mountains looked black and sinister when first seen, with a likeness to the pyramids that were the graves of the pharaohs.

Dødvik 750 (75°20.3’N 20°48.8’W). Lake in Hochstetter Forland where samples were taken for radiocarbon age determinations (Bjoerk et al. 1994; Cremer et al. 2008).

Dødeviksglus 740 (72°08.0’N 24°59.6’W). Name used for the ridge on south Clavering Ø at Dødeviksnuten, built in 1943 as a headquarters for Nordøstgrønlands Slædepatrulje. Part of the ridge was climbed, and it was described as resembling a dead eagle lying on its back.

Dødevikvægen 750 (75°20.3’N 20°48.8’W). Mountain range on the south Clavering Ø at Dødeviksnuten, built in 1943 as a headquarters for Nordøstgrønlands Slædepatrulje. Part of the ridge was climbed, and it was described as resembling a dead eagle lying on its back.

Dødevikvægen 750 (75°20.3’N 20°48.8’W). Mountain range on the south Clavering Ø at Dødeviksnuten, built in 1943 as a headquarters for Nordøstgrønlands Slædepatrulje. Part of the ridge was climbed, and it was described as resembling a dead eagle lying on its back.
Edderfugldal

**E. Horse-shoe Mountain** 710° (71°40.0’ N 22°18.9’ W). Eastern of the two ridges of Hesteskoen on Canning Land. The name is used by Søve-Søderbergh in 1937.

**East Cape** 730° (73°53.2’ N 20°01.2’ W). Eastern cape of Jackson Ø. The name is used only in the English edition of Koldewey’s 1869–70 narrative (Koldewey 1874). The expedition anchored here on 1 August 1870.

**East Icecap** 690° (69°55.0’ N 26°00.0’ W). Name used in a report of the 1969 Watkins Bjerre expedition for the present Geikie Plateau, an ice-covered plateau south of Scoresby Sund.

**East Island** – See Orienteringsoerne.

**East Plateau** – See Eastern Upper Terrace.

**East Pond** 720° (72°14.4’ N 23°55.0’ W). Name used by the 1974 Joint biological expedition for a small lake near Langlydse, east of Mestersvig airfield.

**Easter Glacier** 720° (72°01.0’ N 24°00.0’ W). Name used in reports of the 1962 Oxford University expedition for the present Østre Gletscher in the north Werner Bjerge. The name appears to have arisen from a mis-translation of ‘østre’ as ‘East’ (østre = eastern).

**Eastern Circum Valley** 730° (73°08.9’ N 23°13.8’ W). Name used by Gunnar Søve-Søderbergh during the 1931–34 Træræskedepitionen, together with Western Circum Valley, for two small cirque-shaped valleys on the north slopes of Celsius Bjerg, Ymer Ø (Søve-Søderbergh 1932).

**Eastern Mountain** 710° (71°39.5’ N 22°47.0’ W). Mountain on eastern Wegener Halvo, the present Tærnet. The name is found in Søve-Søderbergh (1937).

**Eastern Upper Terrace** – See Western Upper Terrace.

**Ebbe Gletscher** 760°-340 (76°15.0’ N 25°24.0’ W; Map 4; Fig. 21). Glacier in south Dronning Louise Land flowing NE into Budolfi Fjord. The name is used only in the English edition of Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition for its resemblance to the mountain.

**Ebeltoft Vig** – See Aebeltoft Vig.

**Ebenbjerg** 720° (72°03.6’ N 24°58.1’ W; Map 5). Summit 2510 m high between the heads of Gulligletscher and Storgletscher, northern Stuuning Alper. Climbed and named by the 2007 SMC East Greenland expedition, and was on the expedition committee.

**Eckborn** 710° (72°00.4’ N 25°57.4’ W). Mountain about 2230 m high in the northern Stauung Alper. Named and first climbed by Hans Gsellman’s 1957 expedition (eck = corner). Fantin (1969) and Bennett (1972) give different locations for this peak. Fantin locates it close to Diadem and Bavariaspitze, between the heads of Kirkbræ and Storgletscher.

**Eckspitze** – See Hjørnespids.

**Ecktasker** 710° (71°46.0’ N 25°41.8’ W; Map 5). Peak in the NE part of the Borgbjerg Gletscher region, southern Stauung Alper. Probabaly named by the 1977 Sæve-Søderbergh’s expedition.

**Edam Kulle** 760-106 (77°00.0’ N 18°40.0’ W; Map 4). Summit 2500 m high north of Jupiter Gletscher, south Stauung Alper. First climbed by James Clarkson’s 1961 expedition, and named after Edinburgh Castle, Scotland.

**Eda Ør Skær** 730° (73°53.5’ N 19°59.1’ W). Two skerries, one of them 8 m high, about 1400 m due east of the SE point of Jackson Ø. They are said to have been found by L.M. Coulet-Svendsen, first mate on the Gustav Holm in 1930. Girl’s name. The name is used in Den Grønlandske Lods (1968).

**Edvard Bay Dal** 710°-388 (71°23.0’ N 27°28.0’ W; Maps 3, 4). Major NE–SW-trending valley between Martin Karlsen Bught and Eielson Gletscher. Named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions after Edvard Bay, the geologist of Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition. See also Bay Fjelde. (Edvard Bay Dal.)

**Edvard Ø** 760-21 (76°36.0’ N 21°21.0’ W; Map 4). Island in the west part of Dove Bught, so named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. Probably named after a member of Henning Bistrup’s family (J.L. Love, personal communication 2009). (Edwards Ø, Edwards Island.)

**Edward Bailey Gletscher** 710°-420 (71°11.0’ N 26°17.0’ W; Map 4). Glacier more than 40 km long in eastern Renland. Named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions by Brian Chadwick, after Sir Edward Bailey [1881–1965], a British geologist noted especially for his work on the Caledonian rocks of Scotland. The rocks of the Scoresby Sund region form part of the circum-Atlantic Caledonian orogenic province.

**Edward Ensom Plateau** 700° (70°40.2’ N 22°43.3’ W). Small plateau on the west side of Hurry Inlet, north of Moskusokskloft. Named by Hermann Aldinger during the 1931–34 Træræskedepitionen (Aldinger 1935).

**Edvard Land** 690° (c. 69°30’ N 26°00’ W). Some atlases place this name in the region south of Scoresby Sund (e.g. Bartholomew 1920). Hans Egede [1686–1758], ‘Greenland’s apostle’, travelled to West Greenland in 1721 in search of the remnants of the lost Viking settlers, and founded a mission to serve the Greenlandic Inuit near present-day Nuuk [Godthåb].

**Ehrenberg Fjeld** 740°-69a (74°26.5’ N 21°52.0’ W; Map 4). Mountain 1239 m high in east Peter Lander, west of Kap Ehrenberg. The name came into general use among Danish and Norwegian hunters in the 1930s, and appears to have first been used on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937) in the form Ehrenbergjellet.

**Eidechselspitze** 720° (72°05.7’ N 25°47.9’ W). Snow summit about 2500 m high west of Treakangletscher, eastern Nathorst Land, climbed and so named by Wolfgang Weinzierl’s 1970 expedition. The name translates as ‘Lizard Peak.’

**Eislon Gletscher** 710°-67 (71°10.4’ N 28°00.0’ W; Map 4). Glacier at the head of Rypefjord. This is one of the new names on the 1932 edition of the Geodætisk Institut 1:1 million scale map, drawn on the basis of Lauge Koch’s aerial observations during the first two summers of the 1931–34 Træræskedepitionen. The name commemorates Carl Benjamin Eislon [1897–1929], a noted aviator who had made a pioneer flight with George H. Wilkins in 1928 from Barrow, Alaska to Green Harbour, Spitsbergen. Eislon was especially noted for his ambulance flying in Alaska.

**Eiger Fjeld** 740°-70 (74°26.4’ N 21°00.2’ W), Cliffs about 800 m high on the north side of Clavering Ø, so named by Julius Payer during Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition for its resemblance to the mountain of the same name in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland. (Eigerfjellet.)

**Eiger Fjeld** 730°-672 (73°40’ N 26°37’ W). Mountain about 2000 m high in central Ande Land, on the north side of Gneisdal. Named by John Haller during Lauge Koch’s 1949–51 expeditions, after the large numbers of eider ducks observed here.

**Edinbræ 720° (72°04.5’ N 24°26.4’ W; Map 5). Name used by Bennett [1972] for a glacier draining from the east flank of the Stuuning Alper northwards into Skeldal.

**Edinburgh** 710° (71°43.6’ N 29°14.0’ W; Map 5). Mountain 2010 m high north of Jupiter Gletscher, south Stauung Alper. First climbed by James Clarkson’s 1961 expedition, and named after Edinburgh Castle, Scotland.

**Egert** 760°-343 (71°54.8’ N 22°39.3’ W; Map 4). Valley north of Fleming Fjord, about 4 km west of Kap Biot. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1958 expedition by K. Grasmück and Rudolf Trüm-
mountain of the same name in the Bernese Oberland, Switzerland. 

**Eigerhytta** 740 (74°26.1´N 20°56.1´W). Norwegian hunting hut in the corner of Lerbøt, north Clavering Ø, east of the mountain Eiger. It was built in August 1939 as a base hut for glaciological studies by Hans W:son Ahlmann and Kåre Rodahl, and is also known as Leirudden.

**Eigil Elv** 740-118 (74°19.7´N 21°42.1´W; Map 4). Large river on west Clavering Ø, draining west into the delta Tangen. Named during Lauge Koch's 1930 expedition in the form Eigil River; possibly after Eigil Riis-Carstensen [1892–1953], a naval officer who was commander of the GODTHAAB during the 1930 expedition. See also Riis-Carstensens Dyb (Eigilelva.).

**Eigil So** 760-325 (76°43.0´N 25°05.0´W; Map 4; Fig. 21). Lake in west Dronning Louise Land, east of Revaltoppe. Named by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition after Eigil Knuth [1903–96], sculptor and archaeologist, noted for his numerous expeditions to Greenland between 1932 and 1994 and the discovery of the early Inuit Independence cultures. C.J.W. Simpson had first discussed his plans for an expedition to Dronning Louise Land with Eigil Knuth in 1950 while in Greenland, and Knuth had made possible Simpson's 1951 reconnaissance of Sælsøen as a means of access. (Eigel So.)

**Eigtvedsund** 750–39 (75°56.0´N 20°15.2´W; Map 4). Sound south of Trums Ø in the mouth of Bessel Fjord. Named by Henning Bistrup during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen as Eigtved Sund, after his future wife Ellen Marie Birgite Eigtved. Her father was Carl Anton Eigtved (1841–1916), a lieutenant in the Danish Navy (J. Love, personal communication 2009).

**Eiel Donan** 720 (72°02.3´N 25°22.2´W; Map 5). Rock peak about 1500 m high on the east side of Dammen, north Stauning Alper. First climbed by Malcolm Slessor's 1958 expedition, and named after Eilin Donan Castle, Scotland, a stronghold of Clan MacRae, now a memorial.

**Einarfjellet** 730 (73°26.3´N 23°20.0´W). Mountain about 1200 m high on the south side of Gauss Halvo, corresponding to part of Smith Woodward Bjerg. The name is found on an NSIU map (1932a), and was given for Einar, one of the original Norse settlers of Greenland.

**Eirik Raudes Land** 710, 720, 730, 740, 750 (71°30´N–75°40´N 18°–28°W). Land area of East Greenland claimed for Norway by Halvard Devold when he raised the Norwegian flag at Myggbutka on 29 June 1931. The action was supported on 10 July 1931 by the Norwegian state, and led to the court case at the International Court of Justice at The Hague. Named after Eirik Rauða (Eric the Red), a Norseman banished from Iceland who was noted for his type as those found at Eleonore Bugt.

**Eirik Raudes Tinde** 720 (72°08.1´N 25°03.3´W). Name occasionally used for Norsketinden, a 2797 m high peak in the north Stauning Alper. The name occurs in accounts of the first ascent on 7 August 1954 by the Dansk–Norsk Grønlandsekspedition. See also Eirik Raudes Land and Norsketinden. (Eirik Rades Tinde, Eirik den Rodes Tinde.)

**Einar Mikkelsen Gletscher** 740-210 (74°00.0´N 21°52.0´W). Valley in Home Forland, SW of Kap Stosch, so named during the 1931–34 Træræks expeditionen by Eigil Nielsen. The name was originally given to the first large river south of River 1. However, in 1952 the published Geodætisk Institut map sheet attached the name Ekstraelv to the larger river farther south (the present location), and to avoid confusion Nielsen's (1935) original 'Ekstraelv' was renamed River Zero (see discussion in Teichert & Kummel 1976). See also Ejnar Mikkelsen Gletscher.

**Elefantbjerg** 730-314 (72°00.2´N 23°40.0´W). Ridge 490 m high in northern Scoresby Land, on the north side of Kolledalen. The name was used by Hans Kapp during Lauge Koch's 1957–58 expeditions, and given for the massive, rounded ridges, supposedly elephant-like in proportions.

**Eleonore Bugt** 730–503 (73°26.6´N 25°22.8´W; Map 4). Broad bay on the east coast of Andræ Land between Teufelschloss and Grejsdalen. Named by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition as Eleonoren-Bat. This is the only girl's name given by the expedition, and was apparently given by Koldewey himself, although there is no indication as to whom she was (J. Love, personal communica
tion 2010). A.G. Nathorst's 1899 expedition seems to have used the name in a more restricted form than the present, for the small bay at the mouth of Grejsdalen. (Eleonore Bay, Eleonoren Bugt, Eleonora Bugt, Eleonora Bay, Eleonore Bay.)

**Eleonore So** 730–415 (74°00.0´N 28°10.6´W; Map 4). Lake in Arnold Escher Land. So named during Lauge Koch's 1951 expedition by Hans R. Katz because the rocks appeared to be of the same type as those found at Eleonore Bugt. (Eleonore-See, Eleonores So.)

**Eleonorebuktdal** 730 (73°28.5´N 25°02.9´W). Norwegian hunting hut in the NE part of Eleonore Bugt at the mouth of Grejsdalen. Built by Arktisk Næringsdrift in March 1937, it was originally known as Ragnildbytta.

**Eleonorebukta** 730 (73°35.5´N 26°00.0´W). Name occasionally used by Norwegian hunters for Grejsdalen, the large valley in Andræ Land draining into the sea on the north side of Eleonore Bugt. Bretz (1935) used the English variation Eleonore Bay Valley. (Elefantenbukta.)

**Elephant Valley** 720 (72°13.9´N 24°37.9´W; Map 5). Mountain 1830 m high at the head of Tårnfjeld Gletscher, north Stauning Alper. First climbed by the 1963 Imperial College expedition, and named after the London locality, Elephant and Castle, originally a smithy converted to a tavern in 1760.

**Eli Knudsens Hytte** 790-24 (79°22.0´N 18°43.8´W; Map 4). Two small islands off Lambert Land. The name was approved in 1958, and is attributed to the work of David Malmquist during Lauge Koch's expeditions. It commemorates Eli Knudsen, Danish hunter and member of Nordostgrønland Slædepatruljøen, who was shot by German soldiers at Sandodden in March 1943. Dobbeltøen and Tvillingøer have also been used.

**Eli Knudsen's Hytte** 720 (72°57.5´N 24°56.5´W). Hut built in 1934 at the head of a small bay on the west side of Maria Ø. It was repaired
in September 1941 by Eli Knudsen and Hans Siewers. 

Eli Knudsen’s Vig was built in 1934.

Fig. 39. Prominent cairn on the north cape of Kap Hedlund, built by Eli Knudsen on 1 August 1942, and generally known as Eli Knudsen’s Værde. The seated geologists are reading a copy of Eli Knudsen’s cairn record.

Fig. 39. Prominent cairn on the north cape of Kap Hedlund, built by Eli Knudsen on 1 August 1942, and generally known as Eli Knudsen’s Værde. The seated geologists are reading a copy of Eli Knudsen’s cairn record.
Emmabjerg 71°Ø-298 (71°58.0´N 26°04.3´W). Mountain 2540 m high on the south side of Furesø, Nathorst Land, named by Hans Zweifel during Lauge Koch’s 1954–55 expeditions. Girl’s name. Published Geodætisk Institut map sheets show the location several kilometres further to the south.

Emmanuel Fjeld 71°Ø-361 (71°57.8´N 25°06.5´W; Map 5). Peak about 2400 m high in the Stauning Alper. Climbed by a Cambridge University expedition on 3 August 1963, and named after Emmanuel College, Cambridge, founded in 1584. (Emmanuel.)

Emmanuel Gletscher 70°Ø-243 (70°51.1´N 21°49.8´W; Map 4). Glacier in Liverpool Land draining eastwards to reach the sea near Janus Ø. Named by Brian Roberts after Emmanuel College, Cambridge, which had given financial support to his 1933 Cambridge expedition. See also Emmanuel Fjeld.

Endalip kangersiva 70Ø (70°28.4´N 21°54.5´W). Name recorded by the local Scoresbysund newspaper in 1984 as in use for the bay close to Scoresbsysund, south Liverpool Land, officially known as ltext quantifytoormit Kimmiit Kangertivat [Amdrup Havn].

Endeløs 73°Ø-599 (73°13.1´N 27°16.9´W; Map 4). Valley in south Frænkel Land, named by Gunnar Thorson during the 1931–34 Trærækspeditionen because of the rich vegetation (eng = meadow). Jægersønd 76°Ø (76°18.8´N 20°40.0´W). Sound between Nañok Ø and Tvillingerne, SW Dove Bugt, corresponding to the present Jørgensund. The name appears in the account of the 1932
See also Malmöberg.

Eischer von der Linth Gletscher 710 (71°57.8’N 23°45.6’W). Name occasionally used for the present Circugletscher which drains from the eastern Werner Bjerne to Blomsterdal. The name is found in the description by Brooks et al. (1962) of samples collected by Peter Bearth in 1953–54. See also Arnold Escher Land.

Eskdale 720–517 (72°40.4’N 23°47.7’W; Map 4). Valley on SW Trail Ø draining south into Karupelv. Named by Geoffrey Halliday following his botanical work during the 1961 Leicester University expedition and the 1971 Northern Universities expedition, probably after Eskdale in the Lake District of northern England.

Eskimo Land 740 (74°32.1’N 18°50.1’W). Name used by Dahl (1925) for the peninsula west of Germaniahaven, Sabine Ø, where Kolde- wey’s observatory was built in 1869–70. It was given for the presence of Inuit (Eskimo) ruins.

Eskimobugt 710–355 (71°38.6’N 27°11.9’W). Bay on the north side of which are well-preserved Inuit ruins. The site has been known since the 1930s when visited by Eduard Wenk, but was named by the 1963 Geodætisk Institut expedition who noted the ruins while anchored here with the TYCHO BRAHE. The published Geodætisk Institut 1:250,000 scale map sheet (71 Ø. 2) locates the bay incorrectly about 8 km further north.

Eskimohammersøya 740 (70°56.5’N 21°16.0’W). Name used on the NSIU (1932a) map for Østhavn in south Clavering Ø, beside Eskimones scientific station.

Eskimonæs 740–126 (70°55.5’N 21°17.2’W; Maps 2, 4). Prominent peninsula on south Clavering Ø, named by Laque Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions as Eskimonenæset, for the Inuit (Eskimo) settlement of four houses, one of which were excavated (Glob 1946). The same name is now officially used for the ruins of the scientific station built by Koch in 1931 in the bay NE of the cape (70°55.7’N 21°16.8’W). Eskimonæs station was used as a wintering station by scientists from 1931 to 1939, and from 1941 to 1943 was the headquarters of Nordostgrønlands Slædepatrulje. The main building was damaged by a German patrol on 25 March 1943, and the site bombed by the US Air Force on 14 May the same year. The burnt-out remains of the station are a conspicuous memorial to war-time activities, and remain essentially undisturbed. The names South-capé and Foxtrap Point have also been used for the peninsula.

Eskimonenæset 800–87 (80°25.9’N 15°46.3’W; Maps 1, 4). Peninsula on the NE coast of Holm Land. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Eksenpeditionen as Eskimonenæset, because ruins of a large Inuit settlement were found here in March 1907. The same name is used for the Sirius hut at the cape slightly farther north. (Eskimone Næs, Eskimo Penisula, Esquimo Peninsula.)

Eskimovik 740–91 (70°55.7’N 21°07.5’W). Small bay on the south side of Clavering Ø, named by J.M. Wordie’s 1926 expedition as Eskimo Bay because of the many Inuit (Eskimo) ruins. A settlement of 25 winter houses occurs here, of which 18 have been excavated (Glob 1946). On Norwegian maps (Lacmann 1937) this site is referred to as Breivika or Breidvik, their Eskimohamna (the present Østhavn) lying farther west. (Eskimobugt.)

Eskimomassæbrear 710 (71°59.7’N 25°14.7’W; Map 5). Minor glacier on the south side of Sefstrøm Gletscher, Stauning Alper. Explored by the 1998 Scottish Mountaineering Club expedition, and so named after the club (SMC).

Etagefjeldet 740 (74°16.1’N 19°42.3’W). This name has been used by Danish hunters of Østgrønlands Fangskompagni for a moun- tain in south Wollaston Forland, probably the present Herschell Bjerg. It probably derives from the stratified appearance of the basalt rock formations (estate = tier, floor).

Ettorellagenet 740 (74°21.9’N 21°16.9’W). Glacier draining NW in north Clavering Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after Etto Reil, King of the Huns, the second husband of Kriemhild in the German epic poem from c. 1200, the Nibe-

Gefion expedition (Jennov 1935), and was given for Svend Engeldahl, a lawyer who was one of the founders of the Nanok hunting company. (Engelbords Sønd.)

Engelborg 700 (70°17.8’N 24°44.2’W). Cliff about 1000 m high on Volquaart Boon Kyst, west of Solflugter, the present Stejlflå. The name was reported by Henning Bistrup in 1939 as commun- icated to him in 1930 by Johan Petersen (governor of Scoresbysund) aboard the Gustav Holm (engelsborg = angels castle).


Engpasset 740 (74°24.2’N 20°01.9’W). Pass in Wollaston Forland east of Kuppelpasset, between summits 450 m and 703 m (eng = meadow). The name was used by Andreas Vischer during 1937 field work with Lauge Koch’s expeditions (Vischer in: Koch 1955).

Enhjørningen 700–260 (70°09.9’N 24°20.6’W). Prominent peak 1730 m high on Volquaart Boon Kyst, so named during the 1931–34 Trærekspeditioner by Laurits Bruhn for its single spur (enhjørn = unicorn).


Enhjørningerne Dal 710–176 (71°34.5’N 23°10.7’W; Map 4). Valley draining from Jens Munk Plateau NE to Fleming Fjord. The name was one of a group of names given by the Place Name Committee in 1939, and commemorates the ENHJØRNINGEN, one of Jens Munk’s ships used on his voyage in search of the NW Passage in 1619.

Eremidale 730–603 (73°49.5’N 26°00.0’W; Map 4). Major E–W-trending valley in north Andøre Land draining into Geologfjord. The name was first used in botanical reports of the 1931–34 Trærekspeditioneren (Gelting 1934), and may record the find of a solitary Inuit house ruin at the mouth of the valley in 1931 (eremit = hermit).

Eremidalsbytten 730 (73°48.9’N 25°36.3’W). Norwegian hunting hut built for Arktsk Næringdrift, probably in 1936, on the north side of the mouth of Eremidal, NE Andøre Land. It is also known as Winterherheimen. (Eremidalsbytten.)

Eremitten 740–195 (74°42.3’N 23°21.4’W). Nunatak north of Wordie Gletscher, discovered on a journey along the Inland Ice margin in 1932 during the 1931–34 Trærekspeditioneren. So named by Th. Johansen and Curt Teichert because of its isolation (eremit = hermit). (Eremitt Nunatak, Mt. Eremitt.)

Erik S. Henius Land 810–80 (81°30.0’N 11°48.4’W; Maps 1, 4). Coastal area between Nordostruningen and Nakkhevedø, NE Kronprins Christian Land. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Eksenpeditionen after Erik Semmy Henius [1863–1926], a Danish businessman and consul, generous supporter of Danish Arctic exploration and a member of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspe- ditionen committee.

Eros 710 (71°37.8’N 25°14.1’W; Map 5). Mountain about 2018 m high at the head of Mercurius Gletscher and Oxford Gletscher, south Stauning Alper. It was first climbed by the 1975 Scottish Scoresby Land expedition, and named after the minor planet Eros which has a highly elliptical orbit; the planet was named after the goddess of love.

Erratic Bloc Bay 730 (73°15.1’N 22°12.2’W). Name used by Bülter (1954) for a small bay at Kap Franklin, Gauss Halve, where erratic boulders were found. This name is only used on Bülter’s maps, and in the text of his report is replaced by Findlingsbucht.

Erste Weise – See Forste Hvide.

Ezerberg 710 (71°59.2’N 24°15.3’W). Name commonly found in Swedish and German publications (erz = ore) describing the molyb- denum deposit at Malmöberg, Werner Bjerne (e.g. Sjögren 1962).
lungenlied.

Eugen-Heinz Tinde 71Ø (71°47.4´N 25°37.8´W; Map 5). Peak 2415 m high in the NE part of the Borgbjerg Gletscher region, southern Stuuning Alper. Probably first climbed and named by the 1977 Schwäbische Stauung Alper expedition.

Eva Ø 790 (79°18.9´N 18°56.3´W). Small island off NE Lambert Land. The name was used by the 1996 Mylius-Erichsen's Minde-

Evalu Gletscher 770-59 (77°16.8´N 20°13.5´W; Map 4). Glacier in NE Sondermarken, on the south side of C.F. Moyer Fjord. So named by David Malmquist during the 1931–34 Træersekspedi-

evald Helman, an old friend and class-mate, later chemist and assistant at the Chemical Institute in Uppsala, Sweden.

Evans Bjerg 730-286 (73°21.0´N 22°48.9´W). Mountain on the SW coast of Gauss Halvo. Named during the 1931–34 Træersekspedi-

tion by Gunnar Sæve-Söderbergh as Mt. Evans, after John William Evans [1857–1930], a widely travelled British geologist, who was an authority on the Devonian deposits of Great Britain.

Evensen Fjord 770-644 (77°05.5´N 24°22.4´W; Maps 2, 4; Fig. 21). Nunatuk with summits reaching 2000 m south of A.B. Drachman Gletscher, south Dronning Louise Land. The name was given by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition, and arose appar-

Evensen Fjord (Falkeberget, Falkenberg, Falkerbjerghytte.)

Evensen Fjord (Falkeberget, Falkenberg, Falkerbjerghytte.)

Evensen Fjord (Falkeberget, Falkenberg, Falkerbjerghytte.)

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Evensen Fjord (Falkeberget, Falkenberg, Falkerbjerghytte.)

Evensen Fjord (Falkeberget, Falkenberg, Falkerbjerghytte.)

Evensen Fjord (Falkerbjerghytte.)
Fangsthytte, Fangsthus, Fangststation – These names are in general use on official topographic maps for Danish or Norwegian hunting huts and stations, most of which have individual names given in this catalogue, and which are described in detail by P.S. Mikkelsen (1994, 2008). The representation of a hut or station on a published map is no guarantee of its continued existence, as many have been destroyed by katabatic winds or by bears, and only a few of the larger stations are now maintained by Sirius.

Fangsthytten 750-99 (75°21.2´N 21°19.4´W). Official name for the Danish hunting hut on the south side of Ardencaple Fjord at the mouth of Femdalen, built by Nanok in September 1930. Now a ruin (1988). This hut was usually known as Fermdalhytten.

Fangsthyttegletscher 720-313 (72°15.0´N 25°12.4´W; Maps 4, 5). Glacier in the NW Stauning Alper draining into Alpefjord. Named by John Haller during Lauge Koch's 1954 expedition, for the hunting hut west of the front of the glacier.

Faraway How 740-87 (74°24.2´N 23°29.9´W; Map 4). Nunatak about 1500 m high in the upper part of Wordie Gletscher, named by J.M. Wordie's 1926 expedition. It is a whimsical name for a very distant object.

Farimagdalen 760-128b (76°34.0´N 24°27.3´W; Map 4). Valley south of Borgjøkel in central Dronning Louise Land containing Farimaggasen. Named by J.P. Koch's 1912-13 expedition as Farimagdalen or Farimag-Tal because it was easy sledding (far mag = travel at leisure).

Farimaggasen 760-128 (76°36.0´N 24°27.3´W; Map 4). Lake in Faramaggadal on the south side of Borgjøkel, Dronning Louise Land. Named by J.P. Koch's 1912-13 expedition as Farimaggason or Farimaggasonen, because it was covered by snow-free smooth ice. (Farimagdalen.)

Farsund 760-30 (76°15.6´N 19°34.8´W). Sound between Wingø Kyst and Nørre Orienteringsø, off the south coast of Germany Island. So named by Christian B. Thostrup during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen because they always travelled this way during their journeys in Dove Bugt; however, in his diary Thostrup records that he always thought of his father (= far; Thostrup 2007).

Fault Valley 730 (73°09.9´N 23°21.1´W). Name used by Gunnar Sæve-Söderbergh during the 1931–34 Trætæksexpeditionen for a deep and narrow valley on the NW side of Celsius Bjerg, Ymer Ø. In Sæve-Söderbergh (1933) Northern Fault Valley is used for this feature and together with Southern Fault Valley, forms the valley known to Norwegians as Forkastningsdalen.

Faustsøen 730-668 (73°45.0´N 26°36.6´W; Map 4). Long lake in innermost Eremittal, central Andräe Land. Named by John Haller during Lauge Koch's 1949–51 expeditions, for the magical, grave and mysterious scenery surrounding the lake. Faust, or Dr. Faustus, was the hero of the legend of a German astrologer who sold his soul to the devil.

Favoritdal 740 (74°28.1´N 20°39.2´W). Valley on the SE slope of Zackenberg. The name is used as a reference locality by scientists visiting Zackenberg Forskingsstation (e.g. Meltofte & Thing 1996). (Favorit valley.)

 Favre Bjerg 730-314 (73°56.3´N 23°17.7´W; Map 4). Mountain about 1900 m high in central Hudson Land. Named by Heinrich Bütler during Lauge Koch's 1936–38 expeditions after Jean Alphonse Favre [1815–1890], a Swiss structural geologist and pioneer of alpine geology, who became director of the Schweizerische Geologische Kommission.

Fava So 700-384 (70°13.6´N 28°44.4´W; Map 4). Large lake in western Gáseland, draining via Hjørnedal to Femfjord. It was reported by Eduard Wenk to have been so called throughout the 1958 summer by Lauge Koch, expedition members, and the crew of the Flugfélags Islands Catalina which landed Wenk and his assistants on the lake. The name is a corruption of ‘Safaxi’, the name of the Catalina. See also Safaxi Elv. (Fava-as.)

Fegin Elv 710-194 (71°12.6´N 23°51.5´W; Map 4). River in Jamess Land draining SW to Hall Bredning. One of a group of names given by the Place Name Committee in 1939, it was given for Finn Feggin, son of Olav den Hellige, who was lost with his ship in Greenland in about 1028. See also Ladin Elv.


Felisongo 710 (71°46.3´N 23°56.6´W). Name used by Müller (1959) for the remains of a pingo in Pingos Dal, north Jamess Land, which consists of a barrier of rock debris 29 m high across the valley (felis = rock).

Femdalen 750-35 (75°20.4´N 21°28.8´W; Map 4). Valley on the SW side of Ardencaple Fjord, named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen in the form Fem-Dalene because it branches into five valleys. (Femdalene.)

Femdalen 750 (c. 75°22´N 21°21´W). Norwegian hunting hut built by Arktisk Næringsdrift in November 1949 on the north side of the mouth of Femdalen. It had disappeared by November 1952 (P.S. Mikkelsen 1994).

Fermi Klippe 760-307 (77°00´N 25°14´W; Map 4). Cliff on the north side of Admiralty Gletscher, NW Dronning Louise Land. One of the names given by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition for notable scientists, it commemorates the Italian physicist Enrico Fermi [1901–54], considered to be one of the chief architects of the nuclear age.

Ferskesø 700-62 (70°28.8´N 26°18.2´W). Lake on Danmark Ø, who according to the Arthurian legend lived in a crystal castle under the sea. (Fata Morgana Øerne.)

draining through Elvdalen. Named by Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition as Forske Sø because it was the source of drinking water for the winter quarters at Helka Havn. **Ferslew Pynt** [Palasip Qammavaajua] 700–305 (70°29.3´N 21°58.6´W). Peninsula in Rosenvinge Bugt, south Liverpool Land, adjacent to the settlement of Scoresby Sund established in 1925. Named during the colonisation expedition in 1924 (E. Mikkelsen 1925) after Valdermar Galster, owner of the Ferslew Press, who had done much to raise funds for the enterprise. (Ferslew Cape, Fersleus Pt.)

**Festingen** 720 (72°42.4´N 26°46.7´W). Norwegian hunting hut built for Arktisk Næringsdrift on the east side of Stromnas, Gletscherland, in July 1954. It is also known as Stromnasbydren and Røhss Fjord Hysten.

**Filosofbjerg** 720–470 (72°02.0´N 26°28.9´W; Map 4), Mountain 1965 m high at the west end of Furesø, Nathorst Land. Named by Hans Zweifel during Lauge Koch’s 1954–55 expeditions, perhaps for its appearance, or for Zweifel’s meditations while camped near the mountain (filosof = philosopher).

**Fimbulfjeld** 720–129 (72°53.6´N 24°58.9´W). Mountain 634 m high on northern Ellia Ø, whose north side is in shadow most of the year. So named by the Ellia Ø wintering party during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen, the name deriving from the ‘Fimbulsventer’ of Nordic mythology. See Fimbulfjeld.

**Fimbulfjeld** 720–129 (72°53.6´N 24°58.9´W). Mountain 634 m high on northern Ellia Ø, whose north side is in shadow most of the year. So named by the Ellia Ø wintering party during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen, the name deriving from the ‘Fimbulsventer’ of Nordic mythology, according to which three successive winters killed everything living and caused ‘Ragnarok’. The wintering parties had experienced three long, dark winters in succession, with intervening poor summers. (Fimbulfjeld.)

**Fimbulpasset** 710 (71°55.6´N 25°08.4´W; Map 5). Name given to a northern branch of Roslin Gletscher by the 1996 Norwegian Stauing Alper expedition. It was named after the ‘Fimbulvinter’ of Nordic mythology. See Fimbulpasset.

**Firdevskåret** 760–279 (76°26´N 20°43´W). Norwegian hut built for the same feature. Both names are derived from the Permian – Triassic boundary on the basis of palynological data. (Firdevskåret.)

**Fiskeplateauet** 740–224 (74°01.5´N 21°35.3´W). Minor plateau between River 7 and River 8, on the north slope of Frebold Bjerg, Home Forland. So named by Eigil Nielsen during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen for finds of fossil fish. (Fiskeplateauet.)

**Fiskehytten** 740–224 (74°01.5´N 21°35.3´W). Minor plateau between River 7 and River 8, on the north slope of Frebold Bjerg, Home Forland. So named by Eigil Nielsen during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen for finds of fossil fish. (Fiskeplateauet.)

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**Forssetrykkervikilomeretnasset** – See Fyrretrykkervikilomeretnasset.


**Firdevskåret** 760–279 (76°26´N 20°43´W). Norwegian hunting hut built for Fiskeridirektorat (Ministry of Fisheries).

**Finsch Øer** 73°07.3´N 23°05.6´W. Group of five large islands south of Clavering Ø, including Store Finsch, Stille Ø, Kalven and Lille Finsch. The islands were named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Finsch Inseln, after Otto Friedrich Hermann Finsch [1839–1917], a German zoologist and ethnologist. He contributed the ornithology chapter to Koldewey’s expedition narrative. (Finsch Islands, Finschhøy.)

**Fireskæret** 760–279 (76°26´N 20°43´W). Norwegian hut built for Fiskeridirektorat (Ministry of Fisheries).
region, southern Stauning Alper. Probably first climbed and named by the 1977 Schwäbische Stauning Alper expedition. Fjord-Eidet 71° (71°38.0’ N 22°23.7’ W). Name used for a Norwegian hunting hut said to have been built by the Møre expedition in 1931 in Nathorst Fjord. However, P.S. Mikkelsen (1994) records that the first hut built on this site was Sito-Huset, erected in 1932. (Fjordedeit.)

Fjordhytten – See Bandhytten i Tyrolerfjord.

Fjordhytten 74° (74°38.6’ N 20°49.2’ W). Danish hunting hut on the south side of Lindeman Fjord, built by Nanok in August 1938. It is also known as Lindeman Fjord Hytten. It was burnt down in December 1978 (P.S. Mikkelsen 1994).

Fjordkilometernæsset – See Fyrretyvekilometernæsset.

Fladebugt 810-73 (81°30.0’ N 14°30.0’ W; Maps 1, 4). Large, flat ice cap in northern Kronprins Christian Land. Mapped and named by Lauge Koch during reconnaissance flights in 1933 during the 1931–34 Træråsekspeditionen. Flade (flat).

Fladebugt 740-57 (74°23.7’ N 19°09.0’ W; Maps 2, 4). Small bay on the east coast of Wollastorn Forland. Named Flache Bai by Carl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition because the water was so shallow that the greater part of the bay became dry at low tide (flache = flat). The name has appeared on the published Geodetic Institut map sheet (74.01) and also on AMS map sheets in the form Flakkebugt (see also Flakkebygge). (Flache Bugt, Flachen Bai, Flache Bay.)

Fladebugt 770-55 (77°15.0’ N 19°15.0’ W; Map 4). Bay on the south side of Skarfrejorden. So named by David Malmquist during the 1931–39 Morkefjord expedition because of the occurrence of 14 large Inuit tent rings (teit = tent).

Fladebugt 700-12 (70°29.7’ N 23°35.1’ W). Low-lying point on the north side of Freisfjorden. Named by Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition as Flade Pyn, and traversed on the expedition’s second sledge trip in May 1892.

Fladestrand – See Lapstun Hytten.

Fladestrand 740-197 (74°05.7’ N 21°13.2’ W). Beach near Eskimonaes, south Clavering Ø, on the east side of Østhavn. The name was first used in botanical reports of the 1931–34 Træråsekspeditionen (Getling 1934).

Flagellarialeite 810 (81°12.5’ N 13°32.0’ W). Plain in central Kilen, Kronprins Christian Land. The name records a variety of saxifrage, and is found on a coloured geological map of Kilen printed in 1991.

Flakkebjerg 720-172 (72°22.0’ N 23°06.4’ W). Mountain range about 800 m high on southern Traill Ø, overlooking Kong Oscar Fjord. The name was one of a group given by the Place Name Committee in 1939 (flakke = low, flat).

Flakkebugt – See Fladebugt.

Flakkerhuk 700-255 (70°28.8’ N 23°23.2’ W; Maps 3, 4). Flat-lying coastal region in south Jamson Land, characterised by a moraine ridge system 1–2 km wide and 50–80 m high. Hermann Aldinger’s original name for this feature was The Highway, and it was changed to Flakkerhuk by the Place Name Committee in 1935.

Flata 730 (73°28.1’ N 21°56.8’ W). Norwegian hunting hut in Badlanddal, NW of Myggbuoka, built by Arktisk Næringsdrift in 1931 (NSIU 1932c). It was named for the flat terrain. It has also been known as Giescke.

Flatbreen 730 (73°33.0’ N 29°38.0’ W). Name used by Arne Høygaard and Martin Mihren in 1931 for the present Hamberg Gletscher. They described it as a large, flat glacier about 10 km wide with a very low gradient.

Flatdalshytta 730 (73°02.6’ N 24°42.4’ W). Norwegian hunting hut on the south side of Ymer Ø at the mouth of Fladedal, built in August 1934 by Arktisk Næringsdrift. It has also been known as Firmanusdalene and Namsdalstua. (Flatdalen, Flatdalshytten.)

Flatstranda 710 (c. 71°52’ N 24°45’ W). Norwegian hunting hut built in August 1931 by the Møre expedition on the NW side of Fleming Fjord, and named for the flat terrain around the hut. It was destroyed by high seas in 1953 (P.S. Mikkelsen 1994, 2008). (Stranda-huset.)

Flatøy 730 (73°02.2’ N 22°49.9’ W). Delta on the north side of Geographical Society Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) for its flat nature.

Fleming Dal 720 (72°40.6’ N 21°58.1’ W). Small peninsula in extreme SE Geographical Society Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after the locality of the same name in Vesterålen, Norway. Fleming Dal 710 (71°32.1’ N 23°01.3’ W). Name sometimes used by Norwegian hunters for the present Pingel Dal, which drains into Fleming Fjord (Ingstad 1935, 1937). The name has occasionally been used in ornithology reports (e.g. Maris & Ogilvie 1962).

Fleming Dal Hytten 710 (71°33.1’ N 22°58.1’ W). Norwegian hunting hut in Pingel Dal (sometimes called Fleming Dal), built by Helge Ingstad’s expedition in 1932–33 about 8 km south of the head of Fleming Fjord. It has also been known as Pingel Dal Hytten and Landhuset.

Fleming Fjord 710-19 (71°45.0’ N 22°48.5’ W; Maps 3, 4). Fjord NW of Wegener Halvo. Named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Fleming Inlet after John Fleming [1785–1857], noted for his ‘Philosophy of Zoology’ published in 1822. He subsequently became professor at Aberdeen and Edinburgh. Scoresby thought that his Fleming Inlet might have a connection with his Hall Inlet (now Hall Bredning) which would have made Jameson Land an island. Amdrup’s expedition demonstrated that it was a fjord (Hartz 1902), although the ‘Inlet’ form continued to appear on maps for many years. (Flemming Inlet, Fleming Fjord.)

Fleming Fjord Hytten 710 (71°52.2’ N 22°45.6’ W). Norwegian hunting hut on the north side of Fleming Fjord, 10 km SW of Kap Biot, built for Hermann Andresen’s expedition in September 1954. It has also been known by the names Lapstun-Hytten, Fladestrand, Søreje and Sandre Biot. (Flemmingfjordhytten, Fleming-Inlet Hytte.)

Fleming Fjord Nord 710 (71°52.2’ N 22°45.5’ W). Norwegian hut erected in the summer of 1955 for Hermann Andresen’s expedition beside Lapstun Hytten on the north side of Fleming Fjord, 10 km SW of Kap Biot. The hut was moved by Otto Lapstun from Nathorst Fjord, where it was known as Kaare’s-hus. Lapstun had intended to place the hut in Ørsted Dal, but this was never achieved.

Flemmingfjordhuset 710 (71°43.2’ N 22°43.9’ W). Small wintering station on the east side of Fleming Fjord at the mouth of the valley Vimmelkraftet. It was built in 1934 during the 1931–34 Træråsekspeditionen, and is also known as Vimmelkraftet and Kap Brown Huset. (Flemmingfjordhuset, Fleming Fjord Huset.)

Fleskesvoren 720 (72°05.0’ N 24°55.0’ W; Map 5). Icefall in the upper part of Gulligletscher. So named by the 1996 Norwegian Stauning Alper expedition because the symmetrical pattern of the crevasses resembled the cracking on roast pork.

Flett Plateau 730-298 (73°37.9’ N 23°48.8’ W; Map 4). Plateau about 1500 m high on western Gauss Halvo. So named during the 1931–34 Træråsekspeditionen by Gunnar Sive-Süderbergh after Sir John Smith Flett [1869–1947], a British petrologist who was director of the British Geological Survey from 1920 to 1935. He
had interests in Devonian fossils and stratigraphy. (Flotts Plateau.)

**Flexible**

**Flexural** 710-151 (71°58.0' N 23°07.7' W). Valley draining north into Antarctic Havn. Named by Hans Stauber during Lauge Koch's 1936–38 expeditions for the curved flexure in the rocks following the valley.

**Flexurebjerg** 730-294 (73°57.1' N 22°14.4' W). Mountain 880 m high in eastern Hudson Land. Named during the 1931–34 Trærs-ekspeditionen by Gunnar Sæve-Söderbergh as *Flexure Hill*, because the rocks are folded near the summit. (Fleksurfjellet.)

**Fligely Fjord** 740-31 570-20a (74°56.0' N 20°37.0' W; Maps 2, 4; Fig. 15). N–S-trending sound bounding the west side of Kuhn Ø. Named by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition after August von Fligely [1810–79], an Austrian field marshal and cartographer. Fligely was noted for his map making, especially of Hungary, and was director of the Militärgeographische Institut (Military Geographical Institute); it was from this institute that Julius Payer had been granted leave to take part in Koldewey's expedition (J. Løve, personal communication 2010). (Fligely Fjord, Fligelys Fjord, Fligelys-Fjord.)

**Fligelyna** 740-26 (74°59.4' N 20°34.0' W). Danish hunting hut on the east coast of Fligely Fjord, about 8 km SW of Kap Mosle. It was built by Nanok in August 1930. (Fligely Fligelyna.)

**Flipe** 740 (74°06.5' N 21°17.3' W). Small river on south Clavering Ø draining into Vesthavn, equivalent to the present Vestreelv. The name is used on an NSIU map (1932a) and the maps of Lacmann (1937), and derives from the Norwegian dialect word (flipa = whine or whimper).

**Fisane** 720-N87 (72°39.8' N 22°19.5' W). Long narrow island at the east mouth of Vega Sund. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) for the shape.

**Folda** 730-244 (73°08' N 22°48' W). Small skerry off eastern Ymer Ø, named on an NSIU map (1932a) as Floskjer (flodskær = tidal skerry).


**Flyveplads – See Mestersvig.**

**Flyverbjerg** 800-77 (80°07.8' N 21°49.4' W; Map 4; Fig. 24). Mountain in south Kronprins Christian Land, south of Centrumø. Named during Lauge Koch's 1952–53 expeditions by Erdhart Frankl, for the pilots of the Catalina aircraft which transported the expedition. This was the only mountain which the Catalina pilots climbed during the summer (flyver = airman, flyer).

**Flyverford** 710-63 (71°32.5' N 28°00.0' W; Maps 3, 4; Fig. 41). Fjord branching off the south side of Nordvestfjord between Hinks Land and Th. Sørensen Land. Mapped by Lauge Koch during flights in 1932 on the 1931–34 Trærsækspeditionen. Koch noted it as a tribute to his pilot, N.V. Petersen (see also Kap Jørn). The mouth of the fjord was first seen by Arvin Pedersen during a long sledge journey from Scoresbysund in 1929.

**Flyvers** 770-142 (77°45.0' N 20°37.0' W; Map 4). Lake in Nordmarken. So named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch's 1955 expedition, because it was possible to land on the lake with a Heinkel sea plane in August 1955. The name is a tribute to the pilot (flyver = airman, flyer).

**Flodegletscher** 720-250 (72°15.3' N 24°29.2' W; Map 5). Glacier in the north Stauning Alper, draining east into Skeldal. Named by Erhardt Frankl during Lauge Koch's 1950–51 expeditions for the occurrence of the milky colour (flode = cream). (Flode-Gletscher, Flode Gletscher.)

**Fløelv** 770-304 (73°26.3' N 21°54.7' W). River draining Jakob Dal flowing across Vestersletten, eastern Hudson Land. The name was proposed by the Place Name Committee (flo is an old Danish expression for a reversed tidal flow in the mouth of a river).

**Fog River** 700 (70°27.5' N 23°02.6' W). Minor river in south Jameson Land flowing into Hesteelv. The name was used during the 1931–34 Trærsækspeditionen by Aldinger (1935), and is assumed to record the common coastal fog in the vicinity while working here.

**Foksa** 730 (73°46.9' N 21°55.7' W). River on the west side of Loch Fyne, draining the east slope of Nordhoek Bjerg. So named on an NSIU map (1932a), the name may derive from the Norwegian dialect word for drifts of snow.

**Foldal** 730-212 (73°24.5' N 22°03.2' W). River draining the southern Giesecke Bjerge. Named on an NSIU map (1932a) as Folda, probably because it flows in the valley the Norwegians called Foldalen, and reaches the coast close to the Norwegian hunting hut known as Folda. 'Folda' is a common place name in Norway, used for a number of fjords and rivers.

**Foldalen** 730 (73°24.5' N 22°04.5' W). Valley in the southern Giesecke Bjerge. So named on an NSIU map (1932a), possibly after the Norwegian hunting hut Folda built at its mouth. It carries the river known as Folda.
quart Boon Kyst draining north to Terassevigg. Named during the 1931–34 Träärsksxpeditioun by Laurits Bruhn, probably for the presence of folded dirt bands in the ice.

Foldvikfjellet 73Ø (73°22.6´N 21°41.8´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the south side of Kap Bennett, built by the Foldvik expedition in August 1922. This name appears on the NSIU (1932a) map, and commemorates Nils Foldvik [b. 1892], assistant at the Geophysical Institute in Tromsø, and leader of the 1926–28 expedition. Folddalen and Foldaev reach the coast close to the hut. The names Benteffjyttas, Giskebytta and Giesech have also been used.

Foldvik Kloft 740–94 (74°02.2´N 21°35.2´W). Ravine about 6 km east of Kap Stoch, named by Lange Koch's 1926–27 expeditions as Foldesk Creek after Nils Foldvik, leader of the 1926–28 Foldvik expedition. See also Foldvik. This is an important geological type locality for the Foldvik Creek Formation, but was not shown on any of Koch's maps. According to Teichert & Kummel (1976), based on information from Svend Bendix-Almgren and Tove Birkeland, it corresponds to the ravine carrying either River 7 or River 8, most probably River 8. (Foldviks Kloft.)

Foldviksfjellet 720 (72°56.5´N 24°01.3´W). Mountain 1120 m high on western Geological Society Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after Nils Foldvik (see also Foldvik).

Folly 760 (76°52.3´N 23°08.7´W). Surveying station in eastern Dronning Louise Land used by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition. The name appears on the maps of Hamilton et al. (1956).

Foraarsskogs – See Foraarsskogsplads.

Forbindelsesdal 73Ø–445 (73°39.5´N 23°05.0´W). Valley on the north side of Moskusoksefjord providing a route through to Ankerbjergetdal. The name is attributed to Heinrich Büttler, and arose from his work with Lange Koch's expeditions in the 1930s (forbindelse = connection).

Forchhammer Bjerg 720–59 (72°15.5´N 22°52.8´W). Mountain about 1350 m high on SE Traill Ø. Named by A.G. Nathorst's 1899 expedition as Forchhammers Berg after Johan Georg Forchhammer (1794–1865), a Danish geologist and chemist, and professor of mineralogy and geology at the University of Copenhagen from 1831 to 1865. (Forchhammer Mt., Mt. Forchhammer, Forchhammerfjellet.)

Forchhammerdal 720–147 (72°13.8´N 22°46.8´W). Valley in extreme SE Traill Ø, east of Forchhammer Bjerg. The name was given by Hans P. Schaub during Lange Koch's 1936–38 expeditions. (Forrelleneegingo 720 (72°32.9´N 23°33.7´W). Large pingo beside Forelso, south of Karupelv, Traill Ø. The pingo is 29 m high, 515 m in circumference, and was so named by Fritz Müller during Lange Koch's 1954–55 expeditions after the adjacent lake Forelso.

Forelso 720–336 (72°32.7´N 23°39.4´W). Large lake south of Karupelv, Traill Ø, in the vicinity of five large pingos. The name was given by Fritz Müller during his work on the pingos in 1954–55, for the numerous trout (= forel).

Forhindringsgletscher 73Ø–373 (73°49.1´N 25°55.3´W). Glacier in north Andrée Land, partially blocking Eremittdal. So named during Lange Koch's 1948–50 expeditions by Erdhart Fränkl because it hindered progress along the valley. (Forhindringsgletscher.)

Forkastningsdalen 730–90 (73°55.8´N 21°21.2´W). Valley in Home Land. The name appears to have been adopted from the Great Fault Valley of Koch (1931), a name used for the valley in which Blåelv flows. Officially it is said to be a side valley draining into Blåelv, but this may be an error.

Forkastningsdalen 730 (73°10.0´N 23°20.2´W). Valley on eastern Ymer Ø, west of Celsius Bjerg, so named on an NSIU map (1932a) because the valley is eroded along a fault, a geologically weak zone (forkastning = fault).

Forkastningspasset 740–366 (74°15.6´N 20°38.1´W). Pass between Grennedal and Storstrommen, eastern Clavering Ø. So named during Lange Koch's 1936–38 expeditions by Wolf Maync and Andreas Vischer, because it coincides with a major fault line.


Forkgletscher 720–150 (72°16.8´N 22°50.3´W). Glacier on SE Traill Ø, at the head of Steenstrup Dal. So named during Lange Koch's 1936–38 expeditions by Hans P. Schaub because the glacier divides into two parts.

Formanden 740–315 (74°58.6´N 23°01.5´W). Nunatak about 1850 m high SW of the head of Grandjean Fjord, discovered during the journey by Curt Teichert and Th. Johansen along the Inland Ice margin in 1932. The name records its upstanding character (formanden = the chairman).

Fornposten 710–139 (71°01.5´N 21°42.0´W; Map 4). Cape 680 m high in east Liverpool Land, named during the 1931–34 Träärsksxpeditiounen by Laurits Bruhn (forpost = outpost).

Forsposten 740–132 (74°17.5´N 20°39.8´W). Mountain 1312 m high on east Claireving Ø, named by Lange Koch's 1929–30 expeditions in the form Avantpost Mtns. It was situated in front of the main crystalline mountain range, separated from them by Djævlekloften (forpost = outpost).

Forsblad Fjord 720–30 (72°25.5´N 25°24.5´W; Maps 4, 5). Fjord between Lyell Land and Nathorst Land, continuing eastwards as Segelsålskaper Fjord. So called by A.G. Nathorst in 1899 after Nils Jakob Forbåd [b. 1874], the master of the expedition ship Antarktic. (Forsblads Fjord.)

Forstningskloft 710 (c. 71°17´N 23°03´W). Name used by Jensen (1909) in his report on mammals seen during G.C. Amundr's 1898–1900 expedition, and used for a ravine in Jameson Land. Exact locality uncertain, but possibly in the vicinity of Fossilberjet (forstening = fossil).

Fortet 700–107 (70°42.9´N 22°48.2´W). Summit in Jameson Land, NE of J.P. Koch Fjeld, so named during the 1931–34 Träärsksxpeditiounen by Laurits Bruhn (fortet = the fort).

Forsårsdal 720–143 (72°08.7´N 22°24.9´W). Valley in extreme SE Traill Ø, SE of Drommebugten. Named during Lange Koch's 1936–38 expeditions by Hans P. Schaub for the attractive spring-like setting (forår = spring). (Forsårsdal.)

Forårsboplads 760 (76°55.8´N 20°18.6´W). Descriptive name for the Inuit (Eskimo) ruins 500 m east of Gravelven, corresponding approximately to the present Gravelten. It was used by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen in the form Forsårsboldsplads (forår = spring).

Forsårsstedet 730–413 (73°59.8´N 28°23.3´W). Locality west of Eleonore Sø, Arnold Escher Land. So named by Hans R. Katz during Lange Koch's 1951 expedition because plants were found here during his traverse through the nunatak region. The site seems to be a moraine on a glacier at an altitude of 1500 m. (Forsårsstedet.)

Fosdalen 730–136 (73°53.6´N 20°49.9´W). Valley on the north coast of Home Forland, draining north into Giel Hamke Bugt. The name appears on an NSIU map (1932a) in the form Fossadalen, and was given for a waterfall (= foss). River 25 has also been used.


Fossilberjet 71Ø–44 (71°16.2´N 23°02.8´W). Mountain 910 m high in Jameson Land, west of Carlsberg Fjord. Named by G.C. Amundr's 1898–1900 expedition as Fossil-Bjerget. The name originated during the exploration of Jameson Land by Otto Norden skjold and Heinrich Deichmann in August 1900, because they found many fossils here. On the 1968 published 1:250 000 scale Geodætisk Institut map sheet (71 Ø.1) the name is placed in error
against a 1010 m high mountain 13 km to the NE. (Fossil Berg, Fossil Mountain, Mont des Fossiles.)

Fossilev 740-102 (74°08.4´N 20°37.5´W). Small river on SE Clavering Ø, named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Fossil River because of the common occurrence of fossils. On Norwegian maps it appears as Sintuta.

Foster Bugt 720-15 73Ø-272 (73°15.0´N 21°30.0´W; Maps 3, 4). Broad bay between Hold with Hope and Bontokeø Ø. Named by Douglas Clavering in 1823 as Foster’s Bay, in compliment to Henry Foster [1796–1831], a midshipman on Clavering’s ship who also drew the chart. Foster subsequently sailed with William Parry on his 3rd and 4th Arctic voyages, and was drowned in 1831 during an expedition to Panama. (Foster Bay, Fosterbukta, Foster-Bukta, Foster Bugt.)

Fox So 740-196 (74°06.0´N 21°15.7´W). Small lake NE of Eksimonaes station on southern Clavering Ø, on detailed maps (1:10 000) a freshwater lake at 42 m altitude draining east into Østerverl. A small hut was built here. Large numbers of aerial photographs taken by Norseman aircraft were developed at Eksimonaes during Laughe Koch’s expeditions.

Fox Havn [Ujaattuttalerajiip Kangererajiva] 700-314 (70°27.9´N 21°56.6´W). Harbour south of Scoresby sund, south Liverpool Land. Named after the Föhr II, a 409 ton steam-driven barque that, renamed Grønland, carried the Scoresby sund colonisation expedition in 1924 and lost its rudder when almost wrecked near Fox Pynt. The ship was later renamed Gustav Holm and sailed regularly to East Greenland, notably with Lauge Koch’s geological expeditions. It was sunk in 1951 and broken up. The Föhr II was originally built for the Kryolite Company in 1893, as a replacement for the more famous Föhr used by F.L. McClintock in 1857–59 on his search voyage for Sir John Franklin’s lost expedition.

Fox Lake 760 (76°15.1´N 18°41.5´W). Lake on Store Koldewey named after the Norwegian engineer and hunter Niels Frølich, who, during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Eskimonæs and Kulhus during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen.

Fox Pynt [Qattiterpaajik] 700-313 (70°28.2´N 21°56.7´W). Peninsula between Amdrup Havn and Fox Havn, on the east side of Rosenvinge Bugt, south Liverpool Land. Named after the ship Rosenvinge, formerly the Fox II, which was almost wrecked near this point in 1924. See also Fox Havn.

Foxtrap Point 740 (74°05.5´N 21°17.1´W). Name used in the archaeology report of J.M. Wordie’s 1926 expedition for the peninsula Eksimonaes, because two well-preserved Inuit fox traps were found there.

Franklin 740 (74°05.6´N 21°05.8´W). Peninsula east of Eskimogiv in south Clavering Ø. Named after the Norwegian engineer and hunter Niels Frølich, who, in 1926, explored the island from East Greenland from 1928 to 1930 and 1935 to 1937, and in southern East Greenland from 1931 to 1933. The name was first used on NSIU maps (Laxon 1937).

Frankfurter Spids 710 (71°49.6´N 25°23.2´W). Mountain on the SE side of the upper basin of Sparrregletscher, eastern Nathorst Land. Climbed by Karl M. Herigkloffer’s 1966 expedition on 19 August, and named after the German city of Frankfurt. The map in Færingfjorden (1969) is difficult to fit with modern detailed maps.


Franklin Strand Hytten – See Franklinhytta.

Franklin Ø 720-16 (c. 72°39´N 21°39´W). Small island off geographical Society Ø. The name Franklin Island First appeared on the 1872 Admiralty Chart no. 2282, and according to White (1927) was probably a mistake by the draughtsman, who may have had Kap Franklin’s mind when engraving the copper plate.

Franklin-huset 730 (73°20.4´N 21°57.5´W). Norwegian hunting station built for Johan A. Olsen’s expedition between Kap Franklin and Kap Bennet. It was demolished by the Folvik expedition in 1927 and the material used to build Franklinhytta and Foldvik.

Franklinlindal 730 (73°20.3´N 22°14.5´W). Name occasionally used in Norwegian reports (e.g. Bang 1944) for a valley in the southern Giescke Bjerre, the present Randbøldalen. Bjørnedalen has also been used.

Franklinjellet – See Franklinspitze.

Franklinhytta 730 (73°18.3´N 22°05.6´W). Norwegian hunting hut about 7 km north of Kap Franklin, southern Giescke Bjerre, built by the Foldvik expedition in September 1927 using material from the 1922 Franklin-huset nearby. It appears as Franklinskranda on an NSIU map (1932a). (Franklin-hytta, Franklin-Stranda, Franklin Strand Hytten.)

Franklinspitze 730 (73°17.1´N 22°18.4´W). Mountain about 1200 m high behind Kap Franklin, southern Giescke Bjerre, now known as Knuden. The name was used in Koldewey’s (1874) narrative of his 1869–70 expedition, in the description of the first ascent by Ralph Copeland and Julius Payer on 8 August 1870. An NSIU map (1932a) uses Franklinfjellet. See also Kap Franklin. (Franklin-Spitze, Franklinfjellet.)

Franske Øer 780-4 (78°40.0´N 18°20.6´W; Maps 1, 4). Island group east of Jøbelbugten, north of the Pariserøerne. The Duke of Orleans in 1905 had given the name Îles Françaises to an island group south of the Pariserøerne, approximating to the position of the present Danske Øer (Fig. 9). The 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionsreise transferred the name to the present position, corresponding to the northermost islands the Orlean expedition could have seen. The WAC maps from 1952 retain the name in the original position. (Franske Islands.)

Frebold Bjerg 730-43 740-2054 (74°00.6´N 21°37.0´W; Map 4). Mountain 1207 m high in Home Forland, SW of Kap Stosch. Named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions as Mt Frebold, after Hans Frebold, a geologist who studied Permian and Carboniferous fossils from the 1930 collections and took part in the 1931–34 Trærøsekspeditionen.

Frederiksborg Gletscher – See Øvre Frederiksborg Gletscher.

Frederiksborg Nunnatakker 690-47 (69°20.0´N 31°45.0´W). Group of nunataks between Lindberg Fjeld and Prinsen af Wales Bjerge, named by L.R. Wager’s 1935–36 expedition as Frederiksborg Nunnats after Frederiksborg Castle in Denmark.

Frederiksdal 710-148 720-436 (71°53´N 26°40´W to 71°38´N 26°29´W; Map 4). Valley system extending from the west end of Føroyo south to Trianglen, then east to reach Nordvestfjord at Nordbugt. Named during the 1931–34 Trærøsekspeditionen by Ove Simonsen after the Danish locality of the same name NW of Copenhagen (see also Foresø).

Fredsøg strand 750 (75°57.9´N 20°48.2´W). Norwegian hunting hut built for John Giever’s expedition in September 1932 on the south side of Bessel Fjord. It has also been known as Sørtrønderhytten.

Freeden Bugt 740-368 750-29a (75°00.0´N 18°00.0´W; Map 4). Bay on the south side of Shannon. Named Frederen Baj by Karl Kolde- wey’s 1869–70 expedition after Wilhelm Ihno Adolph von Frederen [1822–94], a German teacher of navigation and founder and director of Norddeutschen Seewart (North German Naval Observatory). He was one of the principal supporters of Koldewey’s expedition, and wrote the introduction to the meteorology and hydrography chapters of the expedition narrative (Verein für die Deutsche Nordpolarfahrt in Bremen 1873–74). (Freeden Bay, Frederenbukta, Freedens Bucht, Freedensbucht.)

Freja Fjeld 740-296 (74°49.8´N 21°10.8´W). Mountain about 1300 m high in Th. Thomsen Land. The name originated from the wintering parties at Eksimonaes and Kulhus during the 1931–34 Trærøsekspeditionen, and was given for Freja, daughter of Njord, goddess of love in Nordic mythology and the greatest of the female gods.

Freijagletscher 740-379 (74°24.0´N 20°52.5´W). Glacier on north Clavering Ø draining into Skilledal. Named in the form Froyjabreen
on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after the goddess Freya. See Freja Fjeld. The name was approved in 1950, after it had been used in reports of glaciological studies. (Frøya Glacier, Frøya Glacier.)

Freycinet Bjerg 740–294 (74°45.0’N 21°17.5’W). Mountain 844 m high at the south end of Odön Dal, Th. Thomsen Land. The name originated from the wintering party at Kulhus during the 1931–34 Træørsekspeditionen, and was given for one of Odin’s dogs in Nordic mythology.

Freychen Gletscher 710–375 (71°27.8’N 29°38.0’W; Map 4). Glacier between Royston Nunnat Attach and SW Hinks Land, draining SE into Krummedal. Named by Peter Vogt during Lauge Koch’s 1957 expedition, after Peter Freuchen [1886–1957], Danish journalist, author and Arctic explorer associated with Knud Rasmussen’s Thule expeditions.

Frøya Hytte 760 (76°55.3’N 21°01.6’W). Name commonly used for the meteorological station in Pustervig manned by Peter Freuchen during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. See also Pustervig.

Freyberg Fjæld 740 (74°19.5’N 21°06.0’W). Mountain 763 m high, south of Astartekløft. The name was given for J.G. Jennov’s wife, and was reported as in common use among Danish hunters from about 1923 for the present Ulla Ø at the mouth of Grandjean Fjord. It was named after J.G. Jennov’s wife. See also Frieda Sø.

Frigbreen 740 (74°19.5’N 21°06.0’W). Glacier on central Clavering Ø, draining east into Skillegletscher. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after Frigg, wife of Odin in old Nordic mythology.

Friedas Ø 750 (76°06.7’N 20°53.3’W). Name reported used by Danish hunters from about 1923 for the present Ulla Ø at the mouth of Grandjean Fjord. It was named after J.G. Jennov’s wife. See also Frieda Sø.

Frøya Glacier, Frøya Glacier.

Friggbreen 740 (74°19.5’N 21°06.0’W). Glacier on central Clavering Ø, draining east into Skillegletscher. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after Frigg, wife of Odin in old Nordic mythology.

Frihedsgletscher 720–315 (72°11.7’N 25°03.6’W; Map 5). Tributary glacier on the north side of Vikingebra, west of Frihedsstinde, Stauing Alper. Named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch’s 1954 expedition (freihed = freedom, liberty). See also Frihedsstinde.

Frihedsstinde 720–251 (72°11.7’N 24°58.1’W; Map 5). Peak about 1800 m high between Vikingebra and Skjoldungebrae, north of Frihedsstinde, Stauing Alper. Named by the 1963 Cambridge University expedition.

Frihedsstinde 720–251 (72°11.7’N 24°58.1’W; Map 5). Peak about 1800 m high between Vikingebra and Skjoldungebrae. The first ascent was made by Peter Braun and Fritz Schwarzenbach in August 1951, and the name was given to honour the freedom-fighters of the Danish resistance during World War II (freihed = freedom). This ascent has been claimed as the first major climb in the Stauing Alper.


Frique Peak 720 (72°05.3’N 24°37.2’W; Map 5) Mountain a short distance NE of Glamis Borg in the northern Stauing Alper. The name was used by the 1991 Scottish Stauing Alper expedition, which failed to reach the summit. (Frique.)

Frigges Beart 720 (72°04.2’N 24°52.2’W; Map 5). Peak on the divide between the heads of Gulglquetscher and Schuchert Gletscher. The name is used by the 1996 Norwegian Stauing Alper expedition in their report and on their maps, but was not claimed as a first ascent.

Frosenebugt 750–28 (75°07.1’N 17°44.7’W; Map 4). Large bay on east Shannon. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Geforne Bat, because the bay was still ice-covered and impassable when their ship reached here in July 1870 (geforn = frosen = frozen). (Geforne Bat, Frozen Bay.)

Friyndal 710–136 (71°01.8’N 22°07.5’W). Valley on the south side
of Storefjord, central Liverpool Land. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Træréssekspeditionen (fryld = delight).

**Frankel Land** 73°0–514 (73°18.0´N 27°35.0´W; Maps 3, 4). Land area bounded by Isfjord and inner Kejser Franz Joseph Fjord. Originally named as Frankels Halife by A.G. Nathorss's 1899 expedition, after Knut Hjalmar Ferdinand Frænkel [1870–1897], a Swedish engineer and member of Solomons Andree's balloon expedition to the North Pole on which he made the meteorological observations. Nathorss's expedition was searching for traces of the lost Andrée balloon expedition. (Frankel Peninsula, Fränkels Land.)

**Fuchs Bjerre** 73°0–62 (73°42.6´N 22°37.9´W). Mountain ridge up to 1600 m high in eastern Hudson Land, named by Lauge Koch's 1929–30 expeditions in the form Fuchs Ridges or Mt Fuchs after Vivian Ernst Fuchs [1908–1999]. He was one of the geologists of J.M. Wordie's 1929 expedition that made investigations in this region. Fuchs was director of the Falkland Islands Dependencies Survey from 1947 to 1950 and 1960 to 1973, and is particularly noted for his leadership of the 1955–58 Transantarctic expedition. (Fuchsfsjellet.)

**Fugleby** 71°06´N 24°12´W. Locality in west Jameson Land, about 5 km NE of Alfred Wegener's 1930–31 eastern scientific station, where a fox den was observed on the summit of a small hill (fuch = fox). (Fox Hill.)

**Fugleneset** 74° (c. 74°16´N 19°23´W). Name used by Severin Liiv-aga's 1908–09 expedition (Brandal 1930) for a feature in the vicinity of Kap Borlase Warren, W Svalbard Forland, where the expedition had shot ptarmigan (fugl = bird). Exact position uncertain.

**Fuglenesfjeldet** 76°0–51 (76°57.8´N 20°33.1´W). Mountain 810 m high in Daniel Bruun Land, north of Merkefjordsbugten. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Eksplorationsreise for a resemblance to a bird's beak. Koch (1916 p. 398) used the latin form Rostrum Avis on the Christmas card sent to Peter Freuchen at Pustervig in 1907. (Fuglenæstfjeld, Fuglenæst Mt.)

**Fuglesø** 76° (76°46.4´N 18°43.4´W). Name reported by Fischer (1983) as used by staff at Danmarkshavn for Lille Skibssø, a small lake SW of Vadsø. A hide apparently built by Alwen Pedersen for bird-watching in 1938–39 was said to be still in use in the early 1980s.

**Fuglesøen** 73°66–62 (73°18.7´N 25°06.1´W). Small lake on the south side of Noa Dal, Ymer Ø. The name originated during the 1931–34 Træréssekspeditionen, presumably for the numerous birds seen there, and was approved at the suggestion of R. Spärck.

**Fuglevarden** 72°0–204 (72°13.8´N 23°46.2´W; Map 5). Highest point of the peninsula Hovedet, east of the mouth of Noret, north Scoresby Land, marked by a mound built up from generations of bird droppings (fuglevarden = the bird cairn). Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch's 1948–49 expeditions.

**Fugleøya** 76° (76°46.4´N 18°43.4´W). Name reported by Fischer (1983) as used by staff at Danmarkshavn for Lille Skibssø, a small lake SW of Vadsø. A hide apparently built by Alwen Pedersen for bird-watching in 1938–39 was said to be still in use in the early 1980s.

**Fur** 73°29.0´N 21°21.3´W. River on the south coast of Hold with Hope, east of Møyggbukta. Named in this form on an NSIU map (1932a; Fig. 13), possibly after the river of the same name in the Hedmark district of Norway.

**Furesø** 72°0–95 (72°00.8´N 26°00.0´W; Maps 3, 4). E–W-trending 30 km long ice-dammed lake in Nathorst Land. Named during the 1931–34 Træréssekspeditionen by Ove Simonsen after the Danish lake of the same name NW of Copenhagen (see also Frederiksdal). It is dammed at the east end by Spærregletscher, where Hans Gsellman reported a rise in water level of 1.3 m in 48 hours in 1957 when the outlet was blocked by ice.

**Furkla** 74° (74°07.8´N 20°49.4´W). Stream in a steep ravine on the east side of Dødemsadbugten, south Clavering Ø. Used on an NSIU map (1932a) and maps of Lacroix (1937), the name is derived from the Norwegian dialect word for a ravine.

**Furnes** 74° (c. 74°42´N 20°08´W). Norwegian hunting hut on southern Kühn Ø, 3 km west of Kap Hamburger, erected by the Møre expedition in August 1930. It was named after Jørgen Furnes [b. 1897], a Norwegian hunter who overwintered in East Greenland from 1927 to 1929. The hut was moved to this site from Kap Schumacher where it was known as Agnes-tufa, and at the present location has also been known as Kap Hamburghytten, Rønes and Kapp Norge. Now disappeared.

**Furnesfjellet** 74° (74°07.4´N 21°00.0´W). Mountain about 900 m high on south Clavering Ø, equivalent to the present Jernhatten. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacroix (1937) after Jørgen Furnes – see also Furnes.

**Füssener Ryggen** 71°0 (71°48.3´N 25°02.1´W; Map 5). Ridge on the SW side of Roslin Gletscher, Stauing Alper. It was climbed by Karl M. Herligkoffer's expedition on 20 August 1966, and named after Füssen, a small picturesque town in the Bavarian Alps, Germany.

**Fynselv** 700–102 (70°31.9´N 23°14.4´W; Map 4). River in Jameson Land flowing south into Scoresby Sund. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Træréssekspeditionen after the island of Fyn, Denmark.

**Fyrbøderdal** 69°28.0 (69°45.0´N 23°22.7´W). This is probably a valley on Turner Ø at the east side of Turner Sund, although the precise location is uncertain. The name was used in the form Fyrbloederdal in Böggild's (1905) report on mineral collections from G.C. Amundsen's 1898–1900 expedition (fyrbøder = stoker).

**Fyriselv** 77°0–66 (77°31.3´N 20°38.2´W). River in east Nordmarken draining south into H.G. Backlund Fjord. Mapped in 1933 by David Malmquist during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen, and named after Füssen, a small picturesque town in the Bavarian Alps, Germany.

**Fyrbolderdal** 69°28.0 (69°45.0´N 23°22.7´W). This is probably a valley on Turner Ø at the east side of Turner Sund, although the precise location is uncertain. The name was used in the form Fyrbloederdal in Böggild's (1905) report on mineral collections from G.C. Amundsen's 1898–1900 expedition (fyrbøder = stoker).

**Fyrbøderdal** 69°28.0 (69°45.0´N 23°22.7´W). This is probably a valley on Turner Ø at the east side of Turner Sund, although the precise location is uncertain. The name was used in the form Fyrbloederdal in Böggild's (1905) report on mineral collections from G.C. Amundsen's 1898–1900 expedition (fyrbøder = stoker).

**Fyrbolderdal** 69°28.0 (69°45.0´N 23°22.7´W). This is probably a valley on Turner Ø at the east side of Turner Sund, although the precise location is uncertain. The name was used in the form Fyrbloederdal in Böggild's (1905) report on mineral collections from G.C. Amundsen's 1898–1900 expedition (fyrbøder = stoker).
mania Land were given informal names recording the approximate sledding distance from Danmark Havn; these include Niogbale-
trødskilometernaset (59 km), Firegøyveikskilometernaset (24 km), Fjørteneskilometernaset (14 km), Niogbaleveikskilometernaset (39 km), Seksgøyveikskilometernaset (36 km), and Trefrigodeveikskilometernaset (33 km). None of these names were named or given a precise location on modern maps. Niogbaleveikskilometernaset was also known as Snefogdepot according to Poulsen (1991).

**Førsternæs** 720-208 (72°10.8' N 23°56.1' W; Map 5). One of the summits of Korsbjerg NW of Mesters Vig. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch's 1948–49 expeditions (fyrstær-net = the beacon). (Fyrstarnæt.)

**Fældstrand** 800-8 (80°23.5' N 15°45.8' W; Map 4). Stretch of coast on the east coast of Holm Land, south of Eskimoesen. So named during the 1906–08 Danmarks-Ekspeditionen by Christian B. Thorsstrup because of the presence of large, very well-preserved Inuit fox traps. (Shore of Traps.)

**Fanbugt** 700-406 (70°31.0' N 26°56.5' W). Bay on the north side of Fanfjorden. Named by W. Stuart Watt during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions after Fanfjord (fon = katabatic wind).

**Fondal** 720-135 (72°08.1' N 22°15.4' W). Small valley in the extreme SE of Traill Ø. The name was adopted from a suggestion by Arne Noe-Nygaaard during the 1931–34 Træskes-expeditionen, and derives from the strong winds experienced here in 1932.

**Fonfjord** [Ungaakajip Kangertiva] 700-18 (70°28.0' N 27°00.0' W; Maps 3, 4). Fjord between Milne Land and Gæseland. Named by Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition as maps. (Fonfjord.)

**Forsølvbret** 710 (71°04.0' N 25°31.9' W). Name used in a report by Helge G. Backlund on work during the 1931–34 Træskes-expeditionen for the north pinnacle on Bjørneøer VI, a surveying point on one of the islands climbed in 1933.

**Første Hvide** 740-169 (74°21.1' N 20°32.0' W). One of three light-coloured areas of sedimentary rocks in NE Clavering Ø, contrasting with dark basalts. They were named by Arne Noe-Nygaaard and Gunnar Säve-Söderbergh during the 1931–34 Træskes-expeditionen, and first appeared in the forms Erste Weisse, Zweite Weisse and Dritte Weisse, normally used in danicised form as 1. Hvide, 2. Hvide and 3. Hvide. See also Anden Hvide and Tredie Hvide.

**Første Hysten** 730 (73°38.9' N 23°10.5' W). Norwegian hunting hut built for Arktisk Næringstift in August 1932 on the north side of Moskusoksfjord. It was subsequently renamed Petrabrytten, and has also been known as Risekatterlæ. (Forstemai-bukta 730 (73°24.0' N 25°16.3' W). Small bay near Kap Petersen in NW Ymer Ø, where two Norwegian hunters, John Giaver and Søren Richter, camped on 1 May 1930 during a journey from Blomsterbugt to Eleonore Bugt.

**G**

G. **Glacier** – See Gerard de Gerr Gletscher.

**Gabet [Nuukajit Akorganni Kangerteraajik]** 700-218 (70°40.4' N 21°38.8' W). Bay on the east coast of Liverpool Land, between Hagen and Snudsen. Named during the 1931–34 Træskesexpeditionen by Laurits Bruhn for its shape on the map (gabet = the jaws). (Gabet Bugt.)

**Gadekaret** 740 (74°28.2' N 20°34.0' W). Locality in the vicinity of Zackenborg Forskningsstation. The name is used as a reference locality by visiting scientists.

**Gaal Hamke Bugt** 730-1, 740-90a (74°05.0’ N 19°53.0’ W; Maps 2, 4; Fig. 15). Large bay between Clavering Ø and Home Forland. The present position corresponds with that of the Baeoy dør Gaal Hamke found on the 1666 Dutch charts of Hendrick Doncker and Peter Goos, and said to have been discovered by a Dutch skipper of that name in 1654. Scoresby (1823) had positioned the bay incorrectly, and the present position is that determined by Clavering (1830). (Gaal Hamkes Bay, Gaal-Hamkes-Bucht, Bay of Gaal Hamke, Gaal Hamke Fjorden, b'ay v. Gaal Hamke, Baay van Gale Heinkes)

**Gaffeldal** 730-50b (73°58.2' N 21°22.7' W). Minor valley on the north slope of Stensiø Plateau, draining from the east into Blåelv, NW Hold with Hope. So named by Eigil Nielsen during the 1931–34 Træskes-expeditionen because the valley splits into many branches (gaffel = fork).

**Gaffelev** 700-169 (70°41.3' N 22°25.5' W). River in south Liverpool Land with two tributaries, draining west into Hurry Inlet. Named during the 1931–34 Træskes-expeditionen by Laurits Bruhn (gaffel = fork).

**Gaffelfjeld** 700-168 (70°42.6' N 22°15.2' W). Mountain ridge about 600 m high in southern Liverpool Land, south of Sødah, drained by Gaffelev. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Træskes-expeditionen.


**Gafoten** 800 (80°33.3’ N 19°40.4’ W). Glacier on the west side of the Prinsesse Caroline-Mathilde Alper, inner Ingolf Fjord, which forks upwards into two branches. Named by the 1938–39 Danske Hundeslæde-Ekspedition (Drastrup 1945) for its fork-like shape (gaffel = fork). The name is also found on 1957 AMS maps.

**Gadaviolet** 810 (81°13.6' N 15°55.9' W). Hill 356 m high in central Kilen, Kronprins Christian Land. The name is found on a coloured geological map of Kilen printed in 1991 (Pedersen 1991), and is said to derive from Tolken's 'Lord of the Rings'.

**Gale Hamke’s Land** 740 (74°30’ N 19°30’ W). Name appearing on a number of old Dutch maps, e.g. on Hendrick Doncker’s 1663 chart as Landt door Gaal Hamkes and Joh. van Keulens 1681 map as Landt van Gaal Hamkes, and said to have been discovered by a Dutch skipper of that name in 1654. See also Gaal Hamkes Bugt. It was the land most frequently reported as having been seen by whalers in the 17th and 18th century, who probably saw part of the present Wollastorn Forland or the Pendulum Øer. William Scoresby had placed the name at about latitude 75°N in 1822. Use of the name was discontinued in the 1930s by a decision of the Place Name Committee.

**Galenadal** 720-241 (72°17.8' N 25°29.3' W; Maps 4, 5). Valley in east Nanthor Land on the west side of Alpefjord, named by Erhardt Fränkl during Lauge Koch’s 1950–51 expeditions for finds of gale-na-bearing quartz veins. Veins in this area also contain other ore minerals (Harpath et al. 1986).

**Gamle Jim Øer** 790-41 (79°21.3’ N 19°22.1’ W; Maps 1, 4). Island group on the east side of Lambert Land, one of five names given by the Place Name Committee after dogs used on the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. The dog 'Gamle Jim' appeared to have died during a three-day snow storm on a sledge journey, but revived when kicked (gamle = old).

**Gamle Jonbua** – See Jonsbua.

**Gammav Havn** 760-291 (76°55.6’ N 20°18.0’ W). Small bay in front of Morkefjord Station where the GAMMA anchored to unload equipment for the 1938–39 Morkefjord expedition. The GAMMA was a three-mast, 200 ton Danish schooner built in 1919 at Thorseng, and purchased and strengthened for the expedition. (Gammav Harbour)

**Gammavoma** 770-94 (77°50.0’ N 19°49.0’ W; Maps 1, 2, 4). Large island north of Orléans Sund. Named by the 1938–39 Morkefjord expedition after the expedition ship GAMMA. See also Gammav Havn. Orleans Island has also been used.

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Gaucher Peak 750 (c. 75°19'N 17°48'E). Feature in the vicinity of the base camp of the 1943–44 Operation Bassetgeir at Kap Sussi, Shannon. The name is recorded by Olsen (1965).

Ganvik 700–267 (70°06.3'N 23°30.2'W). Mountain 1150 m high on Volvaart Boon Kyst, so named during the 1931–34 Treårseks-peditionen by Laurits Bruhn because in shape it resembled the gable of a house.

Gavlønvik 740-285 (74°15.0'N 21°51.1'W). Mountain ridge 1050 m high on west Clavering Ø. The name originated from the wintering party at Eskimoaqes during the 1931–34 Treårseks-peditionen and was given for the spiky appearance, like the fin of a fish (gedde = pike).

Gefion Havn 760-160 (76°23.0'N 20°53.6'W). Harbour on the south coast of Godfred Hansen Ø, SW Dove Bugt. So named after the three-masted Danish schooner Givston, the ship of the 1932 Gefion expedition which anchored here and unloaded building material in the harbour. The Nanok hunting station Alborgus was built here in 1938. (Gefions Havn, Gefionhavn.)

Gefion Havn Hytten 760 (c. 76°23'N 20°54'E). Danish hunting hut built for Nanok in May 1934 at Gefion Havn, on the south side of Godfred Hansen Ø, SW Dove Bugt. It was replaced in 1938 by Alborgus hunting station.

Geografisk Byens Havn 760 (76°23'N 20°54'E). Geografisk Byens Havn, Gefionhavn.)

Geheimrat Finsterwalders Fjell 7200 (72°55.7'N 23°13.0'W). Name appearing in an early report of Malcolm Slesser's 1958 expedition (Bennet 1959) as Gefions Tinder. Gefion was the virgin sister of Danish gods said to have ploughed out the island of Sjælland from Sweden in a single night. (Gefionsfjell, Gefionfjell, Gefions-tinden, Gefionsfjellet.)

Geimskarr 730-239 (73°27.2'N 21°01.3'W), Norwegian hunting hut on the south coast of Hold with Hope, 15 km east of Myggbukta, built by the Foldvik expedition in August 1926. It was named after their Alsatian dog 'Geisha.'
during the 1931–34 Trærøsk expeditionen by Ove Simonsen because it is well hidden and difficult of access (gemmeval = hidden valley).

**General Director River** 700 (70°30.0’N 22°53.8’W). Name used by Hermann Alldinger during the 1931–34 Trærøsk expeditionen for the present Mønselv, a river in southern Jameson Land.

**Genevejsdalen** 73Ø-327 (73°45.6’N 23°34.8’W). Valley in Moskusokselandet, south Hudson Land, draining into Moskusoksefjord. The name is a modification of a suggestion by Heinrich Bütler arising from his work during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions. The valley provided a route to the interior of Hudson Land (genevej = short cut). See also Hurtigrute-Tal.

**Geological Society Ø** 720-64 73Ø-277 (72°57.0’N 23°30.0’W; Maps 3, 4). Large island between Sofia Sund and Vega Sund. Named by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition as Geological Society’s Ø after the Royal Geographical Society of London, because of its great interest in Arctic research. The society had also made a contribution to Nathorst’s expedition. (Geographical Society’s Island, Geographical Society-øya, Geographic Society Insel.)

**Geologfjorden** 73Ø-517 (73°45.0’N 25°18.0’W; Maps 2–4). Fjord between Strindberg Land and Andrée Land. Named Geologfjorden by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition because of the spectacular and colourful rock formations, and in honour of his own profession. (Geologists Fjord, Geology Fjord.

**Geologhytten** 73Ø (c. 73°34’N 24°52’W). Norwegian hunting hut on the west side of Geologfjord, east of Mørkebjerg, Andrée Land, built by Arktisk Næringsdrift in September 1933. Disappeared. It was also known as Merkebjerghytten and Brandalhytten.

**Geologs Glacier** 74Ø (74°42.8’N 22°45.2’W). Tributary glacier to Pasterze, Th. Thomsen Land. The name was used informally by Battle (1952), a tribute to the first man known to have sledged two feet high and built on an inconspicuous summit. Koldewey’s message was illegible. Exact position uncertain.

**Germania Bjerg** 74Ø-2 (74°33.3’N 18°47.6’W). Mountain 302 m high on southern Sabine Ø. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Germaniaberge after the expedition ship Germania (Fig. 43), a 90-foot, 143-ton steamer built at Bremerhaven in 1869 for the expedition. The mountain may correspond to Scoresby’s Cape Bright. (Mt. Germania, Germaniabjerget.)

**Germania Expeditionsens Yarde** 77Ø-19 (c. 77°04’N 18°56’W). Cairn in central Germania Land erected by Karl Koldewey’s expedition on 15 April 1870, and marking their farthest north. It was found by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen who described it as two feet high and built on an inconspicuous summit. Koldewey’s message was illegible. Exact position uncertain.

**Germania Havn** 74Ø-47 (74°32.2’N 18°49.9’W; Map 4). Small enclosed bay on the south side of Sabine Ø. This was the winter harbour of the Germania (Fig. 43). Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition ship. See also Germania Bjerg. The original name for the bay was Germaniabahnen. Edward Sabine conducted pendulum experiments on the shore of the bay in 1823, and Koldewey’s expedition carried out astronomical observations in 1869–70. The Danish hunting station Germaniabahnen was built here in 1919. (Germania Bahn, Germaniabahnen, Germania Harbour.)

**Germania Land** 76Ø-11 77Ø-110a (77°00.0’N 19°00.0’W; Maps 2, 4). Large land area between Skærfjorden and Dove Bugt, so named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. J.P. Koch (1916) records that the name was given by Mylius-Erichsen to commemorate its
discovery by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition in the Ger-
mania (Fig. 43), and was also intended as a compliment to Alfred
Wegener, the German member of the 1906–08 Danmark-Eks-
peditionen. See also Germaniahavn. Current approved usage re-
stricts the name to the area east of Valdemarsmuren. (Germania-
land, Germania Halbinsel).

Germania Land Hytten 77ø (77°00.0´N 19°05.8´W). Hut built by
Danmarkshavn weather station personnel in 1979, WNW of Ger-
manya Ekspeditionens Varde in Germania Land.

Germania-Hamn 74ø (74°32.1´N 18°51.0´W). Norwegian hunting
hut built in 1909 at Germania Hamn, southern Sabine Ø, by Veijbønn
Landmark. It was also known as Gammem. A Danish hunting
station was built nearby in 1919. See also Germaniahavn.

Germaniahamn 74ø (74°32.2´N 18°48.3´W). Danish hunting station
built in 1919 at Germania Hamn in southern Sabine Ø by Ost-
granlandske Fangstkompani. The station was named in the peri-
ods 1919–20, 1921–24 and 1928–31; it was also known as Ger-
maniahavn-huset, Blaebehalgen and Villan (P.S. Mikkelsen 2008). In
1948 it was replaced by a new station built by Nanok, which is still
maintained by Sirius. Ruins of earlier huts include a Norwegian
station built in 1909, and Karl Koldewey’s 1919 expedition estab-
lished a Norwegian observatory dating from 1869. A hut beside the
station known as H.L. Jensens hus was taken down in 1923. (Ger-
mania Hamn Station.)

Germaniahavn-huset – See Germaniahavn.

Gessnerfjellet 74ø (74°13.6´N 20°58.9´W). Mountain on southern
Clavering Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after
Wilhelm Gessner [b. 1890], director of Hansa Luftbild Gesell-
schaft, Berlin, which undertook construction of the detailed NSIU
maps of East Greenland.

Ghiacciaio Brescia 70ø (70°05.3´N 23°02.4´W). Minor glacier west of
Milano Gletscher on the northern Blosseville Kyst. Named by
Leonardo Bonzi’s 1934 expedition in 1934 for salmon fishing. It is also known as Brescia Glacier.

Ghiacciaio Genova 70ø (70°01.4´N 23°15.9´W). Glacier above Klint-
ten on Volquaart Boon Kyst, draining south, corresponding in part
to the present Torvgletscher. The glacier was first traversed during
Leonardo Bonzi’s 1934 expedition, and was named after the Italian
city of the same name. On some Italian maps (Fantin 1969), Torv-
gletscher is placed south of latitude 69°N and extends to the coast,
and Ghiacciaio Genova is shown as a tributary to it on its northern
side. (Genova Glacier.)

Gibson’s Point 70ø (70°35.5´N 22°26.0´W). Prominence in Hurry
Inlet named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Gibson’s Point or
Point Gibson, after one of his two partners on the Baffin. The name
is not marked on his chart, although it can be identified (Scoresby
1823, p. 463) as a point on the west coast of Liverpool Land, the
present Suluplik south of the mouth of Gubbeldal.

Giesecke 73ø (73°22.6N 21°41.8´W). Norwegian hunting hut south of
Kap Bennet, built by the Foldvik expedition in 1927. This name
appears on the NSIU map published in 1929, and was given for its
situation east of the Giesecke Bjerge. The hut has also been known
as Foldvik, Bennethysta and Giskehytta.

Giesecke – See Flata.

Giesecke Bjerge 74ø-66 (74°28.8´N 21°46.0´W; Map 4). Mountain
1328 m high on the north side of Tyrolerfjord, southern A.P. Olsen
Land. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Cap
Giesecke, after the German naturalist Karl Ludwig (Charles Lewis
Giesecke [1761–1833]), who made extensive mineral collections in
West Greenland between 1806 and 1813, and from 1813 was
professor of geology at the University of Dublin, Ireland. It is the
mountain that has the appearance of a cape, but this is not so clear
on a map, and the name was therefore applied by the Place Name
Committee to the mountain forming the Cape. (Giesecke Bjerge.)

Giesecke Bjerge 75ø-8 (75°27.0´N 22°07.0´W; Map 4). Range of
mountains in eastern Gauss Halvo. William Scoresby Jr. on his
1822 voyage had named Cape Giesecke in compliment to Charles
Lewis Giesecke [1761–1833] – see also Giesecke Bjerget. A few early
Danish maps placed Kap Giesecke south of Mackenzie Bugt at the
present site of Kap Bennet. Nathorst (1901) suggested the name be
given to a mountain, which was probably what Scoresby had seen.
J.M. Wordie’s 1926 expedition extended the name to the range of
mountains between Kap Franklin and Ladder Bjerget. (Cap Gie-
secke, Giesecke Mountains, Giesecke Bjerge, Gieseckefjella, Giske-
landet.)

Gieseckedalen 74ø (74°28.2´N 21°39.3´W). Name used by Norwegian
hunters for the valley on the north side of Tyrolerfjord east of
Giesecke Bjerge, A.P. Olsen Land. A hut at the mouth of the valley
used for fishing was known as Giskehuset. (Giesecke Dal.)

Giskehytten – See Giskehuset.

Gilbert-Murray Brae 72ø (72°06.1´N 26°53.5´W). Small glacier near
the mouth of Jomfrualf, Nathorst Land. The name was introduced
by Geoffrey Halliday during the 1961 Leicester University expedi-
tion, and was given for Gilbert Murray, a pioneer of British rock
climbing. One of the halls of residence at Leicester University is
called after him.

Gille Valley 73ø (73°30.5´N 22°52.2´W). Valley on Gauss Halvo,
draining north to Moskusoksefjord. So named by Gunnar Sæve-
Söderbergh during the 1931–34 Træskrexpeditiionen, after the
then famous restaurant in Uppsala, Sweden.

Gimle Height 73ø (73°32.6´N 25°45.9´W). Summit 2062 m high on
northern Jameson Land, NW of Olympen. The name was one of a
number of names given by the Place Name Committee in 1939 to
replace proposals by Hans Stauber. ‘Gimle’ in norse mythology was
the golden hall where (after Ragnarok) the good would enjoy eter-
nal happiness.

Gimli Height 73ø (73°32.6´N 25°45.9´W). Summit 2062 m high on
the south side of Grejsdalen, Andréå Land; described as a fine
summit with a knife-edge ridge. Climbed by the 2007 Army Boreal
Zenith expedition.

Gipsdalen 71ø-162 (71°49.5´N 23°43.2´W; Map 4). Valley south of
the Werner Bjerge draining south and east into Østled Dal. Named
during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions by Hans Stauber for the
gypsum-bearing Triassic rocks.

Girton Fjeld 72ø-513 (72°01.7´N 25°00.0´W; Map 5) Mountain
between Gully Gletscher and Sefström Gletscher, Stauning Alper.
Bennet (1972) placed the mountain immediately SE of Churchill
Pass. Named by the 1963 Cambridge University expedition, which
made the first ascent on 21 August, after Girton College, Cam-
bridge. A noted women’s college originally founded at Hitchin in
1869, Girton College was transferred to Cambridge in 1873.

Giskehuset 74ø (74°27.1´N 21°41.9´W). Norwegian hunting hut SE
of Giesecke Bjerge, A.P. Olsen Land, built by the W. Holmboe fish-
ing expedition in 1932 for salmon fishing. It is also known as
Holmboehytten and Björnustua. (Giskehytta.)

Giskehytta – See Giskeé.

Giskeolde 73ø (73°23.4´N 21°35.5´W). Name sometimes used by
Norwegian hunters for Kap Bennet, eastern Gauss Halvo, derived
from its position east of the Giesecke Bjerge.

Gissold 74ø (74°25.6´N 20°20.9´W). Norwegian hunting hut in SW
Wollaston Forland, on the NE side of Zackenberg Bugt. It was built
by Nils Foldvik’s expedition in 1927, and named after Arnulf Gis-
vold, a member of the expedition. It has also been called Norske-
hytten.

Givskovsels 74ø (74°10.9´N 20°36.3´W). River on east Clavering Ø,
the present Moskusoksveel. The name appears on a sketch map in
Gustav Thostrup’s 1921 logbook (Møller 1939), and was apparent-
l y given to a mountain, which was probably what Scoresby had seen.
J.M. Wordie’s 1926 expedition extended the name to the range of
mountains between Kap Franklin and Ladder Bjerget. (Cap Gie-
secke, Giesecke Mountains, Giesecke Bjerge, Gieseckefjella, Giske-
landet.)
Glacier 21

Glacier de la Petite Sirène

Glacier Ch. Maurain

Glacier des Violettes

Glacier des Sires D'equealoir

Glacier des Myrtilles

Pedersen Gletscher. Charcot’s 1925 expedition on the southern Liverpool Land had already received the name Bjerring name was used on an inaccurate 1933 chart by M. Parat prepared of Malcolm Slesser’s 1958 climbing expedition (Bennet 1959).

Glacier Bj. Petersen 700 (70°35.0’N 21°51.2’W). Minor glacier north of Scoresbyund, southern Liverpool Land, SE of Trefoden. The name was used on an inaccurate 1933 chart by M. Parat prepared during J.B. Charcot’s expeditions, and named after Bjerring Petersen. The name was not approved, because another glacier in southern Liverpool Land had already received the name Bjerring Pedersen Gletscher. Charcot’s 1925 expedition on the POURQUOI PAS? had sent the first report of Pedersen’s death during the 1924–25 colonisation expedition back to Denmark.

Glacier Ch. Maurice 700 (70°46.0’N 25°57.5’W). Small glacier on east Milne Land, a minor tributary to Charcot Gletscher on its north side. The name was used by Parat & Drach (1934) in their report on J.B. Charcot’s 1933 expedition, and was named after Chevallier Maurice, a French professor who had participated in the 1932 expedition.

Glacier Chatton 700 (70°45.0’N 25°46.5’W). Glacier on east Milne Land corresponding to the present Charcot Gletscher. The name was used by Parat & Drach (1934) in their report on J.B. Charcot’s 1933 expedition. See also Chattonbugt.

Glacier de la Petite Sirène 710 (71°55.3’N 25°48.0’W). Minor glacier on the east side of Prinsesssegletscher, eastern Nathorst Land, and named and traversed by Claude Rey’s 1968 expedition during their ascent of Pic Ludovica. (Sirène = siren).


Glacier des Oubliettes 710 (71°55.8’N 25°56.0’W). Tributary glacier on the west side of Prinsesssegletscher, eastern Nathorst Land. Named by Claude Rey’s 1968 expedition, perhaps for the crevasses and cavities within the ice (oubliette = dungeon).

Glacier des Sires d’equoalior 710 (71°57.0’N 25°54.0’W). Minor glacier on the west side of Prinsesssegletscher, eastern Nathorst Land. Named by Claude Rey’s 1968 expedition.

Glacier des Tours 710 (71°58.5’N 25°47.7’W). Glacier east of Prin-

Glacier du Furesoe 710 (71°57.0’N 25°50.5’W). Name used by Claude Rey’s 1968 expedition for the present Prînsssegletscher, which drains north into Furesoe.

Glacier du Renard 710 (71°52.0’N 25°42.1’W; Map 5). Minor tribu-

Glacier J.L. F.arte 700 (70°40.9’N 26°04.0’W). Glacier tongue drain-

Glacier du Furesoe

Glacier Lauge Koch 700 (70°45.0’N 21°47.8’W). Glacier in south Liverpool Land NE of Scoresbyand, draining south to Lillefjord. The name was used on maps and in accounts of the ‘Campagne du Pourquoi Pas?’ led by J.B. Charcot (e.g. Faure 1933; Parat & Drach 1934). The French expeditions had received help and advice from Lauge Koch, and considered him one of Denmark’s most eminent geologists. See also Lauge Koch Bjerg. (Glacier Lauge Kock.)

Glacier le Mouchoir 710 (71°54.5’N 25°45.5’W). Minor glacier on the east side of Prinsesssegletscher, western Stauing Alper, named and traversed by Claude Rey’s 1968 expedition on their ascent of Pic Ludovica. The name may recall its small size (mouchoir = handkerchief).

Glacier Watkins 700 (70°37.2’N 21°51.2’W). Name used on an inaccurate 1933 map drawn by M. Parat during J.B. Charcot’s 1933 expedition for a small glacier on the west side of Lillefjord, eastern Liverpool Land. See also Baie Watkins.

Glamis Borg 720-368 (72°05.0’N 24°39.2’W; Map 5). Mountain 2200 m high between Bersærkerbræ and Kishmul Gletscher, northern Stauing Alper. First climbed by Malcolm Slesser’s 1958 expedition, and named after Glamis Castle, Angus, the historic 17th century home of the Earls of Strathmore and Kinghorn, and said to be Queen Elizabeth II’s favourite castle. The second ascent was by Guido Monzino’s 1963 expedition that called it Cima di Granita, and the third ascent by Toni Gobbi’s party in 1967. (Glamis.)

Glamis Gletscher 720-370 (72°04.6’N 24°41.5’W; Map 5). Minor glacier on the SE side of Bersærkerbræ, SW of Glamis Borg, northern Stauing Alper. Named Glamis Gletscher by Malcolm Slesser’s 1958 expedition.

Glamis Pas 720-369 (72°04.7’N 24°38.6’W; Map 5). Col between Glamis Gletscher and the head of Kishmul Gletscher, northern Stauing Alper. The approved position of the pass is SE of Glamis Borg, the name having originated from Malcolm Slesser’s 1958 expedition who climbed the mountain from the pass. In most mountaineering literature (e.g. Bennet 1972), Glamis Col (72°05.8’ 24°34.9’W; Map 5) is placed on a lower col NE of Glamis Borg.

Glasgow Ø [Tartaajik] 700-235 (70°48.6’N 21°39.1’W). Small island off the coast of Liverpool Land, named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Glasgow Island after the Scottish city. (Île Glasgow, Glasgow Ô.)

Glattze 710 (71°55.0’N 25°41.5’W; Map 5). Snow mountain on the east side of Prinsesssegletscher, western Stauing Alper, at the head of Castor Glacier and Pollux Glacier. Named and first climbed by the 1967 Berchesgaden expedition.

Glaunokitjberg 700-46 (70°40.0’N 25°17.1’W). Minor summit about 180 m high NW of Kap Leslie, east Milne Land. Named by Hermann Aldinger during the 1931–34 Træræksexpeditionen as Glaunokitberg or Glaunikot Berg, for the presence of the mineral glauconite in the sandstones.

Gleditschfjellet 720 (72°55.5’N 23°20.8’W). Mountain about 1200 m high on Geographical Society Ø. The name was used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and commemorates Kristian Gran Gleditsch [1867–1946], a Norwegian colonel who was head of Norges Geografiske Opmåling (Norwegian Geographical Survey).

Glemmedalen 720-304 (72°02.2’N 23°47.9’W; Map 5). Valley on
the NE side of Werner Bjerge, draining into the head of Oksedal. So named by Peter Bærth and Eduard Wenck during Lauge Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions because the valley is hidden from sight until one is abreast of its mouth (glemme = forget).

Glæsødalen 74ø16.4’ N 19°49.0’ W. Valley in southern Wollaston Forland, west of Herschell Bjerge, corresponding to the present Blesedalen. The name appears on an NSIU map (1932a), and may derive from a glistering appearance.

Gletscherpas 700-214 (70°39.2’ N 21°46.2’ W). Bay or small fjord on the SE coast of Liverpool Land, a NW branch of Lille Fjord. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Trærærskedepassien for the glacier draining into the bay. It has also been called Bate Watkins.

Gletscherdal 730-296 (73°27.5’ N 23°05.9’ W). Small valley on Goss Halvo drainage NW to join Paralleludal. Named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions. The original usage was Dobbertgletscher Valley (Seidenfaden 1931), a mixture of Danish and English, and a reference to the glaciers occupying the valley.

Gletscherland 720-426 (72°40.0’ N 27°00.0’ W; Maps 3, 4). Area land bounded by Dickson Fjord and Wahlenberg Gletscher, and divided almost into two parts by Rohss Fjord. The name was adapted from a suggestion by Ove Simonsen during the 1931–34 Trærærskedepassien, and was given for the many ice caps and glaciers. Cantonland has also been used.


Gletscherpyggo 720 (72°33.5’ N 23°31.8’ W). Name used by Fritz Müller during Lauge Koch’s 1954–55 expeditions for a pingo beside Karupelt, Traul Ø. The pingo is 350 m across and 38 m high, and the ice-core bears a close resemblance to glacier ice (Müller 1959).

Gletscherskarene 790-19 (79°44.2’ N 17°439.9’ W; Map 4). Small skerries off the east coast Hovgaard Ø, south of a glacier lobe that drains both the NW and SE. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions by Hans R. Katz.

Gletschersrjøggo 720-183 (72°08.8’ N 24°16.1’ W; Map 5). Ridge in North Scoresby Land, east of Skedaldal. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions for the glacier on the flank of the highest, southmost mountain.

Gletscherskærerne 730-190 (79°44.2’ N 17°439.9’ W; Map 4). Small skerries off the coast of east Hovgaard Ø, south of a glacier lobe draining the ice cap which just reaches the coast. Named by the 1938–39 Monkefjord expedition.

Gletschersrho 740-392 74°16.7’ N 25°02.3’ W; Map 4). Lake at the front of the south branch of Korsgletscher, southern Bartholin Land. Named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch’s 1956–58 expeditions.

Glipa 730 (73°27.5’ N 22°04.6’ W). River in the Giescke Bjerge draining the present Gustav Dal. The name appears only on the NSIU map (1932a), and may derive from the Norwegian word for a long, small opening.

Gløësø 760-229 (76°58’ N 21°36’ W). Easternmost lake in Vigfus Dal, Daniel Bruun Land, west of the head of Mørkefjord. So named by the 1938–39 Monkefjord expedition after J.P. Koch’s best dog (Gløë) which accompanied him on his crossing of the Inland Ice in 1912–13. Exact location uncertain, as the ‘lake’ appears to be one of the wide stretches of the river.

Gloemmen 730-151 (73°33.1’ N 20°49.8’ W). River in SE Hold with Hope, named on an NSIU map (1932a; Fig. 13) in the form Glāma. A common place name in Norway, it is probably derived from the dialect word meaning milky water.

Glückstadt Nunatak 770-50 (77°09.3’ N 25°48.8’ W; Fig. 21). Nunatak in NW Dronning Louise Land, named by the 1909–12 Alabam expeditions after Consul General Valdemar Josef Glückstadt [1868–1942], a member of the Alabama expedition committee. (Glückstadt’s Nunatak.)

Glyphea Elø 700 (70°29.2’ N 22°12.5’ W). Name used by Alfred Rosenkrantz (1942) for a river draining south from Gulsfjelde in south Liverpool Land. It was named after the fossil Glyphea. (Glypheaelv.)

Glyøsa 730 (73°23.8’ N 23°11.4’ W). Stream on the south side of Gass Halvo, flowing in the present Aina Dal. So named on an NSIU map (1932a). (Glyøsa.)

Gneisdal 760-674 (76°38.0’ N 26°24.0’ W; Map 4). Western branch of Gneisjadal, central Andørre Land. So named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch’s 1949–51 expeditions, because of the westward change from metamaterials to high grade paragenesis along the valley.

Gnejsaas 790-36 (79°01.9’ N 20°49.5’ W; Maps 1, 4). Peninsula in SW Lambert Land protruding into Zacharie Istrem. Named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch’s 1956–58 expeditions, for the rock type (gnjes = gneiss).

Gnejsko 790-381 (79°15.0’ N 29°13.0’ W; Map 4). Lake in western Gæsland, at the west end of Vindblæsedal. So named during Lauge Koch’s 1958 expedition by Eduard Wenck because of the gneissic rocks around the lake. Lauge Koch had landed on the lake during a reconnaissance flight in August 1957. (Gneissko.)

Gneipahålen 760-233 (76°47.8’ N 18°45.8’ W). Extensive ice NW of Danmark Havn, which periodically collapses and re-forms. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. So it was named the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen and described and illustrated by Koch & Wegener (1911). Trolle (1909) described it as a castle of ice, a cathedral of colour and light. Named after Gnipahelleren, a cave in Norse mythology. Jennov (1935) reported that the cave had completely melted away before his visit in 1932, while Thomsen (1966) visited it in 1950 and penetrated the cave system for 250 m, and Fischer et al. (2009) report a visit in 1980. It is reported to have collapsed again in 1988. (Gnibapible, Gnipa-Hölk, Gnipa Grotto, Gnipa Cave.)

Gniten 730 (73°26.9’ N 20°38.1’ W). Norwegian hunting hut built in September 1947 in SE Hold with Hope at Kap Broer Bøys. Stein Sørensen, who erected the hut, was telegraphist (= gnisten = the spark) at the Myggubuka hunting and weather station.

Gnitzbøya 740 (74°17.7’ N 20°52.8’ W). Mountain ridge in central Clavering Ø on the east side of Skillegletscher. So named on the NSIU maps of Lamac (1937), after a character in the German epic poem from c. 1200, the Nibelungenlied.

Godfred Hansen Ø 760-167 (76°27.0’ N 20°54.5’ W; Map 4). Island in SW Dove Bugt, where the Alborgus hunting station was established in 1938. So named during the 1932 Gefion expedition after Godfred Hansen [1867–1937], an officer in the Danish navy who took part in Amundsen’s Gjoa expedition from 1903 to 1906 and the 3rd Thule expedition 1919–20. He was chairman of Østgrønlands Fangstkompani Nanok. The name was not approved until after his death in 1937.

Godthaab Golf 740-146 (74°08.0’ N 21°53.0’ W; Map 4; Fig. 15). Inner embayment south of Clavering Ø, divided from Guel Fjord by the Finsch Øer. Named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Godthaab Golf, evidently after the Godthaab, which served as expedition ship on Koch’s 1929–1932 and 1937 voyages. The Godthaab was a 287-ton barquentine built at Sandefjord in 1898, and purchased on the slip by Gronlands Styrelse. She made more than 60 voyages, mainly to East Greenland as an expedition ship and as a supply ship to Ammassalik and Scoresbysund, and was laid up in 1951. Clavering Fjord, Clavering Sund and Inner Bay have been used for the same stretch of water. (Godthaab Rhede, Godthaabs Golf, Godthaabs Golf.)

Gog 730-534 (73°14.4’ N 28°24.7’ W; Map 4; Fig. 65). Mountain about 2600 m high in west Frænkel Land, one of two similar high mountains west of the head of Knækdal known as Gog and Magog. They were named by J.M. Wordie’s 1929 expedition, probably after...
the Gogmagog Hills near Cambridge. Gog and Magog were two giants whose wooden effigies guard the Guildhall in London, and were the supposed survivors of a race of legendary giants. The first ascent of Gog was made by N.E. Odell and his wife during Louise Boyd's 1933 expedition, the second by John Haller's party in 1951, and the third by a GGU party in 1975.

**Gog Magog Glacier** 73° (73°15'.0' N 28°19'.7' W). Name used by Odell (1937a, b), for the glacier between the mountains Gog and Magog, west Frankel Land.

**Gouda fjellet** 73° (73°06'.8' N 23°42'.5' W). Mountain ridge about 1530 m high on Ymer Ø, south of Dusen Fjord. Named in this form on an NSU map (1932a), possibly for its shape (gondol = gondo-la).

**Goniomyakloft** 700-142 (70°35'.2' N 22°36'.1' W). Ravine in Neill Klinter on the west side of Hurry Inlet. Named by Alfred Rosenkrantz during Lauge Koch's 1926–27 expeditions as Goniomya Klefti after the numerous fossils of the lamellibranch Gonionyma.

**Gonville Fjeld** 720-506 (72°05'.1' N 25°11'.1' W; Map 5). Caius Fjeld and Gonville Fjeld are two rock summits about 2280 m high on the west side of Cavendish Gletscher, Storing Alper. They were first climbed by the 1963 Cambridge University expedition, and named after Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge. The college was founded by Edmond Gonville in 1348 and re-founded by Dr. Caius in 1557.

**Goodenough Land** 720-411 (72°55'.0' N 28°20'.0' W; Maps 3, 4). Land area between Nordenskiold Gletscher and Kjurfjel Fjord. The name first appears on the 1932 1:1 million scale Geodætisk Institut map prepared on the basis of 1932 aerial observations by Lauge Koch during the 1931–34 Træerrekspeditionen. It was given for Admiral Goodenough, then president of the Royal Geographical Society of London. The area was partially explored and mapped by J.M. Wordie in 1926 and 1929. A number of the place names here were given after geologists from Geneva, Switzerland (Fritz Schwarzenbach, personal communication 1996). (Goodenoughs Land.)

**Goose Cliff** 740 (74°09'.7' N 20°11'.7' W). Reference locality used by Madsen (1925) for a breeding site of barnacle geese. Rosenberg et al. (1970) suggest it was located at Kap Mary, eastern Clavering Ø, or perhaps at Basaltkap, southern Clavering Ø.

**Goose Lake** 760 (76°26'.6' N 18°48'.2' W). Lake on Store Koldewey where sampling was undertaken for phytoplankton studies (Cremet et al. 2005).

**Gorm Spids** 720-195 (72°12'.1' N 24°04'.6' W). Mountain on the east side of Store Blydal, north Scoresby Land. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch's 1948–49 expedition, after Gorm den Gamle, Danish king of part of Jylland from 936–940, with his seat at Jelling. (Gorms Spids.)

**Government Station** 720 (72°13'.9' N 23°55'.1' W). Designation occasionally used in reports and maps for the airfield now known as Mestersvig (e.g. Washburn 1965). (Grandjean bundhytte.)

**Grabil Bugt / Grabil Gletscher**—See below. Double ‘a’ (aa) is treated as å in Danish.

**Graben Land** 710-438 (71°09'.0' N 28°50'.4' W; Maps 3, 4). Large nunatak area between Ielsen Gletscher and Vindue Gletscher. Named by Peter Homewood during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions for the faults which characterise the area and form a geological structure known as a graben.

**Granatbjerg** 730-700 (73°14'.6' N 27°06'.7' W; Map 4). Mountain about 2100 m high in Frankel Land. Named during Lauge Koch's 1949–51 expeditions by John Haller, for the abundant garnets, which reach up to 40 cm in diameter near the summit.

**Granatalv**740-262 (74°12'.4' N 21°24'.5' W). Valley on SW Clavering Ø in which Granatalv flows. The name came into use about 1935, and was given for the presence of garnets in the rocks. (Grendelanda.)

**Granatølv** 740-172 (74°12'.4' N 21°24'.5' W). River on SW Clavering Ø, flowing in Granatalv. The name was first used in reports of the 1931–34 Træerrekspeditionen (Malmquist 1932), and records finds of garnets. (Garnet Fluss, Granateltova.)

**Granathytta** 740 (74°09'.3' N 21°31'.4' W). Norwegian hunting hut on the coast of south Clavering Ø, west of the mouth of Granatal. The hut was built by the Foldvik expedition 5 km farther east in 1926, and moved to the present site in 1927. It has also been known as Sandvik, Svanepubugbytten, and as Granitteltova, a corruption of Granatelt. Now a ruin.

**Granatskæret** 760-276 (76°35'.3' N 20°43'.2' W). Small island north of Andreas Lundager Ø, western Dove Bight. It was named by the 1938–39 Mørkofjord expedition, presumably for the presence of garnets in the rocks.

**Grande Jorasses** 720 (72°05'.2' N 24°51'.8' W). Mountain 2750 m high at the head of Bersærkerbæk, north Storing Alper, equivalent to the present C.F. Knox Tinde. So named by Malcolm Slesser's 1958 expedition because of a resemblance to the mountain of the same name SW of Chamonix. It was first climbed by the 1963 Cambridge University expedition led by C.F. Knox, and later the same year by the Imperial College expedition. Grande Jorasses is the name used in most mountaineering accounts.

**Grandjean Fjord** 740-182 750-45a (75°00'.0' N 21°28'.8' W; Maps 2, 4; see also Fig. 86). Fjord between C.H. Ostenfeld Land and Th. Thomsen Land. Named and named by Lauge Koch during flights in 1932 during the 1931–34 Træerrekspeditionen, and partially explored by Gunnar Seidenfaden in August 1932. It was named after Commander, later Captain, Emil Valdemar Asger Grandjean [1889–1948], chief of the Danish naval air force from 1925 to 1941. (Grandjeans Fjord.)

**Grandjeanbyhøytta** 750-106 (75°01'.6' N 21°28'.1' W). Danish hunting hut on the north side of central Grandjean Fjord about 7 km NE of Mågenæs, built by Nanok in 1934. Only the foundations now remain (1988). (Grandjean bundbytte.)

**Grants Flids** 710 (71°48'.6' N 24°59'.0' W; Map 5). Mountain about 2159 m high on the SW side of Roslin Gletscher, Storing Alper. Climbed by Karl Herligkoffer's 1966 expedition on 20–21 August, and named for the granitic rocks of which the mountain is formed. It has also been called Hird Star.

**Grantstind** 730 (73°47'.3' N 22°06'.5' W). Name used occasionally by Koch (1930), apparently for the present Nordhoek Bjerg (or possibly part of the Nørlund Alper) in Hudson Land. Named for the occurrence of granite.

**Granitors Flids** 730 (73°47'.9' N 22°43'.2' W). River in Hudson Land flowing into Stordal. The name was originally used during Lauge Koch's 1929–30 expeditions for the lower part of the river now known as Storetvæl, as well as the tributary in Dybendal to which it is now applied. See also Grants Stind. (Granit River, Granite Fluss, Granittova.)

**Granitfjellet** 740-403 730-351 (73°59'.6' N 25°00'.0' W). River draining Granitsø, NW Strindberg Land, and flowing into the head of Geologfjord. Named during Lauge Koch's 1948–49 expeditions by Hans R. Katz for the widespread developments of granite. (Granit-Tal, Granittal, Granit Valley.)

**Granitland** 730-59 (73°47'.9' N 22°43'.2' W). River in Hudson Land flowing into Stordal. The name was originally used during Lauge Koch's 1929–30 expeditions for the lower part of the river now known as Storetvæl, as well as the tributary in Dybendal to which it is now applied. See also Grants Valley. (Granit River, Granite Fluss, Granittova.)


**Grants** 740-401 (74°02'.9' N 25°41'.7' W; Map 4). Lake in NW Strindberg Land, named by Hans R. Katz during Lauge Koch's
1948–49 expeditions for the outcrops of granite. (Granitsee.)
Grantitula – See Granititula.
Granta–Kirke Passet 72Ø (72°00.0´N 25°00.1´W; Map 5). Pass between Kirkebrae and Grandabrae, about 2100 m high. So named by the 1936 Norwegian Stanning Alper expedition, which had been aiming for the Granta Vals Col but took a slightly too northerly route.
Granta Botn 74Ø (74°18.0´N 22°20.4´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the north side of inner Granta fjord, southern Payer Land, built by Arktisk Næringsdrift in September 1931 (NSIU 1932c). (Granta-fjordhytten, Granititula, Granta-botn.)
Granitabrae 71Ø (71°59.1´N 25°03.2´W; Map 5). Tributary glacier on the north side of upper Sefström Gletscher, so named by the 1963 Cambridge University expedition. See also Grantafjord.
Grantasjellene 74Ø (74°19.8´N 22°20.1´W). Name occasionally used by Norwegian hunters for the mountains on the north side of Granfjord in southern Payer Land.
Granta fjord 740-85 (74°18.1´N 22°14.9´W). Fjord west of Clavering Ø. The name was given by J.M. Wordie for the River Grant (also known as the Cam) which runs through the city of Cambridge, England. (Grant's Fjord.)
Granta fjordhytten – See Granititula.
Grantafjord Col 710 (71°59.3´N 24°59.3´W; Map 5). Col on the south side of upper Langgletscher (now Storgletscher) leading to the head of Granitabrae and Sefström Gletscher, Stanning Alper. The name was used by Bennet (1972).
Grantapyn 740-86 (74°18.1´N 22°03.0´W). Elongate peninsula between Grantafjord and Copeland Fjord, west of Clavering Ø. One of the fixed points in J.M. Wordie's 1926 survey of the region was located here, which he named Granta Point.
Grana Schlucht – See Graklefi.
Græsra 740 (74°07.0´N 21°19.1´W). Stream on south Clavering Ø drainage into the west sea of Falskenæs. Used on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), it apparently derives from the Norwegian dialect word meaning to dig or excavate.
Gravelen 760-246 (76°56.1´N 20°19.6´W). Small river in SW Germania Land between Ryrefjeldet and Brystet. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen (Thostrup 1911), because an Inuit grave was found on one of the small islands in the river delta. It was occasionally called Ruinelven (J. Love, personal communication 2009). (Grave River.)
Graven 740-333 (74°07.9´N 24°18.0´W). Deep valley in Ole Remer Land draining into the head of Krumne Langsø. Named by Heinrich Bütler during the 1936–38 Two-year expedition (grav = the grave).
Gravhejen 720-142 (72°55.0´N 23°34.3´W). Mountain about 1500 m high NE of Lumskebugten, SE Sues Land. Named by Ove Simon- sen during the 1931–34 Træresksedepositionen for its appearance (gravhøj = burial mound). Mount Marcel Bertrand has also been used.
Gravelletten 760-295 (76°55.8´N 20°18.6´W). Plain immediately east of Gravelven, east of Merkefjord Station, SW Germania Land. Named by the 1938–39 Merkefjord expedition. Forsaarlopholad was occasionally used by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for this locality.
Gravstenene 710-70 (71°35.0´N 26°56.7´W). Series of mountain summits up to 1800 m high on the NE side of Nordvestfjord opposite the mouth of Flyverfjord. The name originated during the 1931–34 Træresksedepositionen because the mountain tops resembled a row of gravestones, and was adopted at the suggestion of R. Spærøe.
Great Clau – See The Great Clau.
Great Cumbrae 71Ø (71°56.6´N 25°05.7´W; Map 5). Upper branch of Cantabra, Stanning Alper. So named by the 1998 Scottish Mountaineering Club expedition.
Great Fault River 73Ø (73°58.7´N 21°21.9´W). Reference locality used by Dunbar (1955) for one of Lauge Koch's sample sites east of Kap Stoch, Home Forland. This is probably the river Bowing in Forkastningsdal (Great Fault Valley), also called River 16, and officially known as Blåelv.
Great Fault Valley – See Forkastningsdal.
Great Snow Crest 72Ø (72°19.7´N 25°38.4´W; Map 5). Snow ridge up to 2373 m high in NE Nathorst Land, NW of Galenadal. It was the highest climb made by the 1970 St. Andrews University expedition. (The Great Snow Crest.)
Great White 700 (70°48.8´N 26°10.9´W). Marked summit 1645 m high on the north side of Korridoren, Milne Land. Climbed by the 2004 West Lancashire Scouts expedition via the glacier to the north of the summit, which they named Great White Glacier.
Green River 72Ø (72°31.0´N 24°01.5´W). Name used by the 1974 Joint biological expedition for a minor stream on SW Traill Ø, west of Karupelv, which drains into Holm Bugt.
Gregory Cove 73Ø (73°09.4´N 27°34.1´W). Name used by N.E. Odell (1939) during Louise Boyd's 1933 expedition for the bay at the mouth of Knaekdel (their Gregory Valley) in western Strindberg Land. It was named after John Walter Gregory [1864–1932], a noted British geologist, who was drowned in 1932 in the gorge of the Urumbamba, Peru.
Gregory Lake 73Ø (c. 73°13´N 28°00´W). Name occasionally used in Louise Boyd's 1933 expedition reports for the traces of a former lake in Knaekdel, western Strindberg Land, their Gregory Valley.
Gregory Stream 73Ø (73°11.6´N 27°39.8´W). Name occasionally used in Louise Boyd's 1933 expedition reports for the present Knækelv, western Strindberg Land, the river in Knaekdel, their Gregory Valley.
Gregory Valley 73Ø (73°12.9´N 27°55.4´W). Name originally used by J.M. Wordie's 1929 expedition for the valley in western Frankel Land containing Gregory Gletscher and continuing northwards to the Mysteriessæ. The name was subsequently applied by the Louise Boyd expedition of 1933 to the valley draining from Gregory Gletscher to the head of Kjezer Franz Joseph Fjord, the present Knaekdel. Upper Gregory Valley and lower Gregory Valley were used for different sections. Norwegian hunters used Gregorydal in preference to the official name as late as the 1950s.
Gregorydalhytten 73Ø (73°09.6´N 27°03.8´W). Norwegian hunting hut built in April 1950 by Arktisk Næringsdrift east of the mouth of Knaekdel in western Strindberg Land (also known as Gregorydal – see Gregory Valley). The hut has also been known as Brabynitten and Knaekdelhytten.
Greindalen 74Ø (74°09.0´N 21°28.3´W). Valley on south Clavering Ø, the lower part of the present Granndal. So named on NSIU maps of 1932 and 1937, because it has numerous branches (= green) or tributary valleys.
Greindalbreen 74Ø (74°15.0´N 21°20.6´W). Glacier on Clavering Ø, a branch of the present Snammerk draining into Greindalen. So named on the NSIU (1932a) map, but not distinguished on the NSIU map of Lacmann (1937) where it is part of Lars Christensenfonna. It corresponds to the SW part of the present Snammerk. The name derives from its proximity to Greindalen.
Greitpar 720-54 73Ø (72°00´–74°00´N 24°30´W). This name is one of several appearing in the Icelandic sagas (e.g. Hauksbók), which Torneæ (1944) suggested might lie in East Greenland. Torneæ proposed that the name, taken to mean ‘the space between fingers’ might have been applied to the fjord region between 72°–74°N,
rather than the Disko region of West Greenland as early authorities had proposed (Rafn 1845).

Grønsdal 730–647 (73°35.5´N 26°00.0´W; Maps 2–4; see also Fig. 74). Major E–W valley in Andrée Land draining into Kejser Franz Joseph Fjord between Eleonore Bugt and Kap Weber. So named by Ove Simonssen during the 1931–34 Træørsekspeditionen because of the rich vegetation and wildlife, after its Danish namesake Grejdsdal, north of Vejle, Jylland.

Grenalbytten 730 (73°28.5´N 25°02.9´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the east side of the mouth of Grejdsdal, Andrée Land, built for Arktisk Næringdrift in March 1937. It was originally known as Rapphildbytten and has also been called Eleonorebytten.

Greens 810–74 (81°05.0´N 14°18.0´W; Map 1, 4). Eastern branch of Flade Isblink in north Kronprins Christian Land. Mapped and named by Laurits Bruhn during flights in 1933 during the 1931–34 Træørsekspeditionen. The name probably derives from it being a branch of a larger glacier (gren = the branch), though it may also have been named after the northermost point of Jylland, Denmark.


Grete Gletscher 700-174 (70°38.3´N 22°04.8´W; Map 4). Glacier in south Norwegian Land draining west into Gubbødalen. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Træørsekspeditionen, together with Hans Gletscher and Heksefjeldet, after the characters in the Grimm brothers’ fairy tale ‘Hansel und Gretel’ (Hans og Grete in Danish; Hansel and Gretel in English).

Grippfjeldet 730–696 (73°17.3´N 26°12.5´W). Mountain 1710 m high in south Andrée Land. Named during Laue Koch’s 1949–51 expeditions by Gunnar Säve-Söderbergh as Castor Glacier. It was named after Sydney Timine at the head of the glacier.

Groundhog 1960 for the presence of several limestone caves (Davies & Krinsley 1960). These were explored by a French speleological expedition in 1983.

Grønlandske Lods (1968).

Grottenfeldet 800 (80°04.8´N 22°37.4´W). Used by the 1983 French speleological expedition for a limestone cave in Kronprins Christian Land at the corner between Græselv and Centrumsø. (Grotte des Quatre.)

Gruenau Nunatakker. Named during the 1950 expedition. (Gruenau Nunataks.)

Gruenau Publishing Company Ltd. (1884–1942), who made significant contributions to the development of photogammography while working with Carl Zeiss, Jena.

Gruenau Snack 750 (75°59.4´N 19°53.5´W). Southernmost skerry of the Depotskæren, ENE of Trums Ø. The name is used in Danish Greenlands Lods (1968).

Gruenaufjellet 740–68 (74°41.3´N 22°19.7´W; Map 4). Mountain massif 1300 m high NW of inner Tyrolerdal, Thomas Thomsen Land. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as «Glockner». Discovered by Julius Payer in November 1869, it was named after the mountain of the same name in Austria. See also Pasterze and Tyrolerfjord. (Gross-Glockner, Mt. Gross Glockner.)

Gruetsdal 800–122 (80°22.7´N 21°39.3´W; Map 4). Valley north of Centrumsø, Kronprins Christian Land. Named during Operation Grundhog 1960 for the presence of several limestone caves (Davies & Krinsley 1960). These were explored by a French speleological expedition in 1983.

Gruetzfeldt 800 (80°04.8´N 22°37.4´W). Used by the 1983 French speleological expedition for a limestone cave in Kronprins Christian Land at the corner between Græselv and Centrumsø. (Grotte des Quatre.)

Gryden 730–87 (73°32.6´N 23°17.4´W). Major depression in central Gauß Halve at the head of Vastidal. Named by Laue Koch’s

**Grytsøka** 73Ø (73°43.5′ N 20°29.6′ W). Bay on the south side of Knudshoved, on the east coast of Hold with Hope. So named on the NSIU (1932a) map for its cauldlon-like shape. The name also appears in Den Gronlandske Lods (1968).


**Grænsedal** 72Ø-439 (72°01.0′ N 26°52.1′ W; Map 4). E–W-trending valley running almost along the 72°N line of latitude. So named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Ove Simonsen because latitude 72°N was the original south limit of surveying during the expedition (grænse = boundary, limit).

**Grænsedalen** 71Ø (71°59′ N 23°20′ W). E–W-trending valley draining into Antarctic Havn, the present Kolledalen. So named by Hans Stauber during the 1936–38 Two-year expedition, because it was the north boundary (= grænse) of his working area.

**Grænsedalen** 74Ø-353 (74°18.3′ N 20°03.8′ W). Valley in southern Wollaston Forland. This name was originally used by Frebold (1931), but not precisely delineated until the work of Wolf Maync and Andreas Vischer during the 1936–38 Two-year expedition.

**Grænsedal** 74Ø (74°28.1′ N 20°29.8′ W). Minor river east of Zackenberg Forskningsstation draining into Young Sund. The name is used as a reference locality by visiting scientists (Meltote & Thing 1996). (Border river.)

**Grænseryggen** 74Ø (72°29.8′ W 19°34.4′ W). Name used by Maync (1947) for the ridge north of Gyldenspids in northern Wollaston Forland, which is bounded by a marked fault line. The name arose during work on Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions. (Boundary Ridge.)

**Grænseø** 72Ø (72°00.8′ N 27°16.0′ W). Lake in Grænsedal, Nathorst Land, named by Hans Zweifel during Lauge Koch’s 1954–55 expeditions.

**Grænsedal** 72Ø-175 (72°59′ N 23°00′ W). Side valley to Tvardal in central Geographical Society Ø. Named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) in the form Teigandalen for the clumps (= teigan) of grass. (Græsandal.)

**Græsølv** 79Ø-44 80Ø-119 (80°03.6′ N 23°00.0′ W; Maps 1, 4; Fig. 24). Valley in southern Kronprins Christian Land draining north into Centrumsø, with relatively luxuriant vegetation compared to adjacent areas. Named during Operation Groundhog 1960. (Græselen, Græselven River.)

**Græstørvshytten** 74Ø (74°35.7′ N 19°34.4′ W). Norwegian hunting hut built in August 1928 by the HIRD expedition on the west side of Albrecht Bugt, Wollaston Forland. The walls of the hut were supported by turf (= græstørv). The hut was more commonly known as Sletta.

**Grøfteelv** [Niinngarpik] 70Ø-185 (70°31.2′ N 22°23.5′ W). River in south Liverpool Land draining west into Hurry Inlet. Named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Laurits Bruhn for the shape of the valley it occupies (grøft = ditch).

**Grøndalsvatnet** 74Ø (74°14.4′ N 20°37′ W). Lake in Grønnedal, eastern Clavering Ø, so named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937). (Grændsøvatnet.)

**Grønborn** 73Ø-418 (73°58.5′ N 27°53.1′ W). Nunatak in Arnold Escher Land formed by greenish volcanic rocks. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1951 expedition by Hans R. Katz. (Grønborn.)

**Grønlands Styrelse Gletscher** 69Ø-37 (69°30.0′ N 29°40.0′ W).
Graah Bugt. Glacier in the ice plateau region south of Scoresby Sund, which drains southwards. Named by Martin Lindsay’s 1934 British Trans-Greenland expedition after Gronlands Styrelse, the Danish administrative department responsible for Greenland, subsequently the Ministeriet for Gronland (Ministry for Greenland). See also Borganes.

Gronlandshusene 740 (74°15.1’N 19°47.0’W). A hut of this name is shown on Jennen’s (1939) map SW of Herschell Bjerg, about 3 km east of Blasedalen, Wollaston Forland. It was built by Nanok in July 1930, washed away by a storm in 1931, and replaced by a new hut in 1935. The original hut was built on the site of an Inuit house. See also Borgen.

Gronnedej 720-231 (72°40.0’N 23°24.7’W). Mountain range up to 950 m high on NE Trail Ø, south of Rold Bjerge. So named by Desmond T. Donovan during Lauge Koch’s 1949–50 expedition for the green colour of the rocks.

Gronnedal 740-110 (74°13.5’N 20°26.4’W; Map 4). Valley on eastern Clavering Ø. The name was reported by Seidenfaden (1931) as in common use by Danish hunters, and was subsequently adopted in scientific reports. A Sırius hut built between 1950 and 1960 about 10 km up the valley (74°13.5’N 20°31.1’W) is also known by the name Gronnedal (R.S. Mikhailen 1994, 2008). (Gronnedal, Gronnedal Valley, Green Valley, Gronndal.)

Gronnedalshytten 740 (74°13.8’N 20°31.7’W). Danish hunting hut built in April 1947 by Nanok about 6–8 km up Grønnedal, Clavering Ø. It was destroyed by wind in the spring of 1950, and replaced by the Sırius hut known as Gronnedal (see above).

Gronnese 710-362 (71°59.7’N 28°57.6’W). Lake in Charcot Land. Named in 1957–58 expeditions. (Green Valley.)

Gronningen 740-370 (74°48.0’N 21°47.9’W). Valley in Th. Thomsen Land draining into Sjøstrup Dal. It was named by the 1948 Leeds University expedition because of the plentiful grass and vegetation. (Green Valley.)

Gronso 720-377 (72°00.3’N 23°41.0’W). Small lake on the north side of Koldedalen, north Scoresby Land. Named by Hans Kapp during Lauge Koch’s 1957–58 expedition, for the colour of the lake.

Grøbeinryggen 730 (73°35.0’N 21°12.2’W). Ridge in the southern Tägfejeldene, Hold with Hope. So named on an NSIU map (1932a; Fig. 13), and probably derived from the Norwegian dialect word for a wolf (= gråbein).

Gråfjellet 790-32 (79°59.5’N 20°18.3’W; Map 4). Mountain on the west side of Dijmphna Sund, south of the mouth of Rivieradal. The name was suggested by the Place Name Committee in 1960 as a replacement for a proposal by John Haller. It records the colour of the rocks.

Gråfjell 710 (71°38.5’N 23°30.5’W). Mountain 1099 m high on eastern Ymer Ø, south of Dusen Fjord. The name appears in this form on an NSIU map (1932a), and appears to be identical with the present Tegelfjellet.

Grøab Bugt 710 (72°01.9’N 28°30.9’W). Name used by Helge G. Backlund during the 1931–34 Tørlærækspeditionen for the innermost section of Nordvestfjord in front of F. Graae Gletscher (occasionally incorrectly referred to as Graah Gletscher). The name arose because of the assumption that the glacier had been named after the Danish naval officer Wilhelm August Graah [1793–1863]. See also Kap Graah.

Grøab Gletscher 720 (72°06.8’N 28°52.3’W). Name used on some of Lauge Koch’s geological map compilations (e.g. Koch & Haller 1971) for F. Graae Gletscher. See also Graah Bugt.

Grønhavn 730-673 (73°37.5’N 26°33.2’W). Mountain in west central Andréé Land, on the south side of Gneisdal. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1949–51 expeditions by John Haller, for the grey colour of the rocks.

Grønhod 720-466 (72°54.1’N 29°03.1’W). Nunatak on the west side of upper Nordenskiöld Gletscher, west of Shackleton Bjerg. It was named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch’s 1953 expedition, presumably for the shape and colour of the nunatak.


Guardian of Korridoren 700 (70°48.7’N 25°58.0’W). Summit about 1490 m high on the south side of Korridoren, Milne Land, that is a conspicuous feature when ascending Korridoren from the east. Named by the 2004 West Lancashire Scouts expedition.

Gubbedal 700-178 (70°37.5’N 22°17.3’W). Valley in Liverpool Land draining west to Hurry Inlet (gubbe = old man). So named during the 1931–34 Tørlærækspeditionen by Laurits Bruhn, possibly after the Rumanian scientist, Constantin Dumbrava, who had built a house at the mouth of the valley in 1934 – see also Dumbrava. Dombravadal has also been used.

Gudenelv 720-88 (72°28.7’N 23°04.1’W; Map 4). River on Trail Ø flowing SE into Muntnotris Fjord, named during the 1931–34 Tørlærækspeditionen by Ove Simonsen after the Danish river Gudendal in Jylland.

Guglia della Norsketinde 720 (72°08’N 25°03’W). Peak 2400 m high in the northern Stauning Alper, in the vicinity of Norske-tinden. It was named and climbed by G. Dionisi’s 1982 expedition.

Guiden 690-38 (69°07.0’N 29°47.0’W). Nunatak 2926 m high on the east side of Christian IV Gletscher. It was used by sledding parties as a steering mark, and was originally termed The Guider.

Guldhorn 730-383 (73°46.7’N 25°34.2’W). Mountain 1851 m high in eastern Andréé Land, north of Grejsdalen. So named during Lauge Koch’s 1948–50 expeditions by Erhard Fränkl because the summit was formed by yellow quartzite (guld = gold).

Guldttinden 720-292 (72°55.7’N 28°28.2’W). Two mountain summits 2400 m high in southern Goodenough Land. Named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch’s 1953 expedition, presumably for the colour of the rocks forming the summit. (Guldttinden.)

Guldtoppen 720 (72°16’N 19°23’). Name reported used by the 1906–09 FLOREN expedition for a hill in the vicinity of Kap Borlase Warren (Brandal 1930). Exact position uncertain.

Gule Horn 710-348 (71°20.8’N 22°42.0’W). Mountain 975 m high in eastern Jameson Land, west of inner Carlsberg Fjord. Named in
geological reports during Lauge Koch's 1958 expedition by John H. Callomon, for the colour of the rocks (gule = yellow).

Gulev 73Ø-48 (73°56.2´N 21°13.6´W). River in Home Forland, northern Hold with Hope draining north. Named by Lauge Koch's 1929–30 expeditions in the form Yellow River, probably for the colour of the Triassic rocks. It has also been referred to as River 19 (Koch 1931). (Gula, Guldteic.)

Gulfjelde 700-190 (70°30.8´N 22°10.5´W). Mountains of yellow sandstone about 300 m high on the west side of Rosenvinge Bugt, southern Liverpool Land. Named during the 1924–25 colonisation expedition. (Gule Fjeld, Yellow Fjeld, Montagne Jaune.)

Gully–Lang Col 720 (72°03.6´N 24°55.9´W; Map 5). Pass in the northern Stauning Alper between the head of Gully Gletscher and Storgletscher (formerly Langgletscher).

Gullygletscher 720-79a (72°06.3´N 25°16.4´W; Maps 4, 5). Glacier occupying a deep and spectacular gully in the Stauning Alper. The name originated from J.M. Wordie's 1929 expedition, and appears to have been used originally as an alternative name for Selstrøm Gletscher, with which the present Gullygletscher merges to almost block Alpefjord. Wegmann (1935) designated the two glaciers Gully-Gl.1 and Gully-Gl.2.

Gulmann Sund 730-121 (73°53.9´N 20°14.9´W). Sound between Jackson Ø and Home Forland, NE Hold with Hope. The name was in use by hunters of Ostrøgnlandske Fangatkompagni from about 1923, and is said to originate with Gustav Thostrup, captain of the TEOV in 1922. It was named after Christian Gulmann [1869–1934], journalist and editor of the Danish newspaper Berlingske Tidende from 1912. (Gulmanns Sound.)

Gultop 77Ø-136 (77°05.4´N 23°56.1´W; Map 4; Fig. 21). Mountain in northern Dronning Louise Land at the NW edge of Ad Astra Iskappe. So named by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition because of the yellow quartzite forming its summit. (Gultop.)

Gultop Gletscher 770–135 (77°04.0´N 24°01.0´W; Fig. 21). Small glacier flowing from Ad Astra Iskappe, near Gultop, to the snout of Admiralty Gletscher, north Dronning Louise Land. Named by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition.

Gundahl Knold 760-123 (76°42.1´N 23°02.3´W; Fig. 21). Isolated hill in eastern Dronning Louise Land at the front of Selstrøm Gletscher. Named by J.P. Koch's 1912–13 expedition as Gundahls Knold, after Jens Gundahl Knudsen [1876–1948]. He was the carpenter on the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, where he built the expedition house, meteorological station and expedition sledges. He also worked in West Greenland at a copper mine near Ivigtut from 1910 to 1912.

Gunnar Andersson Land 730-23 (73°20.5´N 24°22.5´W; Maps 3, 4). North part of Ymer Ø, north of Dusén Fjord. In 1929 Lauge Koch followed up the reports by his Greenlandic hunters that Dusén Fjord was longer than it was thought to be, and found that it almost divided Ymer Ø into two parts. He named the northern part after Carl Filip Gunnar Andersson [1865–1928], a Swedish geographer who was Koch's father-in-law, and also editor of the Swedish journal Ymer for 27 years. The day of Koch's observations was the 27th of August, and the name commemorates the Swedish geographer who was Koch's father-in-law, and also editor of the Swedish journal Ymer for 27 years after Carl Filip Gunnar Andersson [1865–1928], a Swedish geographer who was Koch's father-in-law, and also editor of the Swedish journal Ymer for 27 years. The day of Koch's observations was the 27th of August, and the name commemorates the Swedish geographer who was Koch's father-in-law, and also editor of the Swedish journal Ymer for 27 years after Carl Filip Gunnar Andersson [1865–1928], a Swedish geographer who was Koch's father-in-law, and also editor of the Swedish journal Ymer for 27 years. The day of Koch's observations was the 27th of August, and the name commemorates the Swedish geographer who was Koch's father-in-law, and also editor of the Swedish journal Ymer for 27 years. The day of Koch's observations was the 27th of August, and the name commemorates the Swedish geographer who was Koch's father-in-law, and also editor of the Swedish journal Ymer for 27 years. The day of Koch's observations was the 27th of August, and the name commemorates the Swedish geographer who was Koch's father-in-law, and also editor of the Swedish journal Ymer for 27 years. The day of Koch's observations was the 27th of August, and the name commemorates the Swedish geographer who was Koch's father-in-law, and also editor of the Swedish journal Ymer for 27 years. The day of Koch's observations was the 27th of August, and the name commemorates the...
Danmark-Ekspeditionen. He subsequently took part in several voyages to East Greenland as pilot or ice-pilot, including that of the DAGNY in 1919 and the TEDDY in 1921 and 1922.

Guthrie Bjerg 6900-76 (69°43.2´N 23°53.0´W). Mountain in Henry Land, on the northern Blussoville Kyst. Named by Malcolm Slesse's 1969 expedition after the old tumble-down quarter of the small royal burgh of Brechin in the Tayside region of Scotland, where one of the expedition members lived. The mountain was climbed on 8 August, and described as comprising 'tumble-down' rocks. (Mt Guthrie.)

Gyldenspids 740-345 (74°29.0´N 19°37.2´W). Mountain about 660 m high in Wollaston Forland. So named by Wolf Maync and Andreas Vischer during Lauge Koch's 1936–38 expeditions, because the pyramid-shaped summit is formed of golden-yellow sedimentary rocks (Maync 1947). (Goldene Spitze.)

Gåsedal 720-194 (72°11.1´N 24°04.9´W: Map 5). River in northern Scoresby Land, SW of Mestersvig, draining from the SW flank of Domkirken into Store Blydal. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch's 1948–49 expeditions. Gyfse was the Swedish saga king who gave Gefion all the land she could plough in a day, which is said to have resulted in the separation of the island of Sjælland from Sweden. (Gaaseelv.)

Gåsefjord [Nertivit Kangersivat] 7000-387 (70°02.8´N 28°38.4´W: Maps 3, 4). Glacier draining into the head of Gåsefjord. Named during Lauge Koch's 1958 expedition by Eduard Wenck. (Gaaseflade.)

Gåseflade 700-385 (70°10.0´N 28°41.3´W). Part of Vindblæsedal south of Faxe So in western Gåseland. Named during Lauge Koch's 1958 expedition by Eduard Wenck, for the numerous geese. (Gaaseflade.)

Gåslegårdsfjord 700-387 (70°02.8´N 28°38.4´W: Maps 3, 4). Glacier draining into the head of Gåseflade. Named during Lauge Koch's 1958 expedition by Eduard Wenck. (Gaaseflade.)

Gåseholm – See Gåseholmbytten.

Gåseholmbytten 750-94 (75°58.5´N 21°52.0´W). Danish hunting hut at the west end of Bessel Fjord, built by Nanok in August 1938 at the east end of a narrow gravel spit (Gåseholm). Named for the geese, which breed commonly in the region. The hut was still standing in 1990, but is a ruin. (Gåseholmbytten, GÅseholmbytten.)

Gåsebytten 720-750.8´N 22°56.8´W). Name sometimes used for the Norwegian hunting station built by Arktisk Næringsdrift in 1929 in Geographical Society Ø on the north side of Vega Sund, about 5 km NW of Gåseholm. It is usually known as Sørresborg.

Gåseland 7000-15 (70°15.0´N 28°00.0´W: Maps 3, 4). Large peninsula or landmass between Gåseland to the south and Fosnfjord and Vestfjord to the north. Named by Carl Ryder's 1891–92 expedition in the form Gaaseland for the geese. See also Gåsefjord. (Vestlandet, Gaase Land, Gårdslandet, Gånsø Land.)

Gåselandpynten 700-306 (70°04.5´N 21°16.4´W). Slope on the SW side of Osthavn, close to Eskimonæs station, Clavering Ø. The name originated from the wintering party at Eskimonæs during the 1931–34 Træerrekspeditionen and was given for the grazing geese.

Gåsefugløf 730 (c. 73°44´N 20°27´W). Name used by Gelting (1937) for a locality near Knudshoved, Hold with Hope, exact locality uncertain. It may have have been a Danish hunters name.


Gåsehornpynten 810 Ø (81°08.7´N 13°08.3´W). Plain in eastern Kilen, Kronprins Christian Land where large flocks of barnacle geese congregate. The name is found on a coloured geological map of Kilen printed in 1991 (Pedersen 1991).


Gåsepyna 740 (74°28.7´N 20°29.4´W). Small lake east of Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name has been used as a reference locality by visiting scientists.

Gåsesøen 700-305 (76°58.3´N 20°10.3´W). River in western Germania Land, flowing west through Gåsesøen and into the south end of Sælsøen. Named by the 1938–39 Morkefjord expedition. (Gesa see.)

Gåsefjord [Nertivit Kangersivat] 700-17 (70°10.0´N 27°15.0´W; Maps 3, 4). Large E–W-trending fjord south of Gåseland named by Carl Ryder's 1891–92 expedition as Gaasefjorden (Fig. 7). Barnacle geese and pink-footed geese are very common throughout the Scoresby Sund region. Sydfjorden was used for the same fjord in Ragnar Knudsen's diaries of the expedition, and Tasefjorden in a report by Nikolaj Hartz. (Gaasefladen, Gaase Fjord, Gaase Fjord, Gåsefjord.)

Gåsefjorden 700-385 (70°10.0´N 28°41.3´W). Part of Vindblæsedal

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built by Arktisk Næringsdrift in 1928 close to Kap Wynn, the eastern cape of Wollaston Forland. Named after Severin Gaasnes Lia-
vaag [1879–1909], leader of the 1908–09 expedition, skipper and part-owner of the Floren, who was drowned during a bear hunt
between Kap Wynn and Hvalrosø in May 1909. No trace of the hut
remains. (Gaaseneset, Gåssen.)

Giæver's expedition. Now a ruin (1988). It is also known as
Ha-Hyttet. (Gaaseneset, Gåssen.)

Hagar Bergen

Hagar Bjerg

Hagen Bjerg

Hagenpasset

Hagen Fjord

Hagenhavn

Hagen's Ø.

Hagenveset, Gåssen.)

Gåssjøen

Gåssjøen

Gåssjøen

Gåssjøen

Hallingen

Hallberg Fjord

Hallberg

Haller Bjørnøya

Håkønshytta

Hagor Mengs Fjord

Hamber Brygge

Hamberg Glacier

Hamberg Fjord

Hamlet Bjerg

Hamlet Fjord

Hampson

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on 1 August that year. It was named after Hamlet, prince of Denmark in Shakespeare’s play of the same name.

**Hammeren Ø** 72°30.38’ (72°32.5’ N 24°38.3’ W). Island off the east coast of Lyell Land. Named by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition as **Hammarø** after Josef Hammer (1868–1927), an army doctor who was surgeon on Nathorst’s expedition and also made rich ethnographical collections. (Hammar Island, Hammer Island, Hammerøya.)

**Hammarskjöld Brae** 72°0 (72°02.1’ N 27°59.5’ W). Glacier in SW Nathorst Land, draining south to Nordvestfjord, the present Universitéits Gletscher. The name was introduced by Geoffrey Halliday during the 1961 Leicester University expedition, and commemorates Dag Hammarskjöld, a Swedish diplomat who died in an aeroplane crash on 18 September 1961.

**Hammen** 730–658 (73°23.7’ N 24°44.1’ W; Map 4). Mountain 1427 m high in Gunnar Andersen Land, northern Ymer Ø. Named by Th. Johansen during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen, probably after the north point of the Danish island of Bornholm (hammen = the hammer).

**Hammeren** 740–349 (74°22.7’ N 19°52.8’ W). Mountain 1008 m high in central Wollaston Forland. The name was proposed by the Place Name Committee in 1939, and was given for the north point of the Danish island of Bornholm.

**Hammen** 780–23 (78°16.6’ N 19°34.5’ W; Maps 1, 4). Large island in Jekelbugtøen. Named by the 1938–39 Markefjord expedition together with Stigbøjlen and Ambolten for a supposed resemblance in shape to bones in the ear (hammen = the hammer). (**Hammeren**.)

**Hamna Hytten** – See Hauva.

**Hamnspitze** 720 (72°00.4’ N 24°09.1’ W). Mountain about 1300 m high at the head of Ham-Gletscher, northern Werner Bjerge. The name was used in Stryger’s (1951) account of climbing activities during Lauge Koch’s 1950 expedition. See also Ham-Gletscher.

**Hans Gletscher** 700–172 (70°40.7’ N 22°06.5’ W; Map 4). Glacier in southern Liverpool Land draining west into Nøkkedal. Named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Laurits Bruhn, together with Heksefeldet and Grete Gletscher, after the characters in the Grimm brothers’ fairy tale ’Hansel und Gretel’ (Hans og Grete Hamedøen.)

**Hamnanna** – See Hauva.

**Hansabugthuset** (Hansa Bugt Hytten) – See Ingridhavn.

**Hans Bugt** 740–45 (74°37.5’ N 18°47.1’ W; Map 4). Enclosed bay on NE Sabine Ø. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as **Hansa Bæi**, after the second ship of his expedition which was trapped in the ice and sank off Liverpool Land in East Greenland. The crew drifted south with the ice and came ashore in Frederiksdal, SW Greenland. The Hansa was a 77-ton Prussian schooner, built in 1864 as the Fulton, and renamed for the expedition. A hunting hut was built on the south side of the bay in 1928 by the Norwegian Hird expedition, who called the bay and hut **Ingridhavn**. The hut disappeared during the war years. In 1942–43 a German meteorological station, comprising two huts (**Alte Hütte** and **Neue Hütte**), operated from the bay until bombed by the US Air Force on 25 May 1943. (Hansa Bay, Hansenbugtøen, Ingridhavn.)

**Hansa Bay** 740–162 (74°09.9’ N 22°18.5’ W). Small bay north of Jordan Hill, named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions after P.M.J. Hansen, first mate on the Godthaab on the 1929 voyage. (Hansen Hafen, Hansen Harbour, Hansenfjorden, Hansenfjorden.)

**Hansabugthuset** 740 (c. 74°11’ N 22°13’ W W), Norwegian hunting hut built in 1935 for Arktisk Næringsdrift about 3 km NE of Hansen Havn. Now disappeared. It was also known as Blåæven.

**Harald Grieg Fjeld** 730–582 (74°00.0’ N 27°42.4’ W). Mountain in eastern Arnold Escher Land, named in 1931 by Arne Høygaard and Martin Mehlten as **Harald Griegs Fjell** after Harald Grieg [1894–1972], a Norwegian publisher. The original usage was for a broader region of nunatakas between Skråbære and the present mountain, somewhat larger than the present Arnold Escher Land. The mountain was climbed by a party led by Hans R. Katz in August 1951.

**Haraldsdalsborge** 750 (75°15.1’ N 18°49.4’ W). Danish hunting hut on the west coast of Shannon about 10 km south of Kap Copeland, built for Nanok in September 1948. It was named after Harald Mikelsen who helped build the hut. It is also known as **Kap Copeland byttøen** or **Copelandshytten**.

**Harder Bjerg** 730–83 (73°25.4’ N 22°51.6’ W). Mountain 1675 m high on Gauss Halve, named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form **Mt. Harder**. Probably named after the Danish geologist P.J. Harder [1878–1931].

**Harebjerg** 740–51 (74°34.1’ N 19°00.4’ W). Mountain 575 m high on Sabine Ø, named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as **Hansenberg**, because Arctic hares were seen frequently here during the expedition (hase = hare; Fig. 45). (Mt Hansenberg.)

**Haredal** 740–105 (74°20.7’ N 19°16.4’ W). Valley in east Wollaston Forland south of Clark Bjerg. The name was reported by Seidenfaden (1931) as a Danish hunters name, but is probably identical with the **Haredalen** of Severin Liavaag’s 1908–09 expedition (Brandal 1930). (Hare Valley).

**Haredalen** 730–600 (73°21.6’ N 27°12.2’ W; Map 4). Valley on the NE side of Frankel Land, so named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Gunnar Thorson for the many hares seen here.

**Haredalsbyttøen** 740 (74°18.1’ N 19°19.9’ W). Norwegian hunting hut on the east side of Wollaston Forland, built by the More expedition in July 1930 about 4 km south of Haredal. It was originally known as **Dyreløkket** and later **Hermausbu**.

**Hareelv** 700–132 (70°42.3’ N 22°44.1’ W; Map 4). River in eastern Jameson Land, on the west side of Hurry Inlet. Named by Alfred Rosenkranz during Lauge Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions in the form **Hare Elv**, after the Arctic hares (Fig. 45).

**Harefeld** 800–84 (80°16.0’ N 20°41.0’ W; Map 4). Mountain in Kronprins Christian Land, on the NE side of Vandrølen. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1952–53 expedition by Erhardt Frankl, after the Arctic hares.

**Harefeldet** 760–67 (76°46.3’ N 18°46.8’ W). Hill 177 m high in southern Germania Land, on the west side of Danmarkshavn. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen because flocks of hares were often to be seen here. The hill apparently corresponds to the position of Karl Koldewey’s original Kap Bismark, but this name was moved by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen to the long, low tongue of land SE of Danmarkshavn. (Harefeld, Hare Fjeld, Hare Hill).

**Harefeld** 700–1 (70°55.0’ N 28°00.0’ W; Maps 3, 4). Fjord running west from the north end of Rodefjord, named by Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition. It was named after the Arctic hares. The Greenlandic form **Ukkatisit Kangersuat** has been recorded (Tuborg & Sandell 1999).

**Haregletscher** 720–341 (72°27.4’ N 22°08.5’ W). Glacier on SE Traill Ø, draining Ellemandsbjerge. Named by H.P. Heres during Lauge Koch’s 1956–58 expeditions for the presence of hares.

**Haregletscher** 730 (73°20.7’ N 27°19.7’ W). Name used by the 1972 University of Dundee expedition for the glacier in Haredalen, NE Frankel Land.

**Harehjætte** 700 (70°52.3’ N 22°44.1’ W). Name used by Rosenkranz (1942) for the ravine in which Harehøv flows.

**Hareknolden** 740–310 (74°06.0’ N 21°14.9’ W). Small hills on the east side of Østelv, east of Eskimonæs station, Clavering Ø. The
name originated from the wintering party at Eskimonas during the 1931–34 Trærsøexpeditionen, and was named after the Arctic hares.

**Haremarken** 730-381 (73°38′ N 25°13′ W). Plain in eastern Andrée Land between Morænedal and Grejsdalen, named by Erdhardt Frankl during Lauge Koch’s 1948–50 expedition. A total of 34 hares were shot here for food one summer when the expedition ship was delayed by ice and many parties were running short of provisions.

**Hareskindpynnten** 800–83 (80°33.6′ N 19°59.5′ W). Point on the north side of Ingoft Fjord, within the Hulesøen and Stormbugt (hareskaret = harelip).

**Hareø** 730 (73°46.0′ N 20°24.0′ W). Small island in Carlshavn on the east coast of Hold with Hope, probably identical with Mågeungen.

**Hareømarken**. The name appeared on the NSIU (1932a) map, and commemorates Henric Wegmann’s original suggestion to name it after Carl Wegmann, the botanist of Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition, Nikolaj Hartz [1867–1937].

**Hartz Berg**. The expedition had a camp at this location, and presumably shot hares here for food one summer when the expedition ship was delayed by ice and many parties were running short of provisions.

**Hartz Fjeld** 700–41 (70°42.6′ N 25°20.1′ W). Mountain 669 m high near Kap Leslie, east Milne Land. Named by Alfred Rosenkrantz during Lauge Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions. It was named after Nikolaj Hartz, who knew the ice conditions from his participation in Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition, and had taken great trouble to ease the negotiations between the colonisation expedition and the ministry. The bay proved to be often blocked with ice and was never used as a harbour, and the name was later changed to Hartz Vig. See also Hartz Fjeld. (Hartz Fjeld.)

**Hartz Vig [Kangertivatsiaajik]** 700–332 (70°26.8′ N 21°48.8′ W; Map 4). Valley in Lyell Land draining east into Polhem Dal. The name was an adaption by the Place Name Committee of a proposal by Eugène Wegmann in 1935. Wegmann’s original suggestion was thought to be a personal name.

**Hassentinde** 720 (72°01.4′ N 24°47.0′ W; Map 5). Summit 2376 m high on the east side of upper Storgletscher, central Stauning Alps. Climbed and named by the 2007 SMC East Greenland expedition. Häsi Bjerge – see page 200 (in Danish a is treated as e).

**Haslum Øer [Traill-iup Immikkeertivi]** 720–57 (72°27.9′ N 24°05.5′ W; Maps 4, 5). Group of islands off the SW coast of Traill Ø. They were named Haslums Øer by A.G. Nathorst’s 1893 expedition, after H.J. Haslum [b. 1856] the first mate on the expedition ship Antarktis. (Haslum Island, Haslumøyane.)

**Hasseriesbyttet** 760–207 (76°15.0′ N 20°24.5′ W). Danish hunting hut on the south point of Nanok Ø, built by Nanok in September 1938. It was named after Hasseris, a suburb of Alborg, Denmark. The hut has also been known as Sydlig Jagerrundhytte. (Hasseriesbyttet, Hasserisbyttet.)

**Hasting Gletscher** 770–123 (77°11.8′ N 24°37.3′ W; Map 4). Glacier in NW Dronning Louise Land. Named by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition after the Hastings aircraft of the Royal Air Force, which air-dropped fuel and equipment to the expedition, one of the aircraft crashed near the ‘Northice’ station west of Dronning Louise Land.

**Hastværkbyttet** 730 (73°41.3′ N 25°06.2′ W). Small glacier on the east side of upper Storgletscher, central Stauning Alps. Named after H.J. Haslum of Lacmann (1937) after Henry Georg Haug [b. 1907], a Norwegian telegraphist who was stationed at Myggbukta in 1934–35, and envisaged it as a possible alternative harbour for ships visiting Scoresbysund. (Hastværk, Hastværk.)

**Haugneset** 720 (72°12.3′ N 24°37.3′ W; Map 5). Mountain 1896 m high on the NW side of Harefjeldet, within the Hulesøen and Stormbugt (hareskaret = harelip).

**Haugneset.** One of the Norwegian hunters recorded it as the worst hut he had ever used (P.S. Mikkelsen 1994); ‘hastværk’ means a rushed job, implying the hut was poorly built. (Villa Hastværk.)

**Havn, Sydlige Jægersundhytte.** (Hasseriisbyttet, Hasserisbyttet.)

**Haugaasen** 720 (72°12.2′ N 22°06.0′ W; Fig. 14). Small peninsula in extreme SE Geographical Society Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after Henry Georg Haug [b. 1907], a Norwegian telegraphist who was stationed at Myggbukta in 1934–35 and 1936–37.

**Haugøyen** 730 (73°45.2′ N 20°29.5′ W). Island in the delta at the mouth of the river draining into Carlshavn, Hold with Hope. The name appears on the NSIU (1932a) map, and commemorates Henry Georg Haug, a Norwegian telegraphist on the Hangaasen.

**Hauksgøya** 730 (73°45.2′ N 20°29.5′ W). Island in the delta at the mouth of the river draining into Carlshavn, Hold with Hope. The name appears on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after Henry Georg Haug [b. 1907], a Norwegian telegraphist who was stationed at Myggbukta in 1934–35 and 1936–37.

**Hausmann Gletscher** 740–159 (74°02.5′ N 22°33.1′ W). Small glacier in the Norland Alper, northern Hudson Land, draining north into Wordie Bugt. First used during Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 exped-
tions in the form Haussmann Gletscher by Backlund (1932).

Haven 700 (70°27.0′ N 26°15.3′ W). Area on the west slope of Hecla Havn, Danmark Ø, where vegetation is particularly rich. The name is found in one of the reports of Carl Ryder's 1891–92 expedition (hav = garden).

Havneglekker 73°9′ (73°27.6′ N 23°26.5′ W). Mountain 1283 m high on the south side of Gauss Halvo, corresponding to part of the present Smith Woodward Bjerg. So named on the NSIU (1932a) map after Hafgrim (or Havgrim), one of the original Norse settlers of Greenland.

Havlitso 700–416 (70°29.3′ N 27°56.7′ W). Small lake on SW Milne Land near Redefjord. Named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions by Svend Funder after the numerous long-tailed duck (= havlit).

Havlitso 760–242 (76°49.1′ N 19°02.2′ W). Lake on Wingé Kyst in southern Germania Land. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen after the long-tailed duck, a common breeding bird in the region.

Hamna 720 (72°13.7′ N 23°45.3′ W). Norwegian hunting station east of Noret on the south side of Kong Oscar Fjord, built by Soren Richter's expedition in 1939. Named after a small bay below the station known as Håtta or Hamna (= harbour). An earlier hut near the site known as Solstrand was moved in 1955. The station was manned from 1939 to 1940 and 1946 to 1951, and subsequently often used as a weekend hut by personnel from Mestersvig airfield. It has also been known as Trenderheim. (Hamnabytte, Hamna Hytte, Hamnabytten, Hamna Hut, Hamna.)

Hamnevig 700 (70°43.7′ N 22°38.1′ W). Bay on the south side of Constable Pynt [nerlerit Inaat], where ships anchor to discharge cargo for the Constable Pynt airfield. The name is used in the 'Greenlands Havnelods' (KMS 1990).

Hamnbytte – See Elveidet.

Hawkins Vandeinfjord 760 (76°01.4′ N 20°09.6′ W). Waterfall 15–20 m high on the north side of Besel Fjord, NW of Trums Ø, where ships can readily take on water. The name is used in Den Gronlandske Lods (1968).

Haystack Skar 720–327 (72°30.5′ N 24°15.3′ W). Skerry west of Hayley Ø in Holm Bugt, SW Traill Ø.

Hayley Ø 720–326 (72°30.5′ N 24°14.8′ W). Island in Holm Bugt, SW Traill Ø. The name was proposed by Søktortakivet following their 1956–57 surveying of the channel through Vega Sund as an alternative approach for ships en route to Mestersvig airfield.

Haystack 750-1 (75°43.7′ N 19°23.7′ W; Maps 2, 4). Prominent peninsula 305 m high on the west coast of Dronning Margrethe II Land, north of Rosenørnbugt, with a conical profile viewed from north and south. Named by Douglas Clavering in 1823 as Haystack or The Haystack, because of its characteristic shape. Originally thought to be an island, it was shown by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition to be connected to the mainland. It is a conspicuous landmark, despite its modest height, and figures as a geodetic marker in many surveys. The difference in position as measured by the 1869–70 Koldewey expedition and the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen was said to be one of the factors that led to Alfred Wegener's theory of continental drift. Wegener took part in the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. (Haystack-Insel, Cape Haystack, Kap Haystak.)

Haystack-Tangen 750 (75°44.3′ N 19°27.6′ W). Norwegian hunting hut on the low neck of the Haystack peninsula, built by John Giaver's expedition in November 1932 (Haystackbytten).

Hecate Glacier 710 (71°54.8′ N 25°36.1′ W; Map 5). Tributary to Sparrøgletscher in the Stauning Alper, named by James Clarkson's 1961 expedition after the Greek goddess. Berghetsgaderen Gletscher is used for the same glacier in German mountaineering reports.

Hecla 710 (71°56.7′ N 25°08.1′ W; Map 5). Peak about 2400 m high at the head of Cantabre, Stauning Alper. So named by the 1998 Scottish Mountaineering Club expedition.

Heden 700–100 (70°48.0′ N 24°04.0′ W). Low-lying coastal stretch of western Jameson Land. Named during the 1931–34 Træråkspeditionen by Laurits Bruhn for its appearance (hede = moor, heath).

Heden 740 (74°28.4′ N 20°32.9′ W). Area NE of Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name has been used by visiting scientists.

Heens Fjell 710 (71°54.8′ N 25°13.6′ W; Map 5). Mountain about 2530 m high on the north side of Roslin Gletscher, between Raoenas Bre and Ballos Bre. The southern of three summits was climbed by the 1996 Norwegian Stauning Alper expedition, and so named after Arner Randers Heen [1905–1991] of Andalsnes, one of the Norwegian climbers who made the first ascent of Norsketinden in 1954.

Heeringhavn 760 (76°44.9′ N 18°26.2′ W). Hut built by Danmarkshavn weather station personnel east of the station in the autumn of 1949, on a small island south of Øksbebladet. It was named after E. Heering-Hansen, chief mechanic at the station (Thomsen 1966). It is also known as Øksbebladet.

Heidelbeerberge 730 (c. 73°28′ N 25°22′ W). Locality near Eleonore Bugt where the Germania ran aground during Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition. Opportunity was taken to carry out scientific investigations, and the name was used in reports (e.g. Müller 1974) because of finds of edible berries (J. Løve, personal communication 2010).

Heidrunvatnet 740 (74°20.2′ N 21°25.5′ W). Lake on Theodolitplateau on west Clavering Ø. So named on NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), after the goat of old Nordic mythology which stood on the roof of the Valhal, eating the leaves of a tree.

Heimdalbreen 740 (74°18.4′ N 21°05.9′ W). Glacier on central Clavering Ø draining east into Skillegletscher. So named on NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), after Heimdal of old Nordic mythology, who was born of nine maidens.

Heimdal 710 (71°37.8′ N 22°59.8′ W). Norwegian hunting hut on the west coast of Wegener Halvo, in the inner part of Fleming Fjord. It was built in the autumn of 1932 by Helge Ingstad and Normann Andersen, and was their main depot and hunting station (heimen = the home). It has also been known as Ingstadvikene.

Heimland Havn 740–83 (74°33.5′ N 19°09.5′ W). Bay on the west side of Sabine Ø, named by J.M. Wordie's 1926 expedition after Anatal Heintz [d. 1975], a vertebrate palaeontologist who had worked in both Spitsbergen and Greenland, and was director of the Palæontologisk Museum, Oslo.

Heimdalbreen 740 (74°15.7′ N 20°25.7′ W). Small valley on east Clavering Ø. Used on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), and named after Heimdal, a poetic old Norwegian expression for the inhabitants of Hedmarksfylke.

Heinkel Gletscher 750-46 (75°10.0′ N 22°55.0′ W; Map 4). Glacier at the head of Grandjean Fjord. Mapped and named by Lauge Koch during flights in 1932 on the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen. It was named after Arner Randers Heen [1905–1991] of Åndalsnes, one of the participating scientists.

Heintz Bjerg 730–725 (73°21.0′ N 24°38.0′ W). Mountain about 1500 m high in Gunnar Andersson Land, north Ymer Ø. Named by Peter Friend following his 1968–70 expeditions after Anatal Heintz [d. 1975], a vertebrate palaeontologist who had worked in both Spitsbergen and Greenland, and was director of the Palaeontologisk Museum, Oslo.

Heivatnet 720 (72°55.3′ N 22°20.1′ W). Lake on east Geographical Society Ø. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and named for its elevated position (heivatnet = high water).

Hekla Havn 700–65 (70°26.9′ N 26°14.7′ W; Map 4). Shallow, sheltered bay on the south side of Danmark Ø. Named by Carl Ryder's 1891–92 expedition after the expedition ship Hekla, as the bay was its first place of anchorage since leaving Copenhagen and subsequently became the winter harbour. The HEKLA, registered in Tønsberg, was a 240-ton barque-ruled auxiliary steam whaler, built in 1872. Later it was purchased by the 1902–04 Scottish
National Antarctic expedition and renamed Scottia. During the 1914–18 war the Scottia was lost by fire in the Scilly Isles while operating as an ice-patrol vessel. Cairns at the mouth of Hekla Havn were built by Ryder’s expedition, and by members of J.B. Charcot’s expeditions in the 1930s. The harbour was apparently known during the expedition under the name Kellers Havn. (Hekla Harbour.)

Hekla Sund 800-3 (80°12.5’ N 19°00.0’ W; Maps 1, 4; Fig. 24). Sound running north and west of Lynn Ø, south of Holm Land. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen after the ship Hekla. See Hekla Havn. (Hekla Sund.)

Heklalandet 700 (70°30’ N 26°15’ W). Name occasionally used by Ragnvald Knudsen in his diaries of Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition for the present Danmark Ø in the inner part of Scoresby Sund (Giaever 1937). The Hekla was the expedition ship. See also Hekla Havn.

Heklas Hvalrosnæs 74Ø (74°16.8’ N 20°09.0’ W). Name used for Kap Berghaus, SW Wollaston Forland, by Ragnvald Knudsen during the first visit by Norwegian sealers to East Greenland in 1889. So named because the crew of the Hekla shot 100 walruses on the beach here in half an hour on 16 July (Knudsen 1890; Solberg 1929; Giaever 1937). See also Hekla Havn. A few walruses still come ashore regularly on nearby Sandyen. (Heklas Hvalrosnæs.)

Heksefjeldet 700-173 (70°39.1’ N 22°10.4’ W). Mountain about 800 m high in southern Liverpool Land between Hans Gletscher and Grete Gletscher. Named during the 1931–34 Tørøksætpeden by Laurits Bruhn with the two glaciers after the characters in the Grimm brothers’ fairy tale Hänsel und Gretel’ (Hans og Grete in Danish; Hansel and Gretel in English; heks = witch).

Helgedletscher 700-78 (70°18.0’ N 25°02.4’ W). Glacier on the south side of Scoresby Sund, on the east side of Vikingebugt, entering the sea just west of Helgenæs. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Tørøksætpeden after Helgenæs.

Helgenæs 7600-80 (70°24.8’ N 25°02.0’ W; Map 4). Peninsula on the south side of Scoresby Sund, east of Vikingebugt. Named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Tørøksætpeden after the peninsula of the same name east of Aarhus in Jylland, Denmark.

Helgoland 760-134 (76°23.6’ N 26°02.0’ W; Map 4; Fig. 21). Nunatak 2125 m high in SW Dronning Louise Land. Named by J.P. Koch’s 1912–15 expedition after the island of the same name off the NW coast of Germany. It was climbed by the Lancaster University expedition in May 2000.

Helispsid 710-411 (71°59.3’ N 23°03.0’ W). Mountain 838 m high south of Antarctic Havn, NE Scoresby Land. So named by Katherina Perch-Nielsen during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions because it was ‘climbed’ by helicopter.

Helandfjellet 740 (74°00.8’ N 22°45.4’ W). Mountain ridge in the Norlund Alper, north Hudson Land. So named on NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), after Amund Helland (1846–1915), a Norwegian geologist who visited West Greenland in 1875.

Hellas Stromhviler 700-382 (70°14.5’ N 28°59.7’ W). Whirlpool in the turbulent river between Gnejssø and Kaskadesø, western Gåsefjord. It was a notable breeding area for birds; 300 pairs of ivory gulls, more than 100 pairs each of Arctic tern and common eider, 50 pairs of Brünnich’s guillemot, and a few Puffins. It was first visited by Gustav Thostrup and Alfred Wegener in April 1907. The islands are a notable breeding area for birds; 300 pairs of ivory gulls, more than 100 pairs each of Arctic tern and common eider, 50 pairs of

Heklalandet 700 (70°30’ N 26°15’ W). Name occasionally used by Ragnvald Knudsen in his diaries of Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition for the present Danmark Ø in the inner part of Scoresby Sund (Giaever 1937). The Hekla was the expedition ship. See also Hekla Havn. (Hekla Sund.)

Hekla Havn. (Hekla Havn.)

HEKLA (Heklas Hvalrosnæs.)

HEKLA (Heklas Hvalrosnæs.)

Helvedespas 720-253 (72°10.2’ N 24°55.7’ W). Pass between Vikingebugt and Skjoldungebugt, north Stauing Alper. Named during Laue Koch’s 1951 expedition by Erhard Fränkl, the first approach being made by Peter Braun and Fritz Schwarzenbach from the Skjoldungebugt side in an attempt to reach Dansketinden. They failed to climb Dansketinden on this occasion because they could not reach ‘the damned pass’. Helvedes’ is a Danish expletive (helve = hell).

Hendil Valley 730 (73°30.0’ N 27°22.1’ W). Name used by Noel E. Odell during Louise Boyd’s 1933 expedition for a valley just north of Kap Hendil, Louise Boyd Land (Odell 1939).

Henius Nunatak 770-51 (77°08.7’ N 23°03.5’ W; Fig. 21). Nunatak in NW Dronning Louise Land, so named by the 1909–12 Alabama expedition after Erik Semmy Henius [1863–1926], a member of the expedition committee. Henius was a Danish consul and businesswoman noted for his interests in Arctic research.

Hennigryggen 700-43 (70°42.0’ N 25°19.5’ W). Ridge between Kostenbadergjerg and Sløttet, NW of Kap Leslie, east Milne Land. Named by Hermann Aldinger during the 1931–34 Tørøksætpeden as Hennigryggen or Hennig Berg, probably after Edwin Hennig [b. 1882], a German palaeontologist and stratigrapher noted for his work in Africa.

Henning Dal 760-147 (76°48.2’ N 21°49.3’ W; Map 4). Valley in west Daniel Bruun Land, named by J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition as Hennings Dal. It was probably named after Henning Bistrup [1879–1948], one of the founders of Østgrønlandske Fangstkompanig, a member of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen and captain of the Tødy in 1925. (Henningdal.)

Henningfjellet 740 (74°13.4’ N 20°14.0’ W). Danish hunting hut on the west side of the mouth of Henningfjellet in east Clavering Ø. Built by Nanok in September 1933. It is now a ruin (1989).

Henningelvhytten 740 (74°12.0’ N 20°15.4’ W). Stream on east Clavering Ø flowing north into Young Sund. The name first appeared in the form Heningefossen on a sketch map in Gustav Thostrup’s 1921 logbook, but was there applied to a river flowing east to enter the sea just south of Kap Arnakke. The name was subsequently commonly used by Danish hunters for the present river, and probably commemorates Henning Bistrup. See also Henning Dal. (Henninger.)


Henrik Kröyer Holme 800-12 (80°38.3’ N 13°43.2’ W; Maps 1, 4). Group of three low islands SE of Amdrup Land, named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen as Henrik Kröyerson Holme, after Henrik Nikolaj Kröyer [1797–1890]. Kröyer was a Danish zoologist who travelled widely, including voyages to South America and Spitsbergen, and was noted particularly for his ‘Danmarks Fiske’, published from 1838 to 1853. The islands were first visited by Gustav Thostrup and Alfred Wegener in April 1907. The islands are a notable breeding area for birds; 300 pairs of ivory gulls, more than 100 pairs each of Arctic tern and common eider, 50 pairs of
sabine gull and smaller numbers of other birds were noted in 1993. An automatic weather station was erected on one of the islands in July 1984. (Henrik Krøyers Islet.)

**Henrik Møller Dal** 710-169 (71°52.7’ N 22°57.6’ W). Valley north of the mouth of Ørsted Dal. The name was one of a group of names given by the Place Name Committee in 1939. It commemorates the Danish civil servant Henrik Møller, head of the customs administration, who promoted David Danel’s three voyages to Greenland from 1652–54.

**Henry Bjerg** 690-26 (69°34.0’ N 23°44.0’ W). Name used by Böggild (1905) in his mineralogical description of G.C. Amdrup’s 1898–1900 rock collections, which was used in the form Mount Henry or Henry Mountain. The name was probably intended for the southern large peninsula of Henry Land, on the northern Blosseville Kyst. See also Henry Land. (Henry Bjerg.)

**Henry Glacier** 69Ø (69°38.0’ N 24°04.0’ W). Name used by Böggild (1905) in his mineralogical report of G.C. Amdrup’s 1898–1900 expedition for the glacier SW of Henry Land now known as Bartholin Bæ.

**Henry Land** 690-7 (69°40.0’ N 23°54.0’ W; Map 3). Land area between Remer Fjord and Bartholin Bæ on the northern Blosseville Kyst. William Scoresby Jr. named Henry Island in 1822 after Dr. William Henry [1774–1836], a prominent chemist, who had studied medicine at Edinburgh University at the same time as Scoresby. Scoresby’s island was later discovered to be a peninsula, the name Henry Land being first used by Hartz (1902) and Koch (1902). (Henry Ø, Henry Peninsula, Henry Halvø.)

**Herdalshytten.**

**Herschell Bjerg** 74Ø-13 (74°17.3’ N 21°02.5’ W). Glacier on central Clavering Ø, draining east into Skillegletscher. So named on NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), after Hermod, son of Odin in old Nordic mythology.

**Herman Andresenfjellet** (Henrik Kröyers Islet.) 74Ø (74°09.9’ N 20°52.7’ W). Mountain 1330 m high on south Clavering Ø, equivalent to the present Pladen. So named on NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), after Herman Andresen [b. 1901], a Norwegian hunter who spent several years in East Greenland between 1927 and 1940. From 1947 to 1959 Andresen organised a succession of Norwegian hunting expeditions to East Greenland. He was regarded by Norwegian hunters as their greatest story teller.

**Hermanns bu** (73°44.0’ N 22°56.0’ W). Name used in a report by NSIU (1932a) map in the form 73Ø (73°44.0’ N 22°56.0’ W; Map 5). Mountain 960 m high on south Clavering Ø, equivalent to the present Pladen. So named on NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), after Herman Andresen, who helped build it. See Herman Andresenfjellet. It was originally called Djevelkloft, and has also been known as Haredalsbytten.

**Hermelinstop** 700-396 (70°26.3’ N 27°56.9’ W; Map 4). Summit 1172 m high on SW Milne Land. So named during the 1963 Geodætisk Institut expedition because ermine (= hermelin) were observed here during surveying (Fig. 46).

**Hermes 71Ø (71°37.1’ N 25°10.3’ W; Map 5). Mountain about 2100 m high on the south side of Moresby Læge Fjord, south Stauning Alper. First climbed by James Clarkson’s 1961 expedition, and named after the Greek god, son of Zeus and Maia.

**Hermitage** 71Ø (71°47.1’ N 25°01.3’ W; Map 5). Mountain about 2200 m high at the head of Mars Gletscher, south Stauning Alper. First climbed by James Clarkson’s 1961 expedition, and probably named after Hermitage Castle, a remote 13th castle on the Scottish Borders.

**Hermodbreen** 74Ø (74°17.3’ N 21°02.5’ W). Glacier on central Clavering Ø, draining east into Skillegletscher. So named on NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), after Hermod, son of Odin in old Nordic mythology.

**Heron Hump 70Ø (70°46.5’ N 22°01.1’ W). Minor summit 788 m high in Liverpool Land, on the north side of Bjerring Pedersen Gletscher. It was climbed and named by the 2002 Loughborough Grammar School expedition.**

**Herschell Bjerg** 74Ø-8 (74°16.1’ N 19°42.3’ W; Map 4). Mountain
682 m high in south Wollaston Forland. It was named Cape Herschel by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 after John Frederick William Herschel (1792–1871), baronet, physicist and astronomer, noted for his survey of the skies in the southern hemisphere. Like many of Scoresby's capes it was observed from a great distance and the name was later transferred to the mountain he had probably seen. Scoresby misspelt the name as Cape Herschell on the maps in both English (1823) and German (1825) editions of his narrative, and it is this spelling that has been used on virtually all maps to the present. It was commonly referred to as Kapp Herschel in the 1930s in association with the Norwegian hunting station Herschellhus at its foot. Danish hunters have used Etagefeldet for the same feature. (Mt Herschell, Herschelfjellet.)

Herschellhus 740–245 (74°14.6´N 19°41.1´W), Norwegian hunting station south of Herschell Bjerg, southern Wollaston Forland. Originally built by the HIRD expedition in 1927, it was improved and enlarged in 1929, 1930 and 1952. The name appears on the NSIU (1932a) map as Herschellhus, and is often referred to in hunting accounts as Kapp Herschel. It was manned almost continuously in the period 1927–41 and 1946–57.

Hertugendal 720–435 (72°10.3´N 27°04.9´W; Map 4), Valley west of Violingtsetnes, Nathorst Land. Named during the 1931–34 Træseks-expeditionen by Ove Simonsen, and given for a Danish locality of the same name near Roskilde, Sjælland.

Hertugen 770–125 (77°08.3´N 24°54.1´W; Map 4; Fig. 21). High, dark peak in NW Dronnning Louise Land, NE of Prinsessen. Named by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition after Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh [b. 1921], husband of the British Queen Elizabeth II. Prinsessen and Hertugen (= the Duke) are the two highest peaks in northern Dronning Louise Land, named during the 1931–34 Træseks-expeditionen by Hans Zweifel during Lauge Koch's 1954–55 expeditions. See also Hertugendal.

Hestefoden 720–223 (72°10.0´N 23°47.3´W; Map 5). Low col beside Myggesø, west of the mouth of Mesters Vig. So named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch's 1948–49 expeditions, because it lies on the pony route between the airfield at Mestersvig and Expeditionshus. (Hestepasset.)

Hesteskøen 710–91 (71°38.8´N 22°20.9´W), Mountain on Canning Land, named during the 1931–34 Træseks-expeditionen by Arne Noe-Nygaard as Hesteskøfeldet because of its shape (hestesko = horseshoe).


Heywood Bjerge 760–220 (76°04.1´N 21°44.1´W), Mountain massif between Kolding Fjord and Lille Fjord on the coast of Liverpool Land. Named originally as Heywood Island by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 in compliment to a Mr. B.A. Heywood. (Heywood Island.)

Himmelpag 730 (73°21.7´N 25°11.1´W), Valley between Chokoladebjerg and Rosinante, west Ymer Ø, the present Rosinante Pas. The name was given by Arthur B. Cleaves and Ernest F. Fox in the course of geological work during John K. Howard's 1933 expedition (Cleaves & Fox 1935), because the valley was hidden by Little Chocolate Mountain (now Rosinante).

Hjeltefjæld 720 (72°04.2´N 24°39.5´W; Map 5), Mountain 2450 m high at the head of Khishmul Gletscher, north Storning Alper, the present Khishmul Borg. First climbed by the 1963 Imperial College expedition, and named after the north London district of Highgate, which originally had a toll gate on top of a hill.

Highway – See The Highway.

Hildebrandbreen 740 (74°19.5´N 21°17.7´W), Glacier on central Clavering Ø, draining to the west. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after Hildebrand, who features in the German epic poem from c. 1200, the Nibelungenlied.

Hildegard Island 710 (71°16.6´N 21°42.4´W), Name used occasionally in reports of the 1931–34 Træseks-expeditionen (e.g. Krarck 1935) for the present island Trekanten, Liverpool Land. The name was given by Helge G. Backlund for his wife Hildegard Dischner, whom he married in 1914. Two nearby capes, Kap Hilding and Kap Vidar, were named after his sons.

Hill End Pond 720 (72°14.4´N 23°55.0´W), Name used by the 1974 Joint biological expedition for a pool near Langdyssen at the NE end of Mestersvig airfield.

Himmelhergeret 740 (74°13.2´N 20°17.4´W), Mountain 241 m high on east Clavering Ø, on the west side of Henningelø. The name is understood to be derived from Lademansgården, located on the west side of the peninsula.

Himmelbjerg 730–359 (73°49.4´N 24°39.3´W; Map 4). Mountain about 1400 m high in Strindberg Land, named by Hans R. Katz during Lauge Koch's 1948–49 expeditions (himmel = sky). (Himmelbjerg.)


Himmelstinde 720 (72°04.9´N 25°05.4´W; Map 5). Peak 2492 m high...
on the west side of upper Gulligletscher, northern Stauning Alper. Climbed and named by the 2007 SMC East Greenland expedition; the name was translated as 'Heavens Peak'.

Himmerland 700-254 710-130 (71°02' N 21°55' W). Peninsula between Mariager Fjord and Storefjord, Liverpool Land. So named during the 1931–34 Treærskedipsjonen by Lauritz Bruhn after the district of the same name in Jylland, Denmark.

Himmerland Hede 760-125 (76°41.0' N 24°00.0' W; Map 4). Plateau on the north side of Borgjøkelen, Dronning Louise Land. Named by J.P. Koch's 1912–13 expedition as Himmerlands hede, after the area of the same name in Denmark where one of the expedition members, Lars Larsen, was born (hede = heath). (Himmentland Hede, Himmerlandsheidi.)

Hindanfjæll 740 (74°22.5' N 21°03.4' W). Mountain ridge about 1430 m high on north Clavering Ø, NE of Ortlerspids. The name appears on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), and was named after a character in the German epic poem from c. 1200, the Nibelungenlied.

Hindringsgletscher 730-417 (73°59.6' N 28°02.8' W). Glacier between Bernhard Studer Land and Arnold Escher Land; so named by Hans R. Katz during Lauge Koch's 1951 expedition because it was an obstacle (= hindring) to their progress.

Hinks Land 710-64 (71°40.0' N 28°30.0' W; Maps 3, 4; Fig. 41). Land area between Daugaard-Jensen Gletscher and Flyverfjord. The name first appeared on the 1932 1:1 million scale Geodætisk Institut map prepared on the basis of 1932 aerial observations by Lauge Koch during the 1931–34 Treærskedipsjonen. The name was given for Arthur Robert Hinks [1873–1945], a British mathematician and an authority on map projections, and the very influential secretary of the Royal Geographical Society from 1915 to 1945.

Hirdbay 740 (74°08.7' N 20°33.3' W). Open bay on SE Clavering Ø, west of Basaltkap. Named by Lauge Koch's 1929–30 expeditions after the main hunting station (Elsborg) constructed by the 1927–29 Hirdbay expedition on the west side of the bay. See also Hirdbavn. (Hirdbay.)

Hird Star 710 (71°48.6' N 24°59.0' W). Prominent peak on the south side of Roslin Gletscher, about 2159 m high. So named and climbed by the 1970 University of Cambridge expedition on 15 August 1970, the 3rd ascent. Probably named after T.A. Hirde, a member of the 1968 Queen Mary College expedition, who was evacuated by helicopter after falling into a glacier stream. The first ascent of the mountain was by Karl Herligkoffer's 1966 expedition, which had called it Granit Spids. The second ascent in 1970 was by a University of Dundee party.

Hirdbavn 740-265 (74°03.0' N 20°52.1' W). Small bay or harbour on the north side of Store Finsch, the largest island of the Finsch Øer. The Hirdbavn, a 48 foot fishing boat used by the 1927–29 Hirdbay expedition, was anchored in the bay for the winter, but was wrecked and sank in a storm on 27 August 1927. Norwegian hunters used the form Hirdsbukta or Hirdhanna.

Hirds Fox Farm 740 (74°07.9' N 20°39.9' W). Hunting station built in 1938 on the north side of inner Ingolf Fjord, where the fjord makes a right-angled bend. Named by Eigil Nielsen during the 1938–39 expedition.

Hjørnefjæld 740 (74°30.5' N 20°37.8' W). Small heart-shaped lake in the area known as Morænabakkerne, north of Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name is used as a reference locality by scientists studying lake ecosystems.

Hjørnet 740-133 (74°15.2' N 20°58.5' W). Mountain about 1400 m high on central Clavering Ø. The name was first used by Mittelholzer (1941), and is a reference to the shape, or possibly the central placing of the mountain (hjertet = the heart).

Hjørneberg 720 (72°10.8' N 26°54.8' W). Name used by Zweifel (1958), apparently for the mountain north of Hjørnemose, Nørthor Land, of which the peak is known as Herthaberg.

Hjørneberget 740-334 (74°02.5' N 23°43.5' W). Mountain 1137 m high at the bend of Krummel Langsø (hjørne = corner, bend). Named during Lauge Koch's 1936–38 expeditions by Heinrich Bütler. (Hjørnberg.)

Hjørnepunkt 710-16 (71°19.0' N 28°15.6' W). Valley in Gåseland draining into the sea where Fønfjord meets Rødefjord at a right angle. Named in this form by Carl Ryder's 1891–92 expedition.

Hjørnefjær 770 (77°04.4' N 20°28.0' W). Name given by the 1938–39 Morkefjord expedition to the southernmost part of Valdemarsmuren, NW of Trekroner, western Germania Land. It may be identical with the summit above Depotkulle.

Hjørnejefjeld 710-57 (71°12.4' N 22°49.3' W). Mountain c. 800 m high in eastern Jameson Land with a curved summit ridge. Named during Lauge Koch's 1926–27 expeditions by Alfred Rosenkrantz and Tom Harris as Mt Hjørnejefeld. It is misplaced about 10 km farther north on some editions of the Geodætisk Institut 1:250 000 scale map sheet (71 Ø.1).

Hjørnepletscher 800–49 (80°39.7' N 19°26.9' W; Map 4). Glacier on the north side of inner Ingolf Fjord, where the fjord makes a right-angled bend. Named by Eigil Nielsen during the 1938–39 Morkefjord expedition.

Hjørnemoræne 710-372 (71°18.7' N 24°53.3' W; Map 5). Moraine ridge east of Sydkap, at the corner between the mouth of Schuchert Dal and Nordvestfjord. Named by the 1962 Oxford University expedition.

Hjørnepunktet 730-50g (73°59.0' N 21°24.0' W). Point between Wordsle Kloft and Blåelv, NW Hold with Hope. So named by Eigil Nielsen as Hjørnepunktet during the 1931–34 Treærskedipsjonen because of its location at a corner overlooking Blåelv.

Hisinger's interests were mainly geological, and his collections form the basis of the Rijksmuseum mineralogical collections in Stockholm. (Hisinger's Glacier.)
Hjørnespids 720-323 (72°07.7´N 24°55.7´W; Map 5). Mountain 2650 m high between the heads of Gully Gletscher and Bersarkerbræ, north of Majorpasset, north Steining Alper. Named by John Haller in 1957, it is sometimes confused with the mountain Pyramidefelt to the north (Bennet 1972). First climbed by John Hunt’s 1960 expedition, and subsequently by the 1968 Queen Mary College expedition. (Eckspitz.)

Hjørnet 720-434 (72°08.1´N 26°51.1´W; Map 4). Lake between Jomfruland and Violingletscher, Nasthorn Land. So named by Ove Simonsen during the 1931–34 Træreskæpskationen because of its position at a corner of the glacier.

Hjørnet 720-215 (72°07.1´N 24°02.4´W; Map 5). Mountain north of the mouth of Nedre Funddal, northern Scoresby Land. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions.

Hjørnet 730-671 (73°39.6´N 26°57.3´W). Mountain c. 2000 m high in west Andrée Land. So named during Lauge Koch’s 1950 expedition by John Haller, because it was in an outlying corner (= hjørne) of the region he mapped.

Hobbs Land 730-594 (74°03.0´N 29°00.0´W; Map 4). Area of nunataks at the west extremity of Adolf Hoel Gletscher. Mapped and named by Lauge Koch during flights in 1932 on the 1931–34 Træreskæpskationen. The name commemorates William Herbert Hobbs [1864–1952], an American geologist who was professor at the University of Wisconsin from 1889 to 1905 and to the University of Michigan from 1905 to 1934. He led several University of Michigan expeditions to West Greenland in the 1920s. On modern maps the area is just north of 74°N latitude.

Hochstetter 750 (75°08.5´N 19°44.9´W). Name commonly used by Danish hunters in the 1930s for the Danish hunting station in southernmost Hochstetter Forland, officially known as Nanok. (Hochstetter Station.)

Hochstetter Forland 750-31 (75°25.0´N 19°48.0´W; Maps 2, 4). Low-lying land area NE of Andencaple Fjord, limited to the west by the Barth Bjerge. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Hochstetter Vorland, after Ferdinand Ritter von Hochstetter [1829–1884]. An Austrian geologist, he was professor in mineralogy in Vienna and had coordinated the geological chapter of Kolde- wey’s expedition narrative. (Hochstetter’s Promontory, Hochstettes Forland.)

Hochstetterbugten 740-314 750-31a (74°54.0´N 19°00.0´W; Maps 2, 4). Broad bay between Hochstetter Forland and Shannon to the north, and Wollaston Forland and the Pendulum Øer to the south. The name is said to have been in use from 1929 by Danish hunters, and has been variously applied to smaller parts of the present area, or to include also Gauss Halvø and Hudson Land. It has also been appended to the present Basaltsø. Used on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), the name was given for Knut Hofgaard [b. 1903], a Norwegian hunter who wintered in East Greenland from 1932 to 1933.

Hohe Kugel 740-30 (74°41.0´N 20°53.0´W; Map 4). Mountain 1337 m high on the north side of Lindefarne Fjord, so named by Karl Kolde- wey’s 1869–70 expedition probably after the mountain of the same name in Austria. (Mt Hohe Kugel, Store Kugle.)

Holgart 740-354 (74°38.4´N 20°08.2´W). Mountain 658 m high in northern Wollaston Forland. So named during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions by Wolf Maync and Andreas Vischer (Mayne 1947) because in shape and geology it resembles the mountain ridge of the same name in the Berner Oberland, Switzerland.

Holberg Elv 720-220 (72°07.2´N 23°55.5´W; Map 5). River draining from Holberggasset eastwards to Mesters Vig. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions after Ludvig Holberg [1684–1754], a Danish historian and writer, who wrote 25 plays for the theatre. On detailed 1:15 000 scale topographic maps it is also referred to by the designation 2V.

Holberggasset 720-212 (72°09.0´N 23°58.5´W). Pass across Bryggen- gen at the head of Store Blydal, north Scoresby Land. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions. See also Holberg Elv. (Holberg Pass.)

Holbergs Bjærg 730 (73°26.6´N 22°04.1´W). Name used on the maps of Maync (1942) for the point 818 m high on the present Bonney Plateau, Giesecke Bjærg. It was originally suggested by the Place Name Committee, and approved in 1938, but was later abandoned. See also Holberg Elv. (Holbergs Field.)

Hold with Hope 730-2740-80a (73°45.0´N 21°00.0´W; Maps 2–4). Land area between Foster Bugt and Gae Hamke Bugt, bounded to the west by Loch Fyne. The name is the oldest place name in East Greenland north of 69°N to have survived, and derives from Henry Hudson’s 1607 voyage in the Hopewell of Hull, a Muscovy Company whaler active in the 17th century. Hudson described it as a "mayne high Land", a "good Land, and worth the seeing" (Pur- chas 1696 pp. 297–298). The name appears on a Dutch map by J. Hondius dated 1618 as Holde with hope, and has been variously applied to smaller parts of the present area, or to include also Gauss Halvø and Hudson Land. It has also been appended to the present Kap Broer Ry, which appears on a number of maps as Cape Hold with Hope. (Hold With Hope, Hold-with-Hope, Hold-with-Hope Land.)

Holger Danske Briller [Imos] 710-715 (71°25.5´N 25°08.0´W; Maps 4, 5). Name given to two adjacent large lakes at the south extremity of the Steining Alper, north of Sydkap. The name first appeared on the 1932 1:1 million scale Geodætisk Institut map prepared on the basis of 1932 aerial observations by Lauge Koch during the 1931–34 Træreskæpskitationen. The lakes resemble in plan a pair of giant spectacles (= briller), whose size suggests they might be the property of the Danish legendary sleeping giant Holger Danske, said to awaken whenever Denmark is in peril. It has been suggested that the name was given as a symbol of protest against Norwegian claims to sovereignty over East Greenland.

and thought originally to be 3000 m high (Seidenfaden 1931). See also Holger Danske Briller.

**Holm Bjerg**

Holm Bjerg 700-244 (70°54.0´N 21°41.6´W; Map 4). Bay south of Kap Greg on the coast of Liverpool Land. Named Holloway Bay by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 after his friend, the Revd Richard Holloway, a preacher of evangelical and Calvinistic sentiments. Scoresby had named his second son (born 1818) Frederick Richard Holloway Scoresby. (Holloway Bugt.)

**Holm Bugt**

Holm Bugt 720-56 (72°30.5´N 24°04.7´W). Bay on SW Traill Ø. Named as Holmes Vik by A.G. Nathorst's 1899 expedition, probably after Gustaf Bürger Anders Holm [1845–1910], a publisher of educational books who guaranteed a sum of 2500 Swedish kronor in respect of the expedition. A hut was built in the bay by Norwegian hunters in 1932 (see Holm-Vika). (Holm Bay, Holmbugt, Holmeska.)

**Holm Land**

Holm Land 800-18 (80°06.6´N 21°01.5´W; Map 4; Fig. 24). Moun- tain about 1430 m high in Kronprins Christian Land, east of Centrumø. Named by the 1909–12 Alabama expedition as Holm's Nunatak after Gustav Frederick Holm [1849–1940], Danish naval officer and polar explorer. Holm took part in several expeditions to Greenland, notably as leader of the 1883–85 expedition to SE Greenland which discovered the Greenland inuit community at Ammassalik. He was a member of the Alabama expedition com- mittee. In May 1913 Einar Mikkelsen married Gustav Holm's daughter, Naja Marie Heiberg Holm (J. Love, personal communi- cation 2009). The identification of this particular mountain as the 'nunatak' seen by the Alabama expedition is somewhat speculative, but the Place Name Committee decided the name should be preserved.

**Holm Bugt**

Holm Bugt 720-56 (72°30.5´N 24°04.7´W). Bay on SW Traill Ø. Named as Holmes Vik by A.G. Nathorst's 1899 expedition, probably after Gustaf Bürger Anders Holm [1845–1910], a publisher of educational books who guaranteed a sum of 2500 Swedish kronor in respect of the expedition. A hut was built in the bay by Norwegian hunters in 1932 (see Holm-Vika). (Holm Bay, Holmbugt, Holmeska.)

**Holm Land**

Holm Land 800-5 (80°20.0´N 17°00.0´W; Maps 1, 4). Land area between Ingolf Fjord and Dijmphna Sund, eastern Kronprins Christian Fjord. It was named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspedi- tionen as Holms Land, after Gustav Frederick Holm. See also Holm Bjerg.

**Holm-Vika**

Holm-Vika 720 (72°30.1´N 24°00.3´W). Norwegian hunting hut at the head of Holm Bugt, Traill Ø, built by Helge Ingstad's expedition in July 1932. The hut has been used as a base by the GREA Stauning Alper. Named by the 1963 Cambridge University expedi- tion which climbed to within 30 m of the summit on 20 August 1963.

**Holtadal**


**Horsesfjord**

Horsesfjord 710-165 (71°50.8´N 23°18.2´W; Map 4). Valley on the north side of Orsted Dal, Scoresby Land. Named by Hans Stauber during Lauge Koch's 1936–38 expeditions following a suggestion by Ib Poulsen, who travelled this route to Antarctic Havn with horses (Icelandic ponies) in the summer of 1937.

**Horsens Fjord**

Horsens Fjord 700-237 (70°47.8´N 21°45.8´W; Map 4). Fjord on the east coast of south Liverpool Land. So named by Laurits Bruhn in the 1931–34 Treåresekspeditioner after the fjord of the same name on the east coast of Jylland, Denmark.

**Hornsnes Fangststation**

Hornsnes Fangststation 740 (74°27.9´N 20°37.9´W). Danish hunting station built by Nanok in the summer of 1945 on the west side of the river draining into Zackenberg Bugt, western Wollaston For- land. This was the proposed original name, as the finances to build the station were offered by the Danish newspaper Horsens Folkeblad. When the funds failed to arrive, the name was changed to Zackenberg.

**Horva**

Horva 730 (73°02.9´N 23°10.1´W). Stream on the north side of Geographical Society Ø, so named on the NSIU (1932a) map. Possibly a derivation from the Norwegian dialect word for a sea-monster.

**Hospital Bugt**

Hospital Bugt 700 (70°29.0´N 21°58.6´W). Bay below the hospital at Scoresby sund [Ittoqqortoormiit], southern Liverpool Land. The name is used in the 'Den Gronlandiske Havneløbs' (KMS 1990).

Hovgaard Ø 79°-2.2, 80°-2a (79°54.0´N 18°30.0´W; Maps 1, 4). Island north of Nioghalvfjerdsfjorden. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen as "Hoggaardø", after Andreas Peter Hovgaard [1853–1910], a Danish naval officer and polar explorer. Hovgaard took part in the 1881 Vega expedition through the NE Passage and around Asia, and was leader of the 1882–83 Diamphina expedition to the Kara Sea.

Hudson Land 73Ø-25 (73°52.0´N 23°18.0´W; Maps 2, 4). Land area bounded by Loch Eyne, Moskusoksefjord and Promenadedal. The name was adopted by A.G. Nathorst in 1899, probably from a British chart. It commemorates Henry Hudson [d. 1611], who had made an early sighting of East Greenland in 1607, a voyage during which he is sometimes said to have discovered Jan Mayen. The name has been variously applied to larger areas, sometimes including all of the present Gauss Halvø andHold with Hope.

Hugershoff-fjellet 72Ø (72°57.4´N 24°04.7´W). Mountain about 1300 m high on western Geographical Society Ø. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), the name was given for Reinhard Hugershoff [b. 1882], a German engineer who made significant contributions to the development of photogrammetric techniques.

Huggeblokken 76Ø-103 (76°46.1´N 18°43.1´W). Small skerry in the Henry Mountains. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen by Charles Poulsen. In his published diary (Poulsen 1991) he relates that to avoid waking sleeping members of the expedition on their ship the Danmark he had rowed out to the skerry to chop up (= hugge) food for the dogs ashore. Unfortunately, the dogs saw what he was doing and swam out to the skerry for an early meal (huggeblok = chopping block).

Hugin 74Ø-289 (74°53.8´N 21°27.0´W). Mountain 1100 m high on the east side of Odin Dal, Th. Thomsen Land. The name originat ed from the wintering party at Kulhus during the 1931–34 Treårs- ekspeditionen. Hugin and Munin were Odin's two ravens in old Nordic mythology, who every morning flew from his old, returning to tell him what was happening in the world.

Hugin So 70Ø-404 (70°46.1´N 24°05.7´W). Small lake in the Heden area of SW Jameson Land. Named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions by Svend Funder, for its association with the nearby rivers Fegin Elv and Lodin Elv, whose names derive from old Nordic mythology. See also Hugin.

Hünerberg-Gletscher 73Ø (73°22.86 N 19°19.2´W). Probably the glacier at the innermost end of Gásedal on the SW side of Hühnerbjerg, Wollaston Forland. Named by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition, it was briefly studied during the ascent of Hühnerbjerg in 11 April 1870. The name is only found on a drawing (Verein für die Deutsche Nordpolarfahrt in Bremen 1873–74). See also Hünerberg.

Hühnerberg 74Ø-5 (74°29.8´N 19°20.5´W). Mountain 630 m high in Wollaston Forland. Named by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition as Hünerberg, probably after the ptarmigan (German: hühn = hen). The mountain was climbed by a Koldewey party including Ralph Copeland. The second ascent was made by Augustine Courtault on 21 July 1926, who recovered the message left by Coolidge on 10 April 1926. The mountain was named by the Koldewey party for the abundance of ptarmigan during an ascent and remarked on the suitability of the name. It approximately corresponds to William Scoresby Jr.'s Cape Beaufoy. (Hühner Berg.)

Huitfeldt Bjerg 73Ø-340 (73°22.2´N 22°14.5´W). Mountain in the southern Giesche Bjerge. The name was proposed by the Place Name Committee in 1939 to replace suggestions by Wolf Mayne and Andreas Vischer. It commemorates Arild Huitfeldt [1566–1609], a Danish historian and nobleman. Beaufilsjet has also been used. (Huitfeldts Bjerg.)

Hulebjerg 710-354 (71°13.1´N 27°49.5´W; Maps 4). Ice-dammed lake at the north margin of Eielson Gletscher, situated in a depression (hule = the hole). Named by the 1963 Geodætisk Institut expedition.

Humboldt 73Ø (73°46.6´N 23°00.0´W). Name commonly used for the Norwegian hunting station at Kap Humboldt, Ymer Ø, built by Arktisk Næringsdrift in 1929. See also Kjelbotn. (Kap Humboldt Fangststation.)


Hundehushytten 75Ø-96 (75°50.2´N 19°40.2´W). Danish hunting hut at the mouth of Sønderelv, 13 km north of Høyby. Built in May 1931 by Nanok, and rebuilt in 1932 (hundehus = dog house, dog kennel). It has also been known as Terrassehütten. (Hunde- huset.)

Hundeklemmen 72Ø-176 (72°55.5´N 22°26.9´W). Valley on NE Geographical Society Ø. The name was one of a group of names given by the Place Name Committee in 1939, and is said to derive from a Danish place name. Bykouduval has also been used.

Hurry Inlet [Kangerterájvá] 70Ø-148 (70°36.0´N 23°10.1´W; Maps 3, 4). Fjord between south Liverpool Land and Jameson Land. This long fjord was named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Hurry's Inlet out of respect to Mr Nicholas Hurry, managing-owner of his ship, the Baffin. Scoresby believed it to be a channel joining up with the present Carlsberg Fjord and making Liverpool Land an island. (Fig. 3). Ryder (1895) found that it was a fjord and not a sound. The form Hurr Fjord often appears on Danish maps, although the original usage Hurry Inlet is that officially approved. (Hurry's Inlet, Hurry-Inlet, Hurry Bugt, Hurry's Einbucht, Hurry-fjorden.)

Hurtigrute-Tal 73Ø (73°45.6´N 23°34.8´W). Original name used by Heinrich Büttler during Lauge Koch's 1936–38 expeditions for the present Genevitsdalen in Moskusokselandet, southern Hudson Land (e.g. Rittmann 1940). The valley was thought to provide a fast (= hurtig) and easy route to the interior of Hudson Land, but there proved to be a steep ravine in its upper part.

Husblokken 74Ø (74°29.1´N 20°30.9´W). Minor locality NE of Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name has been used by visiting scientists. (Hussbukta.)

Husbukta 72Ø (72°49.7´N 22°52.5´W). Name used for the bay on the south side of Geographical Society Ø where the 1929 NSIU expedition unloaded material for eight hunting huts for Arktisk Næringsdrift. The name has been used as a reference locality by Norwegian and Danish botanists. (Husbugt.)

Husel 73Ø-182 (73°30.0´N 21°32.9´W). Stream in southern Hold with Hope flowing into Mackenzie Bugt. It appears on the NSIU map (NSIU 1932a, Fig. 13) as Huelta, and was presumably named so because it flows close to Myggbukta radio station.

Hutettsø 73Ø (73°38.7´N 24°03.9´W). Norwegian hunting hut in western Gauss Halvø 5 km north of Sydvestpynten, built by John
Hvalsletten – see Morænepynt.

Hvalrosø – Depotskur

The name was used by Hammer (1944) for one of the localities where he had collected insects (hvalp = puppy).

Hvalryggen

Has sometimes been known as 'Huttetu' is a Norwegian expression for unpleasant cold conditions, which prevailed while building the house. It has also been known as Nydvestpynten. (Huttetuhytten.)

Hvalrosodden 72Ø-29 (72°52.6´N 25°06.8´W). Lake in the vicinity of Ella Ø station. The name was used by Charcot (1897) for the inner part of Rosenvinge Bugt, southern Liverpool Land, because of the numerous walrus which came ashore onto the low gravel beach. In 1924 about 27 were seen on one occasion, and 60 walrus were shot by the Greenlanders during the first year of the colony (1925–26). Walruses were reported as uncommon here after 1926. An American weather station manned by 20–30 men operated from Hvalrosbugt during the war years. (Walrus Bay.)

Hvalrosodden 76Ø-29a (76°55.0´N 20°06.5´W). Danish hunting station on the north coast of Dove Bugt, SW Germania Land, at the mouth of Lakselven. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen because they shot 12 walruses here on one of their first boat journeys in August 1906. Walruses commonly came ashore to rest here in the early part of the 20th century, but harassed by Danish hunters in the 1930s moved away, and currently come ashore at Lille Snesnes (Fig. 47). (Hvalrosodden, Hvalros Odde, Walrus Point, Hvalrosø, Hvalrosø südlich, Walrus Station, Odden, Rostungsoddi.)

Hvalrosodden 75Ø-10 (75°03.9´N 20°28.4´W). Depotskur. (Hvalrosø, Odden.)

Walrus Insel 74Ø (74°30.4´N 18°46.5´W). Small depot hut lying on the ice, and suggested that this was the reason it received its name. (Hvalrosø Ø depotkur.)

Hvalryggen 77Ø-133 (77°06.0´N 23°45.0´W; Map 4). Hill in north Dronning Louise Land on the south side of Britannia So. Named by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition because it has a whale-backed crest.

Hvalletten 76Ø-54 (76°56.5´N 20°06.5´W). Extensive plain at the SE end of Sælsøen, east of Hvalrosodden. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen because the skeleton of a whale was found here several kilometres from the coast, evidently stranded when the sea level was higher than at present. A Danish hut built in 1938 a short distance to the north, on the east side of Trekroner, has sometimes been known as Hvalletten – see Trekronerhytten.

Hvide Ryg 71Ø-281 (71°54.3´N 24°10.2´W; Map 5). Mountain ridge between Sirius Gletscher and Aldebaren Gletscher, Werner Bjerge. It was named by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk during Laue Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions for the light-coloured nepheline syenite rocks.

Hvidestøvhorn 72Ø-425 (72°47.9´N 26°53.0´W; Map 4). Mountain about 2000 m high in Gletscherland, on the south side of Dickson Fjord, named during the 1931–34 Treärsekspeditionen by Eugène Wegmann as White Stallow. Origin uncertain, but see Røde Støvhorn. (Weisses Staubhorn.)


Hvidbjorn Nutakker 73Ø-592 (73°37.8´N 29°43.3´W; Map 4). Extensive nunatak group between Evers Gletscher and Hamberg Gletscher. This nunatak region was first partly explored by Arne Høygaa and Martin Mehren in 1931, and was mapped and named by Lauge Koch during flights in 1932 on the 1931–34 Treärsekspeditionen. It was named after the naval inspection ship Hvidbjørn, which had assisted Koch’s expedition in 1932.

Hvidefjord 71Ø-284 (71°55.5´N 23°55.8´W). Glacier in the southern Werner Bjerge draining NW along the west flank of Mågeborg. Named during Laue Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk.

Hvidefjeld [Apuseeq] 70Ø-202 (70°32.0´N 21°44.2´W). Ice cap 730 m high in south Liverpool Land, NE of the town of Scoresbysund. The name came into use during the 1924–25 colonisation expedition (E. Mikkelsen 1927). French expeditions used the name Dôme Charcot. (White Field.)

Hvidefjeld 73Ø-357 (73°52.9´N 24°43.0´W). Mountain over 2000 m high in south Liverpool Land, NE of the town of Scoresbysund. The name came into use during the 1924–25 colonisation expedition (E. Mikkelsen 1927). French expeditions used the name Dôme Charcot. (White Field.)

Hvidevæggen 73Ø-629 (73°18.7´N 25°38.3´W; Map 4; Fig. 35). Cliff in SE Andrée Land formed by white limestones, named by Eugén Wegmann during the 1931–34 Træreskæppladningene as White Wall.

Hvidhoved 73Ø-679 (73°34.3´N 26°45.9´W). Mountain about 2100 m high in western Andrée Land, north of Kalvedal. Named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch's 1949–51 expeditions, for its large, rounded summit ice cap.

Hynes-byten – See Kap Hynæs.

Hyolithusklet 73Ø-565 (73°31.7´N 24°44.2´W). Small ravine in eastern Andrée Land, NW of Kap Weber, draining into Geolog-fjord. Named by Christian Poulsen during Lauge Koch's 1929 expedition as Hyolithus Creek for the finds of numerous fossil hyolithids. The position of the ravine is incorrectly placed on official place names maps, and published on the Geodætisk Institut 1:250 000 scale, topographic map.

Hyttetbugt 700-245 (70°55.9´N 20°26.7´W). Bay on the SW side of Kap Greg, Liverpool Land, close to a hunting hut established by Scoresbysund municipality. The name was introduced by Helge G. Backlund in 1935.

Hyånen 73Ø (73°07.8´N 28°32.6´W ). Name used in a climbing report by Bues (1953) for a summit north of Petermann Bjerg and SW of Kaldfjiberg, western Frankel Land (hyånen = the hyena).

Häst Bjerge 72Ø-460 (72°14.3´N 27°14.2´W; Maps 3, 4). Mountainous region west of Violin Gletscher. The name was used by Eugén Wegmann during the 1931–34 Træreskæppladningene, and derives from ‘håst’, a Swiss dialect word for many hares.

Høttet 760-221 (76°58.9´N 20°26.7´W). Mountain north of Mørkefjord Station, between Fuglenæbsfjeldet and Brystet, Daniel Bruun Land. Named by the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition, presumably for the shape (høttet = the hat, the hood).

Högadens Gletscher 74Ø-382 (74°22.3´N 21°00.0´W). Glacier on north Clavering Ø draining NE to Skilledal. Named on the NSIU maps, and published on the Geodætisk Institut 1:250 000 scale, topographic map.

Högbom Bjergr. 73Ø-68 (73°36.8´N 22°45.1´W; Map 4). Mountain 1297 m high on the north side of Moskusoksefjord, southern Hudson Land. Named during Lauge Koch's 1929–30 expeditions by Helge G. Backlund, after Arvid Gustaf Högbom (1857–1940), a Swedish igneous and metamorphic petrologist, who was professor at the University of Upsala from 1896 to 1922. He was succeeded as professor by Backlund. (Mt. Högbom, Högboms Bjergr, Högbomberg, Högbomfjellet.)

Högspids 72Ø (72°09.0´N 25°16.0´W; Map 5). Peak about 2100 m high on the south side of Vikingbræ, north Stauning Alper, corresponding to the present Fellenberg Gletscher. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and named after Arne Høygaard [b. 1906], a Norwegian who made a crossing of the Inland Ice from west to east with Martin Mehren in 1931. He wintered in Ammassalik in 1936–37. (Hogaardbreen.)


Hørkampen 73Ø (73°26.4´N 22°11.7´W). Mountain 1250 m high in the Giesecce Bjerge, corresponding to the present Suhm Bjerg. The name was used on the NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and named after Arne Høygaard [b. 1906], a Norwegian who made a crossing of the Inland Ice from west to east with Martin Mehren in 1931. He wintered in Ammassalik in 1936–37. (Hogkonsbryta.)

Hønsetarmen 76Ø-96 (76°46.2´N 18°28.1´W). Small N–S-trending fjord with marked width variations east of Danmark Havn, SE Germany Land. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, probably for finds of the plant Cerasium, known as ‘honsetarm’ in Danish (chickweed) because in Europe it is eaten by chickens (J. Lowe, personal communication 2010).

Host Havn 69Ø-29 (69°14.7´N 24°48.0´W). Name proposed by Ejnar Mikkelsen during the 1932 Scoresby Sund expedition for a small bay on the north side of Barclay Bugt. It was given for Oluf Host [1884–1966], a prominent Danish artist, who had helped to finance the expedition. (Hos Havn.)

Hostakken 71Ø-262 (71°58.4´N 24°16.3´W; Map 5). Mountain about 1100 m high in the Werner Bjergr, on the summit ridge of Malmbjerg. Named during Lauge Koch's 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bærth and Edvard Wenk for the shape (hostakken = hay-stack).

Hønsetarmen 70Ø (70°28.0´N 26°48.0´W). Point on the south side of Fohnsfjord, about 7 km west of Falkepynt. The name is only used in Helge Vedel's diaries of Carl Ryder's 1891–92 expedition (Gulløv 1991: J. Lowe, personal communication 2010).

Høgaardbreen 73Ø (73°53.5´N 22°36.1´W). Glacier in the Norlund Alper, north Hudson Land, corresponding to the present Fellenberg Gletscher. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and named after Arne Høygaard [b. 1906], a Norwegian who made a crossing of the Inland Ice from west to east with Martin Mehren in 1931. He wintered in Ammassalik in 1936–37. (Hogyaardbreen.)

Hættet 760-211 (76°58.9´N 20°26.7´W). Mountain north of Mørkefjord Station, between Fuglenæbsfjeldet and Brystet, Daniel Bruun Land. Named by the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition, presumably for the shape (hættet = the hat, the hood).


Høkonsbryta 74Ø (74°47.0´N 20°33.2´W). Norwegian hunting hut on SW Kuhn Ø, built in August 1932 for Sigurd Tøllefson's expedition, and named after Haakon Karlsen, one of the expedition hunters. It is now a ruin. The name is occasionally used as a reference locality in scientific reports (e.g. Donovan 1964; Koch 1955). (Håkonsbryta, Haakonsbryta, Håkonstua.)
Forland. Girl's name.

Ildalovdej 690 (69°53.3´N 22°48.8´W). Name recorded by Solberg (1980) for a point on the south side of Steward Ø, a little west of the eastern cape. It was given for the ruins of 15 Inuit houses, a locality where geese breed. Tuborg & Sandell (1999) use Iktorkertasjik for the same ruin site.

Ildbreen 740 (74°19.2´N 20°50.5´W). Glacier on central Clavering Ø draining NW into Skillefteå. So named on NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after Idun, goddess of youth in old Nordic mythology.

Ildal 730 (73°41.5´N 25°57.5´W). Peak 2102 m high on the north side of Grejsdalen, Andræ Land. Climbed by the 2007 Army Boreal Zenith expedition.

Ilddal 730 (73°41.9´N 25°58.0´W). Large rock tower 2162 m high on a ridge on the north side of Grejsdalen, Andræ Land. Climbed by the 2007 Army Boreal Zenith expedition.

Ildbjerg 750 (73°41.9´N 25°58.0´W). Prominent cape on the north side of Grejsdalen. Originally named by Alfred Rosenkrantz as 'the small house'. It was also the approved name until 1978, when it was changed to Ildbjerg (now spelt Ittajiammit) to comply with the current usage by the inhabitants. (Ildbjerg, Ildbjergst.)

Ilddal– See Ildbjerg.

Idwal Tooth 750 (73°41.9´N 25°58.0´W). Prominent cape on the north side of Grejsdalen. Originally named by Alfred Rosenkrantz as 'the small house'. It was also the approved name until 1978, when it was changed to Ildbjerg (now spelt Ittajiammit) to comply with the current usage by the inhabitants. (Ildbjerg, Ildbjergst.)

Igtertivâ – See Ittertivaa.

Igtertivâ – See Ittertivaa.

Igtâjingmit – See Ittaajimmit.

Ightajîp – See Ittertivaa.

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Ightajîp – See Ittertivaa.
settlement newspaper recorded the local spelling in 1984 as Ílloqtoroornit. Ministry for Greenland official documents had begun to use the West Greenland dialect form, Ílloqtoroormit in the 1970s, and this spelling was imposed on official maps in 1995. East Greenlanders continue to use the form Íttooqtororntit (e.g. Arke 2003). The population of the town in 1994 was reported as 484, with an additional 40 in outlying settlements. The 2007 population was recorded as 529. (Íttooqtororntit, Íllorqtororntit, Íllorqtorormit, Íttorqtorormit.)

Ímaaq – See Immaaq.

Imeq [Holger Danske Briller] 710-60 (71°25.5’N 25°08.6’W). Two large lakes in a valley to the north of Sydkap. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘fresh water’. One of the lakes has also been called Taseq, which means ‘the lake’.

Immialaajiva 700-301 (70°30.9’N 22°02.8’W). Inner, north side of Hvalrosbugt, south Liverpool Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates roughly as ‘the cove’. (Immialaajiva.)

Immialaajiva 700-331 (70°27.4’N 21°49.3’W). Inner bay of Hartz Víg, south Liverpool Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name can be translated as ‘the bay with the narrow mouth’, or ‘the channel’. (Immialaajiva.)

Immikkeertaa 700-703 (70°25.1’N 21°58.6’W). Name recorded in 1984 as used by inhabitants at Scoresbysund for Ravneklef, which they also call Ravnekleerø.

Immialaajiva – See Immialaajiva.

Immuaq 740-222 (74°01.5’N 21°32.0’W). Ravine in NW Hold with Hope, on the north slope of Frebhold Bjerg, through which River 9 flows. Named by Eigil Nielsen during the 1931–34 Treårskes-peditionen as Immualaq, possibly after the Elle Ø station boat IMAAR, which was wrecked near Store Finsch in 1936. This word is commonly used by Greenlanders as an answer to a question, and translates as ‘perhaps’. (Immuaq.)

Immikkeertikaajik / Immikkeertikajik 700 (70°49.0’N 22°29.3’W). Names used by Sandell & Sandell (1991) and Tuborg & Sandell (1999) in their description of Inuit ruins on the west side of the largest of the Fame Øer. The names translate as ‘the little island’.

Immikkeertaajik Kiattikajik [Trekanten] 710-51 (71°38.6’N 22°30.0’W). Island in the south part of Nathorst Fjord. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘the small island’. (Ingmikêrtâje.)

Immikkeertaajik [Mågetuen] 710-203 (71°32.7’N 26°11.2’W). Island in Nordvestfjord east of Nordbugten. The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration and means ‘the island’ literal meaning ‘that which sits alone’.

Immikkeertaajik 710-213 (71°14.8’N 25°14.6’W). Two small islands in the mouth of Nordvestfjord. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘the two islands’. (Ingmikêrtâje.)

Immikkeertaata Kangertiva [Nordbugten] 710-36 (71°35.0’N 26°27.2’W). Bay on the north side of Nordvestfjord at the mouth of Frederiksdal. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘immikkeertaata’s bay’, a reference to the nearby island Immikkeertaat [Mågetuen]. (Ingmikêrtâja kanger-tiva.)

Immikkeertaajik [Menander Øer] 720-23 (72°20.6’N 24°17.4’W; Maps 4. 5). Island group on the south side of Kong Oscar Fjord, west of the mouth of Skeldal. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘the islands’. (Ingmikêrtâje.)

Immikkeertaajik 700-329 (70°25.6’N 21°51.6’W). Small island off the coast, south Liverpool Land, NE of Kap Tobin. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘the little island’. (Ingmikêrtâje.)

Immikkeertaajik 700-333 (70°25.9’N 21°47.6’W). Island in the mouth of Hartz Víg, SE Liverpool Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘the little island’. In 1984 Scoresbysund’s newspaper recorded the local spelling as Imníkkeraajik.

Immikkeertaajit Kitterpraag 700-162 (70°74.4’N 22°28.1’W). Island south of the Fame Øer group, the southernmost of the islands at the head of Hurry Inlet. Recorded during the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates as ‘the outer island’. (Ingmikêrtâjet kitterpraap.)

Immikkeertaajit [Dunholm] 690-24 (69°55.0’N 22°40.0’W). Small island NE of Steward Ø, north Blosseville Kyst. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, it translates as ‘the not very large island’. (Ingmikêrtâjet kajîp.)

Immikkeertaajivit Iliverta [Kap Pillans] 690-3 (69°56.7’N 22°35.3’W). Cape on the northern Blosseville Kyst, SW of Kap Brewster. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, it translates as ‘the cape on the inner side of Immikkeertaajivit’. (Ingmikêrtâjet iliverta.)

Immikkeertaajit Kangittivit 700-156 (70°50.0’N 22°30.6’W). Northernmost of the islands in the Fame Øer group. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, it translates as ‘the inner island’. (Ingmikêrtâjerajivit kangittivit.)

Immikkeertaajivit Qeqqaartit 700-157 (70°49.0’N 22°29.2’W). Middle island of the Fame Øer group in Hurry Inlet. The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and translates as ‘Immikkeertaajivit’s little sound’. (Ingmikêrtâjerajivit qeqqaartit, Ingmikêrtâjesqquasit.)

Immikkeertaajit Ilakassakajia [Turner Sund] 690-21 (69°45.0’N 23°27.0’W). Sound west of Immikkeertaajitik [Turner Ø]. The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and translates as ‘Immikkeertaajitik’s little sound’. (Ingmikêrtâjesqquasit, Ingmikêrtâjesqquasit.)

Immikkeertaajit [Rathbone Ø] 710-9 (71°32.7’N 21°43.2’W). Two islands off the coast of north Liverpool Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates as ‘the two islands’. (Ingmikêrtâjesqquasit, Ingmikêrtâjesqquasit.)

Immikkeertaajit [Rathbone Ø] 700-221 (70°40.2’N 21°28.0’W). Island off the east coast of south Liverpool Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘the little island’. (Ingmikêrtâjesqquasit.)

Immikkeertaajit [Turner Ø] 690-6 (69°42.0’N 23°24.0’W). Island on the north Blosseville Kyst. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, it translates as ‘the little island’. (Ingmikêrtâjesqquasit.)

Immikkeertaajit 700-223 (71°17.0’N 24°59.4’W). Island east of Sydkap, at the mouth of Nordvestfjord. The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and means ‘the little island’. (Ingmikêrtâjesqquasit.)

Immikkeertaajit Klaktaajik [Trekkanten] 710-119 (71°16.6’N 21°42.4’W). Island in east Liverpool Land between Campbell Sund and Tvarsund. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration.

Immikkeertaajit Kunertalik [Janes Ø] 700-239 (70°52.3’N 21°40.0’W). Island off the east coast of Liverpool Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘the little island which has something that burns’, a reference to hot springs on the SW side of the island. (Ingmikêrtâjesqquasit, Ingmikêrtâjesqquasit.)

Immikkeertaivqaqat 710-222 (71°15.7’N 24°55.8’W). Two islands and a skerry east of Sydkap. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, it translates as ‘the small lands’. (Ingmikêrtâjesqquasit.)

Immiikkoortilaaq 710-199 (71°51.5’N 28°54.7’W; Fig. 48). Promi- nent high and narrow peninsula of northern Hinks Land projecting eastwards into Nordvestfjord. It is connected to Hinks Land by a
which Looks like an island’. It has also been called

Imperial College Peak 72Ø (72°24.7' N 24°42.7' W). Minor peak on
the north ridge of Merchiston Tinde, at the head of Bersærkerbrar,
Stauning Alper. The name was used by the 1968 Queen Mary
College expedition during their climb of Bersærker Tinde via this
ridge. A cairn from the 1963 Imperial College expedition was
found here.

Indelukket 74Ø-302 (74°19.6’ N 24°42.7’ W; Map 4). Hidden valley
in Bartholin Land, closed off at both north and west ends by glaciers.
The name is said to have originated from the wintering party at
Eskimones in the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen (indelukket
= shut in).

Inderbreidningen 76Ø-215 (76°15.0’ N 21°37.8’ W). Broad bay at
the front of Soranerbreen east of Rechnitzer Land. Named by the
1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition, possibly by Paul Gelting during
his journey in April 1939 (ijnderbreidning = inner bay).

Inderdal 72Ø-163 (72°29.2’ N 22°18.9’ W). Valley on east Traill Ø
draining the Mols Bjerge. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38
expeditions by Hans P. Schaup for its position within the moun-
tains. It appears as Binnental on Stauber’s 1938 (map. Inland-
dal.)

Innderdal 73Ø-334 (73°12.0’ N 22°38.5’ W). Valley on south Gauss
Harvo, draining east into Margreathedal. Named by Wolf Maync
and Andreas Vischer during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions.

Inferford 71Ø-115 (71°14.5’ N 21°54.5’ W). Fjord in east Liverpool
Land, SW of Kap Vidar. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the
1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen because of its situation in the interi-
or of a fjord and island complex.

Innderhytten 72Ø (72°24.4’ N 26°02.7’ W). Norwegian hunting hut
built in September 1931 about 10 km from the inner end of Fors-
blad Fjord by the More expedition. It was destroyed by an
avalanche in the spring of 1976. It had also been known as
Bjørktun.

Innderhytten 76Ø-79 (c. 77°05’ N 20°48’ W). Danish hunting hut on
the north coast of inner Sælsø, said to have been built by Nanok
in 1938. Officially known as Innderhytten, it has also been known as
Bundhytten, although in fact the hut was never built (P.S. Mikk-
sen 1994, 2008). The innermost hut in Sælsø was Midternas-
hytten.

Ingerborgatnet 72Ø (72°42.6’ N 21°54.8’ W). Lake in extreme SE
Geographical Society Ø. So named on NSIU maps of Lacmann
(1937), after Ingeborg Leuch Eliison [b. 1884], wife of Werner
Wersenskiold. See also Wersenskioldtjønne.

Ingers Vig 75Ø (75°59.8’ N 20°53.0’ W). Name used for a bay on the
north side of Bessel Fjord by Poulsen (1991, p. 191). It may have
been named after Inger Martie Thostrup [b. 1884], sister of
Christian Thostrup (J. Leve, personal communication 2009).

Imgikert – See Immikkeertaaj.

Imgikerttaja – See Immikkeertaaj.

Imgikerttaata kangeriva – See Immikkeeretaata Kangeriva.

Imgikerteraaj – See Immikkeereraaj.

Imgikerteraajik, Imgikerteraajik kiterpaaq – See Immikkeereraajik,
Immikkeeraajik Kitterpaaq.

Imgikerteraajivit iliverta, Imgikerteraajivit kangigtit, Imgikerteraajivit
gqarritt – See Immikkeereraajivit Iliverta, Immikkeereraajivit Kang-
itiit, Immikkeereraajivit Qeqqartiit.

Imgikertijikajik qittiqajik, Imgikertijikajik inarntertalik – See Immik-
keerkajik Kimmiiqertikajik Inarntertalik.

Imgikertijipa igisakajija – See Immikkeererkajikaj Ikaasakajija.

Imgikertijipa jittipit – See Immikkeererkajikaj Martik.

Imgikertijipa jittivat – See Immikkeereraajivat.

Imgikertijivatqat – See Immikkeereraajivat.

Ingers Vig – See Immikkoertillak.

Ingolf Fjord 80Ø-9 (80°36.0’ N 17°00.0’ W; Maps 1, 4). Fjord
between Amdrup Land and Holm Land, Kronprins Christian
Land. Named Ingolf Fjord by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspedi-
tionen after the 544-ton schooner INGOLF, which had been used for
hydrographic investigations in Greenland waters in 1879 and 1895,
and which Andreas Peter Hovgaard had used on a voyage to the
West Indies in 1884–85. (Ingolfs Fjorden.)

Ingridbugt 72Ø-273 (72°51.2’ N 24°53.0’ W). Minor bay south of
Lesmningbugt in east Ella Ø. Named by John W. Cowie during
Lauge Koch’s 1949–54 expedition after Queen Ingrid [1910–
2000], wife of Kong Frederik IX of Denmark, and only daughter of
Gustav VI Adolf of Sweden. The name was also said to be a tribute
to the work of Ingrid Beck, Lauge Koch’s long-serving secretary.

Ingridfjellet 72Ø-270 (72°51.2’ N 24°53.0’ W). Mountain 1300 m high on
west Geographical Society Ø. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann
1937). Girl’s name.

Fig. 48. Distinctive peninsula, Immikkoertillak, projecting eastwards in Nordvestfjord. The
numerous icebergs have calved from Daugaard-Jensen Gletscher just beyond the right side of
the photograph. The Greenlandic name means ‘that which looks like an island’. It has also been called
Kap Basel.
Ingridthaavn 740 (74°37.5´N 18°43.9´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the south side of Hansa Bugt in east Sabine Ø, built by the HIRD expedition in September 1928. The name appears on an NSIU 1930 list, and seems also to have been used for Hansa Bugt, or for a very small bay near the hut. The hut has also been known as Hansaøbekken. The German meteorological station established nearby by ‘Operation Holzauge’ in August 1942 was bombed by the US Air Force in May 1943. (Ingrid Havn, Ingrid-Haavn.)

Inngstadhalvøya 720 (72°43.8´N 22°04.5´W; Fig. 14). Peninsula on SE Geographical Society Ø. The name is only found on Lacmann’s (1937) maps, and was given for Helge Ingstad [1899–2001], a Norwegian lawyer, author and hunter, who was syssemlad (= governor) of Eirik Raudes Land in 1933–34.

Inkabjerg 730–675 (73°38.2´N 26°15.2´W). Mountain in central Andrée Land, on the north side of Grejsdal. Named by John Haller following explorations during Laue Koch’s 1949–51 expeditions, and named for the tobacco-color brown colour said to be typical of the Inca civilisation. It was first climbed by John Haller in 1950.

Inland Ice – Translation of the Danish designation Inlandis for the major ice cap covering central Greenland, and the conventional spelling in publications in English (see Weidick 1967). Major ice cap covering central Greenland, and the conventional name used by the 1998 Scottish Mountaineering Institute expedition as Inussukajik. See Inussukajik.

Inverarnan 720-354 (72°01.5´N 25°22.0´W; Map 5). Mountain with twin summits 2035 m high east of Dammen, Stauning Alper, apparently very close to the mountain Metacarpel. The mountain was first climbed by Malcolm Slessor’s 1958 expedition, and was named after the Inverarnan hotel, centre of Scottish climbing.

Iverens 720 (72°09.1´N 25°07.3´W). Minor glacier in the Stauning Alper group. It has also been called Iveren.

Ipaqqiarik 700–288 (70°29´N 22°17´W). Hillside NE of Ittaajimmit [Kap Hope], SW Liverpool Land. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, it translates as ‘where one gathers wall-moss’. (Ipaaqiarik.)

Ipaaqiarik – See Ipaqqiarik.

Irene Ø 730 (c. 73°38´N 20°10´W). Small island 10 m high and 100 m across off the coast of Huld with Hope, about 6 km SE of Knudshoved. The name is used in Den Gronlandske Lods (1968), and is said to have been given by L.M. Coulter-Svensen, the first mate on the Gustav Holm in 1930. Girl’s name.

Iriguetscher 740–136 (74°13.8´N 23°23.8´W; Map 4). Minor southern branch of Wordie Gletscher, named by Laue Koch’s 1929–30 expedition in the form Iris Glacier, because of the variable colours resembling the iris of the eye.

Iser-Passet 710 (71°48.1´N 24°57.9´W; Map 5). High pass on the SW side of Roslin Gletscher in the Stauning Alper, connecting with a branch of Mars Gletscher. So named by Karl Helvigkøffers 1966 expedition after the Bavarian river Iser.

Ilsobønen 730 (73°17.7´N 24°26.0´W). Norwegian hunting hut built in October 1929 by Arktisk Næringsdrift on the north side of Dusén Fjord (ilsobøn = icebox, freezer). It was originally known as Devoldbytta.

Ibsrosund 700-241 (70°52´N 21°45´W). Sound between Janus Ø and the east coast of Liverpool Land. The name was given by Helge G. Backlund because the sound was bridged by winter ice during his explorations in 1933 (isbro = ice bridge).

Iodal 740–149 (74°23´N 20°14´W). Valley in west Wollaston Forland, so named during the 1931–34 Træåksbesøkspeditionen by Hans Frebold (isdal = ice valley).


Ijsfjorden 730–522 (72°21.7´N 27°00.0´W; Maps 3, 4). Fjord between Andrée Land and Frankel Land, named by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition as Ijsfjorden because the icebergs encountered were of such colossal dimensions that the ship could not proceed farther than the mouth of the fjord. The head of the fjord was first reached in 1931 by the Louise Boyd expedition on the Veslekar, and later the same summer by the NSIU expedition with the Polarbjoern. (Ice Fjord.)

Ijsfjorden – See Little Stu.

Ilsįkaqa 710–232 (71°08.3´N 22°34.5´W). Hill on the floor of the upper part of Klitdal, between Liverpool Land and Jameson Land. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, it means ‘the little spire’.

Ilisňaqa 710–239 (71°29.0´N 21°45.5´W). Minor peninsula in NE Liverpool Land. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, it means ‘the little spire’.

Ilsomfruen 700–271 (70°03.4´N 23°08.7´W). Mountain 1636 m high on Volquaart Boon Kyst. Named during the 1931–34 Træåksbesøkspeditionen by Laurits Bruhn for its solitary splendour (= ice maiden). It was first climbed by the 1934 Bonzi expedition and given the name Punta Umberto Balestrieri.

Iškap 800–126 (81°07.5´N 12°34.8´W; Maps 1, 4). Cape on the east coast of Kilien, Kronprins Christian Land. The original placement between latitudes 80° and 81°N is due to inaccurate topographic maps. It has also been called Iškap.

Islantis [Parker Øer] 700–227 (70°43.4´N 21°29.8´W). Small islands east of Kap Hoegh, south Liverpool Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the islands were so
called by the Greenlanders because they were situated ‘far off the coast in the direction of Iceland’.

"Ile de Philippe" 77°0 (77°43.0´ N 17°45.0´ W). Name occasionally used by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for "Ile de France" (from 2004 Qeqertaaq Prins Henrik), of which the SE cape is Kap Philippe.

"Islandt" 72°0 (72°04.9´ N 22°48.3´ W). Mountain 2400 m high at the head of Berrnerkærnæ, north Steuning Alper, the present Merchant Tinde. This name was used by the 1963 Imperial College expedition, which made the second ascent, and was given for the London district of Islandton. The mountain was first climbed by Malcolm Slessor’s 1958 expedition.

"Ismarken" 72°0–42 (72°28.7´ N 26°45.6´ W; Maps 3, 4). Ice sheet covering the plateau between Wahlenberg Gletscher and Violin-Gletscher, western Lillie Land. Named by Ove Simonsen during the 1931–34 Træræskedepedidion (ismark = ice field).

"Ismågen" 69°0–39 (69°03.5´ N 29°57.0´ W). Locality in the NW Watkins Bjerke, where three ivory gulls were seen, and initially located on maps as The Ivory Gulls (Courtauld 1936). Several ivory gull colonies have subsequently been located in this nunatak region.

"Ispassagen" 73°0–636 (73°04.2´ N 26°33.8´ W; Map 4). Glacier in NW Suess Land. Named during the 1931–34 Træræskedepedidion by Ove Simonsen. The original description is of a glacier draining to both north and south, which fits nearby Borgegletscher better than the official location. The two names may have been accidentally exchanged.

"Ispyn" 700–13 (70°26.7´ N 28°56.3´ W). Small peninsula on the north coast of inner Vestfjord. Named in this form by Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition, possibly because an ice-filled ravine adjacent to the point was ascended during their sledge journey in May 1892. (Is Pynt)

"Isso" 700–386 (70°07.0´ N 28°36.4´ W). Lake 140 m above sea level at the south side of Gæsle-Gletscher, west Gæseland. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1958 expedition by Eduard Wensk.

"Isto [Findelen So]" 720–288 (72°47.1´ N 28°10.0´ W; Map 4). Lake at the north margin of Hisinger Gletscher at the head of Agassisz Dal. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1953 expedition by John Haller. Apart from major features with both Greenlandic and Danish names, this is one of the few localities in East Greenland with two officially approved names.


"Istort" 700–151 (70°55.7´ N 22°07.7´ W; Map 4). Large N–S-trending ice cap in central Lillefjord Land. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Træræskedepedidion (istor = a square or market place). (Istort Gletsher)

"Itailinde" 720 (c. 72°10´ N 25°10´ W). Peak 2710 m high in the Vikingebær area of the north Steuning Alper, climbed and named by G. Dionisi’s 1982 expedition. Exact location uncertain.

"Itjilleq" 710–89 (71°36.3´ N 22°25.5´ W). Low crossing place in Canlling Land between Nathorl Fjord and Carlsberg Fjord. Named during the 1931–34 Træræskedepedidion by Arne Noe-Nygaard as Ittilieq, Greenlandic for a low area where an umiak (women’s boat) can be carried over land. It is probably identical with Iltitartik. (Itilleqq)

"Ittiddiq" – See Ittijakq.

"Ittijakq" 700–c. (70°28´ N 22°23´ W). Name used by Sandell & Sandell (1991) for a locality near Kap Hope, south Liverpool Land, where Inuit ruins were recorded.

"Ittajimmit [Kap Hope]" 700–287 (70°27.5´ N 22°20.9´ W). Settlement close to Kap Hope, SW Liverpool Land, established in 1924 by the colonization expedition. It was known as Ittajimmit from 1925 to 1978, when the official name was changed to that used by the inhabitants, Igtijimmit, now Ittaajimmit. The name translates as ‘the small houses’. The population in 1970 was a high of 108, reduced to 20 in 2000 and nine in 2005; there were no permanent residents in 2007. The most recent annual statistical reports for Greenland use the name Ittajivit / Ilukisatit for the settlement. (Ittajimme, Ittajimme.)

"Ittajivit / Ilukisatit – See Ittaajimmit [Kap Hope].

"Ittirtiaq" 690–8 (69°24.7´ N 22°04.0´ W). Cape on the north Blasseville Kyst. The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration. Although applied to the cape, the name actually refers to the depot hut, ‘the big house’, built by the 1898–1900 Amdrup expedition in the bay on the north side of the cape (see Amdrup Hytte). (Igtertida.)

"Ittikajik" 710 (c. 71°14´ N 24°36´ W). Greenlandic name used by Tuborg & Sandell (1999) for an Inuit ruin site near Gurreholm on the west coast of Jameson Land.

"Ittikortaajik" 690 (69°53.3´ N 22°50.8´ W). Peninsula in the SE part of Steward Ø, on the northern Blasseville Kyst, one of the few locations on the island where it is possible to land, and the site of Inuit ruins. The name is used by Tuborg & Sandell (1999), and means ‘the place with house ruins’. Solberg (1980) used the name Itiordjajivit / Illuqqorjajivit / Illuqqorjajaq. During the 1931–34 Tråræskedepedidion by John Haller. Apart from major features with both Greenlandic and Danish names, this is one of the few localities in East Greenland with two officially approved names.

"Igtertidaq" 700–132 (70°28.4´ N 21°54.6´ W). Fjord or harbour east of Illoqqortoormit [Scoresbysund]. The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and describes its location, ‘Illoqortoormit’s eastern fjord’. The local Scoresbysund newspaper recorded in 1984 the name Endalp kangerivit for this feature. (Igtertortomitt kimsat kangerivit.)

"Igterqortomitt Qinngerajivat [Hvalrosbugt]" 700–302 (70°30.1´ N 22°02.1´ W). Inner part of Rosenverige Bugt, south Liverpool Land, west of the town Illoqqortoormit [Scoresbysund]. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates roughly as ‘the bottom of Illoqqortoormit’. The local newspaper recorded the name Hvalrosbugt Qinngerajivat in 1984. (Igterqortomitt qínger-ajivat.)

"Ilorrisaq" 700–284 (70°27.3´ N 22°37.0´ W). Former settlement north of Kap Stewart. This was one of the original sites chosen by the founders of the Scoresbysund colony for hunters settlements. Three houses were built in 1924, and Ryder’s depot house built here in 1892 was repaired. The site fell into disuse about 1930 due to frequent heavy snow, and subsequently has mainly been visited by hunters from Kap Hope / Ittaajimmit (Sandell & Sandell 1991). The name was recorded as Illotisseq by Ejnar Mikkelsen in 1925 and Johan Petersen in 1933. It translates roughly as ‘here there is good turf’. Turf was used to build the traditional Greenlandic winter houses. (Iloqteroseq, Ilorisseq, Ilorittiq, Iloressigeq, Iloressigek.)

"Juel-Brockdorff Bjerg" 770–49 (77°11.3´ N 24°50.5´ W; Fig. 21). Nunatak in NW Dronning Louise Land, named during the 1909–12 Alaska expedition as Juel-Brockdorff I. Nunatak, probably by Vilhelm Laub. This nunatak region was explored by Laub, who had sailed with Juel-Brockdorff aboard the Islands Falk to Iceland in 1909. Niels Juel-Brockdorff [1878–1964] was a naval officer, from 1904 a First Lieutenant and from 1915 a Captain (J. Løve, person-
Jacob's son, Robert Edmund Scoresby-Jackson, wrote a biography of William Scoresby. (Jacksons Ó, Jackson Isel, Jackson Ísel, Jacksonýa, Jacksonøya.)

Jacksonstua 730 (73°54.3´N 20°09.6´W). Norwegian hunting station on SW Jackson Ø, built by the Hird expedition in 1928. The station was manned only in the periods 1928–29 and 1933–34, and was subsequently occasionally used by hunters (P.S. Mikkelsen 2008). It was maintained by Sirius, until accidentally burnt down in 1981. (Jackson Ítten, Jacksonhøytta.)

Jacksonstoppen 730 (73°55.7´N 20°07.1´W). Highest point of Jackson Ø, 422 m in altitude. The name appears on the NSIU (1932a) map.

Jacob's House 690 (69°54.6´N 22°56.2´W). Name used by Tuborg & Sandell (1999) for one of four hunters houses in a bay on the NW side of Steward Ø, northern Blosseville Kyst. The houses are used by hunters from Scoresby sund, who regularly overwinter here, and the first house was built in 1971 by Jakob Sanimuinak.

Jägmästeren Ø – Note that å is treated as a in Danish, thus Jägmästeren Ø is listed after Jægersund on page 210.

Jakselv 740 (74°54.0´N 23°28.0´W; Map 4). A nunatak 1850 m high on the north side of Adolf Hoel Gletscher. Named by Arne Høygaard and Martin Mehren during their 1931 expedition as Jakob Jakobsen fjell, for one of Norway's largest ship owners [Jakob Jakobsen fjell, Jakob Jakobsen Bjerg.]

Jakob Severin Bjerg 710-196 (71°13.0´N 23°31.3´W). Mountain in central Jameson Land, south of Olympos. The name was one of a group of names given by the Place Name Committee in 1939 to replace proposals by Hans Stauber. It was given for Jakob Severin (1691–1753), a Danish businessman and nobleman who acquired the trading rights in Greenland in 1734, and founded the colonies of Christianshåb, Frederikshåb and Jakobshavn.

Jakobsoho 720 (72°02.3´N 24°03.7´W). Two buts, built in 1960 by Nordisk Minesselkab in the interior of Deltadal, were known by this name, which commemorates 'Gamle Jakob', a carpenter from Minebyen, the lead mine near Mestersvig airfield. They were built in connection with bulldozer transport between Mestersvig and Malmberg. (Jakobsoho.)

Jakobsenfjorden 720 (72°59.6´N 23°22.0´W). Valley on north Geographical Society Ø. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), it was given for Anton Karl Hagbhart Jakobsen [1874–1983], a Norwegian bank director and politician, who was also a ship owner.

Jakula 720 (72°58.1´N 24°50.0´W). Mountain 1330 m high on west Geographical Society Ø. Used on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), and apparently named for its tooth-like shape. (Jakuladalen 720 (72°59.6´N 23°22.0´W). Valley on north Geographical Society Ø. Used only on NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), and was given for Anton Karl Hagbhart Jakobsen [1874–1983], a Norwegian bank director and politician, who was also a ship owner.)

Jameson Land 700-91 710-122 (71°00.0´N 23°15.0´W; Maps 3, 4). Extensive land area bounded by Hall Bredning, Scoresby Sund, Hurry Inlet and Carlsgaard Fjord, with its northern boundary fixed in 1966 following Major Paar Dal, Coloradodal, Olympos and
Passagen at about latitude 71°35’N. Named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Jameson’s Land (Fig. 3) in token of friendship to Robert Jameson [1774–1845], professor of natural history at Edinburgh from 1804. He became Scoresby’s friend and mentor, and introduced him to Edinburgh society. Jameson contributed the appendix on rock specimens to Scoresby’s (1823) narrative.

Janus Ø [Immiikkeertikajik Unnarrettalik] 700–239 (70°52.3’N 21°40.0´W; Map 4). Island off the east coast of southern Liverpool Land, so named during the 1931–34 Trærsekspeditionen by Laurits Bruhn after Janus Sørensen who had visited Scoresbysund in 1927–28 to build a radio station, and the seismic station of which he was leader. He prepared a map of south Liverpool Land on the basis of his sledge journeys.

Japetus Bjerg 720–136 (72°13.1’N 22°42.7’W; Map 4). Mountain on south Traill Ø, NW of Drommembugt. The name came into use during Lauge Koch’s geological expeditions in the 1930s, and is attributed to Helge Backlund. The name may have been given for Japetus Steenstrup, see Steenstrup Bjerg.


Janners Hytte 760 (76°28.5’N 21°41.2´W). Name occasionally used for Brafjordbyttener, southern Lindhard Ø, north of the mouth of Bratford. A Danish hunting hut, which was built by Nanok in May 1934. Now a ruin. See also Kap Jarner.

The name appears to have originated from J.G. Jennov and Lars Bruhn after Janus Sørensen who had visited Scoresbysund in 1927–28 to build a radio station, and the seismic station of which he was leader. He prepared a map of south Liverpool Land on the basis of his sledge journeys.

Jens Munk Plateau 710–175 (71°28.1’N 23°29.5’W; Map 4). Plateau in northern Jameson Land, north of Olympen. The name was one of a group of names given by the Place Name Committee in 1939 to replace proposals by Hans Stauber. It commemorates the admiral Jens Munk, who was sent out by Christian IV of Denmark and Norway in 1619 to find the NW Passage.

Jenssohnhytta 730 (c. 73°42’N 23°48´W). Norwegian hunting hut east of Kap Kolthoff on the south side of Moskusoksefjord, built in 1930 by Artkisk Næringsskifte. It was swept away by an avalanche in 1954. Perhaps identical with Johnsen-Hyttta, of which Jensbyhitta may be a variant.

Jensvennaggen 720 (72°54.6’N 22°15.2’W). Range of low hills on east Geographical Society Ø. So named on NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) for the Norwegian journalist Gunleik Jenson [b. 1891], who accompanied the 1929 NSIU expedition to Greenland.

Jernhatten 710–251 (71°57.5’N 23°52.1´W; Map 5). Mountain in the eastern Werner Bjerge, south of Antarctic Pas. The name was given by the Place Name Committee in the 1950s (jern = iron). It was climbed by Peter Bearth in 1953.

Joakimpasset 720 (72°13.6’N 23°53.6´W). See also Kap Joakim.

Jennovshåb 700 (70°51.8’N 24°11.2’W). Name used in a climbing report by Braun (1953) for the present Skipperdal in the north Stauning Geographical Society Ø. So named on NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), and named after Joakim Devold [b. 1908], a Norwegian artist who took part in expeditions to East and SE Greenland.

Jørgensbyhitta 710 (71°59.0’N 24°55.3´W; Map 4). Summit 2330 m high on north side of inner Mørkefjord. Named by the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition, presumably for its appearance (jørgen = the iron wall).

Jølstravatnet 720 (72°23.4’N 23°44.9’W; Map 4). Ice-capped mountain 1800 m high in east Ny-Ålesund, Land, named during the 1931–34 Trærsekspeditionen by Eugène Wegmann in the form Mt. Jølstravatnet, for a Swiss professor. It was climbed by Wegmann’s geological party in July 1933.

Jonsrud 720–134 (72°32.7’N 25°34.2´W; Map 4). Valley in Lylle Land draining east into Polhem Dal. The name was an adaptation of the Place Name Committee of a suggestion by Eugène Wegmann in 1935 (jølstravatnet), rejected because it was thought to be a family name.

Jørupfjellet 720 (72°57.9’N 23°44.9’W; Map 4). Mountain on west Geographical Society Ø. So named on NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) for Hans Severin Jørup [1839–1964], a Norwegian astronomer who took part in the 1931 and 1932 NSIU expeditions to East Greenland, and also expeditions to South Georgia.

Jøtulhytta 760 (76°23.8’N 20°48.6’W). Name reported by the Place Name Committee in 1939 to replace proposals by Hans Stauber. It commemorates the admiral Jens Munk, who was sent out by Christian IV of Denmark and Norway in 1619 to find the NW Passage.

Jøtulhytta 760 (76°23.8’N 20°48.6´W). Mountain in the eastern Werner Bjerge, south of Antarctic Pas. The name was given by the Place Name Committee in the 1950s (jørn = iron). It was climbed by Peter Bearth in 1953.

Jørupfjellet 720 (72°57.9’N 23°44.9’W; Map 4). Mountain on west Geographical Society Ø. So named on NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) for Hans Severin Jørup [1839–1964], a Norwegian astronomer who took part in the 1931 and 1932 NSIU expeditions to East Greenland, and also expeditions to South Georgia.

Jøtulhytta 760 (76°23.8’N 20°48.6´W). Name reported by the Place Name Committee in 1939 to replace proposals by Hans Stauber. It commemorates the admiral Jens Munk, who was sent out by Christian IV of Denmark and Norway in 1619 to find the NW Passage.

Jøtulhytta 760 (76°23.8’N 20°48.6´W). Mountain in the eastern Werner Bjerge, south of Antarctic Pas. The name was given by the Place Name Committee in the 1950s (jørn = iron). It was climbed by Peter Bearth in 1953.

Jørupfjellet 720 (72°32.7’N 25°34.2´W; Map 4). Mountain in the eastern Werner Bjerge, south of Antarctic Pas. The name was given by the Place Name Committee in the 1950s (jørn = iron). It was climbed by Peter Bearth in 1953.

Jørupfjellet 720 (72°32.7’N 25°34.2´W; Map 4). Mountain in the eastern Werner Bjerge, south of Antarctic Pas. The name was given by the Place Name Committee in the 1950s (jørn = iron). It was climbed by Peter Bearth in 1953.
on SW Clavering Ø, equivalent to the present Hallebjergene. Used on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), and named after Johan Henrik Andresen [b. 1888], Norwegian businessman and owner of J.L. Tiedemanns Tobaksfabrikk (an Oslo-based Norwegian tobacco company). His financial support made possible the aerial photography undertaken on the 1932 NSIU expedition.

**Johan Davidsen Dal** 73Ø-93 (73°55.8´N 23°58.6´W). Valley in west Hudson Land draining SW from Krumme Langsø to Waltershausen Gletscher. Named during the 1931–34 Téraérskæpeditionen by Th. Johansen after his Greenlandic assistant (Johan Davidsen). Moskus-dalen has also been used. A large ice-dammed lake periodically forms at the margin of Waltershausen Gletscher, and when empty the fine-grained silt on the lake-bottom may be lifted by katabatic winds to form large clouds that have been mistaken for volcanic eruptions. Norwegian newspapers carried reports of ‘volcanic eruptions’ seen by John Giever and Charles Swithinbank in August 1952. Similar reports in 1931 led directly to the 1932 expedition by Sigurd Skau and Harald Welde. (Johan Davidsental.)

**John Ligners álvi** 74Ø (74°28.1´N 20°35.7´W). River flowing into Young Sund near Zackenberg, where Johan Lignér, a Swedish doctor from Örebro, fished for salmon (arctic char) in 1937. The name is only used in Munsterjel (1937).

**Johan Olsen-høgda** 73Ø (73°31.9´N 21°29.0´W). Hill NE of Mygg-bukta station in southern Hold with Hope. The name occurs on the NSIU map (1932a; Fig. 13), and was probably given for Johan A. Olsen whose 1922 expedition built the first Myggbukta radio station. The entire expedition was lost when the ANNI I was crushed in the ice on the way home in 1923.

**Johannes Knudssens topp** 73Ø (73°56.6´N 24°20.7´W). Name used by Sigurd Skau and Harald Welde in 1932 for a mountain with two characteristic tops in southern Ole Rømer Land, north of Posten. Johannesendalen 73Ø (72°59.3´N 23°39.8´W). Valley on west Geographical Society Ø draining north into Sofia Sund. The name is used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and was given for Sigurd Halvorsen Johannesen [1881–1964], a Norwegian businessman who was a member of several Norwegian ministries connected with whaling and fishing.

**John Phillips Dal** 720-258 (72°59.4´N 22°26.7´W). Valley on NE Geographical Society Ø. Named during Lauge Koch's 1949–50 expedition by Desmond T. Donovan for John Phillips [1800–74], a geologist who became professor of geology at Kings College London, and from 1935 secretary of NSIU. He was one of the best known of the Norwegian hunters, and noted for his many books on hunting and geographical Society Ø draining north into Sofia Sund. The name occurs on the 1931–34 Téraérskæpeditionen. 'Jomfru Tidsfordriv' was a lady dog of good repute who knew how to keep the gentleman dogs at a distance. The dog was named after a noted Copenhagen character, Juliane Maria Hansen, the daughter of a priest. When jilted by a lieutenant, she took to wandering the streets of Copenhagen in a green skirt and large boots, and gave sweets to the children who called after her.

**Jomfru-Hytta** 720 (72°43.8´N 22°37.3´W). Norwegian hunting hut built in August 1929 by Arktisk Næringsdrift on SE Geographical Society Ø, at the mouth of Møgnav Havn. (Jomfruen).

**Jomfruberg** 720-472 (72°07.3´N 27°01.2´W). Mountain 2210 m high at the confluence of Herthadal and Jomfrufjord, Nathorst Land. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1954–55 expeditions by Hans Spærck. (Jomfrué.)

**Jomfrufjord** 720-437 (72°04.8´N 27°03.2´W; Map 4). Narrow valley west of Violengletscher, named during the 1931–34 Téraérskæpeditionen by Ove Simonsen because its hidden position meant it was virgin territory (= jomfru).

**Jomfrufjølto** 720 (72°04´N 27°09´W). Name used by Geoffrey Halliday during the 1961 University of Leicester expedition after the river in Jomfrufjord, west Nathorst Land. Jomfruen 700-421 (70°56.8´N 29°27.3´W; Map 4). Nunatak 1770 m high in the upper part of Rolige Bræ, north of Paul Stern Land. Named by Laurent Jemelin during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions for its isolation and appearance. Jomfroppollen 720 (72°41.7´N 22°39.7´W; Fig. 14). Small, nearly enclosed bay on the south side of Geographical Society Ø, corresponding to Møgnav Havn. The name was used by Norwegian hunters as early as 1929, and occurs also on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937); it can be translated as ‘virgin bay’.

**Jomsborg** 730-660 (73°21.4´N 26°38.3´W; Map 4; Fig. 49). Mountain 1900 m high in SW Andrée Land west of Renbukten, with a conspicuous, near-vertical, SE cliff face rising more than 1300 m from the fjord. The name originated from the 1931–34 Téraérskæpeditionen, and was approved at the suggestion of R. Spærck. It commemorates the fortress of Jomsborg, founded by Palatokate, the hero of the Joms Vikings saga.

**Jomsborg Dal** 730-692 (73°23.8´N 26°27.3´W). Valley in SW Andrée Land, east of Jomsborg on the opposite side of Rendalen. Named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch's 1949–51 expeditions. Jomidal was used by John Haller, who also used Joms Gletscher for the glacier draining westwards into the valley.

**Jónsbú** 750-61 (75°19.2´N 20°23.3´W). Norwegian hunting station on the west side of Peters Bugt, NE of the mouth of Ardencape Fjord. It was erected by John Giæver's expedition in 1932, and named Jonsbu for John Schjelderup Giæver [1901–1970], a journalist from 1923–1929, a hunter in East Greenland from 1929–1934, and from 1935 secretary of NSIU. He was one of the best known of Norwegian hunters, and noted for his many books on hunting and the Arctic (e.g. Giæver 1930, 1931, 1937, 1939, 1958). The original station, to the ruin of which the name is still officially applied, was burnt down in August 1943 by a patrol from the US ship HUNTSBORO to prevent it from being used by German forces. In 1948 a new Jonsbu hunting station was built on the south side of part of Skarvfjorden. Named by the Duke of Orléans in 1905 as L. Joinville, possibly for his grandfather's brother, François Ferdinand d'Orléans, prince de Joinville [1818–1900].

**Jomfru Gletscher** 720-521 (72°08´N 27°43´W; Map 4). Glacier in western Nathorst Land draining into Jomfrufjord. Named by Geoffrey Halliday following botanical work during the 1961 Leicester University and 1971 Northern Universities expeditions. (Jomfrubra.)

**Jomfru Tidsfordriv Fjord** 790-42 (79°13.0´N 19°42.0´W; Map 4). Narrow N–S-trending fjord in eastern Lambert Land. This was one of five names given by the Place Name Committee after dogs used on the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. ‘Jomfru Tidsfordriv’ was a lady dog of good repute who knew how to keep the gentleman dogs at a distance. The dog was named after a noted Copenhagen character, Julianne Maria Hansen, the daughter of a priest. When jilted by a lieutenant, she took to wandering the streets of Copenhagen in a green skirt and large boots, and gave sweets to the children who called after her.
Ardencape Fjord SE of the mouth of Kildedal (75°14.8´N 20°52.6´W). The two huts have sometimes been distinguished as Gamle Jonsbu and Ny Jonsbu. The accents on the approved version of the name were added by the Place Name Committee as an aid to correct pronunciation. Norsk Petersbøgt Station has also been used. (Jonsbu.)

Jones-Fairey Spur 71Ø (71°56.5´N 25°03.8´W). This is described as the SW spur of a western outlier of Sefstrømgipfel that was climbed by the 2001 SMC East Greenland expedition to reach Point Jones-Fairey (2570 m). It is located in the upper reaches of Sefstrøm Gletscher.

Joplassen 72Ø (72°59.0´N 24°33.4´W). Norwegian hunting hut built in 1929 at Kapp 7. Juni, the NW point of Geographical Society Ø, which has also been known by Norwegians as Jo-Netet. The hut has also been known as Søndborg and Val bórgstalten, and in recent years has also been called Ravballehytten.

Jordanbukta 74Ø (74°09.9´N 22°18.5´W). Small bay between Kap Adam and Kap Eva, north of Jordan Hill, equivalent to the present Hansen Havn. Used by Norwegian hunters, the name appears on the NSIU (1932a) map.

Jordanhill 74Ø-21 (74°07.6´N 22°19.9´W; Maps 2, 4; Fig. 15). Prominent landmass 1410 m high at the front of Wordie Gletscher. So named by Douglas Clavering in 1823, who climbed to within 200 m of the top, after the residence of his friend James Smith. See also Kap James. Jordanhill is near Glasgow, Scotland. (Jordanhill Insel, Jordan Hill.)

Jordanhill Glacier 74Ø (74°15.0´N 23°05.0´W). Name used by J.M. Wordie in 1926 for the large glacier west of Jordanhill now known as Wordie Gletscher.

Jordanhill Hytta 74Ø (74°06.7´N 27°10.9´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the east coast of Jordanhill, built by Arktisk Næringsdrift in August 1953 as a replacement for Jordanstranda. It is now a ruin.

Jordanstranda 74Ø (74°06.7´N 22°10.9´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the east coast of Jordan Hill, built by the Foldvik expedition in September 1927. It was replaced by a new hut known as Jordanhill Hytta in 1953. (Jordan-Stranda, Jordan.)

Jordflommen 74Ø-311 (74°05.8´N 21°15.4´W). Solifluction flow on the east side of Østnhavn, east of Eskimones station, south Clavering Ø. The name originated from the wintering party at Eskimones during the 1931–34 Trærsekspeditionen. Detailed unpublished maps (1:10 000) show two such flows to which the name could be applied, on either side of Østelv.

Jordan 730 (73°45.5´N 20°59.6´W). Danish hunting hut in central Toblach–Dalen, Hold with Hope, built by Nanok in the spring of 1945 (jord = earth). It has also been known as Valkanyttten.

Jostein 720 (72°07.5´N 23°28.6´W). Hunting hut 15 km NW of Kap Syenit, east of the mouth of Mesters Vig. It was built in 1930 by the Møre expedition, and named after Jostein, the youngest son of Odd Åmbakk, one of the hunters. It has also been called Segldalen, Bjørnebu and Pictetbyglingen. (Josteinbyttte.)

Jostgletscher 74Ø (74°16.2´N 21°12.6´W). Name used by Mittelhozer (1941) for the present Smernak, central Clavering Ø, in his report on work during Lauge Koch’s 1938–39 expeditions. (Josts Gletscher.)

Jossakajjii kaporniagaprit 700 (70°21.1´N 28°08.0´W). Name sometimes used for the hut at the mouth of Hjørneødal, where Fanfjord and Radefjord meet.

Jotunheim 75Ø-78 (75°14.5´N 22°38´W; Map 4). Ice plateau in western C.H. Ostenfeld Land. The name originated from the wintering party at Kulhus during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen, and was given for the region of the same name in south Norway.

Jubilee Peak 710 (71°18.9´N 21°54.3´W). Mountain 1048 m high west of Steensund, Liverpool Land, climbed by four members of the 1977 Joint Services expedition. The name, given to commemorate the 25th jubilee year of Queen Elizabeth II’s accession, was reported in several British newspapers.

Fig. 49. The 1300 m high south face of the mountain Jomsborg, on the west side of Renbugten. The lower half of the cliff comprises light coloured foliated granite.
flowing NE to join Bjørnbo Gletscher, south Stauning Alper. Named *Jupiter Glacier* by John Hunt’s 1960 expedition, for the planet Jupiter, fifth major planet from the sun.

**Juradal** 71Ø (71°19.6’N 22°38.6’W) Name used on the maps of Callomon (1970) for the valley in NE Jameson Land carrying Liasevl, which flows east into Carlsberg Fjord. The valley was used during Laugé Koch’s 1958 expedition as a route to the interior of Jameson Land, and named after the Jurassic age of the rocks.

**Juraselv** 71Ø-191 (72°06’N 24°04’W; Map 4). River in west Jameson Land draining SW into Lodin Elv. Named by Hans Staubuer during Laugé Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions after the widespread outcrops of Jurassic rocks.

**Juraklöft** 74Ø (74°39’N 20°15’W). Name used by Maync (1947) for a ravine in north Wollaston Forland, just east of Sillerendal. The name arose during Laugé Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions, and was given for the Jurassic rocks.

**Jyllandselv** 70Ø-94 (70°46.1’N 23°41.1’W; Map 4). River in SW Jameson Land flowing SW to enter the sea north of Vandre-blokkene. Named during the 1931–34 Træerrekspeditionen by Laurits Bruhn for Jylland (= Jutland), Denmark.

**Jytte Havn** 71Ø-417 (71°03.5’N 25°37.4’W; Fig. 50). Pronounced bay in the SW island of the Bjørneøer, regularly used as an anchoring place by GGU’s 9-ton motor cutter *Jytte* painted in the traditional deep red colour sailing with geological parties in the East Greenland fjords.

**Jægersund** 73Ø-521 (73°27.0’N 27°37.0’W; Map 4; see also Fig. 50). Mountain in central Jameson Land draining SW into Lodin Elv. Named by Hans Staubuer during Laugé Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions after the widespread outcrops of Jurassic rocks.

**Jættedal** 72Ø-398 (72°28.4’N 24°41.8’W; Map 4). Island at the mouth of Segelsällskapet Fjord. The name *Jagmasterns Ø* was originally given by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition to the present Karlenes Ø, and commemorated E. Nilson [b. 1863], the expedition hunter, always referred to in the expedition narrative as ‘jägmästeren’. Koch (1929a) extended the original usage to four large islands and several small skerries which he termed *Jagmaster Islands*. In time the name became attached to the present island. (Forest Officer Island, Jägmästernsø.)

**Jættebringen** 77Ø-39 (77°33.7’N 23°50.6’W; Map 4). Eastern part of Ymer Nunatak in north Dronning Louise Land. So named by 1906–08 Danmark expedition probably for its shape, and perhaps also after the feature of the same name at Møns Klint, Denmark. Koch (1916) translates it as ‘the giant’s chest’. (*Jattebricken.*)

**Jættedal** 73Ø (73°27.8’N 25°58.5’W). Major valley in Louise Boyd Land draining east to Jættegletscher. The name was used by Jan Escher describing geological fieldwork in 1997–98.

**Jættedal** 70Ø-192 (70°31.6’N 22°05.1’W). Major valley in southern Liverpool Land draining into Hvalrosbugt, so named during the 1931–34 Træerrekspeditionen by Laurits Bruhn for its size (jætte = giant). A rough landing strip here, suitable for small aircraft, was used for many years as a means of access to nearby Scoresby sund.

**Jætteelv** 70Ø-191 (70°31.6’N 22°05.1’W). River draining through Jættedal in southern Liverpool Land. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Træerrekspeditionen.

**Jættegletscher** 73Ø-521 (73°27.0’N 27°37.0’W; Map 4; see also Fig. 58). Glacier at the head of Isfjord, between Frankel Land and Louise Boyd Land. Named *Jätteglacieren* by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition because it gave rise to the very large icebergs in Isfjord (jätte = giant). (*Jatte Glacier, Giant Glacier, Jättebreen, Jætte- gletscher.*)

**Jættehorn** 73Ø-676 (73°33.0’N 26°08.6’W). Mountain in central Andrée Land, on the south side of Grejsdal. Named by John Haller following explorations during Laugé Koch’s 1949–51 expeditions, because of its large size and central spire.

**Jætteveggen** 75Ø-77 (75°11.0’N 22°27.7’W; Map 4). Impressive cliff on the north side of Heinkel Gletscher and inner Grandjean Fjord. The name originated from the wintering party at Kulhus during the 1931–34 Træerrekspeditionen. Unpublished maps show the original field name to have been the Seven Pillars of Hell.

**Jokelbugten** 78Ø-11 (78°25.0’N 20°20.0’W; Maps 1, 4). Extensive bay east of Hertugen af Oléans Land. The name was originally dates for the Jurassic rocks.

**Juraklöft** 74Ø (74°39’N 20°15’W). Name used by Maync (1947) for a ravine in north Wollaston Forland, just east of Sillerendal. The name arose during Laugé Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions, and was given for the Jurassic rocks.

**Jyllandselv** 70Ø-94 (70°46.1’N 23°41.1’W; Map 4). River in SW Jameson Land flowing SW to enter the sea north of Vandre-blokkene. Named during the 1931–34 Træerrekspeditionen by Laurits Bruhn for Jylland (= Jutland), Denmark.

**Jytte Havn** 71Ø-417 (71°03.5’N 25°37.4’W; Fig. 50). Pronounced bay in the SW island of the Bjørneøer, regularly used as an anchoring age by GGU’s 9-ton motor cutter *Jytte* during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions.

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**Jættedal** 70Ø-192 (70°31.6’N 22°05.1’W). Major valley in southern Liverpool Land draining into Hvalrosbugt, so named during the 1931–34 Træerrekspeditionen by Laurits Bruhn for its size (jætte = giant). A rough landing strip here, suitable for small aircraft, was used for many years as a means of access to nearby Scoresby sund.

**Jætteelv** 70Ø-191 (70°31.6’N 22°05.1’W). River draining through Jættedal in southern Liverpool Land. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Træerrekspeditionen.

**Jættegletscher** 73Ø-521 (73°27.0’N 27°37.0’W; Map 4; see also Fig. 58). Glacier at the head of Isfjord, between Frankel Land and Louise Boyd Land. Named *Jätteglacieren* by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition because it gave rise to the very large icebergs in Isfjord (jätte = giant). (*Jatte Glacier, Giant Glacier, Jättebreen, Jætte-gletscher.*)

**Jættehorn** 73Ø-676 (73°33.0’N 26°08.6’W). Mountain in central Andrée Land, on the south side of Grejsdal. Named by John Haller following explorations during Laugé Koch’s 1949–51 expeditions, because of its large size and central spire.

**Jætteveggen** 75Ø-77 (75°11.0’N 22°27.7’W; Map 4). Impressive cliff on the north side of Heinkel Gletscher and inner Grandjean Fjord. The name originated from the wintering party at Kulhus during the 1931–34 Træerrekspeditionen. Unpublished maps show the original field name to have been the Seven Pillars of Hell.

**Jokelbugten** 78Ø-11 (78°25.0’N 20°20.0’W; Maps 1, 4). Extensive bay east of Hertugen af Oléans Land. The name was originally
used by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen in the form jökel-bugt and jökelbugten, and arose because the bay was covered by an essentially connected mass of floating glacier ice, extending out to the outlying row of islands and skerries. *Jökel* is old Norse for a glacier, a form still in use in Iceland. (*Jökel Bay, Jökel Bay.*) *Jötulen* 710° (73°36.4° N 23°13.5° W). Mountain SW of the head of Fleming Fjord between Rhaetelv and Enjøstjørn Dal. Named by the Norwegian hunters Helge Ingstad and Normann Andersen during their 1932–34 expedition because of its ominous appearance and curious reddish colour (*jötulen* = ogre). *(Ogre Mountain.)*

**K**

**Kaasarip Nasaa [Store]** 700–6 (70°49.5° N 27°30.0° W). Large island on the east side of Rodefjord. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, it translates as ‘*kejsers* (emperor)’s hat’, and derives presumably from the shape. *(Kaisarip nás*)

**Kai Nielsen Fjeld** 790–16 (79°25.6° N 20°41.6° W; Map 4). Mountain in northern Lambert Land. Named by the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition after the Danish sculptor Kai Nielsen [1882–1924], and described as a “steep mountain on the north side of Lamberts Land” *(Knuth 1942).* It was probably intended for the 1023 m mountain known as Trompeteren Bastion, but on official maps it has been misplaced westwards to the not very conspicuous north ‘cap of’ Lambert Land and with the erroneous spelling *Kap Nielsen Fjeld.* Kai Nielsen’s works include the monument to Mylius-Erichsen, Haeg-Hagen and Jørgen Brønlund of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, erected on Langeline, Copenhagen. *(Kaisarip nás)* – See Kaasarip Nassa.

**Kajkap** 770–56 (77°19.3° N 18°55.0° W). Cape on the south side of Skarrfjorden. So named by David Malmquist during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen after Karin (Kaj) Lunell (born Hadders), his wife’s sister.

**Kaka**

**Kamelryggen** 760–139 (76°31.4° N 26°10.5° W; Map 4). Nunatak in SW Dronning Louise Land, named by J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition. The expedition was delayed here for seven days by bad weather, and Koch (1913) records the name is Icelandic for ‘cold hill’.

**Kalaebrodden** – See Kobberpynet.

**Kalifbjerg** 730–708 (73°09.5° N 28°40.4° W; Map 4). Mountain 2667 m high in the nunatak region of western Frænkel Land near Peter-mann Bjerg. Named by John Haller and Eduard Wenck during explorations on Lauge Koch’s 1951 expedition, because the wind-packed snow collapsed under their weight such that the only way of progressing was upon their knees, as if approaching a caliph. *(Kalif Bjerg.)*

**Kalkdal** 700–160 (70°50.2° N 22°15.0° W; Map 4). Valley in Liverpool Land east of Fame Øer. Named in the geological account of G.C. Amstrup’s 1898–1900 expedition as *Kalkedalen* or *Limestone Valley*, for the occurrence of limestone. The name was not used on maps until 1934 when it was revived and approved at the suggestion of Brian Roberts. It is used as a sledge route between Hurry Inlet and the eastern outer coast of Liverpool Land.

**Kalkdalen** 700° (70°47.8° N 22°26.3° W). A hut built by Scoresbyshavn municipality south of the mouth of Kalkdal is known as *Kalkedalen* or *Gásereden* (goose’s nest), and by the Greenlandic name *Kanger-saava.* Sandell & Sandell (1991 p. 96) use the name *Nerterit Inaat* for this hut, which they report has been used for char-fishing.

**Kalles Hyyte** 740° (74°01.4° N 22°17.8° W). Norwegian hunting hut on the southwest side of Wordie Bugt, 2 km west of Surprise Elv. Erected by Finn Devold’s expedition in 1929, and named after Karl Nicolai-lsen who helped build it. It is also known as *Wordie Bugt Hyyten.*

**Kalotten** 740–299 (74°47.0° N 20°56.9° W). Mountain about 1000 m high in Th. Thomsen Land. The name originated from the wintering parties at Eskimonæs and Kulhus during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen, and was given because the ice cap on the summit resembles a skull cap (= kalot).

**Kalneset** 720° (72°41.2° N 22°12.5° W; Fig. 14). Cape on SE Geographical Society Ø on the north side of Vega Sund. So named on NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), for the locality of the same name in Vesterålen, Norway.

**Kalvedal** 730–643 (73°32.1° N 26°44.8° W; Map 4). Valley in SW Andrée Land draining south to Rendal. Named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Ove Simonsen because many new-born musk-ox calves were seen here.

**Kalven** 740–266 (74°00.6° N 20°56.3° W; Map 4). Island in the Finsch Øer group, south of Store Finsch. The name first appears on an NSIU map (1932a), and derives from its small size relative to Store Finsch (kalven = the calf).

**Kalvoden** 760–269 (76°55.4° N 20°33.1° W). Island in Mørkefjordbugten. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen (kalven = the calf). *(Kalvøn, Kálfur.)*
the larger of the two houses built at Sydkap. See also Kangertitivarmiit.

Kangertitivaq / Kangerlussuaq – See Kangertitivarmiit Kangertivat.

Kangertitivaq – See Kangertitivaq Kangertivat.

Kangertitivaq – See Kangerlussuaq.

Kangerterajiva igterterilâ – See Kangerterajivta Ittiva.

Kangerterajivta igterterilâ – See Kangerterajivta Ilinnera.

Kangerterajitap Ilinnera – See Kangerterajitap Ittiva.

Kangerterajitap Ittiva – See Kangerterajitap Ittiva.

Kangerterajitap Ittiva (Kangerterajiva [Hurry Inlet])

Kangerterajiva / [Hurry Inlet] 71Ø-46 (71°25.6´N 22°24.1´W). Fjord between Jameson Land and northern Liverpool Land. The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and translates roughly as 'our little fjord's equivalent on the other side'. This refers to the relative positions of Carlsberg Fjord and Hurry Inlet north and south of Kangerterajitap Ilinnera. (Kangerterajígtap igtiva.)

Kangerterajiva / [Hurry Inlet] 71Ø-118 710-125 (70°59.4´N 22°29.4´W). Low valley providing an easy sledge route north from the head of Kangerterajiva [Hurry Inlet]. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, it translates roughly as 'the crossing place at the head of the little fjord'. (Kangerterajígitap igtiva.)

Kangerterajitap Ittiva 700-155 (c. 70°51´N 22°28´W). Hunting hut at Ulveodde, at the head of Hurry Inlet. The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and can be translated as 'our hut in Kangerteraja'. It was said in 1971 to have disappeared. (Kangerterajítap igterterilâ.)

Kangerterajiva [Hurry Inlet] 71Ø-148 (70°36.0´N 22°31.0´W). Fjord between south Liverpool Land and Jameson Land. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, it translates as 'the little fjord'.

Kangerterajiva / [Hurry Inlet] 71Ø-33 (71°20.0´N 24°41.0´W; Map 4). Bay west of Sydkap, at the mouth of Nordvestfjord. This name was recorded by Tuborg & Sandell (1999), it is now officially applied to the settlement west of the cape. The present name translates as 'little auk's cape', and refers to the bird colonies on the cliffs.

Kangikajik [Kap Stevenson] 70Ø-73 (70°24.4´N 25°12.3´W). Small island on the mouth of Nordvestfjord. The name translates as 'those that live at the bad cape'. In 1978 the authorised Greenlandic name was Kangikajik, but although this name is still used on some modern maps (e.g. Tuborg & Sandell 1999), it is now officially applied to the settlement west of the cape. The name translates as 'little auk's cape', and refers to the bird colonies on the cliffs.

Kangikajik [Kap Stevenson] 70Ø-75 (70°19.1´N 25°14.2´W). Bay or short fjord east of Kap Stevenson (Kangikajik) on the south coast of Scoresby Sund. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, it translates as 'Kangikajik's bad fjord'. (Kangikajík kangertivatsiâkajik)

Kangikajik [Kap Brewer] 70Ø-355 (70°07.8´N 22°14.5´W), Settlement west of Kap Brewer, occupied periodically. Until 1978 the authorised name of the settlement was Kangikajíktun Kimit. The present name Kangikajik formerly being applied to the cape itself (see Kangikajik Appalia). Kangikajik translates roughly as 'the bad cape'. On some recent maps (e.g. Tuborg & Sandell 1999) the name Kangikajik is still used as the Greenlandic name for the cape. Recent reports suggest there is only one habitable house, that goes by the name Kangikajik. (Kangikajíktun Kimit.)

Kangikajik [Kap Stevenson] 70Ø-73 (70°24.4´N 25°12.3´W). Prominent headland on the south coast of Scoresby Sund. The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and translates as 'the bad cape'. Some modern maps record Kangikajik Kangertivatsiâkajik. (Kangikajík kangertivatsiâkajik)

Kangikajikappalia – See Kangikajik Appalia.

Kangikajik kangertivatsiâkajik – See Kangikajik Appalia.

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Kap Achnon Friis 760-121 (76°46.2´N 23°04.6´W; Map 4). Cape-like feature in eastern Dronning Louise Land, named by J.P. Koch's 1912–13 expedition after [Johannes] Achnon Friis [1871–1929], Danish artist on the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. Together with Aage Bertelsen he made several hundred paintings and drawings during the expedition. Some of Friis' portraits are included in Koch [1913]. Friis was also an author and wrote a popular book on the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, but was most noted for his books on Denmark, particularly 'De Danskes Øer' published in 1926.

Kap Adam 740–273 (74°14.1´N 22°13.1´W). Cape on the north side of Hansen Havn, north of Jordan Hill. Named, probably by Norwegian hunters, as Kap Adam, the name first appearing on an NISU map (1932a) together with Kapp Eeva, now Kap Eva.

Kap Adolf Jensen 790–5 (79°41.4´N 20°00.0´W; Map 1, 4). SW cape of Hovgaard Ø. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for Adolf Severin Jensen [1866–1953], a Danish zoologist who assisted Mylius-Erichsen in the planning of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. See also Ad. S. Jensen Land.

Kap Agnes – See Agnes-Tufa.

Kap Ahrens 760–13 (76°55.3´N 20°47.4´W). Cape on the south side of Mørkefjord. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition as Kapp Ahrens, thus named by Karl Koldewey [1815–81], German geographer, professor at Munich, and amongst the founders of the Geographical Society of Munich. He was a supporter of the expedition and had formed a committee to raise funds. Kap Ahrens Næs was used by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for the low peninsula between Kap Ahrens and Kap Alf Trole.

Kap Arnakke 740–107 (74°11.3´N 20°07.1´W). East cape of Clavering Ø. The name first appears on a sketch map in Gustav Thorstrup's 1921 logbook (Møller 1939) in the form C. Arnak. (Cap Arnak, Cape Arnak.)

Kap Barclay 690–11 (69°16.5´N 24°36.0´W). Cape on the northern Blособsev Kyst, named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Cape Barclay, after John Barclay [1758–1826], he was a noted anatomist, and lecturer at the Edinburgh College of Surgeons from 1804. Cape Barclay 710 (71°51.5´N 28°54.7´W). Name used for the northern peninsula of Hinks Land, in the report on the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Helge G. Backlund (in: Koch 1955). The location is referred to by Haller (1971). Named after the Swiss city of Basel, the home town of Eduard Wenk, a member of Backlund's 1933 party.

Kap Bayard 720–409 (72°46.4´N 26°25.2´W; Map 2; see also Fig. 52). Cape between the mouths of Dickson Fjord and Róbus Fjord. Named by A.G. Nathorst during his 1899 expedition, probably for A.G. Bayard, a Stockholm engineer who had contributed 400 Swedish kronor to the expedition finances.

Kap Beijer 720–410 (72°46.6´N 26°17.6´W; Map 4; see also Fig. 52). Cape in south Sues Land, east of the mouth of Dickson Fjord. Named by A.G. Nathorst during his 1899 expedition for Gottfried Beijer [1838–1901], a successful Malmö businessman who contributed 600 Swedish kronor to the expedition finances. Beijer was noted as one of the founders of modern Malmö. (Cape Beijer).

Kap Bellevue 770–38 (77°05.2´N 23°12.2´W; Map 4). Cape-like prominence or mountain in Dronning Louise Land on the west side of Storstrommen. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for the spectacular view.

Kap Bennet 730–10 (73°23.4´N 21°35.5´W; Maps 3, 4). Cape on the south side of Mackenzie Bugt. William Scoresby Jr. named a feature in this area as Bennet Island, after Captain Bennet of the Venerable, one of the group of whalers that accompanied Scoresby in 1822. The location of Scoresby's original 'island' is uncertain, although he placed it north of the Mackenzie Bay of his chart. The name was transferred to a cape at the present location on Koldewey's [1874] maps, and although moved north of Mackenzie Bugt on subsequent Danish maps, it was later moved back to the present site. Scoresby probably could not have seen the present Kap Bennet. Norwegian hunters have occasionally called of the north and south walls. A newer Sirius hut is found at the same locality.

Kap Amundsen 780–43 (78°56.6´N 18°03.3´W; Map 1, 4). South cape of the southernmost island in the Norske Øer. Named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch's 1956–58 expeditions after Roald Amundsen [1872–1928]. A noted Norwegian Polar explorer, Amundsen's first major exploit was the traverse of the NW passage in the Gjøa in 1906–08, followed up by the first attainment of the South Pole in June 1910. He also took part in the first flight over the North Pole in 1926 with Lincoln Ellsworth and Umberto Nobile, and disappeared in 1928 during an attempt to rescue Nobile whose airship had crashed off West Spitsbergen.

Kap Anakotkite – See Kap Jones.

Kap Anna Bistrup 790–7 (79°41.0´N 18°14.1´W; Map 1, 4). SE cape of Hovgaard Ø. So named by Henning Bistrup, during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen after his mother Anna Vilhelmine Augusta Østerberg [1848–1934]. See also L. Bistrup Bræ.

Kap Arendts 750–88 (76°05.9´N 18°35.7´W; Map 4). Name used for the mountain north of Kap Alf Trole on Store Koldewey. It was named by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition as Kap Arendts for Karl Arendts [1866–1953], a Danish zoologist who assisted Mylius-Erichsen in the planning of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. He was also deputy leader and hydrographer, and had made astronomical observations at the cape during the expedition. Later Trole also took part in the 1932 Gfennon expedition. In 1933 he founded with his wife a memorial fund, which published a series of reports relevant to the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen and hunting and exploration in East Greenland.

Kap Alfred 720–42 (72°49.9´N 25°33.2´W; Map 4; Fig. 29). Northern cape of Hovgaard Land at the mouth of Kempe Fjord, named by A.G. Nathorst's 1899 expedition. The name was probably given for a member of Nathorst's family, as were many other capes in the vicinity. (Cape Alfred.)

Kap Alfred Beauvais 760–84 (76°42.0´N 18°43.9´W). Cape on the east side of Lille Koldewey. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for the supplier of provisions to the expedition. Alfred Beauvais was a director of the meat-packing company Danica which supplied this and many other Danish expeditions (J. Love, personal communication 2009).

Kap Allen 710–14 (71°41.0´N 22°00.0´W; Map 4). Cape on Canning Land named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Cape Allen for an Edinburgh friend. This was probably Thomas Allen [1777–1833], a mineralogist who had purchased Giesecke's Greenland mineral collection, which among other items included a new mineral called after its purchaser, alanite. Scoresby used the spelling 'Allen' on his chart in error, and it is this form that is invariably used on maps today. The German edition of Scoresby's narrative (1825) uses the correct 'Allan' form throughout. (Cape Allen, Cape Allan.)

Kap Amélie 770–8 (77°31.1´N 19°13.0´W; Map 1, 2, 4). Cape north of the mouth of Penthierville Fjord. Named by the Duke of Orléans in 1905 as Kap Amélie, possibly for Marie Amélie des Deux Siciles [1782–1866], wife of Louis-Philippe 1, King of France. (Cap Amélie.)

Kap Amélie Hytten 770 (77°32.1´N 19°08.0´W). Hut built on 15 March 1941 about 3 km NE of Kap Amélie by Ib Poulsen and other meteorologists of Eigil Knuth's 1938–39 expedition. The outbreak of war in Europe had disrupted normal contacts with Denmark, but meteorological observations were continued at Mørkefjord Station. The hut was still erect in 1990, missing only the lower parts...
the cape Giskeodde. (Cape Bennet, Cape Bennett, Hallinsel Bennet, Kapp Bennet, Bennet Hill.)

Kap Bennet Hytte – See Bennethytta.

Kap Bergendahl 760-6 (76°37.7´N 18°22.3´W; Map 4). East cape of one of the Franzske Øer. Named by the Duke of Orléans in 1905 as Kap Bergendahl for R. Svante Bergendahl, a lieutenant in the Swedish navy who was one of the officers on the expedition ship. Kap Bergendahl 790 (79°09.3´N 19°04.0´W). Name used for the east cape of Lambert Land in the popular account of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen by Friis (1909). As this name had previously been used for a cape in the Franzske Øer (see above) it was discontinued for this site, which is now known as Brunlunds Grav.

Kap Berghaus 740–61 (74°16.8´N 20°09.0´W). Cape in SW Wollaston Forland. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Cap Berghaus, perhaps after Hermann Berghaus [1828–90], a German cartographer at Justus Perthes Geographisches Anstalt in Gotha, publishers of Petermanns Mitteilungen. Possibly also named after Heinrich Berghaus [1797–1884], one of the initiators of the Berlin Geographical Society. Norwegian hunters have used Heklaad Havrotness for the same feature. (Cape Berghaus.)

Kap Berghausbyttøen 740 (74°16.9´N 20°07.8´W). Danish hunting hut immediately east of Kap Berghaus, south Wollaston Forland, built by Nanok in September 1946. (Kap Berghaus Hytten.)


Kap Berlin 740–37 (74°41.0´N 19°25.7´W; Maps 2, 4). Cape in northern Wollaston Forland. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Kap Berlin, after the capital city of the North German Federation. A large collection of donations in support of the expedition was made in Berlin. (Cape Berlin.)

Kap Berlin Hytte – See Berlin-Sina.

Kap Bernhoft 790–11 (79°42.0´N 20°19.0´W). Cape in southern Kronprins Christian Land, NW of Niqghalvferdsfjorden. Mapped from the air by Lauge Koch during the 1931–34 Trærekspeditionen, it was named after H.A. Bernhoft [1869–1958]. Bernhoft was director of the Danish Foreign Ministry during the dispute over East Greenland decided at the International Court at The Hague.

Kap Beurmann 760-1 (76°03.2´N 19°47.8´W; Map 4). Cape on the north side of the mouth of Bessel Fjord. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Kap Beurmann, for Karl Moritz von Beurmann [1835–63], a German African explorer. The Norwegian 1932–34 Gliever expedition built a hut in the bay west of the cape. (Cape Beurmann Point, Kap Beurmann Næs.)

Kap Biot 710–21 (71°54.5´N 22°31.8´W; Map 4). Cape north of Fleming Fjord. It was named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Cape Biot, in compliment to the French philosopher and astronomer, Jean Baptiste Biot [1774–1862].

Kap Biot 710 (71°52.8´N 22°39.2´W). Danish hunting station built in September 1940 on the NW side of Fleming Fjord at the foot of Kap Biot. The station and personnel were brought up by the FURENAK with the intention of establishing a weather station for support of German activities in the North Atlantic. The Norwegian ship Fridtjof Nansen, in the service of the United States, evacuated the personnel and burnt the station on 7 September 1940.

Kap Bismarck 760–10 (76°42.0´N 18°33.0´W; Map 4). Southernmost peninsula of Germania Land. Named Cap Bismarck by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition, after Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck [1815–1898]. Bismarck was at the time chancellor of the North German Federation, and was present with Kong Wilhelm when the expedition sailed from Bremenhaven on 15 June 1869. Koldewey’s original Cap Bismarck was said to be the south spur of Harfjellet according to Koch [1916 p. 374]. The name was used for the low cape at the present position by the Duke of Orléans in 1905, a position retained by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. (Cape Bismarck Mountain, Bismarckhjøftet.)

Kap Bismarck Hytten 760 (76°42.0´N 18°33.0´W). Hut at Kap Bismarck built for Danmarkshavn weather station in 1979. Kap Bismarck-Næsset 760 (76°42.9´N 18°33.6´W). Name used by Friis (1909) in his popular account of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for the low peninsula of which the present Kap Bismarck forms the south end. (Kap-Bismarck-Tangen.)

Kap Bjørne Nielsen 760 (76°36.9´N 21°00.4´W). Prominent NE cape of Edvard Ø, in Dove Bught. So named by the 1932 Gefion expedition after Bjørne Nielsen [1876–1953], a businessman and general consul, who was a member of the board of Østgrønlandske Fangstkompani Nantok 1929–36. The name is used in Den Grønlandske Lods (1968).

Kap Borlase Warren 740–20 (74°16.0´N 19°22.7´W; Map 4). Cape in SE Wollaston Forland, named Cape Borlase Warren by Douglas Clavering in 1823. It was the first place at which Clavering landed, and was named after Sir John Borlase Warren [1753–1822], who in 1780 had married Caroline, a daughter of Sir John Clavering. The Norwegian and Danish hunting huts built at the cape have been known by various names: Kap Borlase Warren hytten, Kap Borlase Warren Station, Borganes, Valdermarkshus, Gronlandshuset, Sverdrupsnes, Byen-heimien. (C. Borlase Warren, Cape Borlase Warren.)

Kap Bornholm 760–85 (76°43.8´N 18°49.0´W). Northern cape of Lille Koldewey. So named by Christian B. Thostrup during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, after Herman Koefoed, a member of the expedition who was educated and worked on the Danish island of Bornholm, and was Thostrup’s faithful assistant during preparation of detailed maps (Thostrup 2007).

Kap Bourbon 780–5 (78°44.7´N 18°06.4´W; Map 4). East cape of Bourbon Ø, the northernmost point seen by the Duke of Orléans in 1905, which named it Kap Bourbon. The Orléans family was linked to the Bourbons through Louise-Philippe 1 of France, great-grandfather of the Duke of Orléans.

Kap Brathuhnken – See Brathuhnken.

Kap Bremen 740–24 (74°58.9´N 19°58.3´W; Maps 2, 4). Cape on NE Kuhn Ø. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Cap Bremen, for the city of that name. Bremen was the home of the principal supporting committee of the expedition, ’Der verein für die deutsche Nordpolarfahrt in Bremen’, which was responsible for publication of Koldewey’s narrative. The Senate of Bremen made substantial donations to the expedition finances.

Kap Bremen Hytten 740 (74°59.0´N 19°58.2´W). Danish hunting hut on the south side of Kap Bremen, NE Kuhn Ø, built by Nanok in September 1931. Now a ruin. (Kap Bremenhytten.)

Kap Breusing 740–75 (74°12.7´N 20°06.8´W). Cape on east Clavering Ø. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition, and on different maps spelt Cap Breusing or Cap Breussing. The name was evidently intended to honour Friedrich August Arthur Breusing [1818–92]. A German nautical expert, and director of the naval academy at Bremen from 1858, he played a leading part in the organisation of German polar expeditions. Cap Holsha has been used for the same feature by Danish hunters. (Kap Breussing.)

Kap Breusingbyttøen 740 (74°12.6´N 20°07.0´W). Hut on the south side of Kap Breusing, built in 1951 by Daneborg weather station personnel using material from the wartime American station at Dødemandsbugten.

Kap Brewster [Kagikajip Appulía] 700–361 (70°09.0´N 22°03.5´W; Maps 3, 4). Prominent cape on the south side of the mouth of Scoresby Sund. It was named Cape Brewster by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 in compliment to a much esteemed friend, David Brewster [1781–1868]. Brewster was very active in scientific circles, published many papers on the polarisation of light, and invented the kaleidoscope.

Kap Brewster [Kangikajik] 700–355 (70°07.8´N 22°14.5´W).
Settlement west of Kap Brewster periodically occupied by families from Scoresbynd. Until 1978 the authorised name was Kangi-
kJængmiit, the present name Kangikjâk formerly being applied to
the cape itself (see Kangikjâk Appalia). Kangikjâk translates roughly as 'the bad cape' (Kangikjâkmiit).

Kap Broer Ruys Station 73°0 (73°29.0’ N 20°25.3’ W). Danish hunting
station in SW Hold with Hope. Built by Østgrønlandske Fangst-
kompagni in 1920 and taken over by Nanok in 1929, it was severe-
damaged by a storm in the winter of 1936–37. It has also been
known as Cape Hold with Hope, Kap Hold with Hope Station and
Station ‘B’.

Kap Broer Ruys Syd – See Broer Ruys Syd.

Kap Brown 71°17’ (71°47.5’ N 22°25.6’ W; Map 4). Cape between
the north point of Wegener Halvo. It was named Cape Brown by
William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 after the botanist Robert Brown
[1773–1858], who published memoirs on Australian plants, and
became keeper of botanical collections at the British Museum.

Kap Brown Hytten – See Brown-Stua.

Kap Brown Huset 71°1 (71°43.2’ N 22°43.9’ W). Small wintering
station on the east side of Fleming Fjord, 15 km SW of Kap Brown,
built by the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen. Origin of name unknown.

Kap Buchenau Hytta. (Kap Carl Ritter.)

Kap Buchhagen Fjordhuset. (Kap Karl Ritter.)

Kap Buchhagen Hysen 74°0 (74°43.4’ N 18°33.6’ W). Danish hunting
hut at Kap Buchenau, NW Lille Pendulum. Built by Nanok in 1930.
(Kap Buchenauhytten.)

Kap Buchhietten 750-104 (75°11.4’ N 20°34.4’ W). Danish hunting
hut about 6 km north of Kap Buch, on the south side of Ardencafe
Fjord, built by Nanok in 1932. Only the stone foundations of the
hut remain (P.S. Mikkelsen 2008). (Kap Buch Hytten, Kap Buch Hytta.)

Kap Buddicomi 710-128 (71°04.5’ N 21°41.4’ W; Map 4). Cape on the
east coast of Liverpool Land south of Storefjord, named Cape
Buddicomi by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 in compliment to a
respected clergyman of Liverpool. Scoresby took lessons in Latin
and Greek from Revd Buddicom in 1823, the first essentials
-needed for the publication of Koldewey’s expedition narrative. A Norwe-
gian hunting station south of the cape was sometimes known as
Carl Ritterbytten – see Oles tea. (Kap Karl Ritter.)

Kap Christian 760-3 (76°36.5’ N 18°35.7’ W). Cape on the
south side of Lille Koldewy, so named during the 1906–08 Danmark-Eks-
peditionen by Christian Bendix Thostrup for his son Christian
[1877–1969], a Swiss structural geologist and stratigraph-
s and Greek from Revd Buddicom in 1823, the first
essentials needed for the publication of Koldewey’s expedition narrative. A Norwegian
hunting station south of the cape was sometimes known as Carl Ritterbytten – see Oles tea. (Kap Karl Ritter.)
Smallefjord. It was named Cap Daly by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition, possibly after Charles Patrick Daly [1816–99], president of the American Geographical Society from 1864 to 1899 (J. Love, personal communication 2010).

Kap David Gray 740°-23 (74°58.0’N 18°26.6’W; Maps 2, 4). South cape of the island Shannon. Named Cap David Gray by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition for Captain David Gray [1829–96], who had corresponded with August Petermann on ice conditions off East Greenland in 1872. David Gray was one of the noted Peterhead whaling family. Known as the ‘Prince of Whalers’, he made 43 voyages to the Arctic from 1867 to 1899 in the Eclipse, and had a total reported catch of 197 whales and 168,956 seals. (Cap David Gray.)

Kap David Grayhytten 740°-107a (74°59.0’N 18°23.7’W). Danish hunting hut 2 km NE of Kap David Gray on the south coast of Shannon. It was built by Ostgrønlandske Fangskompanien in 1923, and from 1929 used by Nanok. It was also known as Jagerly. In 1930 the hut was rebuilt by J. van Hauen and A. Hvidberg, but is now a ruin. A Norwegian hut built at the same locality in 1952 was known as Tåkeheim. (David Gray Hytten, Kap David Gray-hus, Kap David Grey hytten.)

Kap Desbrowe 740°-15 (74°38.3’N 18°19.8’W; Map 4). SE cape of Lille Pendulum. Named Cape Desbrowe by Douglas Clavering in 1823 at the request of Captain Edward Sabine, in honour of Edward Desbrowe, member of parliament for Windsor and vice-chamberlain to Queen Charlotte. Desbrowe had assisted Sabine’s entry into the army. The present position corresponds to that of Clavering’s description of a bold headland, although his map is inaccurate and the army. The present position corresponds to that of Clavering’s description of a bold headland, although his map is inaccurate and the map of Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition placed the name as Queen Charlotte. Desbrowe had assisted Sabine’s entry into the army. The present position corresponds to that of Clavering’s description of a bold headland, although his map is inaccurate and the map of Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition placed the name as

Kap Ehrenberg 740°-69 (74°26.7’N 21°47.0’W). Cape in eastern Payer Land where Rudi Bugt meets Tyrolerfjord. It was named Cap Ehrenberg by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition after Christian Gottfried Ehrenberg [1795–1876], who contributed one of the chapters of Koldewey’s narrative. He was one of the pioneers of microbiology and micropalaeontology. (Cap Ehrenberg, Kapp Ehrenberg.)

Kap Elisabeth 720°-52 (72°54.3’N 24°48.5’W). NE cape of Ella Ø. Named by A.G. Nathorst in 1899 after his daughter Elisabeth Jane [b. 1885]. The Norwegian hunting station 3 km south of the cape is known as Maristua. (Kap Elisabeth.)

Kap Ellen 770°-32 (77°27.1’N 20°21.1’W). Cape between Helge G. Backlund Fjord and V. Clausen Fjord, west of Skarfjorden, so named during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. It may have been named by Henning Bistrup after his wife, Ellen Marie Birgitte Eigtved.

Kap Eva 740°-272 (74°09.8’N 22°12.8’W; Map 4). Cape on the north side of Jordanhill opposite Kap Adam. Named as Kap Eva on the 1932a NSIU map. The two capes were evidently named after Adam and Eva.

Kap Ewart 690°-9 (69°21.0’N 24°26.0’N; Map 3). Cape on the north Blosseville Kyst. Named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Cape Ewart, probably after Peter Ewart [1767–1842], an engineer, and owner of a cotton mill in Manchester.

Kap Evna 710°-114 (71°16.7’N 21°52.5’W). Cape in east Liverpool Land west of Trekanten. So named by Helge G. Backlund during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen, after his homeland Finland.

Kap Fletcher 710°-13 (71°37.1’N 22°06.0’W; Map 4). Cape on the east coast of Canning Land, named Cape Fletcher by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 after an Edinburgh friend, possibly John Fletcher [1792–1836]. Scoresby’s original cape was probably 3–4
km further south, the position used on Koch's (1902) map. The present position was chosen as being 'more natural' by the Place Name Committee. (Kap Fletscher.)

**Kap Franklin** 73Ø-7 (73°15.0´N 22°12.7´W; Maps 3, 4). Cape on the east point of Gauss Halve. It was named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Cape Franklin after John Franklin [1786–1847], a noted Arctic explorer, whose last expedition to discover the NW Passage was lost with all hands. This calamity led to an important series of search expeditions in the Canadian Arctic, which Franklin had earlier explored during two overland expeditions. Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition maps and 1888 Danish charts place the name too far north, while Payer (1876) used the correct (present) position. A Norwegian hut 7 km north of the cape was sometimes known as Kap Franklin – see Kap Franklin Strand. (Kapp Franklin.)

**Kap Freuchen** 76Ø-132 (76°21.0´N 23°41.4´W; Map 4). Cape-like peninsula in Dronning Louise Land between Buddolf Istram and L. Bistrup Brø. named by J.P. Koch's 1912–13 expedition after Peter Freuchen, their companion during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. Peter Freuchen [1886–1957] was stoker and assistant meteorologist on the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. In 1910 he accompanied Knud Rasmussen to Thule and helped establish the trading station, of which he was manager until 1919. He took part in the 1st and 5th Thule expeditions, and travelled extensively in the Arctic. He is best known as the author of stories of eskimo (Inuit) life based on his experiences.

**Kap Gisvøgt** 74Ø (74°48.7´N 20°39.8´W). Cape on the west side of Kuhn Ø. The name is seen in reports by Helge G. Backlund on his work during the 1931–34 Tørøresøkspeditionen (in: Koch 1955), and warns of the numerous, dangerous sandbanks around the cape (giv agt = beware).

**Kap Gladstone** 71Ø-11 (71°31.4´N 21°53.2´W; Map 4). Bold headland forming the northern termination of Liverpool Land. Named Cape Gladstone by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 (Fig. 3) as a compliment to John Gladstone [1764–1851], an enterprising Liverpool merchant and member of parliament.

**Kap Godfred Hansen** 71Ø-198 (71°26.8´N 21°42.1´W; Map 4; see also Fig. 72). Peninsula on the east coast of north Liverpool Land. The name was originally used by Henning Bistrup on his coast profiles drawn in 1923 during the drift of the TEDDY, but was not approved until 1939. See also Godfred Hansen Ø.

Kap Graah – aa is treated as å in Danish – see after Kap Greve.

**Kap Graham** 69Ø-2 (69°59.0´N 22°29´W; Map 4). Cape SW of Kap Brewster between Kap Russel and Kap Pillans. It was named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822, although the name does not occur on his chart. From his table of latitudes and longitudes it is clear that Scoresby's Cape Graham was intended for a cape west of Steward Ø, corresponding probably to the present Akinnarteqitaa. Its current position derives from its order of listing in Scoresby's text (Scoresby 1823, p. 231). All three capes were named after professors at the University of Edinburgh. Possibly named after Robert Graham [1786–1845], first Regius professor of Botany 1818–1820, and founder of the Edinburgh Botanical gardens.

**Kap Greg** 76Ø-248 (76°56.9´N 21°57.7´W; Maps 3, 4). Headland, almost an island, on the east coast of Liverpool Land. Named Cape Greg by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 out of respect and regard to Samuel Greg [1758–1834] of Quarry Bank. A hunting hut was built on the low col west of the cape by Scoresbysund municipality.

**Kap Greville** 71Ø-29 (71°29.9´N 22°05.8´W; Map 4). Cape in north Liverpool Land. William Scoresby Jr. named Cape Greville in 1822, with several other promontories after different friends chiefly resident in Edinburgh. Robert Kaye Greville [1794–1866], was a noted botanist, and like Scoresby a member of the Werneri Society and the Royal Society of Edinburgh. (Cape Greville.)

**Kap Graah** 73Ø-22 (73°14.3´N 23°12.6´W; Maps 3, 4). East cape of Gunnar Andersson Land, the northern part of Ymer Ø. Named Kap Graah by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition for Wilhelm Au-
Kap Hooker
Kap Hovgaard
Kap Humboldt
Kap Hope [Ittaajimmit]
Kap Hope [Noorajik Kangitteq]

218th magnetic and meteorological work of the [1853–1910], a lieutenant in the Danish Navy, was in charge of the expedition through the NE Passage. Andreas Peter Hovgaard, son. Officially it is stated to be in the sense of ‘hilding’ (= giant or warrior).


Kap Hold with Hope Station – See Kap Bror Rays Station.

Kap Hooker 700–95 (70°27.0’N 23°16.3’W; Map 4). The south point of Jameson Land was named Cape Hooker by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 after William Jackson Hooker [1765–1865], professor of botany at the University of Glasgow from 1821, and from 1841 director of Kew Gardens. Hooker contributed the list of plants that appeared as Appendix II in Scoresby’s narrative. Ryder (1895) observed that the term cape does not fit very well because of the smooth rounding of the low and flat coastline, and the name has been placed as far north as the Vandreblokken. In 1965 a location at the mouth of Fynselv was selected by the Place Name Committee. (Cap Hooker.)

Kap Hope [Ittaajimmit] 700–287 (70°27.5’N 22°20.9’W). Greenlandic village east of Kap Hope (see below) in south Liverpool Land. The 1924–25 expedition that founded Scoresbysund built two houses here in 1924–25, and it has been continuously occupied until the late 1980s. Official ministry reports used the Greenlandic names Ittijajimmit and Illukasitit for the settlement up to 1987, although the Place Name Committee had substituted Igitjajimmit (Ittaajimmit) for Igitjajimmit (Ittijajimmit) in 1978 to comply with the usage of the inhabitants.

Kap Hope [Noorajik Kangitteq] 700–286 (70°27.7’N 22°22.9’W; Maps 3, 4). SW point of Liverpool Land, named Cape Hope by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 out of respect to Samuel Hope of Everton. The settlement east of the cape is known as Kap Hope [Ittaajimmit] (see also above).

Kap Hovgaard 720–71 (72°41.2’N 22°37.6’W; Fig. 14). Cape on southern Geographical Society Ø, west of Nordenskiold Ø. The name was given by J.M. Wordie’s 1926 expedition, originally as Cape Hoogle, to commemorate the Danish member of the Vega expedition through the NE Passage. Andreas Peter Hovgaard [1853–1910], a lieutenant in the Danish Navy, was in charge of the magnetic and meteorological work of the Vega expedition. See also Hovgaard Ø. (Kap Hovgard, Kopp Hovgaard.)

Kap Humboldt 730–5 (73°05.7’N 23°01.2’W). Eastern cape of Ymer Ø. William Scoresby Jr. named Cape Humboldt in 1822 in compliment to the celebrated traveller Friedrich Heinrich Alexander, Freiherr von Humboldt [1769–1859]. Humboldt was noted for his travels in Central and South America between 1799 and 1804. The ‘cape’ sighted by Scoresby was probably either the present Bontekøø Ø (which he placed farther north), or possibly Celsius Bjerg. Koldewey’s maps (Verein für die Deutsche Nordpolarfahrt in Bremen 1873–74) moved the name to a cape west of Bontekøø Ø on the south side of Kejser Franz Joseph Fjord, a position more precisely defined by Nanthorst (1900) as the east cape of Ymer Ø.

Kap Humboldt Fangststation – See Humboldt.

Kap Hynes – See Kapp Agnes.

Kap Høegh [Ukkaqarteq] 700–226 (70°43.4’N 21°33.3’W; Map 4). East cape of Sandbach Halvo, south Liverpool Land. The name first appeared on a map compiled by Janus Sørensen (Sørensen 1928), and was evidently given for Henrik Høegh, manager of the Scoresbysund colony from 1926. The spelling of the original map, Kap Høegh, has survived on many published maps. A hunting hut was built on the low col west of the cape for the use of hunting parties from Scoresbysund.

Kap Ingrid 770–73 (77°38.0’N 20°21.2’W; Map 4). Cape east of the mouth of Campanulavigen, inner Skærfjorden. Named by David Malmquist during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen after his sister, Ingrid Madsen.

Kap Isabelle 770–5 (77°44.5’N 19°08.3’W; Map 4). SE cape of Gamma Ø, on the north side of the mouth of Orléans Sund. Named by the Duke of Orléans in 1905 as Kap Isabelle, probably after his mother, Isabelle de Montpensier [1848–1919], Countess of Paris.

Kap James 730–15 (73°53.1’N 20°18.3’W; Map 4). NE cape of Home Forland on the south side of Gæl Hamke Bugt. It was named Cape James by Douglas Clavering in 1823 after his friend James Smith [1782–1867], who wrote the introduction to Clavering’s (1830) narrative of his 1823 expedition. Smith was a geologist and writer, and generally known as ‘Smith of Jordanhill’. See also Kap Mary, (Kapp James.)

Kap James Hytten 760–119 (76°38.0’N 22°08.2’W; Map 4). Cape on the south side of Borgfjord, named by J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition after the geologist of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, Hakon Hoeg Jarner [1882–1964]. Jarner was trained as an architect, and for most of his career worked as a factory inspector. See also Jarner’s Kulmine. (Jarnerhöfdi.)

Fig. 52. View northwards over Kap Hedlund, where Kempe Fjord divides into three fjords: Rhedin Fjord, Rohas Fjord and Dickson Fjord, with the prominent capes Kap Knut Søderstrøm, Kap Bayard and Kap Beijer. Suess Land is in the background. The John Haller photograph collection, GEUS archive.
Erlangen. He contributed a chapter on driftwood to Koldewey's Forland, named as of Berlin. Elsewhere in Koldewey's maps and text it is replaced by his 1869–70 expedition. It was named after Wilhelm David Koner (Verein für die Deutsche Nordpolarfahrt in Bremen 1873–74) of Shannon in the geology section of Karl Koldewey's narrative of his 1899 expedition after Gustaf Isak Kolthoff (1845–1917), a German astronomer who was director of Göttingen Observatory. He was a member of the committee of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditonen. (Kap-Jungersen-Fjald.)

Kap Jørn 710–62 (71°37.0’N 27°26.0’W). Cape in NE Hinks Land on the north side of the mouth of Flyverfjord. It was mapped by Lauge Koch from the air in 1932, during the 1931–34 Træsrøekspliditten, and named after the son of Victor Petersen, pilot of Koch's seaplane.

Kap Klinkerfues 750–12 (75°17.4’N 20°38.0’W). Cape on the north side of the mouth of Ardencaple Fjord. Named by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition after Ernst Friedrich Wilhelm Klinkerfues [1827–1884], a German astronomer who was director of Göttingen observatory. He was a good friend of Koldewey's. (Cap Klinkerfues, Cape Klinkerfues, Kap Klingafus.)

Kap Knut Söderström 720–408 (72°44.0’N 26°18.9’W; Fig. 52). Cape in eastern Gletscherland between Róths Fjord and Rødlin Fjord. Named by A.G. Nathorst's 1899 expedition for Knut Söderström, a supporter of the expedition who had donated generous quantities of wines and cognac. (Cap Klinkerfues, Cape Klinkerfues, Kap Klingafus.)

Kap Koford 780–7 (78°29.5’N 18°23.6’W; Maps 1, 4). East cape of the southernmost island of the Franske Øer. Named by the Duke of Orléans in 1905 as Kap Koford, after Einar Laurentius Koford [1875–1963], a zoologist who was the expedition biologist. The cape has been placed farther north on some maps.

Kap Kolthoff 730–35 (73°43.3’N 24°02.0’W; Map 4). NW cape of Gauss Halvø at the entrance to Moskusoksefjord. Named by A.G. Nathorst's 1899 expedition after Gustaf Isak Kolthoff [1845–1913], a Swedish zoologist, and conservator at the University of Uppsala from 1878 to 1912. Nathorst described him as a valued friend and companion on two polar voyages (Spitsbergen in 1898 and East Greenland in 1899). In 1900 Kolthoff led his own zoological expedition to East Greenland. (Cape Kolthoff)

Kap Kones 750 (75°25.5’N 18°02.7’W). Name used for the NE point of Shannon in the geology section of Karl Koldewey's narrative (Verein für die Deutsche Nordpolarfahrt in Bremen 1873–74) of his 1869–70 expedition. It was named after Wilhelm David Kones [1817–1887], a German geographer and librarian at the University of Berlin. Elsewhere in Koldewey's maps and text it is replaced by Cap Börgen (now Kap Børgen).

Kap Kraus 730–19 (73°47.4’N 20°18.3’W; Map 4). SE cape of Home Land, named as Kap Krau by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition. It was probably named after Gregor Konrad Michael Kraus [1841–1915], professor and director of the botanical gardens at Erlangen. He contributed a chapter on driftwood to Koldewey's scientific reports (J. Love, personal communication 2010). (Cape Kraus.)

Kap Kuhre 760 (76°34.1’N 19°03.6’W). Cape on the south side of the mouth of Berg Fjord, Store Koldewey. The name is used in Den Gренlandske Lods (1968), and is an adoption of Kap Kuri, a name proposed by J.G. Jennov, and given for the captain of the Gefion during the 1932 expedition. Neither version of the name is approved. (Kap Kuri – See Kap Kuhre.)

Kap Lagerberg 720–37 (72°31.4’N 24°19.5’W; Map 4). Cape in east Lyell Land. Named by A.G. Nathorst's 1899 expedition, possibly after Carl Sven Axel Lagerberg [1822–1905], a count and army general, reported as a popular Swedish figure. (Cape Lagerberg.)

Kap Lagerberg Hytten – See Beinbaugen.

Kap Lapparant 730–624 (73°14.4’N 26°10.5’W). South cape of Andrée Land, so named during the 1931–34 Træsrøexpeditionen by Eugène Wegmann in the forms Cape Lapparant and Cape Lapparent. It is said to have been given for several French mineralogists and geologists: Albert Auguste de Lapparent [1839–1908], Albert Felix de Lapparent [1905–1975] and Jacques de Lapparent [d. 1949].

Kap Laplace – See Laplace Hut.


Kap Li 770–14 (77°21.0’N 19°48.1’W; Map 4). Cape at the south side of the mouth of C.F. Mourier Fjord in SW Sørskærfjorden. So named by David Malmquist during the 1931–34 Træsrøexpeditionen for Li Hadders [b. 1913], whom he married in 1935.

Kap Li Hytten – See Knudshinme.

Kap Lister 700–340 (70°29.5’N 21°32.8’W; Map 4). Cape in SE Liverpool Land. William Scoresby Jr. named Cape Lister in 1822 after a friend, the Revd Lister. The cape was one of Scoresby's landing places during his 1822 voyage.

Kap Louise 770–6 (77°42.5’N 19°11.1’W; Map 4). Cape in NE Stormlandet on the south side of the mouth of Orleáns Sund. Named Cap Louise by the Duke of Orléans in 1905, possibly after Louise [d. 1850], a sister of his grandfather Ferdinand who was married to Léopold I of Belgium. On one of the expedition maps the same cape is named Cap de Gueuze.

Kap McClintock 720–72 (72°40.7’N 21°56.1’W; Maps 3, 4). SE cape of Geographical Society Ø. The name was given by J.M. Wordie's 1926 expedition to the point opposite Kap Parry to commemorate the Arctic explorer, Leopold McClintock. Named originally in the form Cape McClintock or C. McClintock, it was adopted on NSIU maps in the form Kapp Mac Clintock and on Danish maps as Kapp Mac Clintock, the usual Danish convention for Scottish names of this type. Sir Francis Leopold McClintock [1819–1907], a British naval officer and explorer, was most noted for his 1857–59 voyage in the Fox, which found the cairn record revealing the fate of the 1845 Franklin expedition.

Kap MacClintock Hytten 720 (72°40.9’N 22°01.2’W). Sirius hut erected in 1956 on a small peninsula about 3 km west of Kap McClintock. It is also known as Valsemøbytten.

Kap Mackenzie 720–17 (72°53.8’N 21°53.8’W; Maps 3, 4). NE cape of Geographical Society Ø. The name Mackenzie Island first appeared on the 1872 edition of British Admiralty chart 2282 together with Franklin Island. White [1927] suggested the two names owe their origin to a mistake by the draughtsman, who may have had Mackenzie Bight and Kap Franklin in mind when engraving the copper plate. Wordie found the supposed island to be a cape in 1926, and named it Cape Mackenzie.

Kap Madelaine 730–697 (73°19.7’N 26°44.0’W). Prominent cape in SW Andrée Land, on the NE side of Isfjord. Named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch's 1949–51 expeditions.

Kap Margrith 720–270 (72°53.4’N 24°47.8’W). Minor cape on NE Ella Ø. Named by John W. Cowie during work carried out from 1949 to 1954 on Lauge Koch's geological expeditions. It is said to have been given for the eldest of the Danish princesses, Margrethe.
Alexandrine Þórhildur Ingrid [b. 1940], the eldest daughter of Frederik IX of Denmark, who became Queen Margrethe II of Denmark in 1972.

Kap Marie Dijmphna 800-30 (80°59.6´N 18°02.7´W). Cape on northern Novaya Zemlya, on the south side of Dijmphna Sund west of Kap Powl. So named by the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition after Eigil Knuth's great-grandmother Marie Dijmphna [1813–1876]. The ship Dijmphna, used for the Danish expedition to the Kara Sea in 1882–83, was christened by Knuth's mother, Marie Gæmel.

Kap Marie Valdemar 770-12 (77°15.8´N 18°20.9´W; Maps 2, 4). Cape in northern Germanic Land, named in 1905 as Kap Marie Valdemar by the Duke of Orleáns. The original cape was the present Kajkap farther west, and the name was accidentally transferred to the present location by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, who used it extensively in their reports before the error of position was discovered. (Cap Marie Valdemar.)

Kap Martha Hytten – See Kapp Martha.

Kap Mary 740-22 (74°49.7´N 20°11.7´W; Map 4). Cape on eastern Clavering Ø, on the north side of Gæl Hamke Bugg. Named Cape Mary by Douglas Clavering in 1823 after the wife of his friend James Smith. See also Kap James. Mary Wilson [d. 1847] had Maryhuset and Mæchelhytten and Mæchel-Stua by the Duke of Orléans in 1905 as Kap Martha Hytten – See Martha-Stua.

Kap Mary 760-146 (76°07.5´N 20°57.3´W; Map 4). Cape on the south side of Saltsea. Named during Lauge Koch's 1956–58 expeditions by John Haller after Menelik II, also known as Sahle Miriam [1844–1913], one of Ethiopia's greatest rulers. He is said to have played a role for some members of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen.

Kap Mæchelhytten – See Kapp Martha.

Kap Menelik 770-146 (77°05.3´N 20°57.3´W; Map 4). Cape on the south side of Saltsea. Named during Lauge Koch's 1956–58 expeditions by John Haller after Menelik II, also known as Sahle Miriam [1844–1913], one of Ethiopia's greatest rulers. He is said to have played a role for some members of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen.

Kap Mærke 780-3 (78°14.5´N 18°50.0´W; Map 4). East cape of the island Stigbøjlen. Named by the Duke of Orleáns in 1905 as Kap Mærke, after Edouard Mærke [1867–1941], painter and naturalist on the expedition.

Kap Mohn 730-507 (73°11.6´N 25°45.2´W; Map 4). Western cape of Ymer Ø. Named during Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition, although the name is only found in the narrative of Payer (1876) in the form Insel Mohn. Henrik Mohn [1835–1916] was a Norwegian meteorologist, founder and director of the meteorological institute in Christiania (now Oslo), and had corresponded with the expedition committee and Payer. Mohn encouraged Norwegian sealer captains to make geographical and meteorological observations during their voyages, and their results were published in Petermanns Mitteilungen. A.G. Nathorst observed in 1899 that the island depicted by Payer was joined by a low promontory to another island (Insel Petersen), and moved both names to western capes of Ymer Ø. (Mohn Insel, Cape Mohn.)

Kap Montpensier 770-2 (77°15.1´N 17°36.6´W; Maps 1, 2, 4). Northern cape of île de France (from 2004 Qeqertaq Prins Henrik). Named by the Duke of Orleáns in 1905 as Kap Montpensier, probably after his mother, Isabella de Montpensier [d. 1919].

Kap Moorsom 720-4 (72°10.5´N 22°06.5´W; Map 4). Short promontory on SE Traill Ø, named Cape Moorsom by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 out of respect to Richard Moorsom Jr. of Whiby.

Kap Mosle 750-21 (75°02.4´N 20°23.0´W; Map 4). NW cape of Kuhn Ø. Named by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition as Cap Mosle, after Alexander Georg Mosle [1827–1882]. He was president of the 'Bremisches Comité für die zweite Deutsche Nordpolarfahrt', one of the expedition's principal supporting organisations.

Kap Møchel 720-29 (72°23.5´N 25°15.5´W; Maps 4, 5; see also Fig. 61). Cape between Forbsland Fjord and Alpefjord, named by A.G. Nathorst's 1899 expedition. The name appears on charts in both Swedish (1900) and English (1901) editions of Nathorst's narrative in the form 'Mæchel', but appears in the index of the Swedish edition as Kap Mæchel. It was evidently named after Captain E. Mæchel of the Swedish Royal Navy who had assisted Nathorst in his choice of ships for his voyages to Spitsbergen and East Greenland. (Cap Mæchel, Cape Mochel.)

Kap Mæchelhytten – See Mæchel-Stua.

Kap Möbius – See Möbius Bjerg.

Kap Nansen 790-13 (79°10.7´N 17°46.3´W; Map 4, 1). North cape of the largest of the Norske Øer. Named by the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition after the Norwegian Arctic explorer Fridtjof Nansen [1861–1930], who was noted especially for his crossing of the Inland Ice of Greenland in 1888, and his drift across the Arctic Ocean with the FRAM in 1893–96.

Kap Nax 770-30 (77°32.8´N 19°56.5´W; Map 4). SE cape of C. Silfverberg Ø, so named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. Origin of name unknown.

Kap Negri 750-20 (75°20.3´N 20°37.9´W; Map 4). Cape on the south side of the mouth of Grandjean Fjord. Named Kap Negri by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition, after Baron Christoforo Negri [1809–96]. An Italian geographer, he was founder and first president of the 'Reale Società Geografica Italiana', and a supporter of the expedition. A Norwegian hunting hut built at the cape by Sigurd Tøllefson's expedition, and sometimes known as Kap Negri Hytten, is now in poor condition; it is better known under the names City Hytta and Vedehytten.

Kap Neumayer 740-43 (74°40.7´N 18°51.9´W; Map 4). Northern cape of Sabine Ø. Named Kap Neumayer by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition after Georg Balthasar von Neumayer [1826–1909]. A German meteorologist and oceanographer, he was founder of 'Deutsche Seewarte Hamburg' (German Naval Observatory, Hamburg), and a promoter of polar research. The success of the First International Polar Year 1882–83 is attributed in large part to Neumayer. (Cap Neumayer, Kap Neumayer.)

Kap Niels 760-19 (76°23.3´N 21°35.2´W; Map 4). Cape on the east coast of Rechnitzer Land, so named by Henning Bistrup during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. Possibly named after Niels Baron Juel-Brockdorff, a colleague at the marine cadet school in 1898 (J. Løve, personal communication 2009).

Kap Niels Hytten 760 (76°25.5´N 21°37.7´W). Norwegian hunting hut at the peninsula north of Kap Niels, NE Rechnitzer Land, built in August 1933 by John Giæver's expedition. Hunters had assumed this more prominent cape was Kap Niels, and as it has no other name the name is still often used.

Kap Nielsen Fjeld – See Kapp Nielsen Fjeld.

Kap Norge – See Kapp Norge.

Kap Oetker 740-77 (74°15.3´N 21°59.8´W). Cape on SW Clavering Ø. Named Kap Oetker by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition after Friedrich Oetker [1809–81], a German author and lawyer. Huts at and SE of the cape have been known as Kap Øetker Hytten (see Nes-Odden) and Kapp Oetker. (Cap Oetker, Kapp Oetker.)

Kap Olga – See Cap Holcha.

Kap Oswald 720-51 (72°53.0´N 25°08.1´W). Cape on NW Elløya. So named by A.G. Nathorst's 1899 expedition, possibly for Oswald Heer [1809–1883]. (see also Kap Oswald Heer), or more probably for a member of Nathorst's own family. (Cap Oswald.)

Kap Oswald Heer 750-8 (75°32.8´N 19°26.3´W; Map 4). Relatively elevated section of the east coast of Hochstetter Forland, with the
appearance of a cape in the field, although it is not particularly prominent on a map. Named Cap Oswald Heer by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition after Oswald Heer [1809–83], a noted Swiss botanist and geologist, professor in Zurich from 1852 to 1882. He was an expert on Arctic fossil floras, and contributed a section on fossil plants to Koldewey’s narrative. (Cape Oswald Heer, C. A. Heer, C. Oswald Heer.)

Kap Oswald Heerhytten 750–98 (75°30.5´N 19°22.8´W). Danish hunting hut about 4 km south of Kap Oswald Heer, built by Nanok in May 1931, and rebuilt in 1932 and 1933. (Kap Oswald Heer Hytten, Oswald Heer Hytten.)

Kap Ovibos 730-515 (73°33.1´N 24°24.1´W; Map 4). SE cape of Strømsbukta. Named by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition for the musk ox (Ovibos muschatus), of which he saw five at the cape. (Cape Ovibos.)

Kap Oviboshytten 730 (73°32.9´N 24°25.0´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the south side of Kap Ovibos, built by Arktisk Næringsdrift in September 1933. It was originally known as Solheim. (Ovibos.)

Kap Palander 720-61 (72°37.4´N 22°29.8´W). Cape on eastern Strælnes Land. Named by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition after Adolf Arnold Louis Palander af Vega [1842–1920], baron, Swedish admiral, explorer and politician. Palander made several polar voyages, most notably through the NE Passage and around Asia as commander of the Vega with N.A.E. Nordenskiöld. (Cape Palander.)

Kap Pansch 750-27 (75°09.4´N 17°24.4´W; Maps 2, 4). Cape on eastern Shannon. Named Cap Pansch by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition after Adolph Georg Pansch [1841–1887], the expedition doctor. He was professor of botany at Zurich from 1852 to 1882, and contributed many of the narrative sections to Koldewey’s book of the expedition. (J. Løve, personal communication 2010.)

Kap Parry 720-9 (72°24.0´N 21°56.8´W; Maps 3, 4). Cape on eastern Strælnes. Named Cap Parry, 609 m high. William Scoresby Jr. gave the name Cape Parry in 1822 to a bold headland on the north side of Mountnorris Fjord, in honour of Captain William Edward Parry [1790–1855]. Parry was noted for three voyages in search of the NW Passage, in 1819–20, 1821–23 and 1824–25, and for an attempt to reach the North Pole by boat in 1827.

Kap Payer 730–567 (73°11.0´N 26°27.8´W; Map 4). Cape on the south side of Kejser Franz Joseph Fjord, north of Payer Tinde. The name was used first by Laugé Koch’s 1826–27 expeditions in the form Cape Payer; although judging from the description in Koch (1930) for a less conspicuous cape 18 km east of the present location. See also Payer Tinde.

Kap Peschel 760-3 (76°14.8´N 19°59.0´W; Map 4). NE cape of Ad. Bismarck, SE Germania Land. Named Cap Peschel by Oskar Peschel [1826–75], a German geographer who was professor at Leipzig. One of the horse-sledges used by J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition is deposited on a small island off the cape (see Slædeøen). A Norwegian hunting hut west of the cape is sometimes known as Kap Peschelhytten (see Stromsbytken). (Peschel, Kap Peschel.)

Kap Petersén 730-508 (73°23.9´N 25°17.5´W). Western cape of Gunnar Anderson Land, NW Ymer Ø. It was named Petersen Insel during Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition, although the name only occurs in the narrative of Payer (1876). The origin of the name is uncertain, but it is likely to have been given for a Norwegian scientist as are three other names only found on Payer’s maps (the present Kap Mohn, Borch Øer and Kjerrulf Fjord). As the supposed island did not exist, A.G. Nathorst transferred the name to the cape in 1899. See also Kap Mohn.

Kap Petersens 720 (72°25.3´N 24°37.0´W; Map 5). Cape on the SW side of Kong Oscar Fjord at the mouth of Segelskallakapet Fjord. It was named by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition, probably after Carl Justus Frederik af Petersens [1851–1925], a contemporary of Nathorst’s at the University of Lund who became notable as head of the university library. In his published maps Nathorst distinguishes between Kap Petersens and Kap Petersen (the latter a cape on Ymer Ø, spelt without the final ‘s’). This practice was followed on the maps of many subsequent explorers (e.g. Wordie 1930a, b). Kap Petersens figured on official Danish maps for many years (the accent was added in 1935 by the Place Name Committee as an aid to pronunciation), and is a reference locality often used in geological, botanical and climbing publications. It is also the type locality for a formation of the Eleonore Bay Supergroup. The name was dropped from official Danish maps in 1963, following allegations of confusion with Kap Petersen by Knud Lauritzen, the shipping magnate. However, the name continues to be used, both for the cape and the Norwegian hunting station SE of the cape (see below). (Cape Petersens, Kap Petersen, Kap Petersens.)

Kap Petersens 720 (72°25.0´N 24°33.8´W). Norwegian hunting station 2 km SE of Kap Petersens, built in 1930 by the More expedition, and manned in the periods 1930–39 and 1951–59. The original name was Summormørheimen, but it is still generally known as Kap Petersens, despite attempts to suppress the name (see above). The station was regularly maintained and used by Sirius after 1960, and was restored by Nanok in 1997 and 1998. (Kap Petersens.)

Kap Philip Broke 740-13 (74°55.8´N 17°56.9´W; Map 4). Southernmost cape of Shannon. Named by Douglas Clavering in 1823 as Cape Philip Broke for the commander of the frigate SHANNON under whom he had served as midshipman. Sir Philip Bowes Vere Brooke [1776–1841] had been appointed captain of the SHANNON in 1806, and was most noted for his capture of the CHESAPEAKE in 1813. A depot hut was built adjacent to the cape in 1901 (see below) for the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition. (Kap Philip Broke.)

Kap Philip Broke 740 (74°56.1´N 17°39.3´W). Distinctive eight-sided hut just west of Kap Philip Broke, and known by the same name. Originally built as a depot hut for the 1901 Baldwin-Ziegler expedition, it was used as a refuge hut by members of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen and the 1909–12 Alabama expedition, and later as a hunting hut by Østgrønlandske Fangskompagni from 1920 to 1924 and Nanok from 1929 to 1930. In 1930 the hut was transferred to Norwegian ownership, but reverted to Danish ownership in 1969 when all the other Norwegian huts and stations in East Greenland were taken over by the Danish state.

Kap Philippe 770-3 (77°36.5´N 17°45.9´W; Maps 1, 2, 4). SE cape of Île de France (from 2004 Qeqertaq Prins Henrik), named in 1905 as Kap Philippe. The name was given for Philippe Duke of Orléans at the suggestion of his companions on the 1905 expedition. See also Herrtagen of Orléans Land. A cabin was built here on 29 July 1905, the record being recovered in 1988 by Eigil Knuth. (Kap Philippe, Île de Philippe.)

Kap Pillans [Immikkeeterajivit Iliverta] 690-3 (69°56.7´N 22°35.3´W; Map 4). Cape SW of Kap Brewster. Named Cape Pillans by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 after James Pillans [1778–1806], a Scottish educational reformer who was professor of humanities and law at the University of Edinburgh from 1820 to 1860.

Kap Povl 800-1 (80°04.6´N 17°34.6´W; Map 4). NE cape of Hogvaard Ø, so named during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen by J.P. Koch after Povl Hammershøj [1905–61], the infant son of a friend. Povl Hammershøj became a major-general and military attaché. (Kap Povl.)

Kap Quist Hytten 760 (76°43.3´N 18°32.2´W). Hut on the east side of Kap Bismark, SE Germania Land. It was built in 1951 for Danmarkshavn weather station by Steen Malmquist. It is now a ruin.

Kap Récamier 770-11 (77°23.2´N 19°56.7´W; Map 4). Cape on the north side of the mouth of C.F. Mourier Fjord. It was named by the Duke of Orléans in 1905 as Kap Récamier after Joseph Récamier [1774–1852], surgeon on the expedition and chief physician at the Hôtel-Dieu de Paris, the oldest hospital in Paris.

Kap Reinhardt 750-13 (75°16.7´N 20°54.9´W). Cape on the SW side of Ardencaple Fjord, north of the mouth of Kildedal. Named
by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Cap Reinhard or Cap Reinhards, probably after Johann Theodor Reinhardt [1816–1882], the director of the Natural History Museum in Copenhagen and professor at the University from 1865; he had been consulted on zoological questions by the expedition committee.

Kap Rink
750° 9 (75°09.9’ N 19°36.7’ W; Maps 2, 4). South cape of Hochstetter Forland. Named Kap Rink by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition after Heinrich Johannes Rink [1819–93], a Danish geologist, Greenland explorer and administrator. He had corresponded with the expedition committee. The Danish hunting station built near the cape in 1929 has occasionally been known as Kap Rink, but is officially known as Nanok. (Cap Rink.)

Kap Robert
720–419 (72°50.6’ N 26°43.2’ W). Cape SW of Kap Brewster. Named in 1822 by William Scoresby Jr. as Cape Rassel after James Russell [1754–1836], professor of clinical surgery at the University of Edinburgh from 1803 to 1834. (C. Rassel.)

Kap Russel [Ilinnikajiip Kiammut Nuaa]
72Ø-4 (72°40.2’ N 20°08.0’ W; Map 4). Peninsula south of Kuhn Ø opposite Kap Hamburg. Named Kap Schumacher by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition, after Hermann Albert Schumacher [1839–1890], a jurist and historian, and one of the members of the expedition organising committee (J. Løve, personal communication 2010). He was later general consul in New York. The cape has also been called Kap Schuhmacher or Kap Hynæs, by Norwegian hunters. A Norwegian hut 3 km west of the cape, occasionally referred to as Kap Schumacherhytten, is more usually known as Kapp Hynæs or Kap Schumacher.

Kap Seaforth
740–35 (74°04.0’ N 22°16.7’ W; Map 4). Headland on the west side of Fleming Fjord. Named by G.C. Amdrup’s 1898–1900 expedition as Kapp Rupert. Both name variations had also been given to an island in the center of the fjord. (Cape Seaforth, Kap Seafor, Kap Seagrawe.)

Kap Simpson
720–3 (72°08.1’ N 22°11.6’ W; Map 3, 4). Rounded SE headland of Traill Ø. Named in 1822 by William Scoresby Jr. as Kap Simpson, (Kapp Simpson, Cape Simpson.)

Kap Simpson Hytten
720 (72°08.0’ N 22°12.5’ W). Danish hunting station SW of Kap Stop in southern Daniel Bruun Land, built by Nanok in September 1933, and replaced by a new hut in 1939. (Kap Stoppelten.)

Kap Stop
760–113 (76°37.8’ N 21°39.7’ W; Map 4). South cape of Daniel Bruun Land, so named by J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition because their progress by boat was stopped here at the entrance of Borgfjorden by dense glacier ice calved from Bredebre. The expedition waited until the fjord froze before continuing their journey by horse-drawn sledge. Koch’s camp site, the skeletons of ponies, and a cairi were found here during the 1989 GGU expedition. (Hindsrønerhøi.)

Kap Stosch
760–201 (76°38.8’ N 21°38.2’ W). Danish hunting hut on the north side of Kap Stop in southern Daniel Bruun Land, built by Nanok in September 1933, and replaced by a new hut in 1939. (Kap Stop Hytten.)

Kap Stothytten
740–80 (74°03.6’ N 21°43.8’ W; Maps 2, 4). North point of Hold with Hope. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Cap Stoth for Albrecht von Stoch [1818–1895], a German general and admiral (J. Løve, personal communication 2010). Norwegian hunters used Kapp Krogness for a minor cape near Kap Stoch, although it was often assumed to refer to the main cape (see Kapp Krogness). Krogness was the name of the Norwegian hunting station SW of Kap Stosch. (Kapp Stoch, Cape Stoch.)

Kap Susi
750–38 (75°19.1’ N 17°47.9’ W; Map 4). Cape on the east side of Shannon, named by the 1909–12 Alabama expedition as Cape Susi. The name is unknown amongst present-day members of Einar Mikkelsen’s family, and may have been adopted from an unpublished chart by one of Mikkelsen’s whaling associates. The remains of the German meteorological station of the 1943–44 Operation Bassegeir are found nearby (75°19.2’ N 17°48.1’ N), together with the grave of lieutenant Gerhard Zacher shot here by Sir William Sidney Smith [1764–1840], an admiral in the Royal Navy who had corresponded with Scoresby. (Kap Steensby 760–41 (76°53.8’ N 18°11.7’ W; Maps 2, 4). Cape on the east coast of Germania Land. It was named during the 1906–08 Danmark-Expeditionen after Hans Peder Steenby [1875–1920], who had assisted Thostrup in preparation of his archaeological report. Steenby was professor in geography at the University of Copenhagen from 1911, and took part in several expeditions to Africa, Greenland and Labrador. A hut built here by the Norske–Franske Polarekspedisjon in 1938, sometimes referred to as Kap Steensby Hytten, has more usually been known as Margarinecentralen.

Kapt Skt. Jacques
77Ø-4 (77°36.8’ N 18°08.2’ W; Map 4). SW cape of Île de France. Dixième Île of the Île de France archipelago. Named by Sir William Sidney Smith in August 1892. (Cap Saint-Jacques.)

Kapp Ørsted
750° 35 (75°09.9’ N 19°36.7’ W; Maps 2, 4). SE point of Tre- kanten in eastern Liverpool Land. Named Cap Smith by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822, together with other names in the vicinity for different friends, chiefly resident in Manchester. Possibly given for
the Sledge Patrol on 22 April 1944 (Fig. 1943–44 Bassgeiger). See also Fønhukhütte. (Cape Suci).

Kap Swainson [Nuuva] 700–335 (70°25.9’N 21°43.6’W; Map 4). Cape in southern Liverpool Land. Named Cape Swainson by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 in compliment to William Swainson [1789–1855], a naturalist who made valuable zoological collections during travels to the Mediterranean and Brazil. A large hut has been built at the cape by Scoresbysund municipality. (Cape Swainson).

Kap Syeniit 720–132 (72°03.4’N 23°06.3’W; Map 4). Cape on the NW side of Antarctic Havn, NE Scoresby Land. The name was proposed by Lauge Koch during the 1931–34 Tréarsékspeditionen, and first used by Noe-Nygaard (1934) in the form Cape Syeniite. The cape is formed by a syenite intrusion.

Kap Tattershull 710–3 (71°11.3’ N 21°40.6’W; Map 4). Cape in NE Liverpool Land. Named Cape Tattershull by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822, together with other features in the vicinity for different friends chiefly resident in Manchester.

Kap Thermopyle 710–138 (71°04.4’N 21°54.4’W). Cape on the south side of Storefjord, so named during the 1931–34 Tréarssékspeditionen by Helge G. Backlund because of the conspicuous hot springs. The locality Thermopylae in east central Greece is noted for its hot mineral springs.

Kap Tobin 700–322 (70°24.9’N 21°58.0’W; Maps 3, 4). Radio and weather station at Kap Tobin [Unarretteq], southernmost Liverpool Land. It was built in 1947 and closed down in 1980. An automatic weather station was erected in August 1985. Some buildings were taken over by Scoresbysund municipality for use by the Kap Tobin settlement, but most are now abandoned (see below).

Kap Tobin [Unarretteq] 700–323 (70°24.9’N 21°58.0’W; Map 3). Greenlandic village at Kap Tobin in southernmost Liverpool Land. The 1924–25 expedition that founded Scoresbysund built two houses here. Further houses were subsequently built, and the locality was permanently occupied until 2005. Some of the weather station buildings abandoned after its closure in 1980 were taken over by the village, which had a population of 48 in 1990, but only six in 2000; there were no permanent residents after 2005. (Pt. Tobin.)

Kap Tobin [Unarntip Nuuva] 700–324 (70°24.6’N 21°56.7’W; Map 3). Southern cape of Liverpool Land, named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Cape Tobin, in compliment to Sir John Tobin [1763–1851] of Liverpool, merchant and ship-owner (Fig. 3). The settlement near the cape has been known as Kap Tobin or Unarnteq, and the radio station as Kap Tobin. Scoresbysund town has occasionally also used the name Vardepynten for this cape. (Cape Tobin.)

Kap Topham 710–6 (71°19.9’N 21°38.2’W; Map 4). Cape in north Liverpool Land, named Cape Topham by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 after his friend John Topham.

Kap Toola 750 (75°06.7’N 20°42.6’W). Cape opposite Kap Negri at the mouth of Grandjean Fjord. The name is occasioned in reports by Helge G. Backlund on work during the 1931–34 Tréarsékspeditionen (in: Koch 1955). It was given for the Austrian geologist Franz Toul (1845–1920), a contemporary of Christoforo Negri (see Kap Negri), and well known for his studies of Carboniferous faunas.

Kap Tramnitz 750–30 (75°00.3’N 18°52.7’W; Map 4). SW cape of Shannon. Named Kap Tramnitz by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition after Otto Tramnitz (1847–1875), second officer of the expedition ship Germania. He was drowned in a shipwreck in 1875. (Cape Tramnitz.)

Kap Tramnitz hytten 750 (75°03.9’N 18°54.0’W). Danish hunting hut on the west coast of Shannon, about 6 km north of Kap Tramnitz. It was built by Narsaq in September 1948, and is also known as Tomshout (Trammstbytten.)

Kap Trekløver 770–44 (77°16.0’N 24°21.6’W; Fig. 21), NW projection of Prins Axel Nunnataq, Dronning Louise Land. Named during the 1909–12 Alabama expedition, probably by Wilhelm Laub, for its appearance (trekløver = clover). (Cape Trekløver, Kap Trekløver.)

Kap Tyrrell 710–16 (71°45.5’N 22°12.5’W; Map 4; see also Fig. 90). Northern cape of Canning Land. Named during the 1931–34 Tréarsékspeditionen by Arne Noe-Nygaard for George Walther Tyrrell [1883–1961], a British igneous petrologist noted especially for his work in Scotland and his book on ‘The principles of petrology’. (Cape Tyrrell.)


Kap Ullidtøn 760–46 (76°14.9’N 21°43.0’W; Map 4). Cape in Reclis- nitter Land at the front of Sorankerbreen. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, possibly by Henning Bistrup after Hans Christian Ullidtøn (1878–1950), a captain in the Danish navy. Henning Bistrup and H.C. Ullidtøn were promoted to second lieutenant on the same day (J. Love, personal communication 2009). A Norwegian hunting hut built near the cape in August 1933 was known as Sjelmen.

Kap Ursus Major 710 (71°57.9’N 28°24.9’W). Name used by Helge G. Backlund during the 1931–34 Tréarsékspeditionen for the cape of Charcot Land (in: Koch 1955), and given for the constellation. See Ursus Major Gletscher.

Kap Ursus Minor 710 (71°57.7’N 28°16.7’W). Cape at the foot of Backlund Bjerg, inner Nordvestfjord, so named during the 1931–34 Tréarsékspeditionen by Helge G. Backlund (in: Koch 1955) after the constellation. See Ursus Minor Gletscher.

Kap Utental 800 (80°39.6’N 17°02.9’W). Cape on the north side of Ingolf Fjord, named by Elmar Drastrup’s 1938–39 expedition after Waldemar Uttental, chairman of the Scoresbysund Committee that had supported the expedition. Drastrup (1945) reported it as a cape immediately west of Kap Jungersen where he deposited a message in a cairn, whereas Knuth (1942) reported this cairn to be at Kap Jungersen.

Kap Vidar 710–113 (71°16.3’N 21°48.9’W). Cape in eastern Liverpool Land west of Trehkanten. So named by Helge G. Backlund during the 1931–34 Tréarsékspeditionen, after his oldest son, Vidar, who was his assistant in 1934. To avoid the recently introduced prohibition of naming features after living persons, Backlund claimed it was named after the son of Odin, god of Norse mythology.

Kap Wardlaw [Ilitteratiip Nuuva] 710–15 (71°44.2’N 21°54.1’W; Map 4; see also Fig. 90). NE cape of Canning Land, named Cape Wardlaw by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 after Robert Wardlaw of Tillicoultry.

Kap Weber 730–502 (73°30.0’N 24°43.3’W; Map 4). Eastern cape of Andrée Land. Named Kap Weber by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition, possibly for Wilhelm Eduard Weber [1804–1891], a German scientist who had worked with Gauss. From 1849 he was head of Göttingen Observatory (J. Love, personal communication 2010). See also Gauss Halvø. (Cape Weber.)

Kap Weinschneck 760–120 (76°58.9’N 23°09.9’W; Map 4). Low hill on the east side of Dronning Louise Land, west of Strandelv, named by J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition after Ivar Kjerulf Weinschneck [1882–1963]. Weinschneck was first engineer on the Danmark during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, and a chief engineer with the Østasiatiske Kompagni and other shipping companies. He had visited Dronning Louise Land on a sledge journey in 1908.

Kap Wijkander 730–28 (73°09.5’N 22°52.3’W; Maps 3, 4). Easternmost cape of Ymer Ø. Named by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition as Wijkander Ø, probably after Erik Anders Gustaf August Wijkander [1849–1913], a Swedish physicist and politician who had participated in the 1872–73 expedition to Spitsbergen. In 1929 NSIU and Lauge Koch independently made the observation
that the 'island' was connected to Ymer Ø by a low peninsula. (Wijkander Island, Wijkander Peninsula, C. Wijkander, Wijkanderhalvoya, Wijkander-Ø, Kapp Wijlander, Kapp Wijlander.)

Kapp Wynn 74°-17 (74°29.0´N 18°59.0´W; Map 4). Cape in eastern Wollaston Forland, named Kapp Wynn by Douglas Clavering in 1823. Several hunting hunts were built about 1 km NW of the cape (see Kopperneshuseter, Liawag, Gåneshuseter). (Cap Wynn, Cape Wyen, Kapp Wynn.)

Kapp Young 720-5 (72°15.1´N 22°02.6´W; Maps 3, 4). Headland on SE Trall Ø, named Cape Young by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 after George Young [1777–1848]. He became pastor of a presbyterian congregation at Whithby in 1806, and stayed there 42 years.


Kap Øtter – See Kap Oetker.

Kap Øtter Hytten – See Nes-Odden.

Kap Aage Bertelsen 760-122 (76°40.1´N 23°03.0´W; Map 4). Minor feature in eastern Dronning Louise Land forming a small cape-like feature at the confluence of Storstrommen and L. Bistrup Brø. Named by J.P. Koch's 1912–13 expedition after Aage Bertelsen [1873–1945], artist on the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspedition. Bertelsen and Acheton Fрис had several hundred paintings and drawings during the expedition.

Kapelle 720 (72°01.1´N 25°10.1´W; Map 5). Mountain on the NE side of Sefstrøm Gletscher, Stauning Alper. Named and first climbed by Hans Gsellman's 1957 expedition.

Kapellturno 720 (72°01.5´N 25°09.2´W). Name used by Hans Gsellman's 1957 expedition for the present Beaufort Tinde, Stauning Alper, located on the NE side of Sefstrøm Gletscher NE of Kapelle. Their attempt on the peak was frustrated, and it was first climbed in 1958 by Malcolm Slesser's party.

Kaphytten 750 (75°56.3´N 19°57.9´W). Norwegian hunting hut at Kap Mobius, south of the mouth of Bessel Fjord, built by John Giæver after Giæver's expedition in November 1932.

Kaporniagaqarpik [Konglomeratelf] 710-226 (71°20.2´N 24°48.7´W). River draining from the eastern lake of Holger Danske Briller into the west side of Nordestbugt, east of Sydkap. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates as 'where there are trout'.

Kaporniagaqarpik 710-204 (71°26.6´N 25°19.7´W). River draining westwards from the west lake of Holger Danske Briller, southernmost Stauning Alper. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means 'where there are trout'.

Kaporniagaqarteq [Soelv] 700-166 (70°43.9´N 22°24.2´W). River on the east side of Hurry Inlet draining Soelv. Recorded during the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates as 'it has trout'.

Kapp – See also Cap, Cape and Kap.

Kapp 17. Mai 720 (72°53.5´N 24°31.6´W). Cape on western Geographical Society Ø, so named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) for Norway's National Day. (Cape 17th of May.)

Kapp 7. Juni 720 (72°58.9´N 24°33.5´W). Cape on west geographical Society Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after the 7th of June, a 14-ton, 40-foot seal used by the pioneer 1909–10 wintering expedition led by Veibjørn Landmark.

Kapp Agnes 740 (c. 74°40´N 20°14´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the south side of Lindemann Fjord, near Kap Schumacher, built by the Hird expedition in September 1928. The Norwegians often referred to Kap Schumacher as Kapp Agnes or Kapp Hynes. Agnes was the youngest daughter of Jørgen Furnes, who helped move the hut to this site from Kap Stoch. She was born after Furnes left for Greenland in 1927. The hut was moved in August 1930 to Kap Hamburg on Kuhn Ø. It has also been known as Furnes. (Hyneshytten, Agnes-Tofj.)

Kapp Astrid 740 (74°19.2´N 22°03.2´W). Minor cape in southern Payer Land on the north side of the mouth of Granfjord. This position is shown on the 1:100 000 scale NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), but on the 1932a NSIU map it appears to be indicated as the cape on the opposite side of the fjord, the present Granfjorden. The latter usage was adopted by Den Grønlandske Lods (1968). (Kapp Astrid.)

Kapp Bjørvig 74Ø (74°26.2´N 20°56.2´W). Cape on the west side of Lerbugt, north Clavering Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after Paul Bjørvig [1857–1932], a Tromsø hunter who had participated in expeditions to the Arctic and Antarctic.

Kapp Blösseville – See Blösseville Bjerg.

Kapp Brandal 740 (74°24.9´N 21°37.0´W). Cape on NW Clavering Ø. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), the name commemorates Peter Severinsen Brandal [1870–1935] of Brandal, the Norwegian ship-owner who instituted Norwegian sealing activities off East Greenland.


Kapp Dagøy 740 (74°18.0´N 22°20.4´W). Cape in southern Payen Land on the north side of Granfjord. Used only on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937).

Kapp Elle 740 (74°05.0´N 22°42.2´W). Minor cape on the south side of Jordanhill. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937).

Kapp Floren 730 (73°00.2´N 24°11.0´W). Minor cape on the north side of western Geographical Society Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), after the Floren, the sealer used by the 1908–09 Floren expedition led by Severin Liavaag. The 37-ton Floren was constructed by Hans Gravdal of Opsanger, and was the first ship built in Sunnmøre for Arctic use. See also Kapp Liavåg.


Kapp Gjøa 720 (72°54´N 24°17´W). Minor cape on the south side of Geographical Society Ø. The name is used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and was given for the GJøa, the 47-ton herring boat with which Roald Amundsen made his voyage through the NW Passage in 1903–05. It is now a museum ship in Oslo.

Kapp Grödahl 740 (74°17.5´N 20°25.8´W). Cape on NE Clavering Ø, corresponding to the delta of Storstrommen. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), the name was given for Ole Iversen Grødahl [1850–1922], a Norwegian skipper who pioneered summer sealing off East Greenland.

Kapp Hedlund hytta 720 (72°63.1´N 26°10.5´W). Norwegian hunting hut in the bay east of Kap Hedlund, built by Arkitsk Næringsdrift in 1934, and also known as Rimbyhtten. It was replaced in 1964 by a new hut built by Sirius. The skeleton of an unnamed hut occurs on the west side of Kap Hedlund; strong winds from Rhedin Fjord prevented its completion, and Kap Hedlund hytta (Rimbyhtten) was built instead (P.S. Mikkelsen 1994, 2008). (Kapp Hedlund.)

Kapp Hekla 720 (72°56.0´N 24°34.5´W). Minor cape on west geographical Society Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after the Norwegian ship Hekla. See Hekla Havn.

Kapp Herschel – See Herschelhavn.

Kapp Hynas – See Kapp Agnes.

Kapp Iachsen 730 (73°13.2´N 23°16.3´W). Cape on the north side of the mouth of Dusén Fjord, SW of Kap Graah. Named on an NSIU map (1932a) after Gunnerius Ingvald Isachsen [1868–1939], a Norwegian polar explorer who led several expeditions to Spitsbergen, and the 1930–31 ‘Norvegia’ expedition to the Antarctic.

Kapp Ibjørn 720 (72°51.2´N 23°01.2´W). Minor cape on the south side of geographical Society Ø. So named on NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after the Ibjørn, a 172-ton Norwegian sealer built in 1918, and used by a variety of Norwegian and foreign expede-
ditions for voyages to Franz Josef Land, Svalbard and Greenland.

Kapp Johan Olsen 74ø (74°15.3´N 21°59.8´W). Cape on west Clave-
ring Ø, the present Kap Oetker. The name is used only on NSIU
maps (Lacmann 1937), and was given for Johan Peter Kernelius
Olsen [b. 1879] who as skipper of the Veslekarî made great contri-
butions to the scientific expeditions of NSIU in East Greenland.
He is said to have found the cod banks off West Greenland and to
have opened up the fishery in 1925.

Kapp Krogness 74ø (74°08.8´N 21°46.8´W). Minor cape close to the
Norwegian hunting station Krogness, SW of Kap Stosch. Named
by the 1926–28 Foldvik expedition after Ole Andreas Krogness
(see also Krogness) who had given them great help and advice, and
stimulated them to undertake the expedition. This was the first
place where the expedition landed. The hunting station has also
often been referred to as Kapp Krogness. For many years it was
assumed that Kapp Krogness was the Norwegian name for Kap
Stosch, but this was a misunderstanding (Svend Bendix-Almgren,
personal communication 1997).

Kapp Landmark 74ø (74°07.0´N 20°46.7´W). Cape on the SE side of
Clavering Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after
Vebjørn Landmark [b. 1879], who led the hunting expedition
which overwintered in East Greenland in 1909–10 with the 7de
Juni. He was mate on the Veslekarî in 1929 and the Polarrjøen
in 1930, during NSIU expeditions to East Greenland. The cape has
also been called Cap Alfa.

Kapp Laura 72ø (72°52.4´N 23°26.1´W). Minor cape on the south
side of central Geographical Society Ø. Used on the NSIU maps
of Lacmann (1937), it was named after the Norwegian sealer Laura.

Kapp Liassåg 74ø (74°14.1´N 20°18.2´W). Name used for the delta on
east Clavering Ø at the mouth of Grønnedal on the NSIU maps of
Lacmann (1937). It was named after Severin Gausnes Liavaag
[1879–1909], who was leader of the 1908–09 hunting expedition
to the region. See also Gånashehuset.

Kapp Lillenas 74ø (74°12.0´N 22°11.3´W). Minor cape north of
Jordahill. Used on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), the name
commemorates Paul Lillenas [b. 1877], skipper of the Veslekarî
which carried the NSIU expedition to East Greenland in 1930, and
Louise Boyd’s expedition to the same region in 1931.

Kapp Martha 73ø (73°19.0´N 23°31.4´W). Cape on the NE side of
of Ymer Ø, so named on an NSIU map (1932a). A hunting hut at the
cape sometimes known as Kapp Martha Hytten is better known as
Slippenhytten.

Kapp Marsø 74ø (74°24.3´N 21°47.9´W). Name used for the delta on
the east coast of Payer Land south of Kap Ehrenberg on NSIU
maps (Lacmann 1937). The name was given for Kristoffer Marsø [b.
1884], skipper of the Polarrjøen which was extensively used by
NSIU expeditions to East Greenland. During the 1939–45 war
Mare with the Polarrjøen carried ammunition and supplies to
Arctic waters for the United States, and the Polarrjøen acquired
the reputation of ‘the ship that always arrives’.

Kapp Minerva 72ø (72°51.1´N 23°14.0´W). Minor cape on the south
side of central Geographical Society Ø. So named on the NSIU
maps of Lacmann (1937) after the Norwegian sealer Minerva of
Tromssø, occasionally used to carry expeditions to Greenland. (Kap
Minervø.)

Kapp Minna 72ø (72°54.5´N 24°00.0´W). Minor cape on the south
side of west Geographical Society Ø. So named on the NSIU maps
of Lacmann (1937) for the Minna, a 68-ton Norwegian sealer built
in Hardanger in 1894, that under the command of Peter S. Brandal
initiated Norwegian sealing off the coast of East Greenland.

Kapp Myklebust 72ø (72°46.7´N 22°57.4´W). North cape of Kista Ø
in Vega Sund. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), it was
named after Johannes Myklebust [b. 1894], who visited East
Greenland as skipper of the Biskiao in 1935.

Kapp Norge 74ø (74°42.4´N 20°30.8´W). Name sometimes used by
Norwegian hunters for Kap Hamborg in southern Kuh Ø, which
they also called Rønes. Kapp Norge has also been used for the
Norwegian hunting hut west of the cape, usually known as Furnes.

Kapp Nassa 74ø (74°23.2´N 21°43.1´W). Cape on NW Clavering Ø.
Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and named after Ole
Nassa [1844–1921], a Norwegian skipper who made many sum-
mer hunting expeditions to East Greenland.

Kapp Oetker 74ø (74°15´N 22°00´W). Norwegian hunting hut at
Kap Oetker, west Clavering Ø, built in August 1927 by the Foldvik
expedition. It was moved in 1929 to Eskimovig.

Kapp Petersens – See Kap Petersens.

Kapp Polarbjørn 73ø (73°03.8´N 23°13.3´W). Minor cape on the
north side of central Geographical Society Ø, west of Robertson Ø.
So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after the Polar-
bjørn, a 360-ton sealer built in 1919 and used as an expedition ship
by NSIU and Arktisk Næringdrift from 1932 to 1939 and from
1946 to 1948. It was lost by fire off Newfoundland in 1949. In the
war years, with Kristoffer Marø as skipper, it was used by the
United States for transporting ammunition and supplies to the
Arctic (see Kapp Marø).

Kapp Quest 72ø (72°59.3´N 24°26.0´W). Minor delta on the north
side of Geographical Society Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of
Lacmann (1937) for the Norwegian sealer Quest. Built as a sealer
in 1917, it went under the name Foca 1 until its purchase for the
Shackleton-Rowell Antarctic expedition of 1921–22. The Quest
was subsequently used for a number of Arctic expeditions. It
picked up the Tzedek expedition crew from Ammassalik in 1924,
brought home Umberto Nobile after his failed attempt to reach the
North Pole in 1928, and transported the British Arctic Air Route
expedition to East Greenland in 1930. In 1962 it was lost in the ice
off Labrador.

Kapp Ragnvald Knudsen 74ø (74°24.3´N 20°33.2´W). Cape on NE
Clavering Ø, the delta at the mouth of Dolomidal. Used only on
NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), it was named after Ragnvald Knud-
sen [1858–1909], who as skipper of the Hekla made one of the
earliest Norwegian hunting visits to East Greenland in 1889. With
the Hekla he sailed Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition to the
Scoresby Sund fjord complex, and is said to have discovered two
new fijords on the Blossevly Kyst.

Kapp Randi 74ø (74°19.1´N 22°05.3´W) Cape on the north side of
the mouth of Grantafjord. The name is only found on the NSIU
maps of Lacmann (1937).

Kapp Ringesdøl 74ø (74°54´N 23°48´W). Minor cape on the south side
of west Geographical Society Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of
Lacmann (1937) for the Ringesdøl of Tromssø, a Norwegian sealer
which made several visits to East Greenland. In 1938–39 it was
renamed En Avant for the duration of Gaston Micard’s Norsk–
Franske Polarekspedisjon. It was lost off East Greenland in 1952.
Photographs of the sealer clearly show the spelling ‘Ringsel’.

Kapp Rygh 72ø (72°51.8´N 23°35.0´W). Pronounced cape on the
south side of Geographical Society Ø. So named on the NSIU maps
of Lacmann (1937) after Oluf Rygh [1833–99], a Norwegian archae-
ologist and historian. The name was also adopted for the Norwegian
hunting hut east of the cape (see Kapp Rygg).

Kapp Sandsfjord 74ø (74°26.6´N 20°25.9´W). Cape on the SW coast
of Wollaston Forland. The name is used only on NSIU maps (Lac-
mann 1937), and was given for the district of Sandefjord in Nor-
way, the home of several important whaling companies.

Kapp Schjelderup 74ø (74°18.8´N 21°55.3´W). Cape on west Clave-
ing Ø, the delta at the mouth of Tørelv. So named on the NSIU
maps of Lacmann (1937) after Ludolf Schjelderup [b. 1894], a
noted Norwegian sealer skipper. He captained the Quest during
expeditions to East Greenland and Svalbard.

Kapp Sjøblomsten (73°00.5´N 23°53.5´W). Minor cape and delta on the north side of west Geographical Society Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) for the Sjøblomsten, a Norwegian sealer which visited East Greenland in 1912. (Kapp Sjøblomsten.)

Kapp Sulbak 730 (73°53.4´N 20°01.9´W). SE cape of Jackson Ø, named in this form on an NSIU map (1932a). Named after Peder Sulbak, a member of the 1927–29 Hird expedition which operated in this area. He was also a member of the 1930–32 Møre expedition. (Cape Sulbak.)

Kapp Sælbarden 730 (73°01.5´N 23°38.9´W). Minor cape and delta on the north side of central Geographical Society Ø. Named after the Norwegian sealer Sælbarden of Ålesund, used by NSIU expeditions in 1934. It was wrecked in 1937.

Kapp Thor Iversen 760 (72°38.8´N 22°42.6´W). Cape on the NE side of Trall Ø, west of Nordenskiöld Ø. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), the name commemorates Thor Iversen [1873–1953], leader for many years of the Fiskeri Direktoratet (Directorate of Fisheries) in Bergen and responsible for dispatch of numerous expeditions to Arctic waters.

Kapp Tromso 730 (73°59.2´N 21°59.4´W). Minor spit on the large delta on the west side of Loch Fyne. The name is used on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), and was given for the town of Tromsø, the traditional departure point of Norwegian Arctic expeditions. (Tromsoya.)

Kapp Veslekar 730 (73°02.6´N 23°28.2´W). Minor cape and delta on the north side of Geographical Society Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after the Veslekar, a 282-ton, 125-foot scaler built in 1918 for Svend Foy and extensively used for sealing in Spitsbergen, Greenland and Newfoundland waters. It was often used as an expedition ship to East Greenland, in 1929 and 1930 with NSIU expeditions, and in 1931, 1933, 1937 and 1938 with Louise Boyd’s expeditions (Ellefsen & Berset 1957). It was still considered one of Norway’s best sealers when lost off Newfoundland in 1960.

Kapp Wolvebak 720 (72°50.1´N 23°10.0´W). Cape on the north side of central Trall Ø, the present Østernes. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after Alf Wolvebak [1879–1960], a Norwegian zoologist who became director of the Zoological Museum in Oslo. Vageneset has been used on Norwegian maps for the same feature.

Kapp Øien 740 (74°08.7´N 21°30.0´W). Cape on SW Clavering Ø, equivalent to the delta at the mouth of Granatdal. The name is used on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), and was given for Jens Øien [b. 1870], a Norwegian skipper who with the Laura sailed a number of hunting expeditions to East Greenland.

Kapp Ålesund 740 (74°07.3´N 22°10.6´W). Cape on the east coast of Jordanhill. Used on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), the name was given after the town of Ålesund in Norway, home of many of the Norwegian sealers that hunted off East Greenland.

Kapspidsen 760-10a (76°12.5´N 19°57.0´W; Map 4). Mountain near Kap Peschel in Ad. S. Jensen Land. The name Kap-Spitz is only mentioned in the geology section of Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition narrative, but was adopted by subsequent visitors to the region and approved in its Danish form.

Kaptajn Hansens Promenade 740 (74°42.7´N 18°16.0´W). Name given by Danish hunters to a pathway constructed by Captain F. Hansen on Bass Rock to improve the passage from the beach to the higher parts of the island. After the wreck of the Dagny commanded by Hansen in 1920, the nine crew and Danish hunters wintered at Bass Rock and Shannon.

Kar Glacier 740 (74°29.8´N 19°18.4´W). Name used by Andreas Vischer (in: Koch 1955) in a report on his 1937 field work, for a glacier on the slopes of Hühnbergjøkull east of point 630 m (kar = large vessel or bathtub).

Karabiner Fjeld 710-341 (71°37.5´N 24°57.0´W; Map 5). Mountain 200 m high south of Leo Gletscher, southern Stauung Alper. First climbed by John Hunt’s 1960 expedition, and named Karabiner for the Karabiner Mountaineering Club of which he was Honorary President. The second ascent was by the 1971 University of Lancaster expedition.

Karbon Ele 740 (74°24.8´N 20°15.7´W). River flowing through Sandtendal, west Wollaston Forland. The name was used by Alfred Rosenkrantz (1932) because rocks of Carboniferous (karbon) age were found here in 1929. (Karbon River.)

Karboncircus Bjerg – See Cirkubjørk.

Kargletscher 710-267 (71°58.2´N 24°01.4´W; Map 5). Small glacier in the Werner Bjerge, merging to the north with Østre Gletscher. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk.

Karhojen 710-268 (71°57.9´N 23°58.5´W; Map 5). Mountain in the Werner Bjerge between Kargletscher and Østre Gletscher, named by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk during the 1953–54 Lauge Koch expeditions. It was climbed by Bearth in 1953.

Karin Dal 730-74 (73°30.7´N 22°47.8´W). Valley on Gauss Halvo draining north into Moskusoksefjord, named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Karin Valley. Girl’s name, said to be a Swedish girlfriend of one of the expedition members. (Karinsdal, Karin Tal.)

Karina 740 (74°18.4´N 20°13.6´). Wintering house at Sandodden/ Daneborg, said to have been built by the Scoresbyfund Committee about 1938. The present Hotel Karina at Daneborg has been converted to a museum to trapping activities (P.S. Mikkelsen 2008).

Karin Lyst 700 (70°29.1´N 21°57.3´W). Name given to the first small house built by the 1924 expedition that founded Scoresbyund; it was a food store. It was named after Karina Bell, a Danish actress who was Aage Nielsen’s cousin. See also Aage Nielsen Bjerg.

Karl Dal 730-342 (73°32.5´S 22°04.8´W). Valley in the northern Giesecje Bjerge draining east into Badland Dal. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions by Wolf Maynce and Andreas Vischer, after Karl Andersen, their Greenlandic assistant and sledge-driver in 1937 and 1938.

Karl Jakobsen Bugt 730-558 (73°03.3´N 24°44.0´W; Map 4). Bay on the south coast of Ymer Ø, named by J.M. Woldie’s 1929 expedition as Karl Jakobsen Bugt after the skipper of the Heimland which carried the expedition to Greenland. A Norwegian hut on the coast of the bay sometimes known under the name Karl Jakobsen Bugt is better known as Namdalstua. (K. Jakobsens Bugt.)

Karl Pynt 750-58 (75°14.6´N 20°01.2´W; Map 4). Peninsula on the south side of Lauge Koch Vtg, southern Hochstetter Forland. Named by Hans Frebold during the 1931–34 Trearkejsexpeditionen. (Karl Pynt.)

Karlenes Ø 720-100 (72°26.7´N 24°46.0´W; Map 5). Island at the mouth of Segelsålskapet Fjord. Named during the 1931–34 Trearkejsexpeditionen by Ove Simonsen in tribute to the crew of A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition ship, frequently referred to in the expedition narrative as ‘karlarna’ (= the crew). (Karlenes Insel.)

Karlsbuk 710 (71°59.7´N 23°06.7´W). Hunting station in the inner part of Antarctic Havn, erected for the More expedition in August 1930 by Jonas Karlsbak and Odd Ámbak. It was manned in the periods 1930–38 and 1946–59. The station has also been known under the names Bakkehuset, Antarctic Havn Station and Antartischamma. It was restored by Nanok in the summer of 2001, but destroyed in an avalanche the following winter.

Karlsbukfjellet 740 (74°08.7´N 20°51.0´W). Mountain on south Clavering Ø, the south ridge of the present Pladen. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), the name was given for the Norwegian hunter Jonas Karlsbak [b. 1895], who wintered in East Greenland in 1927–29 and 1930–31.

Karlshavn – See Carlsbavn.

Karstgraven 710-307 (71°28.3´N 24°33.2´W). Valley in the south part of the the Karstyggen area, which shows characteristic karst

Karstrøggen 710-158 (73°30.0’N 24°37.8’W). Ridge west of Schuchert Dal in which a thick dolomite bed gives rise to karst topography. Named by Hans Stabueur during Lauge Koch's 1936–38 expeditions.

Karupelv 720-89 (72°32.6’N 23°43.1’W; Map 4). River on SW Trail Ø, named by Ove Simonsen during the 1931–34 Trærsækspeditionen after the Danish river Karup Å in Jylland.

Katedralen 700-377 (70°15.4’N 28°58.1’W). Lake in west Gåseland surrounded by waterfalls (= kaskade). Named during Lauge Koch's 1958 expedition by Eduard Wenk. The pilots of the Catalina that landed Wenk's party here called it Blå Se.

Kassen 710-398 (71°35.5’N 22°53.2’W). Mountain 942 m high on SW Wegener Halvo. Named by Katharina Perch-Nielsen during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions, for its angular shape (kasse = box).

Kastellet 700-360 (70°08.4’N 22°11.3’W). Mountain 441 m high west of Kap Brewster, Savoia Halvo, named during the 1931–34 Trærsækspeditionen by Laurits Bruhn for its appearance (kastellet = the citadel).

Kastruberg 710 (71°59.0’N 24°12.9’W). Mountain between Kærelv and Trail Ø. It was restored by Nanok in 2001. See also Holm-Vika.

Kaskadesø 720-89 (72°32.6’N 23°43.1’W; Map 4). River on SW Traill Ø, named by Ø, named by Ove Simonsen during the 1931–34 Trærsækspeditionen after the Danish river Karup Å in Jylland.


Katederrøggen 710-274 (71°56’N 24°15’W; Map 5). Ridge between Arcturus Gletscher and Sirius Gletscher, west Werner Bjerge. Named during Lauge Koch's 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk (see Katederet).

Katederspiden 710-275 (71°56.1’N 24°12.9’W; Map 5). Mountain between Arcturus Gletscher and Sirius Gletscher, west Werner Bjerge. Named during Lauge Koch's 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk (see Katederet).

Katedralen 700-112 (70°25.8’N 22°57.1’W). Mountain 610 m high in eastern Jameson Land west of the head of Hurry Inlet, named by Alfred Rosenkrantz during Lauge Koch's 1926–27 expeditions in the form Cathedral Mt, after its shape.

Kater Bay 740 (74°31.5’N 19°05.8’W). This is probably identical to the form in eastern Jameson Land west of the head of Hurry Inlet, named by Arcturus Gletscher and Sirius Gletscher, west Werner Bjerge. Named during Lauge Koch's 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk.

Kejser Franz Joseph Fjord 730-17 (73°15’N 22°50’W – 73°08’N 22°48’W). Small bay on the west side of Nordostbugt where the river draining Holger Danske Briller enters the sea. The name was used by Hall (1966) in his description of birds observed during the 1962 Oxford University expedition. It was considered a suitable place to bring small boats ashore.

Kefersfjorden 740-53 (74°37.2’N 18°59.9’W). Mountain 699 m high on Sabine Ø. Named by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition as Kefersfjorden, probably after Wilhelm Moritz Kefers himself (1833–1870), professor of zoology at Göttingen (J. Leve, personal communication 2010). (Mt Kefersfjorden).

Kegle 710-81 (71°43.8’N 22°38.1’W). Cone-shaped mountain east of Tvekelegedal, Wegener Halvo, named during the 1931–34 Trærsækspeditionen by Arne Noe-Nygård as Conus I.

Kegle II 710-82 (71°43.6’N 22°37.5’W). Cone-shaped mountain east of Tvekelegedal, Wegener Halvo, named during the 1931–34 Trærsækspeditionen by Arne Noe-Nygård as Conus II.

Keglelegedal 740-184 (74°31’N 23°19’W). Mountain about 1450 m high on the north side of Wordie Gletscher. The mountain was climbed by Th. Johansen and Curt Teichert on 23 March 1932 in the course of a journey along the Inland Ice margin during the 1931–34 Trærsækspeditionen. The name was given by Johansen, and used first by Teichert (1933) and Gelling (1934). In their original map reproduced in Koch (1940; Fig. 34) the name Kentbjerg is used. Both names refer to its cone-like shape.

Kegleformat Top 730 (c. 73°24’N 23°07’W). Mountain on southern Gaust Halvo with a cone-like shape, possibly one of the Hjelmbjergerne on southern Gaust Halvo. The name appears on one of the mapping forms of Carl Ryder's 1891–92 expedition.

Keglen 800-63 (80°24.6’N 21°08.6’W; Map 4). Mountain 949 m high on the west side of southern Vandreredalen, south of Portfjeldet, named by Elmar Dresslup's 1938–39 expedition. This cone-shaped mountain was used as a surveying mark, and its position is clearly shown on Eigil Nielsen's (1941) and Dresslup's (1945) maps. The 1957 AMS maps place the name against the higher flat-topped mountain to the NE known as Brockmeyer Bjerg.

Kegerle 710-82a (71°43.7’N 22°57.5’W). Common official name for Kegle I and Kegle II, two cone-shaped mountains east of Tvekelegedal on Wegener Halvo. So named by Arne Noe-Nygård during the 1931–34 Trærsækspeditionen.

Kehlers Havn 700 (70°26.9’N 26°14.7’W). Helge Vedel's diaries of Carl Ryder's 1891–92 expedition (Gulliov 1991) indicate that this was the name originally used for the present Hekla Havn, southern Danmark Ø.

Kejser Franz Joseph Fjord 730-17 (73°15’N 22°50’W – 73°08’N 22°48’W). Mountain discovered and partially explored by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition and named Kaiser Franz Joseph Fjord, after Franz Joseph Karl von Habsburg [1830–1916], Emperor of Austria from 1867. He made substantial donations to the expedition finances. The name was revived in 1969 at the suggestion of Kelhofer's daughter, but relocated to a glacier 15 km west of Sonklargletscher.
Kelvin Klippe 760-311 (76°57.9´N 24°55.8´W; Map 4). Cliff south of Admiralty Gletscher in Dronning Louise Land. One of the names given by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition for notable scientists, it commemorates the Scottish physicist Lord Kelvin [1824–1907]. He was professor of natural philosophy at the University of Glasgow from 1846, and was particularly noted for his role in the development of the conservation law of energy and the absolute temperature scale.

Kempe Fjord 720-43 (72°48.0´N 25°50.0´W; Maps 3, 4; Fig. 52). Wide E–W-trending fjord between Sues Land and Lyell Land. Named by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition after the most generous supporter of the expedition, Seth Michael Kempe [1857–1946], a successful Stockholm businessman. He was a good friend of Per Dusén, surveyor on the expedition. (Kempe Fjord, Kempe Fjord, Kempefjorden, Kempefjorden.)

Kemptner Horn 710 (71°48.5´N 25°06.4´W; Map 5). Mountain 2337 m high on the ridge between Roslin Gletscher and Mars Gletscher. Climbed by Karl Herligkoffer’s 1966 expedition, and possibly named after the Bavarian town of Kempten.

Kensington 720 (72°08.5´N 24°52.6´W). Mountain 2600 m high at the head of Berserkabrae and Skoldungebrae, north Stauing Alper, the present Pyramidefjeld. First climbed by the 1963 Imperial College expedition, and named after the royal borough of Kensington in SW London, merged with Chelsea in 1965. The second asent was made by Toni Gobbi’s 1967 party.

Kentebjerg 720 (72°08.5´N 24°52.6´W). Mountain 2600 m high at the head of Berserkabrae and Skoldungebrae, north Stauing Alper, the present Pyramidefjeld. First climbed by the 1963 Imperial College expedition, and named after the royal borough of Kensington in SW London, merged with Chelsea in 1965. The second ascent was made by Toni Gobbi’s 1967 party.

Ker Doumer 700 (c. 70°30´N 21°57´W). Name of the 1932–33 French International Polar Year station at Scoresbysund, south Liverpool Land, which was named after Paul Doumer [1857–1932], a friend and supporter of Jean-Baptiste Charcot who helped establish the station. Doumer was president of France when assassinated in 1932. Nyholm-Poulsen [1985] described the station in 1933 as comprising two buildings connected by a long passage. The building was subsequently used as a telegraphists house, and later as a hospital. A new hospital was built in 1957. See also Doumer Høj. (Station Paul Doumer.)

Ker Virginie 700 (70°31.3´N 21°53.3´W). Name used for a house erected in south Liverpool Land for the French International Polar Year 1932–33. It was apparently built on a 425 m high col NE of Scoresbysund by the crews of the French ships Pourquoi Pas? and Pollux, and named after Virginie Hériot [1890–1932], a French ice-breaker and supporter of Jean-Baptiste Charcot who helped establish the station. Doumer was president of France when assassinated in 1932. Nyholm-Poulsen [1985] described the station in 1933 as comprising two buildings connected by a long passage. The building was subsequently used as a telegraphists house, and later as a hospital. A new hospital was built in 1957. See also Doumer Høj. (Station Paul Doumer.)

Keswicktinde 730-430 (73°15.8´N 25°28.8´W; Map 4). Wedge-shaped land mass on the south side of Sandbach Halvø, south Liverpool Land. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘Kikkaqajîp’s big mountains’. (Kikkaqajîp qáqartivartâ.)

Kikkaqajîp 730-348 (70°03.1´N 22°17.3´W). Valley or ravine on the SE side of Savoia Halvo. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘Kikkaqajîp’s big mountains’. (Kikkaqajîp qáqartivartâ.)

Kikkaqajîp qáqartivartâ – See Kikkaqajîp Qaqqartivartaa.

Kikkaqajîp Qaqqartivartaa 730-230 (70°43.5´N 21°43.3´W). Cliff on the south side of Sandbach Halvø, south Liverpool Land. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates roughly as ‘it has no pinnacles’. (Kikkaqajîp qáqartivartâ.)

Kikkaqajîp qáqartivartâ – See Kikkaqajîp Qaqqartivartaa.

Kildedal Halvø 750-103 (75°15.7´N 20°54.4´W). Danish hunting hut on the north side of the mouth of Kildedal, Ardcencaple Fjord, built by Nanok in September 1931. Now a ruin (1988). (Killedalen hytten.)

Killedalen 750-39 (75°15.4´N 21°03.7´W; Map 4). Valley on the south side of Ardcencaple Fjord. So named for the warm springs (= kilde) discovered here by the Danish hunter Andreas Hvidberg in 1931. The valley was known at the time as Blaabadet. Large, clear ice-domes develop above the springs in the winter, but the water temperature is said to be only a few degrees above freezing so that the springs are not conspicuous in the summer. (Killedalen.)

Killedalhytten 750-103 (75°15.7´N 20°54.4´W). Danish hunting hut on the north side of the mouth of Kildedal, Ardcencaple Fjord, built by Nanok in September 1931. Now a ruin (1988). (Killedalen hytten.)

Kildevåg 740 (74°27.9´N 20°33.4´W). Small river south of Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name is used by visiting scientists.

Kildeteinen 750 (75°15.0´N 20°57.4´W). Name occasionally used by Danish hunters for the river draining Kildedal, also occasionally seen in the form Lakseelven.


Killedalhytten 750-103 (75°15.7´N 20°54.4´W). Danish hunting hut on the north side of the mouth of Kildedal, Ardcencaple Fjord, built by Nanok in September 1931. Now a ruin (1988). (Killedal hytten.)

Killedalhytten 750-103 (75°15.7´N 20°54.4´W). Danish hunting hut on the north side of the mouth of Kildedal, Ardcencaple Fjord, built by Nanok in September 1931. Now a ruin (1988). (Killedal hytten.)

Killedalhytten 750-103 (75°15.7´N 20°54.4´W). Danish hunting hut on the north side of the mouth of Kildedal, Ardcencaple Fjord, built by Nanok in September 1931. Now a ruin (1988). (Killedal hytten.)

Killedalhytten 750-103 (75°15.7´N 20°54.4´W). Danish hunting hut on the north side of the mouth of Kildedal, Ardcencaple Fjord, built by Nanok in September 1931. Now a ruin (1988). (Killedal hytten.)

Killedalhytten 750-103 (75°15.7´N 20°54.4´W). Danish hunting hut on the north side of the mouth of Kildedal, Ardcencaple Fjord, built by Nanok in September 1931. Now a ruin (1988). (Killedal hytten.)

Killedalhytten 750-103 (75°15.7´N 20°54.4´W). Danish hunting hut on the north side of the mouth of Kildedal, Ardcencaple Fjord, built by Nanok in September 1931. Now a ruin (1988). (Killedal hytten.)

Killedalhytten 750-103 (75°15.7´N 20°54.4´W). Danish hunting hut on the north side of the mouth of Kildedal, Ardcencaple Fjord, built by Nanok in September 1931. Now a ruin (1988). (Killedal hytten.)

Killedalhytten 750-103 (75°15.7´N 20°54.4´W). Danish hunting hut on the north side of the mouth of Kildedal, Ardcencaple Fjord, built by Nanok in September 1931. Now a ruin (1988). (Killedal hytten.)

Killedalhytten 750-103 (75°15.7´N 20°54.4´W). Danish hunting hut on the north side of the mouth of Kildedal, Ardcencaple Fjord, built by Nanok in September 1931. Now a ruin (1988). (Killedal hytten.)
Kilesø 710–294 (71°58.1´N 26°41.4´W). Lake in Frederiksdal, Nathorst Land, dammed by a glacier and named by Hans Zweifel during Lauge Koch’s 1954–55 expeditions for its wedge-like shape. It is not present on recent aerial photographs.

Killingen 730 (73°57.5´N 21°09.2´W). Small island at the south end of Stille Ø in the Finsch Øer group. So named on an NSIU map (1932a), for its relative size (killingen = the kitten).

Kilmory Fjeld 710–329 (71°43.7´N 25°11.9´W; Map 5). Mountain peak about 2100 m high between Jupiter Gletscher and Pegasus Gletscher, Stauning Alper. First climbed by John Hunt’s 1960 expedition, and named Kilmory, after the Scottish base of the ‘National Association of Mixed Clubs’ that had sponsored the expedition.

Kiløy 710 (71°40.5´N 25°00.8´W; Map 5). Mountain peak about 1520 m high on the north side of Mercurius Gletscher, southern Stauning Alper. First climbed by James Clarkson’s 1961 expedition.

Kilvrough Fjeld 710–337 (71°44.3´N 24°57.3´W; Map 5). Mountain 2081 m high on the north side of Bersærkerbræ, north Stauning Alper. First climbed by John Hunt’s 1960 expedition, and named Kilvrough, probably after ‘Kilvrough Manor Outdoor Education Centre’.

Kilvrough 730 (73°58´N 21°10´W). Name used on an NSIU map (1932a) for the present Stille Ø in the Finsch Øer group. Named for its wedge-like shape (kil = wedge).

Kindtænderne 700–242 (70°54.7´N 21°49.5´W; Map 5). Row of summits 73Ø (73°58´N 21°10´W). Name used on an NSIU map (1932a), for its relative size (killingen = the kitten).

Kirstadshaugen 730–654 (73°35.0´N 24°37.8´W). Feature in a cliff in Kirkeruden.

Kirken 740–755 (74°14.5´N 20°20.0´W). Broad indentation of the NE coast of Clavering Ø on the south side of Young Sund. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Kirchenpauer Bait, after Gustav Heinrich Kirchenpauer [1808–87], businessman, politician and mayor of Hamburg in 1870. He contributed one of the zoology chapters to Koldewey’s narrative. The bay is much less pronounced than shown on Koldewey’s maps. Norwegian hunters have used Clavering Bukta for the same feature. (Kirchenpauers Bait, Kirchenpauer Bay.)

Kirkebytten – See Domkirken.

Kirk 710–2 (71°07.0´N 21°53.6´W; Map 4; Fig. 53). Mountain 1209 m high north of Storefjord, Liverpool Land. Named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Church Mount for its striking resemblance to a church. Scoresby describes it as having two vertical towers at the summit with gable-formed tops, closely studded with pillars. The mountain was relocated in 1923 by Henning Bistrup during the voyage of the TrEDDY, although he used the name Biskop Joseph Fjeld. (Church Mountain, Kirchberg, Kirkebjerg, Kirkehøj, Kirkehjellet.)

Kirkkeruden 730–654 (73°35.0´N 24°37.8´W). Feature in a cliff in south Strindberg Land, where a black rock with the shape of a church-window occurs in a light-coloured cliff. Named by Th. Jo-hansen during the 1931–34 Træræks expeditionen.

Kirkespiret [Napassorssuq] 740–40 (74°41.2´N 18°31.6´W; Map 2). Mountain 497 m high on Lille Pendulum. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Kirchen spitze, because the rocky summit was reminiscent of a church spire. (Church Point.)

Kirrienmair 710 (71°40.0´N 25°23.1´W; Map 5). Mountain 2100 m high at the head of Jupiter Gletscher, south Stauning Alper. First climbed by James Clarkson’s 1961 expedition, and named after the small Scottish town of the same name.

Kirschdalen 720–112 (72°33.8´N 24°53.2´W; Map 4). Valley in eastern Lyell Land draining east to Kong Oscar Fjord. So named by Eugène Wegmann during the 1931–34 Træræks expeditionen, after Swiss cherry brandy (= kirsh).

Kisbjerg 740–131 (74°16.4´N 20°51.5´W). Mountain about 1369 m high on Clavering Ø. Named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions as Mt. Kis, after a considerable outcrop of pyrite ore. (Kisfjellet, Kis Bjerg.)

Kishmul Borg 720–373 (72°04.2´N 24°39.5´W; Map 5). Mountain...
Kjerulfsdalen
Kjerulf Fjord
Kishmul Glacier

72°03.8´N 24°28.4´W; Map 4.
Glacier NE of Kishmul, north of Stauning Alper, that merges with Skelbræ. Named Kishmul Glacier by Malcolm Slessor’s 1958 expedition, although in an early report of the expedition it had been called Glacier 21.

Kista Dan Gletscher

230 (1932) in her report on her 1931 expedition for the present Bocks - (Kjærulffjorden, Kjerulfs Fjord.)
Louise Boyd counted 525–530 large bergs here on a visit in 1931.
filled by stranded icebergs derived from Nordenskiöld Glacier; the present fjord farther west. Josef Hammar reached the inner end did not exist in the position indicated and transferred the name to Norway. A.G. Nathorst observed in 1899 that Payer’s Kjerulf Fjord (now Oslo), and founder in 1858 of the Geological Survey of
in Payer’s (1876) narrative. Probably named after Theodor Kjerulf (incorrectly with ‘ll’) on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after Øystein Kjeldstrup [1956–1966], a promising climber who died in a mountaineering accident (Buess 1953). Like nearby Spalenbjerg, it was named after a

Kjelbotn

22°29.0´W; Maps 3, 4). Valley between Liverpool Land and Jameson Land, named by G.C. Amdrup’s 1898–1900 expedition as Klitdalen for the sand dunes (= kliiter) in the southern part of the valley. (Klit Valley.)

Kloksletbeyten – See Slippensbytten.
Kloksetayane 720 (72°43.2´N 22°47.6´W). Small islands in Vega Sund, NW of Silja Ø. Used on only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and named after Ole Klokket [b. 1910], a Norwegian hydrographer who participated in NSIU expeditions to Svalbard and East Greenland, and from 1936 to 1967 was director of Norges Sjøartverk.

Kløstervallen 740 (74°20.1´N 20°36.7´W). Minor locality SW of Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name has been used by visiting scientists (kjove = skua).

Kjøvedammen 740 (74°28.0´N 20°35.7´W). Minor locality SW of Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name has been used by visiting scientists (kjove = skua).

Kjøvetinden 740 (74°28.8´N 20°35.8´W). Locality near Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name has been used by visiting scientists.

Kjøvstinden 740 (74°28.9´N 20°35.9´W). Minor locality north of Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name has been used by visiting scientists.

Kjøvesøen 740 (74°28.7´N 20°35.8´W). Island in Vega Sund north of Gæseøen. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) for the shape (klat = lump).

Kleine Kederbacher Spits 710 (71°52.9´N 25°36.3´W). Mountain about 2400 m high on the west side of Sparrregletscher. Named and first climbed by the 1967 Berchtesgadener expedition.

Kleine Sirius-Pass 710 (71°57.4´N 24°03.4´W; Map 5). Broad col at the head of the norther branch of Sirius Gletscher between Bellevue and Taget, Werner Bjerge. The name is used in a description of climbing activities during Laue Koch’s 1950 expedition (Styger 1951).

Kleine Sydney Gletscher 710 (71°56.7´N 25°37.7´W). Name used by the 1967 Berchtesgadener expedition for a tributary glacier on the west side of Sparrregletscher, Stauning Alper, which is more usually known as Pollux Glacier. Named after Sydney Timde at the head of the glacier.

Klinten 700-272 (70°06.0´N 23°17.9´W). Cliffs on Volquaart Boon Sund, between Traill Ø and Geographical Society Ø. The name was adapt- ed from a suggestion by Heinrich Büttler during Laue Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions (klippe = rock, cliff).

Klipperne 740-323 (74°00.0´N 22°55.5´W). Mountain range in north Hudson Land. Named by Heinrich Büttler during Laue Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions.

Klipper 740 (74°20.1´N 20°22.9´W). Name used for Basalto in Young Sund in the ornithology report of Løppenthin (1932). (Klippeøen.)

Klædal [Kangererjalittup Ilinerna] 700-118 (70°59.4´N 22°29.0´W; Maps 3, 4). Valley between Liverpool Land and Jameson Land, named after Olav Kjelbotn [1898–1976], a noted Norwegian cross-country skier, who hunted in the region from 1929 to 1931 and built the station with Ingwald Strøm. Kjelbotn made a memorable 70 km ski journey from Kap Hum -

Klatten 720 (72°49.3´N 22°54.7´W). Island in Vega Sund north of Gæseøen. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) for the shape (klat = lump).

Klinten 700-272 (70°06.0´N 23°17.9´W). Named as

Kjelbotn made a memorable 70 km ski journey from Kap Hum -

for the present Bocks -riddalen, south of the head of Kjerulf Fjord.

2450 m high at the head of Kishmul Gletscher, north Stauning Alper. Named as Kimshulm/borg by Malcolm Slessor’s 1958 expedi- tion, probably after the legendary 14th century pirate who plied his trade on the NE coast of Scotland. The mountain was first climbed by the 1963 Imperial College expedition.

Kishmul Gletscher 720-374 (72°05.8´N 24°28.4´W; Map 4). Glacier NE of Kishmul, north of Stauning Alper, that merges with Skelbræ. Named Kishmul Glacier by Malcolm Slessor’s 1958 expedition, although in an early report of the expedition it had been called Glacier 21.

Kista Ø 720-329 (72°55.0´N 22°56.9´W; Map 4). Island in Vega Sund, between Traill Ø and Geographical Society Ø. The name was proposed by Sekortarkivet in 1956–57 following surveys of the channel through Vega Sund as an alternative approach for ships en route to Mestersvig, and was given for the Kista Dan (Fig. 54). See also Kista Dan Gletscher. Grindøya has also been used.

Kjelbotn 730 (73°06.6´N 23°00.0´W). Norwegian hunting station about 1 km north of Kap Humboldt on SE Ymer Ø, built by Arktisk Näringsdrift in 1929. It was named after Olav Kjelbotn [1898–1966], a noted Norwegian cross-country skier, who hunted in the region from 1929 to 1931 and built the station with Ingwald Strom. Kjelbotn made a memorable 70 km ski journey from Kap Humboldt to Myggbukta in deep snow in 32 hours. The station was intermittently manned in the periods 1929–41 and 1947–53, and has commonly been referred to as Kap Humboldt or Humboldt. Subsequently Kjelbotn took part in the 1932–33 Rüiser-Larsen Antarctic expedition. (Kjelbotn.)

Kjelbotn 720 (72°55.3´N 23°47.7´W). Small valley on west Geographical Society Ø draining south into Vega Sund. So named (incorrectly with ‘ll’) on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after Olav Kjelbotn. See also above.

Kjeldstrups Tinde 710 (71°53.2´N 25°08.9´W). Summit about 2250 m high on the north side of Roslin Gletscher, between Finmbaldreen and Falhallbreen. It was climbed and so named by the 1996 Norwegian Stauning Alper expedition after Øystein Kjeldstrup [1956–1976], a promising climber who died in a mountaineering accident. (Kjeldstrups topp.)

Kjerulf Fjord 720-417a 730-509 (73°03.0´N 27°22.4´W; Map 4; see also Fig. 65). N–S-trending fjord on the south side of innermost Keijer Franz Joseph Fjord. Named during Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition, although the name is only found on the maps in Payer’s (1876) narrative. Probably named after Theodor Kjerulf [1825–88], professor of geology at the university in Christiania (now Oslo), and founder in 1858 of the Geological Survey of Norway. A.G. Nathorst observed in 1899 that Payer’s Kjerulf Fjord did not exist in the position indicated and transferred the name to the present fjord farther west. Josef Hammar reached the inner end of the fjord by canoe in August 1889. The north half of the fjord is filled by stranded icebergs derived from Nordenskiöld Gletscher; Louise Boyd counted 525–530 large bergs here on a visit in 1931. (Kjørlifjorden, Kjerulf Fjord.)

Kjørlifjorden 720 (72°53.8´N 27°33.4´W). Name used by Boyd (1932) in her report on her 1931 expedition for the present Bocks -riddalen, south of the head of Kjerulf Fjord.
Klosterbjerg 720-312 (72°14.5´N 25°57.3´W; Map 5). Mountain massif on the SW side of Schaffhausersdal. Named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch’s 1954 expedition, after part of the old town centre of Basel.

Klubben 700 (c. 70°26´N 26°45´W). The name has been used for a mountain on eastern Gåseland, west of Falkepynt.

Klubben 740 (c. 74°16´N 25°57.3´W). Mountain about 2550 m high on the NE side of Orion Gletscher. Climbed by the 1996 Norwegian Stauning Alper expedition, and named after the Norsk Tindeklub (a Norwegian mountaineering club).

Klumpen 700 (70°31.7´N 28°36.3´W). Mountain between Rolige Bræ and Vestfjord, the present Rundefjeld, so named in Helge Vedel’s diary of Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition (Gulløv 1991).

Klus 730-313 (73°49.9´N 22°58.7´W). Pass in central Hudson Land at the west end of Dybendal. Named by Heinrich Büttel during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions. The name signifies a narrow valley or pass, and is commonly used for the narrow valleys in the limestone country of the Jura, Switzerland.

Kløft 1 740 (74°25.1´N 20°14.9´W). Small ravine, the northern upper branch of Sandstensdal, western Wollaston Forland. Used as a reference locality by Rosenkrantz (1932).

Kløft 2 740 (74°24.8´N 20°15.2´W). Small ravine, the southern upper branch of Sandstensdal, western Wollaston Forland. Used as a reference locality by Rosenkrantz (1932).

Kløftgletscher 740-322 (74°37.9´N 22°14.5´W). Glacier on the SW side of Tyrolerdal, named by Louise Boyd’s 1937 expedition as Kløft Glacier because it occupies a steep and narrow ravine. On some maps the names of Copeland Gletscher and Kløftgletscher have been interchanged. (Kløft Gletscher.)

Kløftelv 700-124 (70°54.0´N 22°37.5´W). River NW of the head of Hurry Inlet. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions by Alfred Rosenkrantz, originally as Corrie River, because it drains a glacial feature, a valley formerly occupied by a glacier and known as a corrie. The name kløft (= ravine) is an alternative rather than a translation of corrie.

Kløftelv 720-128 (72°52.4´N 25°05.6´W). River on NW Ella Ø, draining from Ulvesø into Solitærbugt. So named by the Ella Ø wintering party 1931–32, during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen, because it drains through a ravine.


Kloft II 760-264 (76°22.3´N 18°41.6´W; Map 4). Narrow ravine on the east side of Store Koldewey, a little south of Kloft I. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, and first used by Ravn (1911) as a geological reference locality.

Kloftbjerg 710-352 (71°20.0´N 25°40.0´W). Mountain range with a summit ice cap in NE Renland, south of the mouth of Nordvestfjord, noted for its many ravines (kløft = ravine). Named by the 1963 Geodætisk Institut expedition.


Kloftfjeld 760-250 (76°51.9´N 19°29.7´W). Hillside on Winge Kyst between Snenæs and Lille Snenæs, cut by a ravine. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen in the form Kloftfjeldet, and first used by Lundager (1912) in his description of the vegetation of the region.

Klofthytten 770 (77°36.5´N 20°47.3´W). Bay on the east coast of Nordmarken, innermost Skarfjorden. So named by David Malquist during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen, because of the coastal flats are of clay which when wet is so sticky that progress is impossible (klæg = sticky).

Kloftelv 720 (72°52.4´N 25°15.2´W; Map 4). Narrow ravine on the east side of Store Koldewey. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, and first used as a geological reference locality by Ravn (1911). Hikön Jarner used Vardøkloft for the same feature in June 1907 (J. Løve, personal communication 2009).

Kloft II 760-264 (76°22.3´N 18°41.6´W; Map 4). Narrow ravine on the east side of Store Koldewey, a little south of Kloft I. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, and first used by Ravn (1911) as a geological reference locality.

Kloftelv 700-124 (70°54.0´N 22°37.5´W). River NW of the head of Hurry Inlet. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions by Alfred Rosenkrantz, originally as Corrie River, because it drains a glacial feature, a valley formerly occupied by a glacier and known as a corrie. The name kløft (= ravine) is an alternative rather than a translation of corrie.

Kloftelv 720-128 (72°52.4´N 25°05.6´W). River on NW Ella Ø, draining from Ulvesø into Solitærbugt. So named by the Ella Ø wintering party 1931–32, during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen, because it drains through a ravine.


Kloftfjeld 760-250 (76°51.9´N 19°29.7´W). Hillside on Winge Kyst between Snenæs and Lille Snenæs, cut by a ravine. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen in the form Kloftfjeldet, and first used by Lundager (1912) in his description of the vegetation of the region.

Kloftgletscher 740-322 (74°37.9´N 22°14.5´W). Glacier on the SW side of Tyrolerdal, named by Louise Boyd’s 1937 expedition as Kloft Glacier because it occupies a steep and narrow ravine. On some maps the names of Copeland Gletscher and Kloftgletscher have been interchanged. (Kloft Gletscher.)

Kloftelv 720 (72°52.4´N 25°15.2´W; Map 4). Narrow ravine on the east side of Store Koldewey. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, and first used as a geological reference locality by Ravn (1911). Hikön Jarner used Vardøkloft for the same feature in June 1907 (J. Løve, personal communication 2009).

Kloft II 760-264 (76°22.3´N 18°41.6´W; Map 4). Narrow ravine on the east side of Store Koldewey, a little south of Kloft I. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, and first used by Ravn (1911) as a geological reference locality.

Kloftelv 700-124 (70°54.0´N 22°37.5´W). River NW of the head of Hurry Inlet. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions by Alfred Rosenkrantz, originally as Corrie River, because it drains a glacial feature, a valley formerly occupied by a glacier and known as a corrie. The name kløft (= ravine) is an alternative rather than a translation of corrie.

Kloftelv 720-128 (72°52.4´N 25°05.6´W). River on NW Ella Ø, draining from Ulvesø into Solitærbugt. So named by the Ella Ø wintering party 1931–32, during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen, because it drains through a ravine.

Michelangelo Kleft, Germania Land. It is also known as Knuthsminde and Kap Li Hyttens.


Knabendalen 720 (72°50.8’N 22°40.0’W). Valley on south geographical Society Ø between Lyalsdal and Adam af Bremen Dal. The name is used on the NSIU maps of Løvland (1937), and was given for the Norwegian zoologist Nils Knaben [1898–1969], who participated in the 1929 and 1930 NSIU expeditions. He became head curator at the Zoological Museum in Oslo.

Knasten 750-196 (73°42.4’N 21°32.2’W; Map 4). Mountain 768 m high on the east side of Loch Fyne, western Hold with Hope. It has also been called Øfenfjellet.

Knasten 760-216 (76°41.5’N 21°58.4’W). Southernmost solitary island in Borgfjorden. Named during the 1938–39 Morkelford expedition by Paul Gelting in November 1938, for its appearance as a spot or pimple on the otherwise level fjord ice.

Knebel Vig 720-84 (72°16.2’N 22°18.4’W; Map 4). Bay on the south side of Mournersfjord, SE Traill Ø. Named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Ove Simonsen after the Danish locality of the same name in the Mols district of Jylland, Denmark.

Knut 730 (73°33.5’N 22°46.0’W). Name occasionally used by Norwegian hunters for the pronounced bend towards the eastern end of Moskuskefjord (= the knee).

Knibitangen 730-372 (73°47.7’N 26°15.5’W). Two glacier tongues given for the shape (knold = hill).


Knighton Fjord 690-10 (69°21.0’N 24°38.0’W; Map 3). Fjord on the northern Bossvillefjord Kyst. William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 gave it the name Knighton Bay in honour of Sir William Knighton [1776–1836], physician to the Prince of Wales, who in 1822 was appointed private secretary and keeper of the privy purse to George IV. Ejnar Mikkelsen had suggested C. Holms Bugt for the same feature in 1924. (Knighton Bugt, Knighton Bai.)

Knivbjerg 730-689 (73°26.8’N 26°33.8’W; Map 4). Mountain in SW Andrée Land. Named by John Haller, following explorations during Lauge Koch’s 1949–51 expeditions, for its sharp snow ridge (kniv = knife).

Knivnestet 740 (c. 74°16’N 19°23’W). Name used by the 1908–09 Floren expedition (Brandal 1930) for a peninsula or ridge in the vicinity of Kap Borlase Warren (kniv = knife). Exact position uncertain. (Knivnerget.)

Knivodden 720 (72°01.1’N 23°03.7’W). Peninsula on the SE side of the mouth of Antarctic Haven. The name is found on a map Sokort 511 (1937) and in Den Grønlandske Lods (1968).

Knoen 730-549 (73°00.7’N 27°58.5’W). Mountain 2300 m high in northern Goodenough Land, named by J.M. Wordie’s 1929 expedition as The Knoll.

Knolden 730-227 (73°47.1’N 21°37.0’W). Minor feature in NW Hold with Hope, between River 6 and River 7, on the north slope of Frebold Bjerg. Named by Eigil Nielsen during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen. Blokken has been used for the same feature.


Knolten 760 (76°45.7’N 18°48.5’W). Name used by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for a minor feature on the south coast of Germania Land NW of Bådskaret. The name is found on a hand-coloured map of the Danmark Havn area in the Arktisk Institut, Copenhagen (J. Love, personal communication 2009).

Knophstua 730 (73°42.4’N 20°54.6’W). Norwegian hunting hut on the north coast of Home Forland south of Terneskar, about 1 km SE of the mouth of Rødelv, built by Finn Devold’s expedition in 1928. It replaced a hut built by the Foldvik expedition in 1926, but taken down in 1927. This name appears on an NSIU map (1932a). The hut was named after Gunnar Knoph [b. 1898], who built the hut and hunted in the region from a main base at Ørnevearet from 1929 to 1930. It has also been known as Rødelv. (Knoph-Stua, Knophstua.)

Knut 730 (73°42.4’N 20°34.5’W). Hill 292 m high on the east coast of Hold with Hope. So named on the 1932a NSIU map because of its shape, a knobly lump.

Knut Hill 720 (73°32.5’N 23°58.6’W). Name used by the 1974 Joint biological expedition for a hill west of Karupelv, SW Traill Ø. It was named after the Knot, a small wader.

Knotten 720 (72°51.7’N 21°45.9’W). Small island off the coast of east geographical Society Ø, SW of Kap Mackenzie. Used only on NSIU maps (Løvland 1937), the name was given for the shape (knot = rounded lump, protuberance).

Knud Rasmussen Land 680, 690, 700 (68°20’N–70°N). Extensive land area between the south coast of Scoresby Sund and Kangerlussuaq. The name appears throughout the official report of the 7th Thule expedition (Gabel-Jørgensen 1940), and was the officially approved name for this region from 1940 until 1953. Knud Johan Victor Rasmussen [1879–1933], a noted Danish–Greenlandic explorer and ethnographer, died shortly after the return of this expedition, in the course of which much of the region was photographed from the air. In 1953 the name was transferred to cover North Greenland between Melville Bugt and Danmark Fjord, an area including Thule (now Dundas), the base from which Knud Rasmussen organised many of the Thule expeditions. However, the name Knud Rasmussen Land is still often used in its original sense for the region south of Scoresby Sund, especially by mountaineering expeditions.

Knud Ringnes Nunatak 730-574 (73°46.8’N 29°41.9’W; Map 4). Nunatak north of Evers Gletscher. Named by Arne Høngaard and Martin Mehren in 1931 after Knud Ringnes, a Norwegian businessman and director. The Ringnes brewery was at one time the committee.
largest in Norway, and was noted for its support for Norwegian Arctic exploration. As chairman of the Fram Committee, Knud Ringnes was responsible for the preservation of the Fram as a museum ship in 1936.


Knuden 71Ø-100 (71°17.1´N 22°18.4´W). Mountain north of Kap Franklin, SE Gauss Halvo. Named during the 1931–34 Trærø-ekspeiditionen by Th. Johansen (knude = knot). Franklinfjellet has also been used.

Knuds Dal 75Ø (75°08.8´N 19°52.6´W). Name occasionally used by Danish hunters for a minor valley in SW Hochstetter Forland east of Niels Hansen Næs (Nyholm-Poulsen 1985). Personal name.

Knudsen Nunatakker – See Martin Knudsen Nunatakker.

Knudsens Nunatakker 75Ø (75°11.6´N 19°52.6´W). Small valley very close to Knuds Dal.

Knuds Dal 75Ø (75°15.9´N 19°58.9´W). Danish hunting station on the east coast of Hold with Hope. The name is credited to the ship's crew aboard the Godthaab in 1930, and was given for its supposed similarity to the peninsula of the same name near Nyborg, Denmark. (Knuds Hole.)

Knudshoved Station 73Ø-73 (73°42.5´N 20°32.2´W). Danish hunting station on the east coast of Hold with Hope, 3 km south of the peninsula Knudshoved. It was manned in the periods 1930–32, 1934–40 and 1945–46. The station has usually been referred to simply as Knudshoved. It was built by Nanok in 1930 as a replacement for the Carlsbahn station, burnt down in 1927.

Knuthamninde 77Ø (77°15.4´N 20°25.4´W). Hut built in 1940 for the Mørkefjord expedition on a peninsula on the west side of Fladebugt, and named after Eigil Knuth, leader of the expedition. The hut has also been known as Kløbyhøytten and Kap Li Hjøttan.

Knevlingen 73Ø (73°38.3´N 20°27.2´W). Small skerry very close to the coast of eastern Hold with Hope. So named on an NSIU map (1932a), the name derives from the Norwegian word for something nearby or connected, in this case presumably the closeness of the skerry to the coast.

Knækdalen 73Ø-606 (73°12.9´N 27°55.4´W; Map 4). Valley in SW Frøen Land. So named by Ove Simonsen during the 1931–34 Trærø-ekspeiditionen, because of the right-angled bend (= knæk) in the valley. Gregory Valley has also been used. (Knægt-dalen, Knæktal, Knækkadal.)

Knækelven 73Ø-622 (73°11.6´N 27°39.8´W). River flowing in Knækdalen, NW Frøen Land. The name was proposed by the Place Name Committee in 1935. Gregory River has also been used. (Knækelven – See Bræhyttan.)

Knækket 700-391 (70°16.0´N 26°42.0´W; Maps 3, 4). Relatively narrow part of Gæsefjord where the fjord bends and changes direction (knækket = the break). Named by the 1963 Geodætisk Institut expedition.

Knækte 75Ø-108 (75°53.3´N 22°00.0´W; Map 4). Lake in western Nordland Land, draining the north branch of Einar Mikkelsen Gletscher. The name is a modification of an original suggestion by Laugé Koch, approved in 1957, and records the pronounced bend in the lake.

Knæsne 77Ø-93 (77°48.2N 19°27.6´W; Map 4). Mountain on SE Gamma Ø with a broad summit ice cap. Named by the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition after a Danish locality of the same name.

Kobberpynt 700-11 (70°31.0´N 28°21.0´W). Peninsula on the north coast of Vestfjord. Named in this form by the Carl Ryder 1891–92 expedition because the deep, red-brown weathering, ultrabasic intrusions appeared to contain copper ore – there are small amounts of titanomagnetite and pyrrhotite. This is probably the same locality as Nordenskjöld's (1907) Black Point or Sorte Pynt. See also Sortepynt. The variation Kobberpynt appears in Helge Velde's published diaries of Carl Ryder's 1891–92 expedition (Gullav 1991) is a transcription error for Kobberpynt (J. Love, personal communication 2010).

Koch's Corridor 77Ø (77°25.9´N 23°00.0´W). Term used by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition for the route across Storstrommen from near Annksesøn to Ymer Nunataq, a problem-free passage used by J.P. Koch during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeiditionen. The British expedition failed to find it in 1953 while exploring for a route for their Weasel tractors, probably because this glacier periodically surges, with resulting major changes in surface features.

Kocheler Spids 71Ø (71°50.3´N 25°17.0´W; Map 5). Mountain on the SW side of Roslin Gletscher. Climbed by Karl Herligkoffer's 1966 expedition on 21 August, and named after Kochel, a small town on the banks of the Kochelsee in the Bavarian Alps.

Kochi Ridge – See Western Upper Terrace.

Kochsvighyttten 75Ø-102 (75°15.9´N 19°58.9´W). Danish hunting hut in Lauge Koch Vig on the SW coast of Hochstetter Forland, built by Nanok in September 1931. (Koch Vig Hytten.)

Kodak Ridge 700 (70°56.3´N 25°52.1´W). Name given to a 1500 m high ridge in northern Milne Land by the 1989 Greenland Milne Land expedition.

Koford-Hansen Bra 77Ø-37 (77°32.0´N 21°44.0´W). Large glacier flowing north between Sønderland and Nordmarken. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeiditionen as Koford-Hansens Bra, after Otto Joachim Molte Kofod-Hansen [1854–1918], a director of the Danish Admiralty who had shown great interest in the expedition.

Kohleninsel 70Ø (70°50.4´N 20°15.3´W). Temporary name given during Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition to the present Kohn Ø, and so named because layers of coal up to 50 cm thick were found at Kap Hamburg.

Kokkens Lytst 71Ø (71°36.4´N 22°36.3´W). Hut in the inner part of Nathorst Fjord erected in the summer of 1977 by Jan Juel-Brockdorff for Mestersvig airfield. It was intended as an emergency hut for aircraft personnel operating between Scoresbysund and Mestersvig. Brockdorff was cook (= kok) at Mestersvig airfield.


Koldewey Øer 76Ø-38 (76°28.0´N 18°50.0´W). Island group including Store Koldewey and Lille Koldewey. Named by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition to the present Koldewey Øer. (Koldewey Island, Iles Koldewey, Koldewey Islands.)

Kolding Fjord 700-224 (70°42.8´N 21°39.0´W; Map 4). Fjord on the east coast of south Liverpool Land, so named during the 1931–34 Trærø-ekspeiditionen by Laurits Bruhns after the fjord of the same name in Jylland, Denmark.

Kolldalen 71Ø-150 (72°00.0´N 23°21.0´W). Valley west of Antarctic Havn in north Scoresby Land. Derived from the Kolldal of Norwegian hunting expeditions based at Karlsbak, Antarctic Havn. The name is found in the form Kolldalen on Norsk Søkort 511 (1937). Antarctic Dal was used by some members of Laugé Koch's expeditions.

Kollen 700-127 (70°51.1´N 22°47.2´W). Mountain on the west side of the head of Hurry Inlet between Postkassen and Statuebjerg, and joined to Statuebjerg by a high col. Named by Alfred Rosen-
Kolstad 71Ø-90 (71°36.2´N 22°22.1´W). Elongate hill on Canning Land, so named during the 1931–34 Trærøekspeditionen by Arne Nøe-Nygaard, because of its shape (kolle = a rounded top).

Kolosser 72Ø-301 (72°01.3´N 24°02.3´W). Mountain 1038 m high between Mellem Gletscher and Østre Gletscher, northern Werner Bjerge. Named during Lauge Koch's 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Beerth and Eduard Wenk, and climbed in 1953 by Wenk. It appeared on earlier maps of Styger (1951) as *Centralen*.

Kolstad 75Ø (75°37.0´N 19°30.1´W). Norwegian hunting station south of Haystack on the east coast of Hochstetter Forland. It was built by John Giæver's expedition in 1932, and has also been known as Øststrand. The name *Kolstad* has also been used for another Norwegian station farther north, also erected in 1932 – see *Jonsbú*. The name *Kolstad* was intended as a tribute to the Norwegian prime minister, but he considered the political implications unfortunate, and alternative names were subsequently used.

Kolthoffhytten – See Johnsenbyttten.

Kommafjæld 73Ø (73°29.8´N 21°57.9´W). Name suggested by Gustav krantz and Tom Harris during Lauge Koch's 1926–27 expeditions as *Call Mountain*.

Kollen 71Ø-90 (71°36.2´N 22°22.1´W). Elongate hill on Canning Land, so named during the 1931–34 Trærøekspeditionen by Arne Nøe-Nygaard, because of its shape (kolle = a rounded top).

Koloni 70Ø (70°29.1´N 21°57.9´W). Name occasionally used on maps and in publications for the town of Ilisoppormittat / Scoresbysund (koloni = colony).

Kolossen 72Ø-301 (72°01.3´N 24°02.3´W). Mountain 1038 m high between Mellem Gletscher and Østre Gletscher, northern Werner Bjerge. Named during Lauge Koch's 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Beerth and Eduard Wenk, and climbed in 1953 by Wenk. It appeared on earlier maps of Styger (1951) as *Centralen*.

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Kolthoffhytten – See Johnsenbyttten.

Kommalfjæld 73Ø (73°29.8´N 21°57.9´W). Name suggested by Gustav krantz and Tom Harris during Lauge Koch's 1926–27 expeditions as *Call Mountain*.

Kong Christian IX Land 69Ø-70, 70Ø-89 (65°30´N–70°N). Extensive region between Ammassalik and the south side of Scoresby Sund. The name had been given by Gustav Holm to the area north of Ammassalik, and was later extended by G.C. Amdrup following his 1898–1900 expedition as far as Scoresby Sund. The region between Kangerlussuaq (Fig. 78) and Scoresby Sund has sometimes been referred to as *Nordlige Christian den IX's Land* (Storgaard 1927). It had become a tradition to name newly explored areas of Greenland after the reigning monarch, and Christian IX (1818–1906) was King of Denmark from 1863.

Kong Christian X Land 700-90, 710-323, 720-485, 730-720, 740-405, 750-109, 760-346 (70°N–76°N). Major geographical division of East Greenland, with a south boundary following the south coast of Scoresby Sund, and a north boundary at Bessel Fjord. The region was overflown by Lauge Koch in 1932, and during the planning session for the flight Koch is reported to have said "Let's get this over with as quickly as possible and then we can call the whole thing King Christian X Land." The name was first used on the 1932 1:1 million scale Geodætisk Institut map, and follows the tradition of naming newly explored land areas for the ruling monarch at the time of exploration. Christian X (1870–1947) was King of Denmark from 1912.

Kong Frederik VIII Land 750-110, 760-244, 770-140a, 780-42, 790-25, 800-109, 810-127 (76°N–81°N). Major geographical division of northern East and eastern North Greenland, with a south boundary running along Bessel Fjord, and a north boundary through the middle of Independence Fjord and Academy Gletscher. The name was used on the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen maps for the region 79°–81°30´N, on a map by Storgaard (1927), and came into general usage following the 1931–34 Trærøekspeditionen. The region was explored largely by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, the 1909–12 Alabama expedition and J.P. Koch's 1912–13 expedition, when the ruling monarch was Frederik VIII (1843–1912), King of Denmark from 1906. Storgaard (1927) proposed a division of this extensive region into two parts (*Nordlige* and *Sydlige Frederik den VIII's Land*) with a division along Nioghalvfjerdsfjorden.

Kong Oscar Arkipelag 720, 730 (72°–74°N). This was one of the physiological divisions of East Greenland proposed by Storgaard (1927), and was intended to cover the land areas and islands between latitudes 72° and 74°N. It approximately corresponds to the *Arctic Riviera of Hofer* (1957).

Kong Oscar Fjord 720-54 (72°22.0´N 24°00.0´W; Maps 3–5; see also Fig. 78). Major fjord 10–25 km in width, bounded by Trail Ø and Geographical Society Ø to the east, and Elsa Ø, Lyell Land and the Stauning Alper to the west. Named by A.G. Nathorst's 1899 expedition as *Kong Oscars Fjord* after Oscar II [1829–1907], King of Sweden from 1872 to 1907, and a supporter of the expedition. White (1927) had suggested the name be restricted to only the N–S-trending section of the fjord, with a corresponding greater extent for Davy Sund, but this proposal has not been followed. (King Oscar Fjord, *Kong Oscars Fjord*, Fjord, Fiord de Roi Oscar, Kong Oskar fjord.)

Kong Wilhelm Land 750-32 (c. 75°45´N 22°45´W; Maps 2, 4; see also Fig. 81). Area land west of the head of Bredefjord, between 75°25´N and 75°58´N. Named by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition as *König Wilhelms Land*, after Wilhelm I [1797–1888], King of Prussia 1861–1888 and Emperor of Germany 1871–1888. He had made the largest single donation to the expedition finances, and the Koldewey expedition reports (Verein für die Deutsche Nordpolarfahrt in Bremen [1873–74])

Fig. 55. Karl Koldewey [1837–1908], the leader of the 1869–70 Second German North Pole expedition to northern East Greenland. From: Verein für die Deutsche Nordpolarfahrt in Bremen (1873–74).
Kongeborgen 72Ø (72°35.4´N 24°22.9´W). Norwegian hunting hut built in August 1950 for Hermann Andresen's expedition. It replaced the Kongeborg hut on the same site. (Kongeborgbytte.)

Kongeborgen 72Ø-55 (72°42.0´N 24°23.0´W; Map 4; Fig. 29). Western cliffs of Trall Ø, which reach altitudes of 1300–1700 m. Named Kongeborgen by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition for its impressive high walls and pyramid-formed tops and projections bordering Kong Oscar Fjord. On his chart, Nathorst (1900) used the form Kungaborgen. (Royal Castle, Kongeborgen, King’s Castle Mountain.)

Kongespejlet 710 (71°58.0´N 24°20.0´W ′. Glacier draining from the central Stauung Alper SE and south to the head of Schuchert Dal, the present Schuchert Gletscher. The name was one of a group of names for glaciers given by the Place Name Committee in 1939, which replaced proposals by Hans Staubek. The name was officially approved from 1939 to 1960, although it is only occasionally found on maps. In 1960 the name was replaced by the widely used Schuchert Gletscher. The Kongespejlet is one of the Icelandic manuscripts dating from c. 1250, in which Greenland is described.


Konglomeratelv 740 (74°38.3´N 20°41.7´W). River draining north into Lindeman Fjord, northern Wollaston Forland. The name was used by Wolf Maync during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions, and given for the presence of conglomerate (Maync 1947).

Konglomeratanes 730-436 (73°02.2´N 24°20.9´W). Peninsula on the south coast of Ymer Ø, between Karl Jakobsen Bugt and Botanikerbugt. It was named by Silvio Eha for the conglomeratic rocks (Eha 1953).

Konglomeratpas 710 (71°29.2´N 24°56.1´W). Minor pass between Gurreholm Dal and Konglomeratelv, on the west side of Schuchert Flod. The name was used by Kempter (1961).

Konglomeratrücken 740 (74°51.7´N 20°30.9´W). Ridge on west Kuhn Ø west of Baselberget, where Maync (1947) reported finds of conglomerates during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions.


Konrad Bjerg 770-71 (77°38.2´N 20°41.1´W). Mountain on the east coast of Nordmarken, innermost Skærfjorden. Named by David Malmquist during the 1931–34 Trærragletscher expedition in the form Kongradberg, after a Swedish mental hospital of that name. "You are now ready to go to Konradsberg" was a rather usual comment to anyone who made a stupid remark.

Kontaktravine 740-166 (74°22.7´N 20°35.7´W). Ravine on NE Clavering Ø. So named by Arne Noe-Nygaard and Gunnar Sæve-Søderbergh during the 1931–34 Trærragletscher expedition, because a geological boundary occurs here.

Kooraik 700-292 (70°27.7´N 22°16.8´W). Stream east of Ittaajimmit [Kap Hope], SW Liverpool Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘the little river’. (Kooraik.)

Koppefjellet 72Ø (72°56.6´N 24°20.5´W). Mountain 1730 m high on west Geographical Society Ø, east of Svennbred Bjerg. Used on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), and named after Karl Koppe [1844–1910], German professor of geodesy at the Technischen Hochschule, Braunschweig, who contributed important developments in photogrammetry.

Koppeneshuset 740 (74°29.6´N 18°59.9´W). Norwegian hunting station west of Kap Wynn, Wollaston Forland, built by the Floren expedition in 1908, and named after an Ålesund merchant, H. Konpernes, who had helped finance the seven-man expedition. Only the foundations of this house remain. The last timbers were used to build the Hjøl expedition hut 300 m to the east in 1928. A new hut known as Gåsneshuset was built beside it by Arktisk Næringsdrift in 1929. (Koppenes-Tufa.)

Køraasjik – See Kooraik.

Koralbjerg 740-364 (74°21.0´N 20°47.6´W). Mountain 1370 m high on NE Clavering Ø. Named by Wolf Maync and Andreas Vitscher during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions for the finds of large numbers of fossil corals in Permian dolomites. Bundermannsfjellet has also been used.

Koralkloft 73Ø-89 (73°19.1´N 22°42.8´W). Small ravine west of Margrethedaal on SE Gåss Halvo. Originally the river was named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Coral Creek or Coral Dal, because of the abundance of fossil corals. Sæve-Søderbergh’s (1934) maps suggest the official placing west of Camp Creek may be incorrect.


Korridorøen 700-409 (70°48.0´N 26°12.0´W; Map 4; Fig. 56). Deep valley occupied by a major glacier extending from central Øjford eastwards across Milne Land. So named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions by Niels Henriksen, because the valley provided a route, or corridor, across Milne Land that was often used by helicopters.

Korridorøen 760-351 (76°44.6´N 18°48.4´W). Broad sound between Kap Bornholm, the north point of Lille Koldewey and Bådskærte, Danmarkshavn, marked by a strong current. The name was reported by Hans Meltofte as in general use by weather station staff in 1969–71.

Korsbjerg 700-232 (70°42.5´N 22°00.0´W; Map 4). Mountain in southern Liverpool Land, so named during the 1931–34 Trærragletscher expedition by Laurits Bruhn, probably for the four summit ridges in the shape of a cross. A cairiin at the 1400 m high summit was discovered by the 1989 Snow Dance expedition, and contained records of an ascent by two Swiss members of Lauge Koch’s expeditions in 1933, and a visit by the Geodetic Institute in 1969.

Korsbjerg 720-206 (72°10.8´N 23°56.1´W; Map 5). Mountain in north Scoresby Land west of Mestersygr, with the highest summit at 1060 m. So named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions, because it is formed by several intersecting high ridges.

Korsisenet 740 (c. 74°16´N 19°23´W). Name used by the 1908–09 Floren expedition for a peninsula in the vicinity of Kap Borlase Warren (Brandal 1930). Exact position uncertain.


Korsspids 720-321 (72°03.6´N 25°07.1´W; Map 5; Fig. 27). Massive mountain about 2780 m high east of the head of Cavendish Gletscher, Stauung Alper. Climbed by the 1963 University of Cambridge expedition. Hans Gsellman’s 1957 expedition may also have climbed the peak, and called it Weissuud, but no sign was seen on the summit, and it is suspected they climbed the adjacent peak to the SE. So named during Lauge Koch’s 1954 expedition by John Haller, probably because the ridges form a cross.

Korstrøket – See Søstjernen.

Kortedal 710-316 (71°42.4´N 24°35.6´W; Map 5). Valley south of Roslin Gletscher draining east into Schuchert Dal. Named by the Place Name Committee in 1959 as a replacement for a suggestion by Enrico Kempter.

Kosmoceras Bjerg 710 (71°27.3´N 23°49.4´W). Name found only in Surlyk et al. (1973), where it was used for a mountain in Jameson Land west of Olympen. It derives from finds of fossil kosmoceras ammonites.

Kosmocerasdal 700 (70°44.5´N 25°29.1´W). Minor valley on SE
Milne Land draining NE into Charcot Bugt. The name appears on maps of Callomon & Birkelund (1980), and derives from finds of kosmoceras ammonites. It has also been called Chattunkkofjø. **Kostenbaderberg** 700–42 (70°42.0’N 25°19.6’W). Minor peak 460 m high NW of Kap Leslie, east Milne Land. Named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditioner as **Kostenbader Berg** or **Kostenbaderberg** by Hermann Aldinger. Origin uncertain, but possibly given for a German geologist. **Kote 800** 700–42 (70°39.4’N 25°56.9’W). Prospectors name for the 800 m high isolated hill west of Bay Fjelde, east Milne Land, where Nordisk Mineselskab investigated a placer deposit. Shallow drilling has proved 5 million tons of ore with 1–3.8% Zr and 0.5–1.9% rare-earth elements (Harpøth et al. 1986). **Krabbegelet** 720–268 (72°01.0’N 25°26.9’W; Map 5; Fig. 38). Glacier draining into Dammen at the head of Alpefjord, east Milne Land. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1951 geographical expedition. The name was used by Hassan (1953). **Krabbebjerg** 700–353 (70°06.4’N 22°14.3’W). Small valley at the head of Bopladssdalen, Kap Brewster, where well-preserved fossil crabs were collected by D. Mackney and F.W. Sherrell during Lauge Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions for a collar-like feature (krave = collar). It was climbed by Wenk in 1953. **Krebs Bjerg** 770–47 (77°13.0’N 24°23.9’W; Map 4). Mountain in Dronning Louise Land, so named by the 1909–12 Alabama expedition. Probably named after Holger Klingberg Krebs [1872–1953], a Danish marine officer promoted to captain in 1909 (J. Love, personal communication 2009). It was climbed by members of the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition, and their surveying station on the summit was informally referred to as **Lurcher’s Crag** (Krebs Nunatak). **Krebsdal** 700–49 (70°42.0’N 25°18.1’W). Small valley on the east coast of Milne Land between Charcot Havn and Kap Leslie. Named by Hermann Aldinger during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditioner as **Krebsdal** or **Krebs-Tal**, for the fossil crabs. (Crab Valley.) **Krienshildreen** 740 (74°25.0’N 21°06.6’W). Glacier on north Clave-ring Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), after Kriemhild, wife of Siegfried, Burgundian princess of Worms who killed the defenceless Hagen in the German epic poem from c. 1200, the Nibelungenlied. **Kristianshavn** – See Christianshavn. **Kristiern Nielsen Dal** 710 (71°47.4’N 23°49.1’W). Valley draining east into Ørsted Dal, the present Pingo Dal. The name was one of a group of names given by the Place Name Committee in 1939, which replaced proposals by Hans Stauber. The name was officially approved from 1939 to 1957, although only rarely used on maps (e.g. Hübscher 1943). Kristiern Nielsen was a priest who accompanied Jacob Allday’s expedition to rediscover Greenland in 1759, and was noted especially for his diary of the voyage. **Krogen** 700–427 (70°16.5’N 27°03.0’W). Peninsula on the south side of Gauss Halvo east of the river in Aina Dal, built by
Arkterisk Næringstdrift in October 1930. John Giæver and Otto Johnsen, who built the hut, had got to know Rolf von Krogh during the summer, when he had undertaken hydro graphical observations with the NSIU expedition. The name was intended to apply to the general location as well as the hut, but never acquired this usage. Rolf von Krogh [1872–1951] combined long service in the Norwegian navy with active Arctic exploration, and took part in many expeditions to Svalbard from 1924, and was in charge of survey work in the East Greenland fjords from 1930 to 1933. The hut has also been known as Aina Dal Hytten. (Von Krogh).

Krogenberge, Mt Kroneberg, Landskrone, Kronebjerget. (Kronenberg.)

Kronedal 760°-156 (74°29.9´N 20°20.6´W). Pass in Wollaston Forland. Named by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition as Kuhn Pashytten, Wollaston Forland, about 6 km from the coast. Named by the 1963 University of Cambridge expedition who ascended the glacier on their route to Menander Spir. (Crypt Glacier.)

Kronen 720°-496 (72°19.9´N 24°00.0´W). Minor glacier in a deep, crypt-like valley in the Syltopperne, north Stauning Alper. Named by the 1963 University of Cambridge expedition who ascended the glacier on their route to Menander Spir. (Crypt Glacier.)

Kronenbergetynten 740° (74°34.9´N 19°13.5´W). Danish hunting hut (so spelt) on the west side of Sabine Ø below Kronebjerg. Built by Nanok in August 1948.

Kroner 760°-32 740°-334a (74°03.2´N 23°41.5´W; Map 4). Long lake in west Hudson Land, with a pronounced right-angled bend (krumme = bend). Named by Th. Johansen during the 1931–34 Træskedøps expedition. Gaasojo has also been used. (Krumme Langsø.)

Kronenbergs Ibsbakne 760° (76°37.0´N 20°50.7´W). Shallow part of Dove Bugt between Kap Bjarne Nielsen, the NE point of Edvard Ø, and Bratskaret, where hundreds of icebergs derived from Bredebræ lie stranded. So named during the 1932 Gefion expedition, after V. Krogh-Johansen, a member of the committee of Østgrønlandskes Fangskompani. Sokkort-Arkiv (Danish Nautical charts archive) uses the form Krogen-Johansen Isfjeldsbanke.

Krugnæshytta. (Von Krogh.)

Kronen 740°-156 (74°29.9´N 20°20.6´W). Pass in Wollaston Forland. Named by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition as Kuhn Pashytten, Wollaston Forland, about 6 km from the coast. Named by the 1963 University of Cambridge expedition who ascended the glacier on their route to Menander Spir. (Crypt Glacier.)

Kronenbergetynten 740° (74°34.9´N 19°13.5´W). Danish hunting hut (so spelt) on the west side of Sabine Ø below Kronebjerg. Built by Nanok in August 1948.

Kronen 760°-32 740°-334a (74°03.2´N 23°41.5´W; Map 4). Long lake in west Hudson Land, with a pronounced right-angled bend (krumme = bend). Named by Th. Johansen during the 1931–34 Træskedøps expedition. Gaasojo has also been used. (Krumme Langsø.)

Kronemøleen 740° (74°34.9´N 19°08.8´W). Mountain range with a pronounced right-angled bend (krumme = bend). Named by Peter Vogt during Lauge Koch's 1957 expedition. (Krumme møle.)


Kronen 700–193 (70°35.5´N 22°06.8´W). Snow-capped mountain in south Liverpool Land, named during the 1931–34 Træskedøps expeditionen by Laurits Bruhn for its appearance (kronen = the crown).

Kronen 780–53 (70°42.9´N 25°28.0´W; Map 4). Prominent mountain 674 m high NW of Kap Leslie, east Milne Land. Named by Alfred Rosenkrantz during Lauge Koch's 1926–27 expeditions as Mt Kronen, for the shape of its summit (kronen = the crown). (Kronenberg.)

Kronprins Christian Land 800–110 (80°45.0´N 20°00.0; Maps 1, 4). Extensive land area between Danmark Fjord to the west and the Greenland Sea (Grønlands havet) to the east, with a southern boundary at Nioghalvfjerdsfjorden. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark Eskpeditionen after the then Crown Prince of Denmark, later King Christian X [1870–1947]. He became king in 1912. This region corresponds to the northern part of Kong Frederik VIII Land.

Kronprins Frederik Land 800 (80°12.0´N 24°00.0´W). Land area at the NE margin of the Inland Ice including a large part of North Greenland west of Kronprins Christian Land. It commemorates the journey made by Kronprins Frederik of Denmark in 2000 as a member of the Sirius Sledge Patrol. Kronprins (Crown Prince) Frederik [b. 1968] is heir to the Danish throne.

Krunmodden 740° (74°27.3´N 20°34.5´W). Peninsula with a hook-shaped termination on the coast of Zackenberg Bugt. The name has been used by scientists at Zackenberg Forskningsstation.

Krypt Gletscher 740° (74°34.9´N 19°13.5´W). Danish hunting hut (so spelt) on the west side of Sabine Ø below Kronebjerg. Built by Nanok in August 1948.

Kurile Island. (Kuhn Island, Kuhnön, Kunoøya.)

Kühnpashytten (Kuhn Pas-hytten.)

Kuhn Ø 737 (73°14.7´N 20°43.7´W). According to Tornøe (1944) this island in SW part of Dove Bugt may have been the 'Krosseyjum' of the Icelandic sagas, but the identification is highly speculative. The description in Bjørn Jonsons Østgrønlandssammentalt for the present Gulmann Sund, and commemorates Rolf von Krogh. See also Krogh-Hytta.

Kurofjord (Kronenbergs Ibsbakne). (Von Krogh.)

Kronkophagen 760° (76°19.0´N 20°48.3´W). According to Tornøe (1944) this island in SW part of Dove Bugt may have been the 'Krosseyjum' of the Icelandic sagas, but the identification is highly speculative. The description in Bjørn Jonsons Østgrønlandssammentalt for the present Gulmann Sund, and commemorates Rolf von Krogh. See also Krogh-Hytta.

Krumme Langso 730°–92 740°–334a (74°03.2´N 23°41.5´W; Map 4). Long lake in west Hudson Land, with a pronounced right-angled bend (krumme = bend). Named by Th. Johansen during the 1931–34 Træskedøps expedition. Gaasojo has also been used. (Krumme Langsø.)

Krummedal 710°–376 (71°24.0´N 29°00.0´W; Map 4). Valley with a pronounced hook-like shape, draining via Rencontre Dal to Flyverfjord. Named by Peter Vogt during Lauge Koch's 1957 expedition (krumme = bend).

Krummodden 740° (74°27.3´N 20°34.5´W). Peninsula with a hook-shaped termination on the coast of Zackenberg Bugt. The name has been used by scientists at Zackenberg Forskningsstation.

Krypt Gletscher 720°–496 (72°19.9´N 24°00.0´W). Minor glacier in a deep, crypt-like valley in the Syslopperne, north Stauning Alper. Named by the 1963 University of Cambridge expedition who ascended the glacier on their route to Menander Spir. (Crypt Glacier.)

Kuglelejet 810 (81°13.0´N 13°52.3´W). Area in central Kilen, Kronprins Christian Land, where a synclinal structure is developed in rocks containing football-sized concretions. The name is found on a coloured geological map of Kilen printed in 1991 (Pedersen 1991).

Kuhn Ø 740°–32 750°–21a (74°50.4´N 20°15.3´W; Maps 2, 4; Fig. 15). Large island NW of Wollaston Forland. Named by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition as Kuhn Insel, after the Austrian war minister, Baron Franz Kuhn [1817–1896], who supplied generous quantities of rifles and ammunition to the expedition. It is occasionally referred to in the expedition reports by the temporary name Kohleninsel. (Kuhn Island, Kuhvön, Kuvøya.)

Kuhnpashytten 740° (74°28.8´N 20°22.9´W), Danish hunting hut west of Kuhnpasset, Wollaston Forland, about 6 km from the coast. Built by Nanok in July 1951. (Kuhn Pas-hytten.)

Kuhnpasset 740°–156 (74°23.9´N 20°20.6´W). Pass in Wollaston Forland between Cardiocerasbjerg and Aurcellabjerg. Named during the 1931–34 Træskedøps expeditionen by Hans Fredhold as Kuhnpas, perhaps because it was used as a route to Kuhn Ø.
Kûk, Kûkajik, Kûkajik kítikajik – See Kuuk, Kuukajik, Kuukajik Kittikajik.

Kuldal 700°358 (70°08.5°N 22°13.0°W). Small valley NE of the settlement at Kap Brewster, so named for a sequence of Tertiary sediments containing three coal beds. Greenlanders collected coal here. The name was used by Hassan (1953) in his description of material collected during Lauge Koch’s 1951 expedition.

Kuldalat 710°309 (71°31.9°N 24°44.7°W). Valley west of southern Schuchert Fjord draining into Ødemarksdalen, eroded in barren, sterile sandstone. Named by Enrico Kempter during Lauge Koch’s 1956–58 expeditions.

Kulfeldet 750° (75°11.5°N 19°59.8°W). Coastal cliffs adjacent to Kulhus, where Danish hunters have mined substantial supplies of coal (Hansen 1939; Nyholm-Poulsen 1985). The official name of this locality is Jarners Kulmine. (Kulfelt.)

Kulhøj 770°25 (c. 77°26°N 21°33°W). Hill at the NW end of Arnessøen, so named by the 1906–08 Danmarkskystexpeditionen for the occurrence of abundant loose blocks of low-grade coal. The coal blocks are found over a wide area, and the exact location of the original finds is uncertain. (Kulboj.)

Kaliserne – See Western Upper Terrace.

Kystens Perle 72Ø (72°52.6´N 25°06.7´W). Name by which the Sirius summer station on Ella Ø, beside Lauge Koch's scientific station, is affectionately known (Bjerre 1980). It is also the name of a noted Danish restaurant in Kastrup, near Copenhagen (Café Kystens Perle). See also Ella Ø Station.

Kystens Perle 73Ø (73°40´N 21°50´W). Name by which Danish trappers commonly referred to Loch Fyne Station, in the inner part of Loch Fyne.

Kystfjeld 75Ø (75°10.0´N 19°56.3´W). Name used by Danish hunters for part of Sandre Muschelbjerg in Hochstetter Forland, close to the coast (Nyholm-Poulsen 1985).

Kystkærene 74Ø (74°27.6´N 20°32.5´W). Boggyl area along the coast of Zackenberg Bugt, south of Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name is used as a reference locality in reports by visiting scientists. Kaare-løv 71Ø (c. 71°44 N 22°29 W). Norwegian hunting hut in Nathorst Fjord, 6–7 km south of Kap Brown. Built in August 1932 by Helge Ingstad and Normann Andersen, and named after Ingstad's brother, Kaare [b. 1901], a diplomat who was Norway's ambassador in Tel Aviv from 1966 to 1971. The hut was moved to Fleming Fjord in 1955, where it is known as Flemming Fjord Nord. (Käresbu, Pass-huset.)

Kampebenken 73Ø-572 (73°33.4´N 30°26.2´W). Nunatak west of Kaares-bu 71Ø (c. 71°44 N 22°29 W). Norwegian hunting hut in Nathorst Fjord, name is used as a reference locality in reports by visiting scientists. Kaarelvel 700-161 (70°47.3´N 22°26.6´W). Small river in south Liverpool Land draining west into Hurry Inlet. Named during the 1931–34 Træræs expedition by Laurits Bruhn (kar = marsh).

Kardal 74Ø (74°28.1´N 20°30.9´W). Minor valley east of Zackenberg Forskningsstation in which Karelle flows. The name is used as a reference locality by visiting scientists.

Karelle 74Ø (74°28.1´N 20°30.9´W). Minor river east of Zackenberg Forskningsstation draining south into Young Sund. The name is used as a reference locality by visiting scientists.

Kärkisipida 72Ø (72°11.0´N 24°59.6´W; Map 4). Minor peak 2350 m high at the head of Vikingebjørn climbed by Peter Braun and Fritz Schwarzenbach in late August 1950. It was named after a girlfriend of Peter Braun.

Kedgravene 800-57 (80°49.0´N 14°12.0´W; Map 4). Coastal area in NE Amstrup Land, north of Sophus Müllers Næs. So named by the 1938–39 Mørk fjord expedition because of the numerous stone mounds which proved to be Inuit meat caches (kød = meat). (Kødgravene.)

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L. Bistrup Bræ 75Ø-86a 76Ø-109 (76°30.0´N 23°00.0´W; Maps 2, 4; Fig. 21). Large glacier flowing northwards between Dronning Louise Land and Rechnitzer Land. Named by Henning Bistrup as L. Bistrupbræ during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, after his father Lauritz Hans Christian Bistrup [1850–1914], who was a colony manager in West Greenland. See also Kap Anna Bistrup. (Bistrup Bræ, Bistrup-Bra, L. Bistrup Glacier, Bistrupbykket.)

L'ægerspole 71Ø (71°55.8´N 25°57.5´W). Nunatak at the head of Glacier des Oubliettes on the west side of Prinsessnegletscher. Named and climbed by Claude Rey's 1968 expedition.

La Cour Bjerg 73Ø-69 (73°31.1´N 22°32.8´W). Mountain 1031 m high on Gauss Halvø, named by Lauge Koch's 1929–30 expeditions in the form Mt. La Cour after Dan Barford La Cour [1876–1942], a physicist and meteorologist. He was director of the Danish Meteorological Institute from 1923.

La Place Huset, Laplace – See Laplace Huset.

La Placeneset 73Ø (73°00.5´N 22°30.8´W). Peninsula on the north coast of Geographical Society Ø, north of Laplace Bjerg. The name was used on an NSIU map (1932a), and was adopted by Den Grenlandske Lods (1968) in the form Laplacenset.


Lachen – See after Lystergletscher ('ä' is treated as 'æ' in Danish).

Lacmannfjellet 74Ø (74°21.5´N 20°50.1´W). Mountain on north Clavering Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), after Otto Lacmann [1887–1961], a pioneer of photogrammetry and professor at the Technische Hochschule Berlin, who was involved in Norwegian map-making in the Arctic from 1919, and prepared the description of the three 1:100 000 scale Norwegian maps of parts of East Greenland.

Lacroix Bjerg 73Ø-625 (73°26.7´N 26°53.7´W; Map 4). Mountain with ice-capped summit about 2100 m high in SW Andørre Land, on the NE side of Isfjord. Named during the 1931–34 Træræks expedition by Eugène Wegmann in the form Lacroix Mts; it was said to have been named after several French scientists, including the geologist François A.A. Lacroix [1863–1948].

Ladderbjerg 73Ø-37 (73°35.2´N 22°09.6´W). Northernmost peak of the Gieselcke Bjerre on east Gauss Halvø, named by J.M. Woldie's 1926 expedition as Ladder Mountain, presumably for the step-like appearance caused by horizontal lava flows. The English form 'ladder' was retained in the approved name because it had been extensively used in publications. (Ladderfjeldet.)

Lady Øer 77Ø-51 (77°59.0´N 20°26.7´W; Map 4). Small island group west of the Danske Øer. The name was one of a group of five given by the Place Name Committee after dogs used on the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, that replaced names suggested by John Haller. 'Lady' was noted for running away with another dog on a sledging journey, and arriving home after six weeks' absence in excellent condition. She was later found to have lived a life of luxury at a food depot.


Lagerfeldt 72Ø (72°31.2´N 24°39.5´W). Norwegian hunting hut at Kap Lagerberg, SE Lyell Land, built by the Møre expedition in 1926 expedition as Ladder Mountain, presumably for the step-like appearance caused by horizontal lava flows. The English form 'ladder' was retained in the approved name because it had been extensively used in publications. (Ladderfjeldet.)

Lagernunatak 73Ø (73°57.7´N 29°29.1´W). Mountain used by the expedition they had deposited stocks of coal and salt here (lager = depot).

Lagerholmene 74Ø (74°30.0´N 18°57.0´W). Name used by the 1908–09 FLOREN expedition, probably for the small island off Kap Wynn which they also called Maageholmene (Brandal 1930). During the expedition they had deposited stocks of coal and salt here (lager = depot).

Lagerstromen 71Ø (71°49.2´N 25°39.2´W; Map 5). Peak in the NE part of the Borgbjerg Gletscher region, southern Stauing Alper. Probably named by the 1977 Schweizische Stauing Alper expedition.
Lake B1 730-97 (73°38.9´ N 23°59.5´ W; Map 4). Cliff up to 1821 m high on western Gauss Halvo, named during the 1931–34 Trærs-
ekspeditionen by Th. Johansen for the striped appearance (lag = layer). The more common usage of the name is Lagfeldet.

Lagunen 740-308 (74°05.8´ N 21°16.5´ W). Small lagoon that builds up behind the beach ridge of Østhavn, adjacent to Eskinome-
nas station. The name originated from the wintering party at Eskimo-
nas during the 1931–34 Trærskeexpeditionen.

Lagunenæs 760-296 (76°55.0´ N 20°13.5´ W). Minor cape between Morkefjord Station and Hvalrosodden. Named by the 1938–39 Morkefjord expedition (lagun = lagoon).

Lagunenæsset 710-396 (71°41.1´ N 22°51.1´ W). Valley on Wegener Halvo reaching Fleming Fjord at Lagunenæset. The name was adopted by Katherina Perch-Nielsen during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions after the Lagunenæsset valley of Grasmück & Trümpy (1969) and the Lagunenæsset Dal of Triumpy (1969), names used during Lauge Koch’s 1958 expedition. See also Lagunenæsset.

Lagunenæsset 710-84 (71°41.1´ N 22°52.9´ W). Peninsula on the NW side of Wegener Halvo, so named during the 1931–34 Trærskeexpeditionen by Arne Næs-Nygaa for a coastal lagoon. (Lagu-
nenæs.)

Lake B1 730 (c. 72°42´ N 22°29´ W). Lake on Geographical Society Ø where samples were collected for radiocarbon age determinations (Cremer et al. 2008).

Lake NI 730 (c. 73°20´ N 25°13´ W). Lake on Ymer Ø where samples were collected for radiocarbon age determinations (Cremer et al. 2008).

Lake So 770 (77°04.5´ N 20°50.4´ W). Name sometimes used in reports of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for Sælsøen, from which Lakseelven drains. The Arctic char found in rivers and lakes in East Greenland is commonly referred to as salmon (= laks).

Lakecelv 700-280 (70°30.0´ N 22°42.1´ W; Map 4). River in SE Jameson Land west of Kap Stewart. Named by Alfred Rosenkrantz during Lauge Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions as Lakseelv, Lakseelv. (Salmon River, Laxá.)

Lakecelv 740-183 (74°39.0´ N 20°53.1´ W). River draining Lakseø in Brogetdal, east Strindberg Land. (Salmon = Arctic char) were regularly fished here by Norwegian hunters. (Salmon River.) See also Giæver-hytta.

Lakecelvo 740 (74°27.5´ N 21°41.1´ W). Norwegian hunters name for a river in Tyrolerfjord where they fished in the summer, probably that east of Giesecke Bjerg. See also Giævehuset.

Lakecelven 740-181 (74°51.0´ N 20°53.1´ W). River draining Blåbærdalen, east Th. Thomsen Land, draining into Fligely Fjord. The name is said to have been given by Danish hunters during 1929, and first appeared in print on the 1932 edition of the Geodætisk Institut 1:1 million scale map prepared during the 1931–34 Trærske-
ekspeditionen. (Lakselo, Lakselvo.)

Lakecelven 750 (75°15.0´ N 20°57.4´ W). Name occasionally used by Danish hunters for the river draining Kildedal on the south side of Ardencaple Fjord, which they also called Kildèleven (Nyholm-Poulsen 1985).

Lakecelven 760-61 (76°55.5´ N 20°09.1´ W). River draining Sælsøen, so named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen because of the many salmon (Arctic char), of which 200 kg were caught here in August 1907. (Salmon River, Laxá.)

Lakeshytten 740 (74°27.9´ N 20°39.1´ W). Norwegian hut built for salmon fishing in the summer of 1949 west of Zackenberg hunting station for Herman Andrenes’ expeditions. It is also known as Fiskerhytten.

Lakeshytten 760-209 (c. 76°07´ N 20°29´ W). Danish hunting hut on the NE shore of Lakseø, Ad. S. Jensen Land, said to have been built by Nanok in 1939. Although this name is officially approved, the hut was never built (P.S. Mikkelsen 1994). It may have been confused with the Danish hut Fiskerhytten between Syttendemaji-
fjorden and Lakseø.

Lakeso 720-229 (72°07.9´ N 23°42.9´ W). Small lake on the east side of Mesters Vig. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expedition.

Lakesø 730-366 (73°43.7´ N 24°40.4´ W). Largest of the lakes in Brogetdal, Strindberg Land. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions by Hans R. Kartz, after the abundant Arctic char.

Lakesø 760-191 (76°10.2´ N 20°41.9´ W). Lake in Ad. S. Jensen Land at the head of Syttendemaja.fjorden. The name was proposed by Nanok, and appears on a map in Jennov (1939).

Lambert Land 790-1 (79°15.0´ N 20°40.0´ W; Maps 1, 4). Land area almost surrounded by the glaciers of Nioghalvfjerdsfjorden and Zachariae Istrom. Adapted by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspedi-
tionen from an old Dutch chart from 1718, which reported (L’And van Lambert) to have been discovered at this latitude by a whaler of that name in 1670. (Lambert Land.)

Lambert 720 (72°05.8´ N 24°54.9´ W; Map 5). Mountain 2450 m high between Gully Gletscher and the head of Bersærkerbreen, north Stauning Alper. First climbed by the 1963 Imperial College expedi-
tion, and named after the south London borough.

Lamorna 720 (72°08.1´ N 24°55.2´ W; Map 5). Pinnacle about 2700 m high on the NE ridge of Hjørnespids, north Stauning Alper. Named and climbed by the Queen Mary College expedition on 13 August 1968.

Lamprenen Dal 710-177 (71°38.0´ N 23°38.8´ W; Map 4). Valley west of Fleming Fjord draining NW into Ørsted Dal. The name was one of a group of names given by the Place Name Committee in 1939 to replace proposals by Hans Stauber. It was given for one of the ships used by Jens Munk on his voyage in search of the North-
West Passage in 1619. (Lamprenens Dal.)

Lancaster 710 (71°46.6´ N 25°32.9´ W; Map 5). Peak about 2510 m high in the south Stauning Alper between Borgbjerg Gletscher and Orion Gletscher. Climbed by the 1971 University of Lancaster expedition. See also Lancaster Bugt.

Lancaster Bugt 710-440 (71°35.0´ N 27°58.0´ W; Map 4). Deep bay on the north side of Flyverfjord. Named by Geoffrey Halliday during the 1971 Northern Universities expedition after the University of Lancaster, to which he was affiliated. The town of Lancaster grew up on the site of a Roman fortification, while the university was founded in 1964. Garagebugt has also been used.

Landhuset 710 (71°33.1´ N 22°58.1´ W). Norwegian hunting hut built in 1932 or 1933 for Helge Ingstad’s expedition in Pingel Dal, about 12 km south of the head of Fleming Dal. It is also known as Fleming Dal Hittten and Pingel Dal Hittten.

Landingsdal 740-187 (74°27.5´ N 19°03.1´ W). Valley in east Wollaston Forland, south of Kap Wynn. So named by NSIU in 1929 when the VESLEKARI was unable to reach the huts at Kap Wynn due to ice conditions, and landed all their supplies at the mouth of this valley.

Landtungen 710 (71°20.6´ N 24°36.9´ W). Name used by Kempter (1961) for the tongue of land between Nordostbugt and Schuchert Flod. Langtungen was used by the 1962 Oxford University expedi-
tion for the same feature (Sugden & John 1965).

Lang Peak 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6710 (c. 71°56´ N 24°36´ W to 71°59´ N 21°44´ W; Map 5). Series of six summits ranging from 1940 m to 2100 m in altitude on the ridge NE of Storgletscher, central Stauning Alper. Storgletscher was for a period known as Langgletscher. The 1961
Bangor Mountaineering Club expedition named the peaks, and climbed numbers 2, 3, 5 and 6.

Langdyssen 720-256 (72°55.8’N 22°42.9’W). Elongate mountain ridge up to 522 m high on Geographical Society Ø, so named during Lauge Koch’s 1949–50 expedition by Desmond T. Donovan.

Langbjerg 730-289 (73°30.5’N 22°49.6’W). Elongate N–S ridge on Gauss Halvo, named during the 1931–34 Tràræsekspeditonen by Gunnar Såve-Söderbergh as Long Mountain.

Langdysse 720-200 (72°14.4’N 23°55.0’W). Small ridge west of Noret, north Scoresby Land, resembling an elongate burial mound (langdyssen = long barrow). Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions.

Langdysse Pools 720 (c. 72°14’N 23°55’W). Name used by the 1968–74 University of Dundee expeditions for five interconnected pools near Langdysse on the NE end of Mestersvig airfield.

Langefirn 710-259 (71°59.0’N 24°09.8’W; Map 5). Glacier in the Werner Bjerge flowing west to join Arcturus Gletscher. Named during the 1953–54 Lauge Koch expeditions by Peter Bareth and Eduard Wenk.

Langelandseel 700-101 (70°34.0’N 23°22.8’W; Map 4). River in southern Jameson Land flowing south into Scoresby Sund. Named during the 1931–34 Tràræsekspeditonen by Laurits Bruhn after the island of Langeland, Denmark.

Langelinie 720-189 (72°09.1’N 24°06.9’W; Map 5). Mountain ridge rising to 1058 m south of Store Blydal, north Scoresby Land. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions after the Langelinie in Copenhagen harbour between Kasteller and Frihavnen, where the Little Mermaid is located.

Langelinie 740-111 (74°15.3’N 20°31.6’W). Mountain ridge about 800 m high on east Claversing Ø, named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Mt. Langelinie after the locality of the same name in Copenhagen, Denmark. (Langelinie Bjerg.)

Langelv 750-64 (75°44.2’N 20°00.0’W; Map 4). River draining Langsø and Knæksø in the interior of Nørland Land, entering Roseneathbugt on the south side of Monstedhus. The name is attributed to the wintering party at Kulhus in 1935, and first appears on a map in Jønnev (1939).

Langelv-bytten 750 (c. 75°45’N 20°03’W). Norwegian hunting hut about 15 km from the mouth of Langelv on the right bank, built by Arktisk Næringsdrift in 1932, and rebuilt in 1950.

Langelv Fiskerhytte 750 (75°41.9’N 19°34.1’W). Norwegian hut built for salmon fishing by Arktisk Næringsdrift in June 1949 on the south side of Langelv, about 500 m south of Monstedhus.

Langemands So 740 (74°30.1’N 20°36.2’W). Small lake in the area known as Morænebakkerne, north of Zackenberg Forsknings-station. The name is used as a reference locality by scientists studying lake ecosystems. (Langemandsø, Langemand So.)


Langenthaler Col 720 (72°43.5’N 27°30.8’W). Broad, flat col at the head of Langenthaler Gletscher leading to the NW part of Gletscherland. The name was used by the 2002 Shackleton Bjerg expedition, which used this route to reach the ice cap and climb Shackleton Bjerg.

Langenthaler Gletscher 720-462 (72°46.9’N 27°20.3’W). Glacier in north Gletscherland, draining north to the head of Dickson Fjord. The name was used by Eugène Wegmann during the 1931–34 Tràræsekspeditonen, and was given for Langenthal, a municipality in the canton of Bern, Switzerland. The glacier was ascended by Eugène Wegmann, Augusto Gansser and others on 10 August 1933 during their exploration of inner Gletscherland. (Langenthaler, Langdalsgletscheren, Langadal Bræ.)

Langenes 700-9 (70°34.0’N 28°13.5’W; Map 4). Long, narrow peninsula between the front of Rolige Bræ and Vestfjord, named by Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition. A party from the expedition camped here during their first sledge journey in April 1892. (Lange Nas.)


Langeso 700-60 (70°29.7’N 26°13.0’W). The largest lake on Danmark Ø, named during Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition. (Langeso 730-287 (73°33.5’N 20°27.0’W).) Wide bay on the east coast of Hold with Hope, SW of Holland Ø. So named on the 1932a NSIU map because of the size of the bay.

Langgletscher 710 (71°57.0’N 24°43.0’W). Name occasionally used, and also briefly officially approved, for the long glacier in the head of Langenthaler Gletscher leading to the NW part of Gletscherland. (Langsø, Langemandssø, Langemand Sø.)

Langlandsdal 730-433 (73°04.1’N 25°38.7’W). Valley in NE
Suess Land that drains north into Antarctic Sund, named for the long glacier that occupies most of the valley. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1947–49 expeditions by Silvio Eha.

Langholmen 77Ø-65 (77°25.8´N 20°10.9´W). Island in the inner part of Skærfjorden, so named during the 1931–34 Trærækspeditionen by David Malmquist. It was named after the locality Långholmen in central Stockholm, Sweden. On Malmquist’s original maps it is elongate in shape, but on modern maps is almost circular.


Langryggen 70Ø-265 (70°03.0´N 24°00.0´W). N–S-trending ridge up to 1800 m high on the west side of Vestre Borggletscher, south of Scoresby Sund. So named during the 1931–34 Trærækspeditionen by Laurits Bruhn.

Langsiden 73Ø-129 (73°48.9´N 20°35.4´W). N–S-trending ridge in Home Forland. Named originally in the form Langsguen on the NSIU (1932a) map.

Langso 72Ø-125 (72°52.5´N 25°07.5´W). Elongate lake on NW Ella Ø, so named by the 1931–32 wintering party on Ella Ø. (Langeva, Lang Lake, Langsøe.)

Langsø 750-43 (75°48.9´N 20°48.0´W; Map 4). Long lake in Dronning Margrethe II Land, that first appears with this name on a sketch map made by T. Johansen in 1932 during the Lauge Koch expedition, who led a party to the west side of Dronning Louise Land. Vilhelm Laub (1887–1945) later became a director of the Østasiatsk Kompagni, and in 1932 director of Copenhagen Harbour. (Laub’s Nyuntakker, Laub’s Nyuntakker.)

Langegletscher 750-110 (75°49.9´N 20°49.0´W). Very long E–W-trending valley in Hochstetter Forland that contains the lake Langsoø. Although commonly used, this name was not officially approved until 1981.

Langsohytten 750-42 (75°42.9´N 19°33.3´W). Danish hunting hut built by Nanok in August 1933 on the north side of Langelv. It was rescued from falling into the sea by J.G. Jennov in 1948, who moved it nine metres inland. It functioned as a provisions shed after Mønstedhus was built on the same site in 1938. Following severe coastal erosion Langsohytten was taken by the sea in 2001, and Mønstedhus was lost in the same way in September 2002.

Langtungen – See Landtungen.

Langåra 73Ø-246 (73°04.3´N 22°41.6´W). Elongate island in the Brochs Øer group, first named on the 1932a NSIU map in the form Langå. (Langåaren.)

Laplace Bjerg 72Ø-13 (72°5.16´N 22°32.7´W; Map 4; Fig. 12). Mountain 1190 m high on Geographical Society Ø. William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 gave the name Cape Laplace out of respect to Pierre Simon, Marquis de Laplace [1749–1827], a mathematician and astronomer. Both spellings of his name (Laplace and La Place) are found in biographies and Scoresby’s (1823) narrative. White (1927) observed that Scoresby’s cape was easily identifiable with a mountain on Geographical Society Ø which he called Mount La place, and that has become Laplace Bjerg. (La Placefjellet, La Place.)

Laplace Huset 73Ø (73°00.0´N 22°31.9´W). Name sometimes used for the Norwegian hunting station built in 1938 at the foot of Laplace Bjerg, Geographical Society Ø, by Ole Klokset’s expedition. It was named as a wintering station only in 1938–39, and is now in poor condition. (Laplace, Kap Laplace, La Place Huset.)

Laplace Øer 72Ø (72°00.7´N 22°30.3´W). Low islands NE of Geographical Society Ø. The name is used in Den Grønlandske Lods (1968), and they are probably the small islands off Laplaceneset.

Laplaceneset 73Ø (73°00.8´N 22°30.6´W). Cape on the north coast of Geographical Society Ø, due north of Laplace Bjerg. The name is used on Lacmann’s (1937) maps, and also in Den Grønlandske Lods (1968).

Lapteus Hytten 71Ø (71°52.2´N 22°45.6´W). Norwegian hunting hut erected in September 1954 by Otto Laptrun for Herman Andre-
south side of Knækdalen, named by Louise Boyd in 1933 as Avalanche Glacier because of the periodic ice-falls from the front (lavin = avalanche).

Leakert 740° (74°28.0N 20°38.7°W). Reference locality used by visitors to Zackenberg Forskningstation for a boggy area north of Zackenberg hunting station.

Leavisa 720° (72°13.2 N 23°45.6°W), Norwegian hunting hut built in August 1930 for the More expedition on the east side of Hovedet, near Mestersvig. It was also known as Solastrand. It was moved in 1954 to Fleming Fjord. (Lavoya, Laag-Oyra, Lavorene, Lavoya-huset.)

Le Casque 710° (71°50.0° N 25°41.0°W; Map 5). Peak about 2540 m high at the head of Prinsessegletscher, between Col de Scoresby and Col de Furesoe. Named and first climbed by Claude Rey's 1968 expedition.

Le Nez Blanc 700° (70°44.6° N 21°59.7°W). Minor summit in Liverpool Land, 892 m high, north of Bjerring Pedersen Gletscher. Climbed and named by the 2002 Loughborough Grammar School expedition.

Ledaeria Bjerg 740°-371 (74°45.6° N 22°47.7°W; Map 4). Mountain or nunatak in the NW upper part of Pasterze. Named by Geoffrey Halliday during the 1961 Leicester University expedition. The name derives from the Latin name for Leeds.

Leeds Bugt 710°-441 (71°37.2° N 27°40.4°W; Map 4). Bay on the north side of Flyverfjord. Named by Geoffrey Halliday during the 1971 Northern Universities expedition after the University of Leeds, to which the senior geologist David Rex was affiliated. Leeds in west Yorkshire originated as an Anglo-Saxon settlement, whose university was founded in 1904.

Leicester Bugt 710°-377 (71°57.0° N 27°57.8°W; Map 4). Bay on the north side of inner Nordvestfjord, east of Backlund Bjerg. Named by Geoffrey Halliday during the 1961 Leicester University expedition, which reached this point during botanical journeys. The university in Leicester was founded as a college in 1918, and received its charter in 1957.

Leira 730° (73°28.4° N 21°40.2°W). River flowing into Mackenzie Bugt. So named on an NSIU map (1932a; Fig. 13) because of its clayey nature. (Leira River.)

Leiravag 730° (73°57.6° N 21°10.8°W). Sound between Stille Ø and the delta at the mouth of Gulelv. So named on the 1932a NSIU map because of the muddy water.

Leirdalen 730° (73°01.7° N 23°11.9°W). Valley on north Geographical Society Ø. William Scoresby by Jr. in 1822 gave the name as Cape Leitch, but his cape was recognised as a mountain by White (1927) and renamed Mount Leitch. NSIU maps placed their Leitchfjellet a few kilometres to the WSW, and gave the name Brandegga to the present Leitch Bjerg (Lacmann 1937). Rund Top was used apparently for the same feature by Carl Ryder's 1891–92 expedition. (Leitchfjellet.)

Lejrelv 710°-56 (71°10.1° N 22°39.1°W). River in east Jameson Land, draining into Klitdal. Named during Lauge Koch's 1926–27 expeditions by Alfred Rosenkrantz and Tom Harris, and used in various forms, Lejrel River, Camp River or Lejr Elv, because they had a camp here.

Lejrgletscher 730°-618 (73°13.9° N 27°59.7°W). Glacier on the north side of Knækdalen, named by Louise Boyd in 1933 as Camp 2 Glacier, because their second camp in the valley was sited close to the glacier front. (Camp 2 Gletscher.)

Lejrryggen 710°-247 (71°58.5° N 23°56.1° W; Map 5). Ridge on the east side of Ostre Gletscher, Werner Bjerge. So named during Lauge Koch's 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk, because Bearth had a camp at the foot of the ridge during geological exploration in 1953.

Lembcke Bjerg 770°-48 (77°09.4° N 24°47.4°W; Fig. 21). Nunatak in NW Dronning Louise Land, named during the 1909–12 Alabama expedition as Lembcke's Nunatak. Preben Lembcke [1886–1965] was a Danish naval officer and a contemporary of Wilhelm Laub whom had explored this area.

Lemenkjeften 730° (73°27.2° N 21°36.5°W). Small, enclosed bay on the west side of Mackenzie Bugt. Named in this form on an NSIU map (1932a), after thelemmings.

Leeming Bay 720° (72°16.1° N 24°02.3°W). Name used by the 1968–74 Dundee University expeditions for the bay east of the mouth of Skeldal Elv.

Leeming Lake 760° (76°25.7° N 18°47.7°W). Lake on Store Koldewey where sampling was undertaken for phytoplankton studies (Cremet et al. 2005).

Leeming Valley 720° (72°15.0° N 24°01.0°W). Name used by the 1968–74 Dundee University expeditions for the broad valley west of Mestersvig airfield.

Leemingbugt 720°-130 (72°51.9° N 24°54.4°W; Map 4). Bay on eastern Ella Ø, named during the 1931–34 Tiæræskexpeditionen by the Ella Ø wintering party after the lemmings.

Leemingdal 720°-275 (72°51.9° N 24°57.1°W). Valley on eastern Ella Ø, draining into Leemingbugt. Named by John W. Cowie during work carried out during Lauge Koch's 1949–54 expeditions.

Leemimgelv 720°-181 (72°51.9° N 24°57.1°W). Name used for the river in Leemingdal, eastern Ella Ø, by Christian Poulsen about 1950.

Leemimminghoved 730°-670 (73°40.1° N 27°10.5°W). Mountain ridge 1527 m high in west Andrée Land, at the east border of Gerard de Greer Gletscher. So named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch's 1950 expedition, because the rounded, long mountain ridge resembled in shape the head of a lemming. It was climbed by Haller in 1950. (Leemimminghoved.)

Lengrieser Ryggen 710° (71°49.7° N 24°58.2°W; Map 5). Mountain ridge about 2550 m high on the south side of the upper basin of Saargletscher. Climbed by Karl M. Herligkoffer's 1966 expedition on 19 August.

Lennox Spids 720°-355 (72°01.7° N 25°19.3°W; Map 5). Peak about 1800 m high on the SW side of Sæstfrið Gletscher, north Stauing Alper. First climbed by Malcolm Skesser's 1958 expedition, and named after the castle of Lennoxlove, East Lothian, Scotland. (Lennox.)

Leo Gletscher 710°-340 (71°38.8° N 24°55.2°W). Glacier on the south side of Bjørnbo Gletscher, south Stauing Alper. So named by John Hunt's 1960 expedition after the constellation, 5th sign of the zodiac. (Leo Glacier.)

Lepidoceraselv 710°-74 (71°16.6° N 22°34.6°W). River in eastern Jameson Land draining east into Carlsberg Fjord. Named during Lauge Koch's 1926–27 expeditions by Alfred Rosenkrantz and Tom Harris as R. Lepidoceras Elv, for the fossil flowering plants. Lepidurus Loch 720° (72°15.7° N 23°57.7°W). Name used by the 1968–74 University of Dundee expeditions for a very small lake in the hills west of Nyhavn, because of the occurrence of 'Lepidurus arcticus', a common freshwater entomostracan (daphnia).

Lerbugt 740°-316 (74°25.8° N 20°55.4°W; Map 4). Bay on the north side of Castlefjord, named on NSIU 1937 maps in the form Leirvag, for the clay deposits. (Ler Bugt, Ler Bay, Leivusagen, Leirvagen.)

Levirbuthytta—See Leirvag.
Lerelv 700-7 (70°45.2’N 28°59.2’W; Map 4). Large river draining into the west side of Rødefjord. So named by Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition because of the large banks of clay and silt formed at its mouth.  
Lerelv 770-78 (77°19’N 19°57’W). Clayey river draining into the south side of C.F. Mourier Fjord, west of Kap Li. The name was first used by David Malmquist, following his surveying in the region with the 1931–34 Træråskexpeditioon.  
Lersen 750 (75°08’N 19°45’W). Name used by Danish hunters for a lake behind the hunting station Nanok in southern Hochstetter Forland (Han sen 1939).  
Lervig 740-190 (74°09.4’N 20°20.2’W), Small bay on the SE coast of Clavering Ø. The name was first used by Gelting (1934) as a botanical reference locality during the 1931–34 Træråskexpeditioon, and records the clayey nature of the bay.  
Lero 760-253 (76°46.1’N 18°39.2’W). Small island in Østeelven, north of Danmark Havn, largely made up of clay (= ler). So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, and first used in the description of the vegetation by Lundager (1912). (Lerø.)  
Les Cinq Doigts 730 (73°12.9’N 27°48.1’W). Name used in a climbing report by Bues (1955) for the ridge on the north side of Knakdalen, opposite Portgletscher. It was climbed by a party during explorations on Laage Koch’s 1951 expedition, and apparently resembles the 3246 m peak above the Swiss winter sports centre at Leutkirch.  
Leutkircher Tinde 710 (71°49.7’N 25°16.2’W; Map 5). Mountain on the SW side of Roslin Gletscher. Climbed by Karl M. Herlig-koffer’s 1966 expedition on 21 August, and named after the Bavarian town of Leutkirch. (Leuktirchneritinde.)  
Leynitzfjeld 690-80 (69°54.6’N 27°18.8’W). Mountain ridge 1826 m high between Magga Dan Gletscher and Kista Dan Gletscher. Named by W. Stuart Watt during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions for an occurrence of the zeolite mineral leynitzit.  
Liasselv 710-182 (71°19.6’N 22°38.6’W). River on the west side of Carlberg Fjord north of Liassryggen. So named during Laage Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions by Hans Stauber because it cuts through rocks of Liassic age.  
Liassryggen 710-349 (71°18.1’N 22°39.2’W). Mountain ridge 840 m high in eastern Jameson Land, west of inner Carlberg Fjord. Named in geological reports on work during the Laage Koch expeditions by John H. Calomann, for the age of the rocks.  
Liavaag 740 (74°29.4’N 18°56.9’W). Norwegian hunting station built in 1929 for Arkitsk Næringsdrift beside the 1928 Gåsenhuset, about 1 km north of Kap Wynn. Named after Severin Gaasnes Liavaag, see also Gåsenhuset. The two huts have also been known for their location as Kap Wynn jette. (Liavag,)  
Lichenryg 810 (81°18.0’N 14°10.2’W). Ridge in NW Kilen, Kronprins Christian Land, named after the black lichen that decorate the light-coloured sandstone slabs. The name is found on a coloured geological map of Kilen printed in 1991 (Pedersen 1991).  
Licht Ø 760-22 (76°27.4’N 20°25.5’W; Map 4). Island in SW Dove Bælt. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. Possibly given for Mathias Kjeldsen de Fine Licht [1859–1917], a lieutenant mytology.  
Lidskjaiv 740-295 (74°51’N 21°13’W). Mountain about 1300 m high in Th. Thomsen Land, east of Odin Dal. The name originated from the wintering party at Kulus during the 1931–34 Træråskexpeditioon, and was given for Odin’s throne in Nordic mythology.  
Lilienthalflya 730 (73°00.9’N 22°51.1’W). Lower slopes of northern Geographiskal Society Ø, SWW of Tveholmen (flya = plain). The name is used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and commemorates Otto Lilienthal [1848–96], a German pioneer of gliding. His death in a gliding accident was reported to be the first ever arising from piloting error.  
Lille Blydal 720-211 (72°10.4’N 23°52.7’W). Valley in northern Scoresby Land draining northwards into Noret. It is separated from Store Blydal by a low pass. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions.  
Lille Bølt 760-74 (76°41’N 18°48’W; Maps 2, 4). Sound between Lille Koldewey and Store Koldewey. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, and first used in the hydrographical report by Troll (1913). Named after the sound of the same name in Denmark between the island of Fyn and Jylland. See also Store Bølt. (Lille-Bølt, Lille Belt, Lillebølt.)  
Lille Cervin 730-663 (73°25.8’N 27°36.3’W; Map 4; Fig. 58). Mountain about 1600 m high in northern Frænkel Land on the south side of Jettegletscher. The name apparently arose independently from two sources, Laurits Bruhn of the Geodætisk Institut and Nobel E. Odell. Both remarked on its resemblance to the Matterhorn (= Monte Cervino or Mont Cervin) on the border between Switzerland and Italy. The 1972 University of Dundee expedition made an attempt to climb it, but did not reach the summit. (Matterhorn south Peak.)  
Lille Cirkusbjerg 710-107 (71°37.9’N 22°53.7’W). Mountain on south Wegener Halvø, named during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions by Gunnar Säve-Söderbergh (1937) as Little Circus Mountain.  
Lille Finsch Ø 740 (74°00.3’N 21°07.0’W). Next largest of the Finsch Øer. Distinguished first on maps of Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions as Little Finsch Island, and on Norwegian charts as Vesle Finsch; the name was briefly in use as an approved name, but later discontinued.  
Lille Klaft 700 (70°39.9’N 22°40.9’W). Small ravine on the west side of Hurry Inlet, north of Moskusokseklett. The name was used in a report by Heinrich Aldinger (1935) on work during the 1931–34 Træråskexpeditioon.  
Lille Koldewey 760-38 (76°39.0’N 18°40.9’W; Maps 2, 4). Two islands separated by a narrow sound, Røselebet, situated NE of Store Koldewey. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. North Koldewey Island was used by Amdrup (1913) for the same feature. A depot left on the east coast of the northern island by the German meteorological ‘Edelweiss’ expedition in 1944 is the same feature. A depot left on the east coast of the northern island by the German meteorological ‘Edelweiss’ expedition in 1944 is the same feature.  
Lille Mytkeklippe 700-379 (70°15.1’N 29°00.9’W). Cliff on the south coast of Kaskadesø, western Gåseland. So named during Lauge Koch’s 1958 expedition by Eduard Wenk, because it and the adjacent cliff (Store Mytkeklippe) were in their shape and tectonic relationships similar to the Grossen Mythen and Kleinen Mythen adjacent cliff (Store Myteklippe) were in their shape and tectonic relationships similar to the Grossen Mythen and Kleinen Mythen.  
Lille Noa Ø 730 (73°19.6’N 25°04.6’W). Name occasionally used by Eha (1953) for a small lake east of Noa Ø in Ymer Ø, but first used by Andersen (1937) in the form Kleine Noa See.  
Lille Oksedal 720-306 (72°00.9’N 23°42.0’W). Valley draining from Oksehorn into the north side of Koldedal. So named during Lauge Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bareth and Eduard Wenk, because of the numerous musk-ox calves seen here. Officially it is considered to be identical to Rødedal, although Hans Kapp evidently regarded Lille Oksedal as a minor valley on the south side of his Rødedal.  
Lille Pendulum 740-1 (74°40.0’N 18°28.0’W; Maps 2, 4). Island NE of Sabine Ø, part of the Pendulum Øer group. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Kleine Pendulum Insel (Fig. 6), possibly an unfortunate choice of name as the original pendulum experiments were carried out on the present Sabine Ø. It may corre-
spond to the area designated by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Gale Hamke’s Land. (Pendulum Insel, Kleine Pendulum, Lille Pendulum Ø, Little Pendulum Island, Pendulum- Eiland.)

**Lille Petermann** 73Ø-715 (73°04.3’ N 28°40.4’ W; see also Figs 65, 69). Pronounced peak 2700 m high on the west side of Norden- skjøld Gletscher, SW of Petermann Bjerg. Named by J.M. Wordie’s 1929 expedition as *Little Petermann*, and approved in the 1950s at the suggestion of John Haller.

**Lille Ravnefjeld** 71Ø-346 (71°41.1’ N 22°45.6’ W). Mountain 3 km SW of Ravnefjeld, Wegener Halve. Named during the Lauge Koch expeditions in the 1950s by Rudolf Trümpy.

**Lille Skibsoø** 76Ø-349 (76°46.4’ N 18°43.4’ W). Small lake at Danmarkshavn, immediately SW of Skibsoø. The name was suggested by Hans Meltofte in 1972, who also noted that the lake was often referred to by the staff at Danmarkshavn weather station in 1969–71 as *Lille Vandsø*. Fischer (1983) notes it was also known as *Fuglesø*.

**Lille Snenæs** 76Ø-63 (76°52.8’ N 19°41.1’ W; Map 4). Peninsula east of Lumskebugt on the south coast of Germania Land. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, because it was often confused with nearby Snenæs (*TThørstrup 2007*). It is now a noted haul-out locality for walrus. Up to 48 walruses have been recorded here at one time (*Born et al. 1997*). (*Little Snow Nose.*)

**Lille Snenæshytten** 76Ø (76°52.8’ N 19°39.9’ W). Danish hunting hut at Lille Snenæs on the south coast of Germania Land. Built by Nanok in October 1939.

**Lille Stuø** 73Ø (73°26.8’ N 27°07.6’ W). Small Norwegian hunting hut at the head of Isfjord, on the east side of Gerard de Geer Gletscher, built in March 1940 for Arktisk Næringsdrift (*lille stu = small room*). It has also been known as *Isfjordhytten*.

**Lille Sødal** 74Ø-300 (74°19.3’ N 20°07.5’ W). Valley in south Wollaston Forland where there are many small lakes. The name originated from the wintering parties at Kulhus and Eskimonas during the 1931–34 Trærkssekspeditionen.

**Lille Vandsø** 76Ø (76°46.4’ N 18°43.4’ W). Name reported by Hans Meltofte as in use by the staff at Danmarkshavn weather station in 1969–71 for Lille Skibsoø, Wollaston Forland.

**Lillebittesødal** 74Ø (c. 74°20’ N 20°10’ W). Name used by Daneborg weather station personnel for a side valley to Lille Sødal, Wollaston Forland (*bitte = diminutive; lillebitte = very small; lillebittesødal = very small lake valley*).

**Lilledal** 72Ø-392 (72°02.9’ N 23°18.9’ W). Minor tributary valley to Slugtdal, west of Antarctic Havn. The name was used by Hans Kapp during Lauge Koch’s 1957–58 expeditions.

**Lilleelv** 72Ø-232 (72°40.0’ N 22°50.8’ W). Small river on NE Traill Ø draining into Vega Sund. Named by Desmond T. Donovan during Lauge Koch’s 1949–50 expedition.

**Lillegefjord [Kangerlittussuakik]** 70Ø-212 (70°37.8’ N 21°40.7’ W; Maps 3, 4). Fjord on the east coast of southern Liverpool Land. The name first appears as *Lille Fjord* on a map compiled by Janus Sørensen (*Sørensen 1928*). *Lillegletscher* 71Ø (71°58.7’ N 26°32.9’ W). Name occasionally used for a minor glacier between Toscano Gletscher and Sydgletscher, on the south side of northern Frederiksdal, Nathorst Land (*Zweifel 1958*).

**Lillegletscher** 75Ø-84 (75°59.3’ N 22°09.8’ W). Glacier west of the head of Bessel Fjord. The name appears to have been suggested by the Place Name Committee in 1935, probably as a replacement for a proposed name they considered unsuitable.

**Limfjordsbakkerne** 76Ø (78°46.3’ N 18°45.1’ W). Eastern slopes of Harefjeldet, near Danmark Havn. The name was used by Friis (1909) in his popular account of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, because the slopes resembled the locality of the same name in Denmark after a heath fire.

**Lindauer Hörnli** 71Ø (71°48.6’ N 25°00.5’ W; Map 5). Mountain about 2000 m high on the SW side of Roslin Gletscher. Climbed by Karl M. Heiligkoffer’s 1966 expedition on 21 August, and named after Lindau, a town at the east end of Bodensee, of which the old town centre dating from the Middle Ages is built on an island.

**Lindbergh Fjeldø** 69Ø-35 (69°07.0’ N 30°50.0’ W). Nunatak area west of Christian IV Gletscher, northern Christian IX Land. Mapped by Lauge Koch during flights in 1933 on the 1931–34 Trærkssekspeditionen, and named *Lindbergh Land* after Colonel Charles Lindbergh and his wife, whom Koch met on Ella Ø in August 1933. The Lindbergøs had flown across the Inland Ice from the west coast of Greenland, and discussed with Koch the new land Lindbergh had seen. Charles Augustus Lindbergh (1902–74) was best known for the first solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean in 1927. *Lindbergh Fjeldø; Lindbergh Nunatakker.*

**Lindbergh Gletscher** 69Ø-45 (69°08.0’ N 30°32.0’ W). Glacier in northern Kong Christian IX Land, named by Lawrence Wager’s
1935–36 expedition as *Lindberghs Glacier* after nearby Lindbergh Fjeld.

**Lindeman Fjord** 74°00′33″N 20°45′44″W; Maps 2, 4. Fjord SW of Kuhn Ø. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as *Lindeman Fjord*. (Lindeman Fjord, Lindemans fjord, Lindemanndal.)

**Lindeman Fjord bytten** 74°38′36″N 20°49′2″W. Danish hunting hut on the south side of Lindeman Fjord, built by Nanok in 1931, and rebuilt in 1938. It was burnt down in December 1978. It was also known as *Fjordbytten*. A Norwegian hut nearby is known as *Svensby*. 

**Lindemannhytten** 74°34′47″N 20°42′4″W. River in Lindemandsalen, north of Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name is used as a reference locality by visiting scientists. 

**Lindemann Bugt** 74°42′0″N 20°30′0″W. Koldewey’s original name. Originally named by the *Lindemann Bugt* between Kuhn Ø and Wollaston Forland was renamed Lindeman Fjord when the extent of the ‘bay’ became clear during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen. However, Vischer (1943) and Maynch (1947) both used *Lindemans Bugt* on their maps for the east extension of Lindeman Fjord south of Kuhn Ø, and this unapproved usage has subsequently been perpetuated by its use in a formal stratigraphical division.

**Lindemansdalen** 74°34′7″N 20°42′4″W. Valley running from Lindeman Fjord southwards to Young Sund. The name first appears in a geological report by Frebold (1932). (Lindemann Dal, Lindemandsdal.)

**Lindemanssø** 72°53′9″N 24°22′7″W. Minor ridge NW of Lindemansdalen. The name is used as a reference locality in ornithological reports by visiting scientists to Zackenberg Forskningsstation.

**Lindhard Ø** 74°35′3″N 20°43′6″W. Danish hunting hut built by Nanok in May 1951 on the west side of the pass at the southern end of Lindemsalsalen. 

**Lindemanssø** 74°30′9″N 20°38′5″W. Lake in the SW part of Lindemsalsalen. The name is used as a reference locality in ornithological reports by visiting scientists to Zackenberg Forskningsstation.

**Lindhard Ø** 76°00′118″ (76°31′5″N 22°10′0″W; Map 4). Island south of Bortgfjord. Named by J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition as *Lindhards Dal*, after Jens Peter Johannes Lindhard (1870–1947), doctor on the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspedition. (Lindhards Ey.)

**Lindqvist-Hytta** 72°55′3″N 24°22′7″W. Norwegian hunting hut on the north side of Vega Sund, SE of Svedenborg Bjerg (NSIU 1932c), built by Arktisk Næringsdrift in 1929. The name was given by a private expedition, led by Arne Nielsen, and named in memory of the first Myggbukta radio station in 1921–22. It was lost with the other members of the expedition when the **Lisbeth Ø** 71°15.7′N 24°55.8′W. Small island south of Sydkap, one of the small islands of the fjord of the same name in Scotland. Maps of Scotland, published in the 1830s, show a series of expeditions to Greenland. He later became a Conservative Member of Parliament, and was awarded a Baronetcy in 1882. (Lindsays Nunatak.)

**Lingularyggen** 70°40.8′N 25°18.6′W. Minor ridge NW of Kap Leslie, east Milne Land, between Glaukonitbjerget and Slottet. It was named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Hermann Aldinger as *Lingularücken* or *Lingula Rücken* after the fossil brachiopod Lingula.

**Linné Gletscher** 72°24′33″N 24°56′2″W; Map 5. Large glacier in the northern Stuuning Alper, named by Erhard Fränkel during Lauge Koch’s 1950–51 expeditions after Carl von Linné (1707–1778). Linné (or Carol Linnaeus) was a noted Swedish botanist and explorer, who framed the principles for defining genera and species.

**Listerud** 71°15.7′N 24°55.8′W. Small island south of Sydkap, one of the small islands of the fjord of the same name in Scotland. Maps of Scotland, published in the 1830s, show a series of expeditions to Greenland. He later became a Conservative Member of Parliament, and was awarded a Baronetcy in 1882. (Lindsays Nunatak.)

**Little Chocolate Mountain** 73°21.0′N 25°07.9′W. Prominent ridge north of Noa So, west Ymer Ø, the present Rosinante. The name was given by A.B. Cleave and E.F. Fox in the course of geological work during John K. Howard’s 1933 expedition, for the chocolate-brown colour of the rocks.

**Little Cumbrae** 71°56.4′N 25°10.6′W; Map 5. Small glacier, an upper branch of Cantabræ, Stuuning Alper. So named by the 1998 Scottish Mountaineering Club expedition.

**Liverpool Land** 70°00′149″ 71°10.121″ (71′00.0″N 22′00.0″W; Maps 3, 4; see also Fig. 72). Mountainous land area bounded to the west by Hurry Inlet, Klídal and Carlsberg Fjord, and extending from latitude 70°27′N to 71°31′N. William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 originally gave the name *The Liverpool Coast* to the south and east sides of the tract of land now known as Liverpool Land, because its headlands and islands had been briefly named after Liverpool friends. Nordenskjöld (1907) considered the name inappropriate and changed it to Liverpool Land. (Liverpool Coast, Liverpool Kyst, Liverpool Kuest, Terre de Liverpool, Liverpoolland, Côte de Liverpool, Liverpool Kuste, Liverpoolküste.)

**Lizard Peak** 73°34.3′N 25°54.9′W. Subsidiary peak on the southeast side of Grejsdalen, André Land, on which a series of rock cliffs were climbed. Climbed by the 2007 Army Boreal Zenith expedition.

**Lloyds Point** 70°00′30″ 70°38′22″W. A prominence in Hurry Inlet, it was named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 after the captain of the *Trafalgar*, who had made useful investigations in the area. It was probably a point on the west side of Hurry Inlet, but was not depicted on Scoresby’s (1823) map, and the name has not been approved.

**Loch Fyne** 73°16′40″ 73°26′8″W; Maps 2, 4. N–S-trending fjord between Hold with Hope and Hudson Land. It was explored by Douglas Clavering in 1823 and named *Loch Fyne* after the fjord of the same name in Scotland. Maps of Scotland...
used the form 'Loch Fine' until at least the middle of the 19th century, whereas the modern spelling is Loch Fyne. Loch Fine was used on Norwegian maps of East Greenland in the 1930s. The change in spelling seems to date from the maps of J.M. Wordie's 1926 and 1929 expeditions. (Loch-Fine, Loch Fine Fjord.) Loch Fyne Station 73° (73°07.5´N 21°51.4´W). Danish hunting station built by Nanok in 1945 on the west side of inner Loch Fyne. It was manned from 1945 to 1951, and subsequently maintained by Sirius. It is considered to be one of the best stations on the coast, which has given rise to the alternative and flatter name of Kystens Perle. (Loch Fyne, Loch Fyne-hytten.)

Loddevig 760-93 (76°43.0´N 18°34.7´W). Small bay south of Danmark Havn, so named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Eksplodieringen because detailed soundings were made here (J. Love, personal communication 2009; lod = a sounding weight). Lodin Elv 710-195 (71°22.8´N 24°00.0´W; Map 4). River in Jameson Land draining SW to Hall Bredning. The name was one of a group of names given by the Place Name Committee in 1939 to replace names proposed by Hans Stauber. It was given for Lodin, who brought home the body of Finn Fegin from Greenland about 1028 after he was lost with his ship. (Lodins Elv.)

Lodinelliklipp 760-343 (76°22.0´N 23°55.4´W; Map 4). Near vertical cliff on the south side of Budolfi Istram, south Dronning Louise Land. Named by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition as Lodinelliklipp because it was so nearly vertical that a plumb line (= lodline) could be dropped from top to bottom. Lollandselv 700-92 (70°53.5´N 24°00.0´W; Map 4). River in Jameson Land flowing west to Hall Bredning. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Træsekspedieringen after the island of Lolland, Denmark.

Lommensø Hytten 710 (c. 71°48´N 24°20´W). Hut built by Nordisk Mineselskab not far from the Lomseen airstrip, where Pingo Dal meets Schuchert Dal. It is also known as Pingo Dal Hytten. The hut was removed in 1990 by a Nordisk Mineselskab clear-up team.

Lomse 760-237 (76°48.6´N 19°10.5´W). Small lake on Winge Kyst. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Eksplodieringen after the red-throated diver (= redstredt lom), a common breeding bird in the region. (Lomsøen.)

Lomseøen 740 (74°27.5´N 20°33.3´W). Minor lake south of Zacken Berg Forskningsstation, close to Young Sund. The name is used as a reference locality by visiting scientists (Meltofte & Thing 1996). (Loon lake.)

Lomseen 710-292 (71°48´N 24°14´W; Map 4). Lake in the pass west of Nordenskiöld Ø. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Eksplodieringen because it was so nearly vertical that a plumb line (= lodline) could be dropped from top to bottom. Named by Eugène Wegmann during the 1931–34 Træsekspedieringen after the island of Lolland, Denmark.


Loon Lake 710 (71°21.3´N 24°48.9´W). Name used by Hall (1963, 1966) for a small lake at the east end of Holger Danske Briller where the red-throated diver (loon) was observed to nest by the 1962 Oxford University expedition.

Loon Lake 720 (72°53.3´N 22°08.6´W). Lake on Geological Society Ø where samples were collected for radiocarbon age determinations (Cremer et al. 2008).

Loppa 720 (72°59.4´N 22°36.6´W). Very small island in Vega Sund, west of Nordenskiöld Ø. So named by the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), for its diminutive size (loppa = fleas).

Louise Boyd Land 730-590 (73°30.0´N 27°54.0´W; Maps 2–4; Fig. 58). Land area between Gerard de Geer Gletscher and Jettegletscher. Mapped by Lauge Koch during flights in 1932 on the 1931–34 Træsekspedieringen, and named Miss Boyd Land after Louise Arner Boyd [1887–1972]. An American polar explorer, she led seven expeditions to the Arctic, four of which were to East Greenland, and in 1931 was the first to penetrate to the head of Jafford. Louise Boyd was especially noted for her use of photogrammetry, and photogrammetric survey techniques (Boyd 1935, 1948). Odell (1943) records the ascent of several peaks in Louise Boyd Land during Louise Boyd’s 1933 expedition. (Louise A. Boyd Land.)

Louise Elv 740-117 (74°24.1´N 21°21.8´W). River on NW Clavering Ø draining into Tyrolerjord, named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Louise River. Girl’s name. A Norwegian hunting hut on the west side of Louise Elv built in 1927 by the Foldvik expedition has sometimes been referred to as Louise Elv Hytten, but is more commonly known as Rakkehus.

Louise Gletscher 730-609 (73°32.0´N 27°32.0´W). Glacier in SE Louise Boyd Land, named during Louise Boyd’s 1933 expedition as Louise Glacier after the expedition leader (Odell 1937a). See also Louise Boyd Land. It was one of the glaciers studied in detail by the expedition. (Louises Glacier.)

Ludlams Hule 740 (c. 74°27.0´N 20°15´W). Cave on the east side of Brachiopoddal, west Wollaston Forland. The name was used by Ronskenrantz (1932) in his report on geological work during Lauge Koch’s 1929 expedition. It was named after the 19th century opera ‘Ludlams Hule’ by Adam Oehlenschläger.

Lugano Bjerg 720-418 (72°48.0´N 27°57.1´W; Map 4). Mountain in north Gletscherland, named during the 1931–34 Træsekspedieringen by Eugène Wegmann as Monte Lugano, after the Swiss town of Lugano. It was climbed by Eugène Wegmann and Augusto Gansser on 11 August 1934. Gansser was from Lugano, and is said to have married a girl from one of the best Lugano families (Fritz Schwarzenbach, personal communication 1996). C. Mountain and Scoop Mountain have also been used.

Lugeon Bjerg 720-115 (72°38.1´N 25°23.1´W). Snow-capped mountain on the west side of Polhendal in south Lyell Land. So named by Eugène Wegmann during the 1931–34 Træsekspedieringen in the form Mont Lugeron, after Maurice Lugeon [1870–1953], a French stratigrapher and structural geologist. For many years he was professor at the University of Lausanne, and noted especially for his work on Alpine tectonics. (Lugeons Bjerg.)

Lumskebugten 710 (71°55.7´N 28°27.4´W). Name used by Helge G. Backlund in: Koch 1955) for the iceberg-filled inner part of Nordvestfjord in front of Daugaard-Jensen Gletscher. Probably named for the near-fatal accident to Backlund’s party caused when the front of nearby Daugaard-Jensen Gletscher collapsed. (lumsk = treacherous).

Lumskebugten 720-79b (72°53.7´N 25°42.1´W). Bay on the SE coast of Suess Land at the mouth of Murgangsdal, named by J.M. Wordie in 1929 as Deceit Bucht for its misleading appearance. The flat valley at its head at first sight suggests the bay extends much farther north. Mineralbugt has also been used. (Deceitbucht.)

Lumskebugten 760-62 (76°55.0´N 19°53.0´W). Bay on the south coast of Germantia Land. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Eksplodieringen by Christian B. Thostrup after the bar or cale just outside the gates of the Harbour authority in Copenhagen, now the noted restaurant at the same location. Thostrup (2007) records
that like the bay the cafe had the tendency to attract unwary passers-by. (Wily Bay.)

Lumskebugtbyttten 72Ø (72°53.8´N 25°43.9´W). Norwegian hut on the west side of the floodplain at the head of Lumskebugten. It was built between 1934 and 1938 by Arktisk Næringsdrift, and was originally known as Sømmersveimene and later as Mineralsuitet.

Lunkefjellet 73Ø (73°17.0´N 23°37.0´W). Mountain ridge north of Dusen Fjord, including the present Udkgitten. So named on an NSIU map (1932a) after Bernhard Luncke [1894–1963], a Norwegian topographer, and a pioneer and expert in aerial photogrammetry. He took part in 18 expeditions to the polar regions, often as leader, including the NSIU expeditions to East Greenland from 1929 to 1933. (Mt. Luncke, Mt. Lunke.)

Lunedal 720-516 (72°33.6´N 24°00.3´W). Valley on SW Traill Ø draining south to Holm Bugt. So named by Geoffrey Halliday following botanical work during the 1961 Leicester University and 1971 Northern Universities Expeditions. Origin of name of uncertain.

Lurcher’s Crag 720-448 (72°57.8´N 26°02.1´W). Spectacular waterfall and gorge on the south side of inner Murgangsdal, Suesd Land. The name was used by Eugène Wegmann during the 1931–34 Træres-expeditionen, and is a Swiss dialect word for a flood or lake. The periodic drainage of Murgangssø is through this gorge.

Lægervallen 790-14 (79°14.4´N 18°59.1´W; Maps 1, 4). Flat cape on east Lambert Land, north of Brønlunds Grav. Named by the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition. It is a nautical expression for a sandy beach on the lee-side.


Læsø 720-101 (72°35.6´N 22°20.2´W; Map 4). Island off NE Traill Ø at the mouth of Vega Sund. Named by Ove Simonsen during the 1931–34 Træres-expeditionen after the Danish island of the same name in the Kattegat, SE of Frederikshavn.

Loberen 710-418 (71°38.5´N 25°30.1´W; Maps 4, 5). Surging glacier in the south Stauning Alper, which advanced 7.5 km between 1950 and 1967, when it was observed to have reached Nordvestfjord. Named by Johan D. Friderichsen during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sound expeditions (leber = runner). Neptune Glacier has also been used.

Løberen 72Ø (72°30.8´N 21°35.3´W). Hill 252 m high north of Myggbakta. So named on an NSIU map (1932a). Perhaps named after the Norwegian town of Løvik. (Løvik Hill)

Løgtoppene 74Ø (74°22.0´N 19°52.1´W). N–S-trending ridge between Grænsedalen and Blasedalen in south Wollaston Forland. The name was used by Wolf Maync and Andreas Vischer during their work on Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions, and is found on Vischer’s (1943) maps. The mountain summits may be likened to the shapes of onions (løg).

Løvebastionen 72Ø-543 (72°01.0´N 28°33.0´W; see also Fig. 69). Prominent crag 2500 m high on the south side of Nordenskiöld Gletscher, named by J.M. Wordie’s 1929 expedition as Lion Bastion for its appearance (løwe = lion). (Løvebastionen.)

Løvehovedet 73Ø-648 (73°50.1´N 25°22.1´W). Mountain 902 m high in west Strindberg Land, on the NE side of Geologfjord. So named during the 1931–34 Træres-expeditionen by Th. Johansen because of a resemblance to the Løvehovederne in north Bornholm (lovehoved = the lion’s head).

Løvingdal 72Ø-174 (72°51.6´N 22°48.1´W; Map 4). Valley on central Geographical Society Ø draining south into Vega Sund, equivalent to the present Lysdal. So named on NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after Bernt Arne Lynge [1884–1942], a Norwegian botanist who was professor of botany at Oslo University. He took part in several Arctic expeditions including NSIU expeditions to East Greenland.

Lyngsø 800-4 (80°07.8´N 19°12.8´W; Maps 1, 4; Fig. 24). Island bounded by Hekla Sund and Djimpha Sund. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. Christian B. Thorstrup records that it was named after a British shipping company at Bridgeness (Thorstrup 2007).

Lysev 720-174 (72°51.6´N 22°48.1´W; Map 4). Valley on central Geographical Society Ø. The name was one of a group of names given by the Place Name Committee in 1939 to replace proposals by Hans Stauber. It is also a Danish place name. Lyngedalen has also been used.

Lysev 760 (76°55.1´N 21°00.0´W). Name used in Charles Poulsen’s diaries of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen (Poulsen 1991) for the side branch of Morkefjord more usually known as Pustervig. This short fjord or bay has a lighter aspect than the steep-sided Morkefjord (mork = dark, lys = light). (Lysefjord.)

Lysefjorden 760 (76°55.3´N 21°01.6´W). Name used in Charles Poulsen’s diaries of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for Peter Freuchen’s meteorological station in Pustervig (also known as Lysevig and Pustervig).

Lysevig 730-699 (73°17.4´N 26°50.0´W). Valley on the NE side of Frankel Land draining into Isfjord. So named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch’s 1949–51 expeditions, because the north wall at the entrance to the valley is said to resemble a statue by the Greek sculptor Lysippus.

Lysterlgetscher 730-610 (73°13.8´N 27°43.4´W). Glacier in west Frankel Land, formed by the merging of three glaciers of about the same size. Named by Louise Boyd in 1933 as Trident Glacier (lyster = trident).
south of Hold with Hope. William Scoresby had seen an opening of the land at a great distance in 1822, and named it Mackenzie's Inlet in compliment to Sir George Steuart Mackenzie [1780–1848]. A mineralogist, noted for his proof of the identity of diamond with carbon, Mackenzie was, like Scoresby, a pupil and friend of Robert Jameson. Karl Koldewey in 1869 observed the supposed inlet to be a bay. Norwegian hunters used Myggbukta for the same feature in the 1920s and 1930s, but this was later restricted to the Norwegian radio station in the bay. (Mackenzie Inlet, Mackenzie Bay, Mackenzie Einbucht, Mackenziebugten, Mackenzie-Bai.)

McKenzie River 730 (73°30.0′ N 21°44.8′ W). River draining through Badlanddal into Mackenzie Bukt. The name was used by Goodhart & Wright (1958). Mackenzie Valley 730 (73°34.0′ N 21°48.0′ W). Valley north of Mackenzie Bugt, the present Badlanddal. The name was used in reports of Louise Boyd’s 1933 expedition (Boyd 1935).

Macknight Berg 710–28 (71°23.3′ N 22°31.7′ W; Map 5). Minor branch of Esemümmeebræ on the south side of Sefstrøm Gletscher, Stauning Alper. So named by the 1928 Scottish Mountaineering Club expedition.

Mackenzie Glacier 710 (71°59.7′ N 25°17.0′ W; Map 5). Minor branch of Esemümmeebræ on the south side of Sefstrøm Gletscher, Stauning Alper. So named by the 1928 Scottish Mountaineering Club expedition.


Magnaglo 720–330 (72°43.4′ N 22°51.8′ W). Small island adjacent to Kista Ø in Vega Sund. The name was proposed by Sokortarkivet in 1956–57 following surveying of the channel through Vega Sund as an alternative approach for ships en route to Mestersvig, and given for the MAGGA DAN. See also Magga Dan Gletscher.

Magog 710 (71°55.7′ N 25°07.2′ W; Map 5). Mountain with twin summits at the head of the easternmost branch of Canta Bræ. It was reported as shaped like the head and beak of a bird. The 1963 Cambridge University expedition climbed the east spire on 8 August, and in some of their reports refer to it as Gog Magog. See also Magog below.

Magog 730–535 (73°15.8′ N 28°22.2′ W; Map 4; see also Fig. 65). Mountain 2400 m high in west Frankel Land. It was first climbed by W. Huber and Hans R. Kautz on 25 August 1948. The name had been given by J.M. Wordie’s 1929 expedition together with its slightly higher neighbour Gog, for the Gogmagog Hills near Cambridge. See also Gog.

Main Glacier 710 (71°46.5′ N 25°13.4′ W; Map 4). Name used by John Hunt’s 1960 expedition for the upper section of the present Bjerne Gletscher, south Stauning Alper. The name is used in mountaineering literature for the main branch of Bjernto Gletscher NW of Concordia.


Majhytten 760–208 (76°17.1′ N 21°07.1′ W). Danish hiking hut on the north side of the mouth of Syyteendemajfjorden, built by Nanok in September 1938. Now a ruin. (17. Maj Hyttet, Syyteende Maj hytten.)

Major Paars Dal 710–190 (71°32.8′ N 24°11.0′ W). Valley in western Jameson Land draining SW into Schuchert Dal. The name was of one of a group given by the Place Name Committee in 1939 to replace proposals by Hans Stauber. It was given for Major Claus Enevold Paars, a Dane whom Frederik IV sent to Greenland as governor, and whose name is best known for a failed attempt to cross the Inland Ice on horseback.

Majorpasset 720–362 (72°06.8′ N 24°54.8′ W; Map 5). Pass 2150 m high between Bersærkerbræ and Gulley Gletscher, the key pass to the traverse of the central Stauning Alper. It is better known in mountaineering literature as Col Major, the original name proposed by Malcolm Slesser in 1958 who made the first crossing.

Majskar 700–228 (c. 70°45′ N 21′26′ W). Group of skerries off the coast of south Liverpool Land. The name first appeared on a map compiled by Janus Sørensen in the form Majestyrene (Sørensen 1928).

Malia Havn 720–335 (72°41.7′ N 22°37.9′ W). Small harbour on north Geographical Society Ø, adjacent to Kap Hovgaard. The name was proposed by Sokortarkivet in 1956–57 following surveying of the channel through Vega Sund as an alternative approach for ships en route to Mestersvig. Jomfrupollen was used for the same feature by Lacmann (1937).

Mallemukfjeld 800–6 (80°11.8′ N 16°37.9′ W; Map 4). Cliffs in SE Holm Land, named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen as Mallemukfjeldet because of the large colony of fulmars observed here in April 1907. Eigel Nielsen (1941) noted that the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen were inconsistent in their usage, some times applying the name to the present Depotfjeld, and more precisely defined the name to apply to the most precipitous of the cliffs. (Mallemukfjeld, Mallemuk Hill, Mallemukfallet.)


Mallemukken 800 (80°08.5′ N 22°30.5′ W). Sirius hut on the south shore of Centrumso, built by Slædepatruljen Daneborg on 8 August 1952. It was in regular use until May 1979, when it was replaced by the modern Sirius hut at the west end of Centrumso. (Mallemuk- hyyten.)

Malmbjerg 710–260 (71°57.4′ N 24°16.7′ W). Mountain between Schuchert Gletscher and Arcturus Gletscher, named by Peter Beaith and Eduard Wenk during Lauge Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions. The name is usually applied to the conspicuous rust-red, black and yellow colours on the SW flank of the mountain due to mineralisation (molybdenum, wolfram, galena, zinc and pyrite). The first drilling in 1958 was followed up by extensive drilling in 1961–62. In all, 147 boreholes totalling 22 877 m were drilled and 1329 m of adits excavated. An ore deposit of 150 million tons with a grade of 0.23% MoS2 and 0.02% WO3 was proven (Harpøth et al. 1986). The remains of the drilling camp stood until the late 1980s.
on the moraine, but have now been demolished. Arktisk Mine-
kompanji held a concession to mine and ship molybdenum from 1961 to 1984, but due to the low grade the deposit was not exploit-
ed. Swedish geophysical companies involved in the evaluation
work usually used the form Erzberg. The dramatic price increases
of metals led to initiation of a new phase of evaluation in 2005, that
was put 'on hold' in 2008 with the world-wide financial crisis and a
slump in metal prices.

Malmquist Plateau 740-232 (74°09.9´N 20°41.0´W). Small plateau
on SE Clavering Ø, west of Moskusokseelv. Named by Lauge Koch
after David Malmquist [b. 1904] who undertook prospecting in the
region during the 1931–34 Trærøskesexpeditionen. (Malmquists Pla-
teau.)

Malmros Klint 710-413 (71°46.5´N 23°06.7´W). Cliff on the NW
side of Fleming Fjord. Named by Katherine Perch-Nielsen during the
1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions after Lone Malmros
[d. 1969], a geologist who worked in the area in 1969, and died in a
car-accident in Denmark shortly after returning home.

Manby Halvo [Pukkitisvakajäkki] 690-5 (69°49.0´N 23°04.0´W;
Maps 3, 4). Peninsula on the northern part of the Blosseville Kyst.
William Scoresby Jr. named Manby Island in 1822 after George
William Manby [1765–1854], in gratitude of his exertions and
success in the rescue of ship-wrecked mariners. Manby had devel-
oped an early form of breeches-buoy, which up to 1823 had saved
229 lives. In 1821 Manby accompanied Scoresby on a whaling voy-
age. Scoresby's island was subsequently shown to be a peninsula
(Andrups 1902b). (Manby.)

Manley Bjerg 740-143 (74°15.0´N 22°32.6´W). Mountain 960 m
high south of Grantafjord. Lage Koch's 1929–30 expeditions origi-
nally gave the name Manley Land to the area west of Copeland
Fjord (Fig. 15) corresponding to the present Blosseville Bjerg,
Coutauld Bjerg and Manley Bjerg, because the area was first
mapped by Gordon Manley during J.M. Worsdell's 1926 Cambridge
expedition. Backlund (1932) used the name for the peninsula of
which Blosseville Bjerg is the highest point. Gordon Manley
[1902–80], a geographer who made notable contributions to mete-
orology and climatology, was professor at Bedford College from
1948 to 1964 and later professor at the University of Lancaster.
Manley Land 740 (74°15.7´N 22°11.1´W). Name used on Lacmann's
(1937) maps for the present Blosseville Bjerg west of Clavering Ø.
See also Manley Bjerg.

Manniche So 760-348 (76°12.5´N 21°17.0´W; Map 4). Lake in
expeditions by John Haller, after a member of the 1906–08 Dan-
mark-Ekspeditionen. Arne Ludwig Valdemar Manniche [1867–
1957] was ornithologist on the expedition, and subsequently wrote
several handbooks on Denmark's birds.

Marabugo 720-274 (72°50.4´N 24°53.2´W). Bay on east Ella Ø.
Named by John W. Cowie during work carried out from 1949 to
1954 on Lage Koch's geological expeditions, possibly after the
wife of Peter Adams.

Marcia Bjerg 730-691 (73°23.5´N 26°31.1´W; Map 4). Mountain c.
1400 m high in SW Andrée Land, between Rendal and Jomsborg
Dal. Named by John Haller following explorations during Lage
Koch's 1949–51 expeditions, after the reflection of
Margaretasø could be seen in it. Both features were named after
Margareta Hediger.

Margaretasø 730-690 (73°25.5´N 26°39.0´W). Lake in Rendal, SW
Andrée Land. So named by John Haller following explorations during Lage
Koch's 1949–51 expeditions, because the reflection of
Margaretasø could be seen in it. Both features were named after
Margareta Hediger.

Margaretatop 730-694 (73°23.1´N 26°13.3´W). Mountain about
2360 m high in southern Andrée Land. Named by John Haller
following explorations during Lage Koch's 1949–51 expeditions,
after Margareta Hediger. (Margarita Spids.)

Margarinecentralen 760 (76°56.5´N 18°10urvey. Hunting hut at Kap
Steensby on the east coast of Germania Land, built in August 1938
by the Norsk–Franziske Polarkapteinssjøen. The expedition had been
given a large quantity of margarine, mainly used as dog food,
and the hut was built with the empty boxes. The hut has also been
known as Kap Steensby Hytten and Resolutbytten. (Centralen.)

Margerie Dal 730-626 (73°09.6´N 25°55.5´W). Valley on SW Ymer
Ø, named during the 1931–34 Trærøskesexpeditionen by Eugène
Wegmann as Margerie Valley after Emmanuel de Margerie [1862–
1953], a noted French geologist and geographer. He was an honor-
ary professor at the University of Strasbourg, librarian to the
Société Géologique de France and a Foreign Member of the Royal
Society. (Margerie Dal.)

Margrethajberg 710 (71°58.6´N 24°51.0´W; Map 5). Mountain 2430 m
high on the west side of Storlægtscher with an M-shape as seen
from the SW, central Stauing Alper. Climbed and named by the
2007 SMC East Greenland expedition; the name was given for
Margaret N. Litterick [1927—2005].

Margrethadalbytt – See Smedal.

Maria Ø 720-47 (72°57.3´N 24°53.7´W; Map 4). Island north of Ella
Ø at the mouth of Kempe Fjord. Named by A.G. Nathorst in 1899
after his daughter Ella Maria Charlotte [b.1881], in the form
Marias Ø (Fig. 8). See also Ruth Ø and Ella Ø. (Maria Island,
Marieøya, Maria-øya, Marie Island.)

Marier Fjord 700-253 710-127 (70°59.1´N 21°52.5´W; Map 4).
Fjord on the east coast of Liverpool Land. Named during the 1931–
34 Trærøskesexpeditionen by Laurits Bruhn after the fjord of the
same name on the east coast of Jylland, Denmark.

Marianne Nunatakker 740-141 (74°34.8´N 23°37.7´W). Group of
nunatakts in Wordie Gletscher, named by Lage Koch's 1929–30
expeditions as the Marianne Nunatakts. They were visited by a
geological party in 1932. Girl's name.

Marinnnes See 740 (74°35.5´N 23°26.9´W). Lake east of Marianne
Nunatakker on the NE side of Wordie Gletscher. The name was
used by Mittelholzer (1941), and also appears on AMS maps.

Marie-Theresia Bjerg 720-338 (72°72.7´N 22°10.2´W). Mountain
on SE Traill Ø, so named during Lauge Koch's 1956–58 expeditions
by H.P. Heres after Marie-Thérèse of Austria [1638–83], consort of
Louis XIV of France.

Maritsua 720 (72°53.6´N 24°47.3´W). Norwegian hunting hut on
NE Ella Ø, 3 km south of Kap Elisabeth, built by Arktisk Nærings-
-drift in 1930. The hut has also been known as Camp Lindsquist.
Mårtålnen – See after Mårtålnen (‘a’ is treated as ‘æ’ in Danish).

Markusdal 710-321 (71°36.5´N 24°52.8´W). Minor valley draining
to Gurreholm Dal, west of Schuchert Dal. Named by Enrico
Kempter during Lage Koch's 1956–58 expeditions, after his co-
worker Markus Aellen.

Marmorbjerg 720-287 (72°34.6´N 27°28.6´W; Map 4). Mountain
in west Gletscherland, traversed by several thick marble bands.
Named by John Haller following explorations during Lage Koch's
1952–53 expeditions (marmor = marble).

Marmorknold 700-444 (70°15.2´N 29°26.2´W). North point of an
890 m high nunatak on the SE side of Vestfjord Gletscher.
So named by W.E.A. Phillips during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby
Sund expeditions because it was formed of yellow-white marble.

Marmorvigen 800-59 (80°05.4´N 20°09.2´W; Maps 1, 4; Fig. 24).
Bay on the west side of Hekla Sund, Kronprins Christian Land.
So named by Elmar Drastrup's 1938–39 expedition because yellow
marble (= marmor) crops out at the head of the bay. Maroussia 76ø-37 (76°39.5´N 18°30.6´W). Small island east of Lille Koldewey where the Duke of Orléans landed on 26 July 1905. He named it after his yacht, the Maroussia, used previously on voyages to Svalbard in 1896 and 1904. (Iøt Maroussia, Maroussia Ò, Maroussia Island, Maroushia.) Marrakajik [Schuchert Flod] 71ø-59 (71°17.3´N 24°36.9´W). Extensive muddy delta area at the head of Nordostbugt, the lower part of the Schuchert Flod braided river system. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates as 'the small clay'. This Greenlandic name has also been used for adjacent Nordostbugt. (Maggakajik.) Mars Glacier 71ø (71°13.3´N 26°17.1´W). Glacier on the north side of Edward Bailey Gletscher, Renland. Named by the 2007 West Lancashire Mountaineering Group expedition. Mars Gletscher 71ø-335 (71°45.2´N 25°00.7´W; Map 5). Glacier on the north side of Bjørnmo Gletscher, south Stauning Alper. Named Mars Gletscher by John Hunt's 1960 expedition, after Mars, the fourth major planet from the sun. Mars Tooth 700 (70°55.0´N 25°50.3´W). Tooth-like summit about 1500 m high on SW Clavering Ò, the present Vestmar Bjerg. The name is used on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), and was given for Fredrick Marstrander [b. 1915], who took part in the 1932 NSIU expedition to East Greenland. Martaaqjik 700 (c. 70°32´N 23°38´W). Name used by Tuborg & Sandell (1999) for an Inuit ruin site on the coast of southern James Land, at the western mouth of the river draining Flakkerhuk. Martin Karlsens Bugt 710ø-385 (71°30.0´N 27°11.5´W). Prominent bay on the south side of central Nordvestfjord. Named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions after the expedition ship used in 1968, the Martin Karlsen, formerly the Kista Dan. The Martin Karlsen was named after the noted Norwegian shipping company of the same name. See also Martin Karlensundet and Kista Dan Gletscher. Martin Karlsens Dal 71ø-386 (71°28.0´N 27°31.0´W; Map 4). Valley in Th. Sørens Land, draining into Martin Karlsen Bugt. Named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions. See also Martin Karlsen Bugt. Martin Karlensundet 72ø-N311 (72°42.1´N 22°49.1´W). Sound between Thora Ò and Silja Ò in Vega Sund. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after Martin Karlsen [b. 1892], noted Norwegian ship-owner whose main activities were sealing in Arctic waters. Martin Knudsen Nunatakker 73ø-589 (73°18.0´N 29°06.0´W; Map 4). Nunatak area west of Victor Madsen Gletscher. Mapped by Lauge Koch during flights in 1932 on the 1931–34 Træræsk expedition, and named after Martin Knudsen [1871–1949]. Knudsen was professor at the University of Copenhagen from 1912 to 1941, leader of Danske Hydrografiske Undersøgelse (Danish hydrographical survey) from 1902, and was on the committee of the 1931–34 Træræsk expedition. The original usage was broader than the present, and included Nils Holgersen Nunatakker to the west. (Martin Knudsen Nunatak.) Maryhueter 74ø (74°09.5´N 20°11.7´W). Norwegian hunting station at Kap Mary on SE Clavering Ò, built in August 1909 by Veljørn Landmark, and subsequently used by the 1927–29 Hird expedition and Arktisk Næringsdrift. Dangerous ice conditions that caused the death of three hunters led to a decision to demolish the hut in 1947, the materials being used to build Dahlø Skar Hytten. Østgrønlandske Fangstkompagni built a house back-to-back with the Norwegian hut in 1921, but this was dismantled in 1923 (see also Christianhavn). (Mary-Huset, Kapp Mary, Kap Mary Hueter.) Masclet Bay 71ø (71°05.4´N 21°54.6´W). Fjord in Liverpool Land, now known as Storefjord. The name Masclet Bay was given by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 to what appeared to be a small bay or inlet, and was named after the late French consul at Liverpool, Chevalier Masclet. The name is not given on Scoresby's chart, though it can be clearly identified from the description in the text and the appendix. Both capes guarding Masclet Bay have retained Scoresby's original names. (Masclet Buch.) Matterhorn 75ø-16 (75°25.1´N 20°53.6´W; Map 4; Fig. 59). Mountain 1624 m high in the southern Barth Bjerge, north of Ardencape Fjord. Named by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition after the mountain of the same name in Switzerland. Several names in the region were derived from Swiss or Austrian mountains because of their alpine aspect. Matterhorn was climbed in 1952 by members of the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition from their temporary base at Kap Rink, and in 1980 by a group from Exercise icy Mountains VI. (Mt. Matterhorn.) Matterhorn 'S' Peak 73ø (73°25.8´N 27°36.3´W). Mountain on the south side of Jættegletscher, the present Lille Cervin, so named informally by Louise Boyd's 1931 expedition. It appears on some of Boyd's maps marked 'S'. Mattmarkse 73ø-311 (73°51.3´N 23°16.8´W). Lake in central Hudson Land. Named during Lauge Koch's 1936–38 expeditions by Heinrich Bütler after the Mattmarksee in Vispertal, Switzerland. Maud So 73ø-680 (73°35.8´N 26°57.1´W; Map 4). Lake in west Andée Land. Named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch's 1949–51 expeditions, after Queen Maud [1869–1939], a daughter of Edward VII of Great Britain who married Haakon VII of Norway. (Maud-See.) Mauritz Diesens Sjø 73ø (73°45.7´N 24°40.4´W). Lowest and largest lake in Brogetdalen in Strindberg Land, the present Lakseso. The name is only used by Munsterhjelm (1937), and was named after Mauritz Diesen, a Norwegian lawyer who fished here with Munsterhjelm in 1936. Mauersundet 73ø (73°03.3´N 23°04.9´W). Sound between Robertson Ò and north Geographical Society Ø. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), the name is a Norwegian expression for a sound with a strong current. Mauza 74ø (74°09.5´N 20°36.3´W). River on SE Clavering Ò, the present Moskusoksveel. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after the Mauzeidvåg in the Møre and Romsdal district of Norway, home of the Norwegian hunter Peder Rabek (see also Røbekfjellet). Maudsøland 74ø (74°09.5´N 20°36.3´W). Valley on SE Clavering Ò containing the river Mauza, equivalent to the present Baesdalens. The name is used on an NSIU map (1932a). McKenzie Glacier – Note that 'Mc' is treated as 'Mac'. Mears Field 71ø (71°56.6´N 25°12.4´W; Map 5). Peak 2100 m high in the upper reaches of Sefström Gletscher, Stauning Alper. Climbed by the 2001 Scottish Mountaineering Club expedition. Medalolven 73ø (73°40.0´N 21°41.0´W). River flowing into Mackenzie Bugt, so named on an NSIU map (1932a; Fig. 13). Derived possibly from a similar name in the Jotunheim area of Norway. Medusagryde 72ø-387 (72°02.1´N 23°21.5´W). Bowl-shaped valley with a small glacier on the east side of Majdal, north Scoresby Land. Named by Hans Kapp during Lauge Koch's 1957–58 expedition, after the Medusa Mountaineering Club expedition. Mehebrendalen 74ø (74°02.1´N 22°52.8´W). Valley in north Hudson Land draining north to Wordie Gletscher, equivalent to the present Sługadalen. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after Martin Mehren [b. 1905], a Norwegian who, with Arne Høygaard, made a crossing of Greenland from west to east in 1931.
Melander River 720 (72°31.9′ N 23°54.5′ W). Name used by 1968–74 Dundee University expeditions for the river in Eskdal, SW Trail Ø, which drains into Karupelv.

Melch Dal 720–454 (72°53.7′ N 26°49.1′ W; Map 4). Valley on the north side of Dickson Fjord from which a conspicuous, white, foaming waterfall drains south into the fjord. It was named during the 1931–34 Træræskedspeditionen by Eugène Wegmann, after Melchatal north of Lausanne, Switzerland.

Mellendal 740–378 (74°42.2′ N 22°13.6′ W). Valley joining Tyrodel-dal and Svejstrup Dal. The name was adapted from the Verbindungsstal (= connecting valley) of Mittelholzer (1941), at the suggestion of W.R.B. Battle in 1948 (mellendal = between valley).

Mellenejfeld 750 (75°10.2′ N 19°50.6′ W). Name occasionally used by Danish hunters in the 1930s for a hill between their Kystfjeld (Søndre Muschelbjerg) and Nordre Muschelbjerg (Nyholm-Poulsen 1985).

Mellempas 780 (78°23.5′ N 19°41.2′ W; Map 4). Island in Jækelbugten, east of Nørre Mellemland. Named during the 1938–39 Mørkelfjord expedition after the island fortress of the same name off Copenhagen, where the expedition’s dogs were housed in transit. The name was said to continue the tradition of naming features in the region after Copenhagen locations, that was begun during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen.

Melletnfjord 780–26 (78°23.5′ N 19°41.2′ W; Map 4). Island in Jækelbugten, east of Nørre Mellemland. Named during the 1938–39 Mørkelfjord expedition after the island fortress of the same name off Copenhagen, where the expedition’s dogs were housed in transit. The name was said to continue the tradition of naming features in the region after Copenhagen locations, that was begun during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen.

Mellemgletscher 710–243 720–300a (72°00.3′ N 24°04.9′ W; Map 5). The middle of three glaciers draining into the head of Deltadal, north Werner Bjerge. The name originated from a climbing excursion during Lauge Koch’s 1950 expedition (Styger 1951). (Mellem-Gletscher)

Mellembruset – See also Midstusta.

Mellemhuset 710 (c. 71°46′ N 22°57′ W). Norwegian hunting hut built in 1932–33 for Helge Ingstad’s expedition at the mouth of Solfaldsdal, about halfway along Fleming Fjord. No trace of it remains (P.S. Mikkelsen 2008). It was also known as Syveren, Pasdalhuset and Funkis. (Mellemhuset, Midthuset.)

Mellempas 710–242 (71°59.4′ N 24°10.7′ W; Map 5). Pass between the heads of Mellem Gletscher and Arcturus Gletscher, Werner Bjerge. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Behard and Eduard Wenk.

Melles Lake 760 (76°07.7′ N 18°37.9′ W). Lake on Store Koldewey where sampling was undertaken for phytoplankton studies (Cremer et al. 2005).

Menageløsdal 700 (70°15.0′ N 27°30.0′ W). E–W-trending valley in central Gæsland, draining east to Gæsfjord. The name is thought to have arisen with the prospecting teams of Nordisk Mineselskab in the late 1960s, and to be a reference to the apparent absence of any animal life (musk ox, hares). The name was used as a reference locality by Larsen et al. (1989).

Menander Spar 720–495 (72°19.1′ N 24°31.2′ W; Map 5). Sharp rock summit 1622 m high in the Syltoppen overlooking the Menander Øer. Climbed by the Cambridge University expedition on 11 August 1963.

Menander Øer [Imikkeerterajii] 720–23 (72°20.6′ N 24°17.4′ W; Maps 4, 5). Line of several small islands on the SW side of Kong Oscar Fjord. Named Menanders Ær by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition after J. Menander, 2nd mate of the ANTARCTIC, the expedition ship. (Menander Islands, Menanderøyane.)

Menanders Bugt 720 (72°30.5′ N 24°04.7′ W). Name occasionally used for the present Holm Bugt, north of the Menander Øer (e.g. Hansen 1982).

Ménestet 720 (72°42.3′ N 22°42.9′ W; Fig. 14). Peninsula on south Geographical Society Ø, east of Silja Ø. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and so named because the peninsula is a convenient point on which to make a bearing (mén = bearing). (Ménestet.)

Mercanton Gletscher 730–552 (73°00.0′ N 27°54.0′ W). Glacier in Goodenough Land, draining south to join Charpentier Gletscher, at the northern-most point on which to make a bearing (mé = bearing). (Mercanton.)

Mercantonbreen 740 (74°11.0′ N 22°25.8′ W). Lobe of Wordie Gletscher between Scottsont Hill and Jordandill. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after Paul Louis Mercanton [1876–1963], a Swiss meteorologist and glaciologist noted for his work on Swiss glaciers, and on international commissions. He accompanied de Quervain on his crossing of the Greenland ice cap in 1912.

Merchiston Tinde 720–371 (72°04.9′ N 24°48.3′ W; Map 5). Massive mountain peak 2400 m high near the head of Bersærkerbræ, north Stauning Alper. First climbed by Malcolm Slesser’s 1958 expedition, and named after the castle near Edinburgh. Subsequent ascents were made in 1963, 1968 and 1969. (Merchiston-tinde.)

Mercurius Gletscher 710–339 (71°39.1′ N 25°03.0′ W; Map 5). Glacier in the south Stauning Alper, flowing east to join Bjørnbø Gletscher. Named Mercury Glacier by John Hunt’s 1960 expedition, after the planet Mercury.

Mercury Passet 710 (71°37.5′ N 25°13.7′ W; Map 5). Pass between the...
upper parts of Mercurius Gletscher and Oxford Gletscher, south
Stauning Alper, first traversed by the 1970 Dundee University
expedition. (Mercurius Passet.)

Meridiannunatak 76Ø (76°25.7´N 22°37.0´W). Dark peak east of L.
Bistrup Brør. The name was introduced by J.P. Koch and Alfred
Wegener during their 1912–13 expedition, and refers to a pointed
peak used as a surveying mark about 30 km south of their winter-
ning station, probably in westernmost Rechnitzer Land.
Mørbyrr Peak 700 (70°50.8´N 26°04.6´W). Summit on the north side
of Korridoren, Milne Land, reached from the south by a narrow
ridge of crumbly rock. Climbed by the 2004 West Lancashire
Scouts expedition.

Mestersving 720–20 (72°08.3´N 23°47.3´W; Maps 4, 5). Deep bay or
small fjord on the SW side of Kong Oscar Fjord. Named by A.G.
Nathorst’s 1899 expedition as Mesters Vík. The assumption that it
was given for the master of the NFU maps (Lac-
mann 1937), and was given for Eduard O. Mester [b. 1893], a
director of Zeiss Aerotopograph Gesellschaft Jena.

Mesters Vig 720–20 (72°08.3´N 23°47.3´W; Maps 4, 5). Deep bay or
small fjord on the SW side of Kong Oscar Fjord. Named by A.G.
Nathorst’s 1899 expedition as Mesters Vík. The assumption that it
was given for the master of the ANR Bark, the expedition ship
(see Forblad Fjord), is probably incorrect. As the Norwegian term
‘mäster’ is not synonymous. Svend Sølver (personal communica-
tion 2003) suggests it was more likely intended to commemorate
the chief engineer (maskinmester), I. Peterson. The name Mesters
Vig has also been commonly used for the airfield west of the bay.
See also Mestersvig. (Masters Bay, Mästerbukta, Mestersvig Fjord.)
Mesters Vig Flyveplads – See Mestersvig.

Mesters Vig Glacier 720 (72°05.5´N 23°55.5´W). Term used by Pessl
(1962) for the glacier formerly occupying Deltadal and Mesters
Vig.

Mestersvig 720–20a (72°13.9´N 23°55.1´W; Maps 3–5). Airfield
north of Mesters Vig, west of Noret, constructed in 1952 as part of
the government agreement with Nordisk Mineselskab concerning
the exploitation of lead at Blyklippen (P.S. Mikkelsen 2005). The
gavel runway is 1800 m long. Additional buildings were added
during the 1950s and 1960s, the last major addition being a radio
station and control tower erected in 1977–79. The airfield was offi-
cially closed on 15 October 1985, but continues in use, mainte-
nance being carried out by a small military group, ’Forsvarets Vagt
Mestersvig’. Many of the main buildings have been given names
(Millionøren, Hilton, Olympos, Blåtårn, Radull, Valhal, Havnve-
bygningene, Luftkastellet; see P.S. Mikkelsen 1994, 2008), but these
are not listed in this catalogue. The name Mestersvig (in one word)
was not officially approved until the late 1980s, but has been very
commonly used as a designation for the airfield in official and
unofficial documents since its construction. In the earliest days of
its existence it was sometimes referred to as Government Station
or Flyveplads (Washburn 1965). Until the airfield at Constable Pynt
came into service it was the principal airfield in this part of East
Greenland used by visiting expeditions and also served the settle-
ment at Scoresbysund. (Mestersving Station, Mesters Vig Flyveplads.)

Metacarpal 720–514 (72°01.5´N 25°21.9´W). Mountain on the SW
side of Sefstrøm Gletscher, very close to Inverarnan. Named by the
1963 Cambridge University expedition.

Metafogletcher 760–338 (76°15.9´N 26°09.5´W; Map 4). Small
glacier in SW Dronning Louise Land, flowing SW to join Ebbe
Gletscher and Sydlige Gneisnæs.

Meydenbauerfjellet 720 (72°55.1´N 22°51.6´W). Mountain on the
central Geographical Society Ø, the present Knolden. So named on
NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after A. Meydenbauer [1834–
1922], a German architect and archaeologist.

Meyer-Hau 740 (c. 74°28´N 21°03´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the
north side of Tyrolerfjord, south of Zackenberg. Built by the
Foldvik expedition in September 1927, and named after Meyer
Olsen, a Norwegian hunter who helped build it. It has also been
known as Tranegajordhuset and Zackenberghuit. Exact location un-
known (P.S. Mikkelsen 2008).

Meyerstein Berg 750–25 (75°18.0´N 17°57.0´W). Mountain 305 m
high on NE Shannon. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedi-
tion as Meyerstein Berg, probably after Moritz Meyerstein [1808–
1882], an instrument maker in Göttingen, who supplied meteorolo-
ological and surveying instruments to the expedition (J. Love,
personal communication 2010). (Meyersteins Bjerg.)

Miami Fjeld 760 (76°10.3´N 18°40.0´). Mountain north of Træk-
passet, Store Koldewey. The name is used on 1952 AMS maps, and
is also found in Den Grønlandske Lods (1968) in the form Miami
Bjerg.

Micardbu 770–111 (77°10.4´N 18°11.4´W; Map 4). Norwegian
scientific and hunting station 5 km north of Fyrettesykelometer-
næset on the east coast of Germania Land, of which only the foun-
dations now remain. The remains of the house were taken down in
1960 and used to build a smaller hut for Danmarkshavn weather
station. Named after the leader of the Norsk–Fransk Polar-
expedition 1938–39 which had built the station. Count Gaston
Micard [1879–1961], an eccentric Frenchman, spent several
summers and winters in East Greenland waters using chartered
Norwegian sealers, and was noted for always sheltering under a
yellow silk umbrella patterned with streaks and blotches (Knutsen
1949). He was one of the original, large share owners of the Suez
Canal. Micard was taken ill during the winter of 1938–39, and
evacuated by a Stinson seaplane operating from the VESLEKARI.

Michelangelo Kloft 770–92 (c. 77°10´N 19°32´W). River gorge
leading down from Sledelandet to Fladebugt in Skæreffjorden.
So named during the 1938–39 Merkefjord expedition because of a
10–12 m high rock resembling the statue of a man, whose shape,
posture and pathos was to Eigil Knuth reminiscent of a roughly
made statue by Michelangelo. (Michelangelos Kloft, Michelangelo-
kloften.)

Middlegrunden 750 (75°58.4´N 20°10.3´W). Island in the mouth of
Grandjean Fjord, the present Trumø Ø. This name appears only on
the sketch map by T. Johansen published in Koch (1940), a map
drawn during the original exploration of the fjord in 1932. It is a
common Danish name for an offshore shoal area, and was perhaps
given for the small island of the same name in the mouth of Fun
Sund, Jylland, or the fort off Copenhagen.

Middle Gneisnæs 760 (76°14.3´N 18°54.3´W). Name used as a
geological reference locality by Frebould (1935) and Maync (1949)
for a point on the east coast of Store Koldewey between Nordre
Gneisnæs and Sydlige Gneisnæs. (Mittlere Gneisnæs.)

Middle Peak 720 (c. 72°08´N 25°03´W). Peak in the north Stauning
Alper, climbed by G. Dionisi’s 1982 expedition during a traverse
including Norskentinden.

Midnatspas 730–427 (73°21.8´N 24°43.8´W). Pass across the west
part of Gunnar Andersson Land, Ymer Ø. This name was given by A.B. Cleaves and E.F. Fox during John K. Howard’s 1933 expedi-
tion, because their geological work began at midnight after they
had made a traverse of the pass. The name was adopted by the next
geologist to work in the region (Eha 1953), and approved in its
present form.

Midnight Peak 710 (71°38.5´N 25°09.5´W; Map 5). Peak about 1700
m high on the south side of Mercurius Gletscher, south Stauning
Alper. First climbed by James Clarkson’s 1961 expedition, and so
named because they reached the summit at exactly midnight.

Midnight Sun 700 (70°47.0´N 22°03.9´W). Summit 930 m high in
Liverpool Land, north of Bjerring Pedersen Gletscher. The name
was recorded by the 2002 Loughborough Grammar School expedi-
tion that made the second ascent.

Midterfjeld 730–368 (73°39.4´N 24°43.3´W; Map 4). Mountain
about 1200 m high in south Strindberg Land, named by Hans R.
Katz during Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions (midter = middle).

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Midterfjellet 730–155 (73°29.8´N 20°32.0´W). Mountain 752 m high in SE Hold with Hope, named for its position between two other peaks. An NSIU map (1932a) used the name Mejffjellet, while Gustav Thorstup used Kommaffjellet for the same feature.

Midterholmen 760–290 (76°43.8´N 20°46.9´W; Map 4). Island in the west part of Dove Bugt. So named by the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition because of its position centrally between Ringnes and Redeø. Anthons Ø has also been used.

Midtstua 770–88 (77°05.0´N 20°46.1´W). Cape almost in the middle of the north shore of Sølandø. Named by the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition.

Midtstuaøen bytten 7790 (c. 77°05.0´N 20°48.4´W). Danish hunting hut at Midtstua on the north side of Sølandø. Built by Nanok in November 1938, it has now disappeared. According to P.S. Mikkelsen (1994) it is identical with Inderbytten.


Milne Land 730–740 (73°13.5´N 20°48.4´W). Glacier on SE Clavering Ø. Originally named on 1937 NSIU maps in the upper basin of Spærre Gletscher, the present Louise Boyd Land. Climbed by Karl M. Herligkoffer's 1966 expedition on 18 August. Two of the climbers, Michl Anderl and Gebhard Plangger, were mountain guides in Mittenwald/Luttensee.

Minnahov 700–730 (70°52.9´N 22°28.6´W). Small lake south of the north side of Klitdal. Named by Svend Funder, who carried out borings in the lake during GGU expeditions in the 1970s. It was named for the fox dens by the lake; in Denmark 'Mikkel' is a common nickname for a fox.

Milano Gletscher 700–274 (70°03.9´N 23°00.0´W; Map 4). Glacier on Volquart Boon Kyst. It was first explored by Leonard Bonzi's 1934 expedition, which named it Ghiacciaio Milano after the town of Milano, the expedition's starting point.

Milepæl 780–28 (78°37.1´N 23°08.5´W; Map 4). Southernmost and highest peak of Moltke Nunatak. The name was suggested by the Place Name Committee for dogs used on the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. They replaced names suggested by John Haller. 'Misanthropen' was an old and rather miserable name for a fox.

Milettegletscher 740–380 (74°21.6´N 20°54.1´W). Glacier on north Clavering Ø. Originally named on 1937 NSIU maps in the form Mistleitebreen, after an enchanted sword of old Nordic mythology, Mistelten (made of mistletoe), with which Høder killed Balder. The name was first approved for general usage in 1950.

Mittenwalder Tinde 710 (71°50.1´N 26°33.0´W). High point (2110 m) on the ice cap north of Edward Bailey Gletscher, Renland. Climbed and named by the 2007 West Lancashire Mountaineering Group expedition.

Misteltengletscher 730 (73°48.4´N 21°45.8´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the east coast of Loch Myh, south of Strommen and about 10 km north of Herja Ele, built by the Foldvik expedition in August 1926. It was named for its position halfway along the fjord. Rebuilt in 1954, it is now more or less a ruin. (Melllemhuset, Midtstuaøet.)

Midtstua – See Midtstua (hut east of Loch Myh) and Syvren (hut in Fleming Inlet).

Midway Nunatak 690 (69°07.6´N 32°44.4´W). Reference name used for a nunatak in the Prinsen of W. Bægere, northern Kong Christian IX Land (Nielsen et al. 2001).

Mikael Bjerg 710–58 (71°09.5´N 23°05.1´W). Mountain in eastern Jameson Land. Named during Lauge Koch's 1926–27 expeditions by Alfred Rosenkrantz and Tom Harris as Mt Mikael or Mt Mikael Fjeld after their Greenlandic assistant Mikael Kunak.

Mikkø So 700–373a (70°52.9´N 22°28.6´W). Small lake at the south end of Klitdal. Named by Svend Funder, who carried out borings in the lake during GGU expeditions in the 1970s. It was named for the fox dens by the lake; in Danish 'Mikkel' is a common nickname for a fox.

Milano Gletscher 700–274 (70°03.9´N 23°00.0´W; Map 4). Glacier on Volquart Boon Kyst. It was first explored by Leonard Bonzi's 1934 expedition, which named it Ghiacciaio Milano after the town of Milano, the expedition's starting point.

Milepæl 780–28 (78°37.1´N 23°08.5´W; Map 4). Southernmost and highest peak of Moltke Nunatak. The name was suggested by the Place Name Committee for dogs used on the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. They replaced names suggested by John Haller. 'Misanthropen' was an old and rather miserable dog which did not get on with the other dogs in the team.

Minnahov 700–730 (70°52.9´N 22°28.6´W). Small lake south of the north side of Klitdal. Named by Svend Funder, who carried out borings in the lake during GGU expeditions in the 1970s. It was named for the fox dens by the lake; in Danish 'Mikkel' is a common nickname for a fox.
Jameson Land running into Lakeelv NW of Kap Stewart. Named by Alfred Rosenkrantz during Lauge Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions as *Modiolæ Elv* after the fossil lamellibranchs.


*Molehill* 710 (71°55.0’N 24°58.6’W). Small peak about 2300 m high at the head of *Dalmore Glacier*, central Stauning Alper. So named by the 1968 Dundee University expedition, which made the first ascent. *(The Molehill.)*

*Molen* 700-126 (70°52.8’N 22°43.9’W). Mountain NW of the head of Hurry Inlet, named by Tom Harris and Alfred Rosenkrantz during Lauge Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions in the form *Mole Mountain*.

*Mollytinde* (71°59.4’N 24°50.8’W; Map 5). Low mountain close to camp on the west side of Storgletscher, only 1670 m high, central Stauning Alper. Climbed and named after a living person by the 2007 SMC East Greenland expedition.

*Mols Bjerge* together during Louise Boyd’s expedition. The name (originally Mount Mona) was given for Walter Molt[...](b. 1901), a Norwegian hunter who wintered in East Greenland in 1932–33 and 1934–35. The name was used in the report on J.-B. Charcot’s 1933 expedition by Parat & Drach (1934), and was never approved.

*Mont Bertram* 700 (70°41.9’N 25°58.8’W). Mountain 1300 m high on SE Milne Land on the south side of Charcot Gletscher. So named in the report by Parat & Drach (1934) on their work with J.-B. Charcot’s 1933 expedition, after one of the members of the 1933 Cambridge expedition which was transported to and from Greenland by the *Pourquoi Pas*. G.L.C. Bertram had worked on Bjørnøya in 1932, in Graham Land (Antarctica) from 1934 to 1937, and subsequently in the Middle East. He was director of the Scott Polar Research Institute from 1949 to 1956.

*Mont Blanc de Furesø* 710 (71°53.7’N 25°54.8’W). Highest point on the ice cap on the west side of Prinsessegletscher, south of Furesø (2570 m). Named and first climbed by Claude Rey’s 1968 expedition.
and climbed by Wenk in 1953. It apparently resembles Monte Somma on Vesuvius.

Monts Aldinger 70Ø (70°41.3’N 26°06.1’W). Range of mountains on SE Milne Land, north of Vinkeldal, up to 1620 m high. So named in the report by Parat & Drach (1934) describing work during J.-B. Charcot’s 1933 expedition, to commemorate Herman Aldinger, a geologist who worked in this region in 1933. See also Aldinger Ets.

Monumentet 760-331 (76°27.7’N 25°04.2’N; Map 4). Prominent mountain south of Pony Gletscher in Dronning Louise Land. Named by the British North Greenland expedition 1952–54 (monumentet = the monument).

Monumentet – See Danmarks Monumentet.


Morris Bjerg 720-238 (72°18.0’N 22°57.5’W). Mountain 942 m high on SE Træll Ø, west of Steenstrup Bjerg. Named by Desmond T. Donovan during Lauge Koch’s 1949–50 expedition after John Morris, a 19th century palaeontologist who worked on fossils of the same age as the rocks which make up the mountain.

Morten So 700-372a (70°53.0’N 22°26.9’W). Small lake at the south end of Klirðal. Named by Sven Punder who made borings in the lake during a GGU expedition in the 1970s. ‘Morten’ is a Danish name sometimes used for ‘Martin’, a nickname commonly used for the goose, the traditional dish eaten on ‘Mortensaften’ on the lake during a GGU expedition in the 1970s. ‘Morten’ is a south end of Klitdal. Named by Svend Funder who made borings in 1906. It was probably intended as a descriptive rather than a formal name. A photograph appears in Koch (1912). (Mortenlandskab.)

Mortensasen 750 (c. 75°19’N 17°50’W). Plain rising northwards from the base camp of the 1943–44 Operation Bassegeber at Kap Sussi, where six musk ox were seen in mid-February 1944, of which one was shot. The name is reported by Olsen (1965).

Mosen 760-254 (76°48.7’N 19°03.3’W). Name used in the ornithology reports of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for a part of Winge Kyst near Søndak, south Germania Land, where there are numerous small lakes.

Moskudalen 710 (71°55.8’N 23°58.6’W). Name given by the 1930–32 More expedition to the first side valley to Blomsterdal, south of their hunting station at Antarctic Havn. It is possibly the present Flexurdal (Rogne 1981). Named for the numerous musk oxen. Steinrøisdal has been used for the same valley.

Moskusokseelv 700-137 (70°38.8’N 22°40.9’W). River in Moskusoksefjeld on the west side of Hurry Inlet. The name was first used in the report by Harris (1951) on his work during Lauge Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions as Musk Ox River. The same name was used in error by Roberts (1935) for the present Gåseelv.

Moskusoksefjeld 740-101 (74°09.5’N 20°36.3’W). River on SE of Clavering Ø, named during Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Musk Ox River or Musk-Ox River, after the numerous musk oxen. It has also been called Musa and Giskovelt. (Moskusoksefjeld.)

Moskusoksefjeldene 760-32 (76°55.3’N 19°30.2’W). Range of hills in Germania Land east of Hvalrosodden, named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. Traces of musk ox were seen nearly everywhere by the expedition, and some were shot here. (Moskusoksefjeldene, Musk-ox-mountains, Moskusoksefjeldene, Muskox Mts.)

Moskusoksefjord 730-32 (73°40.0’N 22°20.0’W; Maps 2, 3, 4). Fjord between Moskusokselandet and Gaus Halvo, named by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition as Muskoxfjorden because he saw 67 musk oxen on the fjord sides on his first exploration of the fjord. (Muskoxen Fjord, Muskox Fjord, Moskusokse Fjord, Moskusoksefjord, Musk-ox Fjord, Muskoxfjorden.)

Moskusokselandet 730-33 (73°45.0’N 23°15.0’W; Map 4). SW part of Hudson Land, between Moskusoksefjord to the south, and
create a crust of ice on melting snow that the musk ox cannot break through, leading to mass starvation in the affected areas. In this family group the bull is the large

Mount Petersberg 76Ø (76°09.0´N 18°39.9´W). Highest part of the


Mount Röbling – See Mont Röbling.

Mount Shrivenham – See Shrivenham.

Mountain 1 73Ø (73°01.8´N 25°20.9´W). Informal name used by Eha (1953) for a mountain in east Suess Land, in his report on work during Lauge Koch’s 1947–49 expedition.

Mountain 2 73Ø (73°02.0´N 25°27.3´W). Informal name used by Eha (1953) for a mountain in east Suess Land, in his report on work during Lauge Koch’s 1947–49 expedition.

Mountains of the Dead – See De Dødes Bjerg.

Mountnorris Fjord 72Ø-8 (72°21.0´N 22°20.0´W; Maps 3, 4; Fig. 12). Fjord on SE Trail Ø. Named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Mountnorris Inlet in honour of Lord Mountnorris. This was possibly Lord George Annesley, Earl of Mountnorris [1769–1844], noted for his voyages to India and Ceylon. (Mountnorris Einbucht, Mountnorrisfjorden.)

Mountnorris Inlet 72Ø-8 (72°34.8´N 25°29.8´W; Map 4; Fig. 21). Long valley in Dronning Louise Land running from Farimagsdal to L. Bistrup Bræ. One of the names given by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition for composers, it commemorates Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart [1756–91], regarded as one of the greatest musical geniuses.

Mr. – See Mont, Monte, Mount, Mountain.

Mudderbugt 70Ø-383 (70°13.8´N 29°56.0´W). Peak 1067 m high on the west coast of Milne Land. So named by Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition because it was very shallow and so full of clay and sand it was impossible to land in their boat.

Mühlendorf Spids 71Ø (71°49.7´N 25°24.3´W; Map 5). Mountain on the south side of the col between Spærregletscher and upper Bjørnbo Gletscher. Climbed by Karl M. Herligkoffer’s 1966 expedition on 19 August, and named after the Bavarian town of Mühldorf, hometown of Edelwald Hüttl, one of the climbers.

Munatius Plancus Tinde 700-383 (70°13.8´N 29°56.0´W). Peak 1067 m high on the south side of Kaskadø, west Gåseland. It was climbed, and so named, by Eduard Wenk during Lauge Koch’s 1958 expedition to honour the founder of the city of Basel on its 2000 years anniversary. Lucius Munatius Plancus founded the Roman colony of Augusta Raurica near Basel (the present Augst) in about 27 BC. Wenk was based at the University of Basel.

Münchner Tinde 71Ø (71°51.3´N 25°23.4´W; Map 5). Mountain about 2500 m high on the east side of the upper basin of Spærregletscher, Stauning Alper. Climbed by Karl M. Herligkoffer’s 1966

Ankerbjergselv, Visp and Johan Davidsen Dal to the north. Named by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition as Myskokselandet after the abundant musk oxen seen on the slopes leading down to Moskusoksefjord. The present usage is more restricted than Nathorst’s, and corresponds more or less to that used by Seidenfaden (1931), who employed the term Musk-ox Range or Moskusokse Bjerge. (Muskoxen Land, Moschusochs Gebirge, Moskusokseo.)

Moskusoksefjella.48 (74°21.3´N 21°50.8´W). Large delta on west Clavering Ø, the present Tangen. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and named after the numerous musk oxen seen here.

Mosquito Ridge 700 (70°33.8´N 22°54.7´W). Ridge on the west side of Møns Elv, southern Jameson Land. Named by Herman Aldinger during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen after the abundant mosquitos.

Mount Brassica 71Ø (71°13.1´N 26°21.7´W). Point 2065 m high on the east side of the upper basin of Spærregletscher, Stauning Alper. Climbed by Karl M. Herligkoffer’s 1966 expedition; they had to descend it again to regain their route to

Mount of Gods Mercie expedition; they had to descend it again to regain their route to

Mount of Gods Mercie

Muhldorf, hometown of Edelwald Hüttl, one of the climbers.

Muedenbugt 70Ø-383 (70°13.8´N 29°56.0´W). Peak

Musk-ox Range or Moskusokse Bjerge. (Muskoxen Land, Moschusochs Gebirge, Moskusokseo.)

Mountains of the Dead – See De Dødes Bjerg.

Mountnorris Fjord 72Ø-8 (72°21.0´N 22°20.0´W; Maps 3, 4; Fig. 12). Fjord on SE Trail Ø. Named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Mountnorris Inlet in honour of Lord Mountnorris. This was possibly Lord George Annesley, Earl of Mountnorris [1769–1844], noted for his voyages to India and Ceylon. (Mountnorris Einbucht, Mountnorrisfjorden.)

Mount norris Einbucht, Mountnorrisfjorden.)

Mozart Dal 76Ø-327 (76°35.9´N 23°43.8´W; Map 4; Fig. 21). Long valley in Dronning Louise Land running from Farimagsdal to L. Bistrup Bræ. One of the names given by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition for composers, it commemorates Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart [1756–91], regarded as one of the greatest musical geniuses.

Mr. – See Mont, Monte, Mount, Mountain.

Mudderbugt 70Ø-383 (70°13.8´N 29°56.0´W). Peak

Mühlendorf Spids 71Ø (71°49.7´N 25°24.3´W; Map 5). Mountain

Mühldorf, hometown of Edelwald Hüttl, one of the climbers.

Munatius Plancus Tinde 700-383 (70°13.8´N 29°56.0´W). Peak

Münchner Tinde 71Ø (71°51.3´N 25°23.4´W; Map 5). Mountain

Mount Petersberg 76Ø (76°09.0´N 18°39.9´W). Highest part of the

Fig. 60. Musk oxen are common in low-lying areas of northern East Greenland, where their only enemies are wolves and polar bears. Freezing conditions sometimes

expedition, and named after München (Munich), the capital city of Bavaria, and home town of Karl Heiligkoffer.

**Mundingshytten** 75Ø-95 (75°56.0´N 19°56.5´W). Danish hunting hut on the south side of the mouth (= munding) of Bessel Fjord, built by Nanok in September 1932. This hut and a Norwegian hut nearby (Perka Hytta) are sometimes referred to as **Mundingshytten i Besselfjorden. Now a ruin.** *(Mundingshytten.)*

**Munich Glacier** 72° (72°10.1´N 25°16.2´W; Map 5). Minor glacier on the south side of Vingebrea.

**Munin Sø** 72Ø-290 (74°24´N 21°39´W). Lake on the west side of Odin Dal, Th. Thomsen Land. The name originated from the wintering party at Kulhus during the 1931–34 *Treårsekspeditionen*. See also Munin So.

**Munin So** 71Ø-419 (71°07´N 24´21´W). Lake in Jameson Land south of Fegin Elv. Named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions by Svend Funder, in style with nearby Fegin Elv and Lodin Elv. Munin and Hugin were Odin’s two ravens in old Nordic mythology, which every morning left his shoulder, returning to tell him what was happening in the world.

**Munkekutten** 700-425 (70º39.8´N 28º34.6´W). Mountain 1555 m high north of Rolige Bræ. So named by Laurent Jemelin during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions because the summit ice cap was reminiscent of a monk’s cowl.

**Munotbjerg** 70Ø-633 (70°05.9´N 24º52.7´W). Mountain about 1150 m high on SW Ymer Æ, east of Margerie Dal. Named during the 1931–34 *Treårsekspeditionen* by Eugène Wegmann as **Munot Mountain,** after the castle in Schaffhausen, Switzerland.

**Murbjerg** 74Ø-56 (74º28.7´N 19º29.8´W). Mountain 853 m high on the north side of Dronning Augustadalen in Wollaston Forland. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as **Mauer Berg,** possibly because of the steep wall-like appearance of its north side. Frebold (1932) used the variation **Hügel Mauern** for the same feature.

**Murchison Bjerge** 720-25 (72°17.8´N 25°09.1´W; Maps 4, 5). Group of mountains in the NW Staining Alper. Named by A.G. Nathorst’s 1889 expedition as **Murchisons Berg** after Sir Roderick Murchison (1792–1871), a British geologist most noted for his work on the Silurian system. Published in 1838. *(Murchisons Bjerge, Murchison Mountains, Murchisonfjella, Murchison Bjerke.)*

**Murgangsdalen** 720-118 (72º58.4´N 25º55.0´W; Map 4). Valley in southuess Suess Land. Named by Eugène Wegmann for the findings of fossil shells. The name was preserved by the Place Name Committee in the slightly dianiced form Muschelberg for the finds of fossil shells. The name was also used by Hermann Aldinger in 1935 during the 1931–34 *Treårsekspeditionen* for a plateau area between Østre and Vestre Spærregletscher in central Suess Land, and given for the musk ox.

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**Muskox Plateau** 700 (70º29.6´N 22º44.5´W). Name used by Hermann Aldinger (1935) during the 1931–34 *Treårsekspeditiionen* for a plateau area between Østre and Lake Seely in south Jameson Land, and given for the musk ox.

**Muskox Pond** 76Ø (76º13.9´N 18º35.9´W). Lake on Store Koldewey where sampling was undertaken for phytoplankton studies *(Cremer et al. 2005).*

**Muskox River** 70Ø (70º27.2´N 22º45.0´W). Minor river in south Jameson Land draining into Ostreaelv near its mouth. So named by Hermann Aldinger (1935) during the 1931–34 *Treårsekspeditiionen,* after the musk ox. *(Upper Muskox River.)*

**Mulsingeveld** 700-103a (70º31.5´N 23º02.3´W). River in southern Jameson Land. Named by Hermann Aldinger during the 1931–34 *Treårsekspeditiionen* as **Mussel River,** for the rich finds of fossil lamellibranchs. It was given the name Hesteelv by mistake on the 1965 Geodætisk Institut maps. There appears to be some doubt as to whether the name is officially authorised.

**Mulsingeveld** 710-370 (71°23.4´N 24º36.8´W). Small river draining south into Nordostbugt, near Sydkap. So named by the 1962 Oxford University expedition for finds of shells on terraces at the mouth of the river.

**Mulsingefjeld** 770-113 (77º05.9´N 21º42.4´W). Mountain in Okselands, south of the west end of Sælsen. Named by the 1938–39 Merkorfjord expedition, presumably for finds of shells (mussel = mussel). It was first visited by Paul Gelting and Alwin Pedersen in May 1939. *(Mulsingefjeld.)*

**Mulsingehornet** 700-352 (70º07.6´N 22º14.5´W). Ridge adjacent to Bopladsdalen, Kap Brewster. Name used in a report by Hasson (1953) describing work on material collected during Lauge Koch’s 1951 expedition, and given for the numerous fossil shells.

**Myalinalad** 710-401 (71°34.0´N 22º55.0´W). Valley on SW Wegener Halvo. Named by Katherina Perch-Nielsen during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions after the fossil mussel ‘*Myalina*,’ common in the valley.

**Myggbugtak** 730-39 (73º29.4´N 21º33.4´W; Map 4; Fig. 13). Norwegian radio and weather station on the north side of Mackenzie Bugt, an appropriate name as the area is one of the worst for mosquitoes (= *mygg*) in this part of East Greenland. The original station was erected and so named by Johan A. Olsen in 1922, but the ship carrying his expedition home in 1923, the ANNI 1, was crushed and lost with all hands on the way through the pack ice. The station was repaired by Gunnar Jachsen in 1924, next occupied in 1926 by the Foldvik expedition, and was entirely rebuilt in 1930. It was manned continuously from 1926 to 1942, and with Jónsbúi formed part of the Norwegian contribution to the International Polar Year 1932–33. In September 1940 the radio equipment was destroyed by the patrol boat *FRIDTJOF NANSÉN,* and Myggbugtak was in bad condition at the end of the war. In the summer of 1946 it was re-
paired, and operated until 1959 when it closed down with the cessation of Norwegian state subsidies. The name was approved by the Danish authorities in its Norwegian form. (Myggbuktahuset, Mygg-Bukta.)

Myggbukta 73Ø (73°27.0´N 21°30.0´W). Norwegian hunters name for Mackenzie Bugt, in use from about 1922 to 1930. See also Myggbukta. (Midge Bay, Mosquito Bay.)

Myggdalen 73Ø-393 (73°32.5´N 25°29.2´W). Valley south of Grejsdalen in André Land. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions by Erhardt Frøngel, but shown only on his cross-section (Frøngel 1953).

Myggesø 720-224 (72°10.0´N 23°46.9´W). Small lake at Hestepas, west of the mouth of Mesters Vig. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expedition.

Myggvatna 73Ø (73°29.0´N 21°42.0´W). Swampy area with many small lakes west of Myggbukta; so named on an NSIU map (1932a) because it is the breeding ground of mosquitoes.

Mygg-Bukta. (Midge Bay, Mosquito Bay.)

Mysteriesøer 73Ø (73°32.6´N 24°55.7´W; Map 4). Two small but distinctive lakes in western Gåseland. They were named for their resemblance in shape and geology to Grossen – See Øvre Mysteriesø, Nedre Mysteriesø and Mystery Lakes.

Mystery Lakes 73Ø (73°16.1´N 28°08.9´W). Two lakes in Mystery Lakes on the south side of Jettegletscher. J.M. Wodrie’s 1929 expedition as Mystery Lakes Valley because J.M. Wodrie’s Mystery Lakes that he had seen from the summit of Petermann Bjerg in 1929 were found by Boyd to be situated in the valley.

Mysteriedalen 730-647 (73°15.8´N 28°09.8´W). N–S-trending valley at the west end of Knækdalen, named by Louise Boyd’s 1933 expedition as Mystery Lakes Valley because J.M. Wodrie’s Mystery Lakes that he had seen from the summit of Petermann Bjerg in 1929 were found by Boyd to be situated in the valley.

Mysteriøseer – See Øvre Mysteriøseer, Nedre Mysteriøseer and Mystery Lakes.

Morgasen 730-652 (73°32.6´N 24°55.7´W; Map 4). Mountain south of Greysdal, named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expedition. (Mønsted Station, Mønstedhus station.)

Mønstedø (73°45.1´N 27°32.9´W). Name used by Odell (1937a) for the present Madum Sø on the north side of Gerard de Geer Gletscher, for a resemblance to the most celebrated of European ice-dammed lakes, the Märjelen held up by the Aletsch Gletscher in Switzerland.

Møbius Bjerg 750-5 (75°54.8´N 20°38.6´W; Map 4). Mountain on the south side of Bessel Fjord, SW of Trums Ø. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Cap Möbius, after Karl August Möbius [1825–1908], a German professor of zoology who contributed one of the zoology sections to Koldewey’s narrative. (Møbius Bjerg.)

Monselv 700-104 (70°30.0´N 22°53.8´W; Map 4). River in south Jameson Land, draining south to enter the sea west of Kap Stewart. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Trærækskspeditionen after the island of Mon, Denmark.

Monstedhus 750-97 (c. 75°42´N 19°33´W). Danish hunting station in Roseneathbugt, on the north side of Langelv delta, built by Nanok in 1938 with the aid of funds provided by ‘Otto Mønsteds Fond’. It was manned in the periods 1938–41, 1946–47 and 1951–52. The station was used for unsuccessful experiments with mink and fox farming, as well as traditional forms of hunting. By the summer of 1953 erosion had removed so much of the coast that the station was in danger, and J.G. Jennov with Nanok hunters moved it 20 m back from the sea. The station has occasionally been known as Danske Roseneath to distinguish it from the nearby Norwegian station Ottostrand, also called Norsk Roseneath. (Monsted Station, Monstedhus station.)

Mørefjellet 73Ø (73°53.3´N 20°07.3´W). Cape on SW Jackson Ø. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Trærækskspeditionen after the island of Møn, Denmark.

Mythen 700 (70°14.9´N 29°00.7´W). Name used by Wenk (1961) throughout his report for Lille Myteklippe and Store Myteklippe, because it is the breeding ground of mosquitoes.

Mythens 700 (70°14.9´N 29°00.7´W). Name used by Wenk (1961) throughout his report for Lille Myteklippe and Store Myteklippe, two small but distinctive mountains in western Gåseland. They were named for their resemblance in shape and geology to Grossen – See Øvre Mysteriøseer, Nedre Mysteriøseer and Mystery Lakes.

Mythen 700 (70°14.9´N 29°00.7´W). Name used by Wenk (1961) throughout his report for Lille Myteklippe and Store Myteklippe, two small but distinctive mountains in western Gåseland. They were named for their resemblance in shape and geology to Grossen – See Øvre Mysteriøseer, Nedre Mysteriøseer and Mystery Lakes.

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Mythen 700 (70°14.9´N 29°00.7´W). Name used by Wenk (1961) throughout his report for Lille Myteklippe and Store Myteklippe, two small but distinctive mountains in western Gåseland. They were named for their resemblance in shape and geology to Grossen – See Øvre Mysteriøseer, Nedre Mysteriøseer and Mystery Lakes.

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1580 m high in east Andréå Land. So named during the 1931–34 Træskeexpeditonen by Th. Johansen because it is formed of dark (= marke) rocks.

Mørkefjørgbytten 730 (c. 73°34’ N 24°52’ W). Norwegian hunting hut in Andréå Land, NE of Mørkefjord, built for Arktisk Næringsskiftet in September 1933. Now disappeared. It was also known as Brandallbytten og Geologbytten.

Mørkefinger 720-458 (72°50.8’ N 28°19.7’ W). Mountain 2354 m high on the west side of inner Agassiz Dal. The name was used by Eugén Wegmann during the 1931–34 Træskeexpeditonen, and was given for its appearance (= dark finger). (Mørkefinger.)

Mørkefjord 760-24 (76°56.4’ N 21°09.6’ W; Map 4). Narrow fjord incised into Daniel Bruun Land. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen as Mørke fjord, because of an unpleasant voyage along the long and narrow fjord in 1906. Vigfusdalvfjord has been used for the same feature. (Mørkefjord, Dark Fjord, Sinus Obscursus, Mørke Fjord, Mørke Fjord, Dømmefjord.)

Mørkefjord Station 760 (76°55.7’ N 20°19.4’ W; Map 4). Danish scientific station built in 1938 north of the mouth of Mørkefjord, west of Hvalrosodden. So named by the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition. It was manned from 1938 to 1941, the last two years because the Danish Meteorological Institute had requested a continuation of weather reports and because Eigil Knuth had planned a continuation of expedition activities; the latter was prevented by the outbreak of war. The station is now a ruin. (Mørkefjord-station, Mørkefjordsstation, Mørkefjord.)

Mørkefjordsbugten 760-185 (76°56.3’ N 20°52.3’ W). Bay at the entrance to Mørkefjord and Pustervig. The name was first used by the 1932 Gefion expedition.

Mørkefjordselv 760-154 (76°58.3’ N 21°41.2’ W). River running into the head of Mørkefjord, so named by J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition. (Mørkefjords-elven, Mørkefjord-Bach.)

Mørkefjordsbytten 760-193 (76°56.4’ N 20°48.5’ W). Danish hunting hut on the north side of Mørkefjord; it was sailed to this location from Hvalrosodden by Nanok in August 1933. Now a ruin. (Mørkefjordsbytten.)

Mørkefjordsplateau 760-231 770-22a (77°00.0’ N 21°19.0’ W; Map 4). High plateau area between Mørkefjord and Sælsøen. Named by Eigil Nielsen during the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition in the form Maagefjellscher.

Mørkeholmen 740 (74°30.0’ N 18°57.0’ W). Name used by the 1908–09 FLOREN expedition for a small island off Kap Wynn, so named after the many gulls. It was also called Lagerholmen.

Mågefjeldet 810 (81°18.7’ N 14°09.4’ W). Hill in NW Kilen, Kronprins Christian Land, where there are colonies of ivory gull. The name is found on a coloured geological map of Kilen printed in 1991 (Pedersen 1991).

Mågefjellene 760-204 (76°59.8’ N 21°45.0’ W; Map 4). Peninsula on the north side of central Grandjean Fjord. The area was first visited by Gunnar Seidenfaden in August 1932 during the 1931–34 Træskeexpeditionen, and was named after the colony of gulls (= måge), the only one then known in the region. The name occurs first as a botanical reference locality in Gelting (1934) in the form Maagefjellene. Balders Hage has also been used.

Mågefjellbytten 740 (74°59.8’ N 21°45.0’ W). Danish hunting hut at the head of the bay at Mågefjellene, central Grandjean Fjord. Built by Nanok in August 1948.

Mågessor 760-238 (76°48.7’ N 19°08.9’ W). These are two small lakes on Winge Kyst, southern Germania Land, which were named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen after the Icelandic Gull and Glacous Gull (måge = gull), both common in the region. (Maagessa.)

Mågetuene [Imikkeerata] 710-203 (71°32.7’ N 26°11.2’ W; Map 4). Small island on the north side of central Nordvestfjord. So named by the 1963 Geodætisk Institut expedition because it resembled one of the grass-covered mounds (= tuer) which gulls like to perch on. Gulls (= måge) also nest on the island.

Mågeungene 730-140 (73°46.0’ N 20°24.0’ W). Small island in Carls- havn, east Hold with Hope, so named because of the numerous gulls. The name appears on the NSIU (1932a) map in the form Skrænungen.

Mål Glacier 710 (71°55.8’ N 24°48.0’ W; Map 5). Name used by the 2007 SMC East Greenland expedition for a major western branch of Storgletscher, on their maps marked as ’Mål Glacier’.

Måløberg 730-644 (73°34.9’ N 27°07.5’ W; Map 4). Mountain 1873 m high in western Andréå Land. So named by Ove Simonsen during the 1931–34 Træskeexpeditionen because it was the surveying station location from which the largest number of points were measured. (Maaleberg.)

Maanedalpingsø 720 (c. 72°43’ N 23°15’ W). Informal name used by Müller during Laue Koch’s 1954–55 expeditions, for six pingos he studied in Månedal (Müller 1959).

Måñedal 720-81a (72°42.9’ N 23°13.9’ W; Map 4). Valley on north Trall O, south of Rold Bjerge. So named during the 1931–34 Træskeexpeditionen by Ove Simonsen because of the occurrence
of pingos resembling small moon craters. (*Maanedalen, Moon Valley.*)

**Månegletscher** 70ø-259 (70°10.9’ N 24°08.9’ W). Glacier east of Soltemplet on Volquaat Boon Kyst, so named during the 1931–34 Træsækspeditionen by Laurits Bruhn for its association with the nearby names Soltemplet and Solgletscher (*måne = moon, sol = sun*).

**Månegletscher** 72ø-339 (72°28.0’ N 22°07.2’ W). Small glacier on SE Trailø, so named during Lauge Koch’s 1956–58 expeditions by H.P. Trælø for its nearly circular shape.

**Månesletten** 73ø-408 (73°16.6’ N 25°50.6’ W). High plain in south Andrée Land east of Junktionald, so named by Erhardt Frønkl during Lauge Koch’s 1948–50 expeditions for its desolate character, like the surface of the moon. (**Månesletten**).

**Månevig** 800-124 (80°32.5’ N 20°30.0’ W; Map 4). Inner E–W-trending part of Ingolf Fjord, Kronprins Christian Land. Named during Operation Groundhog 1960 together with Solvig (*vig = bay, måne = moon, sol = sun*).

**Måsungane** 73ø (73°44.6’ N 20°26.0’ W). Skerry on the south side of Carlshavn, so named on an NSIU map (1932a) after the numerous gulls.

**Måten** 76ø-90 (76°41.7’ N 18°32.4’ W). Small island south of Danmark Havn, south of Kap Bismarck. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen as Maaten. (**Maaten Ø, The Mat.**)

*N. Polar Bear Nunatak Nannabreen* 69ø (69°12.0’ N 32°36.0’ W). Reference name for a nunatak in the Primset af Wales Bjerge, northern Kong Christian IX Land (*Nielsen et al.* 2001). It records an incident when a geologist’s camp was visited by a polar bear.

*N1, N2, N3, N4, N5, N6, N7 72ø* (72°12’ N 23°54’ W; Map 5). Designations used on 1:15 000 scale maps of the Mesters Vig region printed in 1951, for seven rivers west of Calamites Elv flowing northwards into Noret.

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**Naaajat** 77ø-119 (77°59.6’ N 20°21.3’ W). Cliff SE of Svingnæs on the west side of southern Salsen, noted for its gulls and geese. Named by the 1938–39 Merkefjord expedition from the Greenlandic word for gulls, originally in the form Naaajat.

**Naasut** 74ø-219 (74°01.5’ N 21°29.8’ W). Minor ravine in NW Hold with Hope, draining River 10. Named during the 1931–34 Træsækspeditionen by Ejgil Nielsen as Naasutdal, after the grass. (**Naasut.**)

*Nadel Klipper* 70ø (70°35.5’ N 22°38.1’ W). Name used on a map in Wegener (1932) for the present Neill Klinter, a cliff on the west side of Hurry Inlet. It probably arises from a mis-reading of ‘Neill’. **Neill Glacier** 74ø (74°39.1’ N 22°28.2’ W). Tributary glacier to Pasterze on its south side. The name was used by Battle (1952).

*Nåkkakajik* – See Nakaakajik.

**Nakaakajik** 70ø-273 (70°05.5’ N 23°02.1’ W). Small glacier on Volquaat Boon Kyst. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘that which falls down’, a reference to active calving of the front. (**Nåkkakajik**).

**Nakkheoved** 70ø-238 (70°50.2’ N 21°43.3’ W; Map 4). Peninsula on the east coast of Liverpool Land, north of the mouth of Horsens Fjord. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Træsækspeditionen after the headland of the same name in north Sjælland, Denmark.

**Namsdalstua** 73ø (73°02.6’ N 24°42.4’ W). Norwegian hunting hut built for Arktisk Næringsdrift in August 1934 at the mouth of Fladedal, south Ymer Ø, by Ole Klokset and Magne Rœum. The latter was from the Namsdalen district of Norway. The hut has also been known as Fladidalbytta, Karl Jakobsens Bugt and Fjørmands-dalen. (**Namsdalbytten**).

**Nannabreen** 74ø (74°15.5’ N 20°51.7’ W). Glacier on central Clavering Ø. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and named after Nanna, wife of Balder in old Nordic mythology.

**Nannut Qeqertaat [Bjørneøer]** 71ø–42 (71°07.0’ N 25°25.0’ W). Island group north of Milne Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name is a translation of the existing Danish name, meaning ‘bear islands’. (**Nänut qeqertaat.**)

**Nanortalik** 75ø-60 (75°08.5’ N 19°49.4’ W; Map 4). Danish hunting station on the south coast of Hochstetter Forland, built in 1929. The name commemorates the hunting company Nanok (nanok = polar bear). A radio station was added in 1931. The station was manned from 1929 to 1941, and intermittently in the period 1946–55. It was often referred to by hunters as Hochstetter, and occasionally as Kap Rink. (**Stationen Nanok, Nanok Hunting Station.**)

**Nanortalik Ø** 76ø-171 (76°20.0’ N 20°33.3’ W; Maps 2, 4). Island in SW Dove Bucht. The name was given by the Place Name Committee in 1940, to commemorate the activities of Østgrønlandsk Fangst-kompagni Nanok. It was a replacement of the name Tussens, suggested by Nanok, but rejected by the committee. (**Nanok Ø.**)

**Nanortalik** 73ø-536 (73°07.5’ N 25°44.9’ W). Locality at the mouth of Nanortalikdalen in NE Suess Land, so named by Lauge Koch because he killed an unusually large bear here on 15 November 1926, and the next day met three more bears. The Greenlandic name translates as ‘the place where there are many bears’. The hut at the mouth of the valley is often known as Nanortalik or Nanortalikbytten (**see Bjørneøer**).

**Nanortalikdalen** 72ø-139, 73ø-627 (73°01.8’ N 25°46.1’ W; Map 4). Valley in Suess Land extending from north of Lumskebogten to Nanortalik at the coast of Antarctic Sund. The name was used by Eugène Wegmann during the 1931–34 Træsækspeditionen, and first appeared on maps as Nanortalik Valley.

**Nanortalikbytten** 73ø (73°07.6’ N 25°44.4’ W). Norwegian hunting hut at Nanortalik, Suess Land, built in 1934 for Arktisk Næringsdrift. It was originally known as Bjørneøer.


**Náparutikajik** – See Napparutikajik.

**Napparutikajik** – See Napparutikajik.

**Napassorssuq [Kirkespiret]** 74ø-40 (74°41.2’ N 18°31.6’ W). Mountain 497 m high on Lille Pendulum with a spire-like summit. The name is essentially a translation of the Danish name, meaning ‘the upright-standing’. **Naportoq Elv** 70ø-122 (70°55.3’ N 22°37.5’ W). River at the head of Hurrí Inlet, NE of Eli Bjerg. Named by Alfred Rosenkrantz during Lauge Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions as Naportok River, after his Greenlandic assistant, Eli Naportok.

**Nappungalikajik** kangersiva 70ø (70°26.8’ N 21°48.8’ W). Name recorded by the Scoresbysund local newspaper in 1984 for Hartz Vig, also known as Kangertivatsiaakajik, the bay between Kap Tobin and Kap Swainson.

**Nappungalikajik** – See Nappungalikajik.

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Narhvalgletscher 720-171 (72°46.8’N 25°18.4’W). Large glacier on the Lyell Land side of Narhvalsund, named by Louise Boyd’s 1937 expedition as *Narhval Glacier*. Detailed studies were made here by Richard Foster Flint.

Narhvalsund 720-41 (72°46.4’N 25°06.4’W; Maps 3, 4). Sound between Ella Ø and Lyell Land. Named by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition as *Narhvalsund* because they were surprised to see a flock of narwhals here (Fig. 8). Today they are a not uncommon sight in many East Greenland fjords. (*Narural Sound, Narural Sound, Narural Sound, Naruhl Sound, Naruhlund.*)

Narrow Ridge 730 (73°30.9’N 23°20.8’W). Locality between two ravines on the south side of Sederholm Bjerl, Gauss Halvo. The name was used in a report on work during the 1931–34 Trekårsexpeditionen (Johansson 1935). (Smala Ryggen.)

Narsaqajik 700 (70°27.6’N 22°22.8’W). Name recorded by Tuborg & Sandell (1999) for a locality about 1 km west of the settlement Kap Hope / Ittaajimmit that is the site of Inuit ruins. The name translates as ‘the little plain’.

Nathorst Bjerl 730-113 (73°23.9’N 23°04.0’W). Mountain on the SW coast of Gauss Halvo. It was named during the 1931–34 Trekårsexpeditionen by Gunnar Säve-Söderbergh as *Mt. Nathorst* after Alfred Gabriel Nathorst [1850–1921], who led an expedition to East Greenland in 1899 to search for André’s lost balloon expedition (see André Land). Nathorst discovered and mapped much of the fjord complex between latitudes 72° and 74°N, and made a number of notable geological observations. Norwegian maps of the 1930s used Kettifjellet for the same feature.

Nathorst Ei 700 (70°48.7’N 22°42.1’W). Name occasionally used for the river in the N–S-trending valley west of Nathorst Fjeld, on the west side of Hurry Inlet (e.g. Lilliesköld & Salvigsen 1991).

Nathorst Fjeld 700-130 (70°49.5’N 22°39.6’W). Mountain on the west side of Hurry Inlet, west of the Fame Øer. Named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822, probably, like other features in the northern part of East Greenland, for the N–S-trending valley west of Nathorst Fjeld, on the west side of Hurry Inlet. Named by G.C. Johansson during the 1931–34 Trekårsexpeditionen by Gunnar Säve-Söderbergh as *Nathorst Mountain, Mount Nathorst, Mont Nathorst.*

Nathorst Fjord 710-48 (71°14.0’N 22°28.5’W; Maps 3, 4). Fjord between Canning Land and Wegener Halvo, discovered by G.C. Amstrup’s 1898–1900 expedition and named after A.G. Nathorst (Fig. 62). Its 1899 expedition was the first to reach the head of Hurry Inlet. See also Nathorst Bjerl. (Nathorst Fjord, Nathorst Fjord, Nathorst Fjorden.)

Nathorst Gletscher 730-714 (73°08.1’N 28°16.6’W). Glacier between Nathorst Tinde and Mona Bjerl, western Franzøk Land. The name was first used in climbing and geological reports of Louise Boyd’s 1933 expedition (Odell 1934a, 1937a, 1939), and approved in 1952 following explorations in the region by John Haller and Eduard Wenk. See also Nathorst Bjerl. (Nathorst Gletscher, Nathorst Fjord, Nathorst Fjorden.)

Nathorst Land 710-145 720-80a (71°50.0’N 26°30.0’W; Maps 3, 4). Extensive land area bounded to the east by Alpefjord, Prinsesse – See Naasut.

Nathorst Tinde 730-539 (73°06.9’N 28°18.0’W; Fig. 65). Mountain 2372 m high west of Nordenskiöld Gletscher, named by J.M. Wordie in 1929 as *Nathorst Peak* after A.G. Nathorst. Nathorst had mistaken this peak for Petermann Bjerl in 1899 (Wordie 1927). The first ascent was made by Neill Odell and Walter Wood during Louise Boyd’s 1933 expedition. See also Nathorst Bjerl. (Nathorst Bjerl.)

Nathorst Valley 700 (70°48.7’N 22°42.1’W). Name occasionally used for the N–S-trending valley west of Nathorst Fjord, on the west side of Hurry Inlet (Lilliesköld & Salvigsen 1991).

Nattevika 720 (72°57.8’N 24°50.9’W). Bay on east Maria Ø. The name is used as a reference locality in NSIU botanical and zoological reports (Vaage 1932).

Nautaat – See Naajat.

Naasut – See Naasut.

Navløs 730-719 740-203 (74°00.0’N 22°13.9’W). River in NE Hudson Land, named during the 1931–34 Trekårsexpeditionen by Gunnar Säve-Söderbergh as *Unnamed River.*

Neblypyrggy – See Nipilattu.

Nebyryta 720 (72°56.3’N 21°58.5’W). Narrow peninsula in east Geographical Society Ø, NW of Kap Mackenzie. So named on the NSIU maps of Lamm (1937) for the beck-shaped form (neby = beck).

Nedre Antarctic Gletscher 710-250 (71°57.9’N 23°49.4’W; Map 5). Glacier in the eastern Werner Bjerlge, flowing from Antarctic Pas NE into the head of Koldelad. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk (nedre = lower).

Nedre Arkoselad 710-303 (71°35.8’N 24°45.0’W; Map 5). Valley draining NE to the front of Bjernto Gletscher, with deep red arkosic sandstone on both sides. Named by Enrico Kempter during Lauge Koch’s 1956–58 expeditions.

Nedre Funddual 720-191 (72°06.8’N 24°06.1’W; Map 5). Valley in north Scoresby Land, draining NE into Mesters Våg. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions for finds of lead ore. ‘Funddal’ has occasionally been used as a common name for both Nordre Funddal and Nedre Funddual (nordre = northern, nedre = lower).

Nedre Gefioneval 720-186 (72°09.5’N 24°09.6’W; Map 5). River in north Scoresby Land on the NE side of Schéelle Bjerl, which joins Øvre (= upper) Gefioneval just before reaching Store Blydal. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions after Gefion, goddess of Nordic mythology, who changed her four sons into oxen and ploughed out the Danish island of Sjælland from Sweden.

Nedre Mysteriøsá 730-616 (73°16.0’N 28°08.0’W). Lower of two lakes in Mysteriesøalen. In 1933 Louise Boyd distinguished J.M. Wordie’s *Mystery Lakes as Upper Mystery Lake and Lower Mystery Lake.*

Nedre Randgletscher 710-287 (71°52.1’N 24°11.2’W; Map 5). Western and lower of two glaciers south of Aldebaran Gletscher, on the north flank of Randspids. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk.

Nedre Rypegletscher 730-545 (73°01.4’N 28°11.5’W). Lower part of Rypegletscher, north Goodenough Land, named by J.M. Wordie in 1929 as *Lower Piemigan Glacier.*

Nedre Studer Gletscher 710-244 720-307a (72°00.2’N 23°51.2’W). Glacier in the north Werner Bjerlge. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk.

Negeren 750-53 (75°10.5’N 19°58.3’W). Mountain in south Hochstetter Forland, on the north side of Søndre Muschelbjerl. The name originated from the wintering party at Kulhus during the 1931–34 Trekårsexpeditionen, and was given for the colour of the coal outcrops (*negeren = the negro*). *Idatheus* has also been used.

Negritalvø 770-62 (77°28.8’N 20°58.7’W). Stream draining into the head of V. Clausen Bjerlge, inner Skærfjorden. So named during the 1931–34 Trekårsexpeditionen by David Malqmquist after the brand of rum (*Negrita*) they drank during the surveying expedition.

Neild Buit 710-7 (71°21.9’N 21°50.2’W; Map 4). Small fjord or bay in Liverpool Land. It was named *Neild Bay* by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822, probably, like other features in the northern part of Liverpool Land, after Manchester friends.

Neill Klintor 700-138 (70°35.5’N 22°38.1’W). Range of cliffs on the west side of Hurry Inlet. Named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as...
Alfred Gabriel Nathorst [1850–1921], was a Swedish paleobotanist and geologist who took part in five expeditions to Spitsbergen and Greenland. His 1899 expedition to northern East Greenland in search of traces of S.A. Andrée's lost balloon expedition mapped an extensive region between latitudes 72° and 74°N.

Neill's Cliffs, after Patrick Neill [1776–1851], a naturalist who became head of the large printing firm of Neill & Co., which printed Scoresby's two-volume work on the Arctic regions for Archibald Constable. Scoresby describes the cliffs as 300 feet high, and appears to have intended the name to apply to the cliffs just north of Kap Stewart (Fig. 3). The name is now used in a wider sense for the cliffs extending between Kap Stewart and Constable Pynt which are up to 500 m high. (Neill Cliffs, Neill's Klipper, Neill Falsen, Nadel Klipper.)

Neill So 730-587 (73°58.8´N 24°16.4´W), Lake in south Ole Rømer Land, named by Sigurd Skau and Harald Welde in 1932 as Neilsøen. Girl's name.

Neptune Glacier 710 (71°38.5´N 25°30.1´W). Glacier in the south Stau ning Alper, which drains south into Nordvestjord. Named by James Clarkson's 1961 expedition after the planet Neptune, eighth major planet from the sun. This name is in common use in mountaineering literature.

Nerterit Inaat Kitteq 700-131 (70°45.7´N 22°38.7´W). Broad delta where Gåseelv enters the west side of Hurry Inlet. The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and translates as 'the outer dwelling place of the wild geese.' (Nerterit indat kíteq.)

Nerterit Inaat kangigitt – See Nerterit Inaat Kangitit.

Nerterit inaat kíteq – See Nerterit Inaat Kitteq.

Nerlivit Kangersivat [Gåsefjord] 700-17 (70°10.0´N 27°15.0´W; Maps 3, 4). Large E–W-trending fjord between Gåseland and Milne Land. The Greenlandic name appears in this form on modern maps but was formerly Oppummat Kangertiva. Nes-Offersen 740 (74°12.1´N 21°53.1´W), Norwegian hunting hut on SW Clavering Ø, built by the Foldvik expedition in 1927. It was replaced by a new hut 200 m to the west in 1954 known as Storbolts Hus. The hut has also been known as Økerbygden or Op.

Nesodden 720 (72°48.0´N 22°07.1´W). Peninsula on east Geographical Society Ø on the south side of inner Cambridg Bugt. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and named for the shape (nes = peninsula). It is a common Norwegian place name.

Newatnet 720 (72°45.9´N 21°59.9´W). Lake behind the peninsula Dragneset on SE Geographical Society Ø. So named on Lacman's (1937) maps.

Neue Hütte – See Hansa Bugt.

Newenhaardenal 710 (71°50.8´N 23°18.2´W). Valley on the north side of Ørsted Dal, apparently the present Hornsal. So named during the 1936–38 Two-year expedition by Hans Stauber (1940), after the Swiss town of Neuhausen near Schaffhausen, the home of his assistant Hans Hübischer.

Newtitsalal – See NivisINDEX.

Nevis 710 (71°39.5´N 25°20.3´W; Map 5). Mountain about 2150 m high at the head of Jupiter Gletscher, south Stauning Alper. It was first climbed by James Clarkson's 1961 expedition, and probably named after Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Scotland.

New Mountains 680 (69°00.0´N 29°30.0´W). Name used by Gino Watkins for the present Watkins Bjerge, situated almost entirely south of latitude 69°N. The mountain range was observed during a flight along the coast in 1930. See also Watkins Bjerge.

New Valley 720 (72°53.8´N 27°33.4´W). Name used by Breza (1935) for the present Bocksrietdalen in his geology report of Louise Boyd's 1933 expedition. Louise Boyd explored and mapped the valley in 1931 and 1933.

Newnham Pas 710-368 (71°56.5´N 25°16.5´W; Map 5). Pass about 2350 m high between the head of Cantabræ and Newnham Glacier, Stauning Alper. Named by the 1963 Cambridge expedition after Newnham College, Cambridge, established in 1875 as the second women's college. (Newnham Col.)

Newnham Glacier 710 (71°54.3´N 25°15.5´W). Glacier in the central Stauning Alper, south of Newnham Tump, so named by the 1963 Cambridge East Greenland expedition. It was later named Ravns Bre by a Norwegian expedition.

Newnham Tump 710 (71°55.8´N 25°14.8´W; Map 5). Peak 2500 m high on the Roslin Gletscher – Cantabræ divide, SW of Newnham Pas. Climbed and named by the 1963 University of Cambridge expedition.

Newton Klippe 770-130 (77°00.3´N 24°52.8´W; Map 4). Prominent cliff on the north side of Admiralty Gletscher, NW Dronning Louise Land. One of the names given by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition for notable scientists, it commemorates the British physicist and mathematician Sir Isaac Newton [1642–1727]. He is considered the culminating figure of the scientific revolution, and among numerous achievements is noted for the three fundamental laws of mechanics and invention of the infinitesimal calculus.

Nid-Bjerge 720 (72°02.4´N 24°08.4´W). Name used by Stryger (1951) for a ridge in the Werner Bjerge, north of Vestre Gletscher, in his report on a climbing excursion during Lauge Koch's 1950 expedition.
Nidelv 720-296 (72°04.0´N 24°05.2´W; Map 5). Minor river in the Wernere Bjørge draining east into Deltalad, which rises on the north side of the ridge named Nid-Bjørge by Stryger (1951). The name was used during Lauge Koch's 1948–50 expeditions by Peter Beath and Eduard Wenk.

Niddal 720 (72°04.0´N 24°05.2´W). Name used by Pessl (1962) for the valley in which Nidelv flows.

Niels Hansen Næs 750-55 (75°08.5´N 19°53.0´W; Map 4). Peninsula just west of Nanok hunting station. The name came into use in the 1930s by Danish hunters, and was given for Niels Hansen [1878–1963], known usually as ‘Gamle Niels’ or ‘Niels Ivigtut’. He was employed at Ivigtut for nine years, worked as a carpenter during the establishment of Scoresby sund in 1924–25, and from 1925 until 1940 hunted with Nanok. He was an employee of the sledge patrol from 1940 to 1945. The locality has sometimes been referred to as Niels Hansens Næs, or simply Nansen (= the nose). (Niels Hansen Næs.)

Nielso 740 (74°09.1´N 20°25.7´W). Cape on the SE Clavering, ø, east of Basaltkap. The name occurs on a sketch map in Gustav Thostrup's 1921 logbook, and may have been given for the first mate on the DAGNY in 1921, Niels Larsen Sleth.

Niesen 740-355 (74°39.1´N 20°30.4´W). Mountain in NW Wollaston Forland. So named during Lauge Koch's 1936–38 expeditions by Wolf Maync and Andreas Vischer because it resembled in shape and geology the mountain of the same name south of Spiez in the Berner Oberland, Switzerland. (Mt. Niesen.)

Nilfheim 750-82 (75°25.2´N 21°32.8´W; Map 4). Mountain in northern C.H. Ostenfeld South of Smallfjord. The name originated from the wintering party at Kullhus during the 1931–34 Trærskedsektionen, and was given because surveying here was greatly delayed by fog. Nilfheim was a world of mists in old Nordic mythology, which existed before the earth was created.

Niggl Dal 730-652 (73°15.4´N 26°40.7´W). Valley in east Frænkel Land south of Niggl Spids. So named by Eugène Wegmann during the 1931–34 Trærskedsektionen because the valley was very dull in appearance, and Paul Niggl was said to be a dull lecturer (F. Schwarzenbach, personal communication 1996). Paul Niggl [1888–1953], a Swiss petrologist for many years professor at the Mineralogisch-Petrographische Institut Zurich, was noted for his scale of hardness. See also Niggl Spids.

Niggl Spids 730-628 (73°15.7´N 26°40.4´W; Map 4). Mountain in east Frænkel Land. So named by Eugène Wegmann during the 1931–34 Trærskedsektionen after Paul Niggl. Niggl was known for his belief in magmatic rather than migmatitic processes, and Wegmann was told to have given the name intentionally so that it was necessary to keep it. The bodies of the two men were long thought to have been left on the glacier ice, or on one of the small islands at the front of the glacier, but despite a series of search expeditions in recent years neither their bodies nor their lost diaries have been found. (Nigglhalvferds-Fjord, Seventy-nine Fjord, 79-Fjord, Nigglhalvferds Fjord.)

Nigglhalvferdsfjorden 790-3 (79°33.0´N 21°00.0´W; Maps 1, 4). Fjord between Lambert Land and Hovgaard Ø entirely filled by floating glacier ice. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspedition because it lies at latitude 79°N. The name was originally regarded as temporary, but acquired a new significance in the diaries of Jorgen Broslund as the last presumed resting place of Mylius-Erichsen and Høegh-Hagen, such that it was necessary to keep it. The bodies of the two men were long thought to have been left on the glacier ice, or on one of the small islands at the front of the glacier, but despite a series of search expeditions in recent years neither their bodies nor their lost diaries have been found. (Nigglhalvferds-Fjord, Seventy-nine Fjord, 79-Fjord, Nigglhalvferds Fjord.)

Nigglhalvredskilometerasset = See Fyrreykekilometerasset.

Niggltratvedskilometerasset = See Fyrreykekilometerasset.

Niglpilugt – See Nipilugt.

Nipilugt 740-218 (74°00.5´N 21°30.3´W). Series of minor ridges in NW Hold with Hope, at the head of Rivers 11 and 12. They were named during the 1931–34 Trærskedsektionen by Eigil Nielsen as Nebalapokrygge, ‘because the mountains howl’. (Nipilugt.)

Nippold Gletscher 740-160 (74°02.5´N 22°29.6´W). Small glacier in the Nørnland Alper draining into Wordie Bugt, named by Lauge Koch's 1929–30 expeditions. Lacmann's (1937) maps use A. Schmidt-Brezen for this glacier. (Nippolds Gletscher.)

Nissedal 705-194 (70°35.5´N 22°03.7´W). Small valley draining into Jættedal, south Liverpool Land. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Trærskedsektionen for its relatively small size (nisse = pixie).

Nisseel 700-195 (70°35.5´N 22°03.7´W). River in Nissedal, south Liverpool Land, so named during the 1931–34 Trærskedsektionen by Laurits Bruhn.

Niviarsaq 740-217 (74°00.3´N 21°26.5´W). Minor ravine in NW Hold with Hope, in which River 13 flows. Named during the 1931–34 Trærskedsektionen by Eigil Nielsen, originally as Niviatsiaq. Probably named after the willow herb, the national flower of Greenland, which in Greenlandic is Niviarsiaq (= the virgin or maiden).

Niviarsiat 730-537 (73°04.0´N 25°13.7´W). Mountain on the south side of Antarctic Sund, named during Lauge Koch's 1926–27 expeditions (Koch 1929a). The mountain is formed by strongly folded exposures of the Eleonore Bay Group, and the name derives from the vivid colours, some of which are reminiscent of the willow herb – see Niviarsiacq. (Niviarsiat, Niviarsiaq.)

Niviatsiaq 740 (74°24.2´N 20°57.0´W). Valley on north Clavering Ø, the present Skilledal. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after the Niflheim of old Nordic mythology, a world of mists which existed before the earth was created.

Noa Dal 730-623 (73°19.4´N 25°03.2´W). River on north Clavering Ø, the present Skilledal. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after the Niflheim of old Nordic mythology, a world of mists which existed before the earth was created.

Noa Sø 730-569 (73°19.3´N 25°10.7´W; Map 4). Fjord west of Martin Knudsen Nunatakker. Named by John Haller following explorations on a Catalina flight during Lauge Koch's 1953 expedition. The name derives from a children's story by the noted Swedish writer Selma Lagerlöf, translated into Danish as ‘Niels Holgersens vidunderlige rejse gennem Sverige’. The hero of the original Swedish version is Nils Holgersson, and the name of the nunataks is a mixture of Danish and Swedish.

Nioagrupk – See Niinngarpik.

Niohalvferdsfjorden 790-3 (79°33.0´N 21°00.0´W; Maps 1, 4). Fjord between Lambert Land and Hovgaard Ø entirely filled by floating glacier ice. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspedition because it lies at latitude 79°N. The name was originally regarded as temporary, but acquired a new significance in the diaries of Jorgen Broslund as the last presumed resting place of Mylius-Erichsen and Høegh-Hagen, such that it was necessary to keep it. The bodies of the two men were long thought to have been left on the glacier ice, or on one of the small islands at the front of the glacier, but despite a series of search expeditions in recent years neither their bodies nor their lost diaries have been found. (Nioagrupk – See Niinngarpik.)

Niohalvferds-Fjord, Seventy-nine Fjord, 79-Fjord, Niohalvferds Fjord.)

Niohalvredskilometerasset = See Fyrreykekilometerasset.

Niohtratvedskilometerasset = See Fyrreykekilometerasset.
west Ymer Ø, between Blomster bugt and Dusén Fjord. Named Noa Lake during Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions by Gunnar Seidenfaden and Arne Noe-Nygaard, after the Danish Natural History Society ‘NOA’ (Naturhistoriske Onsdags Aftener).

**Nydelven** 730 (73°19.4’ N 25°03.2’ W). Name used by Andersen (1937) and others for the minor river in Noa Dal draining eastwards from Noa So to Dusén Fjord.

**Noahytten** 730 (73°19.1’ N 25°02.8’ W). Name sometimes used for the Norwegian hut at the mouth of the river draining Noa So, at the head of Dusén Fjord. It was built in August 1932 by the crew of the Isbjørn for salmon fishing, and is also known as Bunnhuset, Holmboe-bytta and Lakeshytten.

**Nok** 740–395 (74°24.8’ N 24°21.7’ W; Map 4). Isolated mountain or nunatak 1555 m high in eastern Bartholin Land. Named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch’s 1956–58 expeditions, after an Austrian word for a mountain massif.

**Norajik Bjerg** 750–291 (70°27.5’ N 22°16.9’ W). Cape east of Ittajaummit [Kap Hope], SW Liverpool Land. The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and translates as ‘the little cape’. (Norajik)

**Norajik Kangitqeq** [Kap Hope] 700–286 (70°27.7’ N 22°22.9’ W). Cape in SW Liverpool Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, it means ‘the western little cape’. (Norajik kangitqeq.)

**Norajiva** 700–319 (70°26.4’ N 21°58.4’ W). Point on the east coast of Rosenvinge Bugt. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, it translates as ‘its little cape’. The Scoresbyund newspaper recorded in 1984 the usage Noornagivina kangideq for this feature. (Norajiva.)

**Noorajiva** 710–209 (71°18.1’ N 25°08.1’ W). Peninsula west of Sydkap at the mouth of Nordvestfjord. The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and means ‘its little peninsula’. (Norajiva.)

**Noornagivina kangideq** 700 (70°26.4’ N 21°58.4’ W). Name recorded by the Scoresbyund newspaper in 1984 for Norajiva, a point on the east coast of Rosenvinge Bugt. It translates as ‘the westernmost cape’.

**Noornagivina kiddegq** 700 (70°26.0’ N 21°58.2’ W). Name recorded by the Scoresbyund newspaper in 1984 for Nuugaatsiaq Kitteq, a point on the east coast of Rosenvinge Bugt. It translates as ‘the easternmost cape’.

**Nørajik og Nørajetqeq** – See Norajik, Norajik Kangitqeq.

**Nørajiva** – See Noorajiva.

**Nord Gletscher** 710 (71°55.5’ N 23°55.8’ W). Name occasionally used by Bearth (1959 p. 21) for a glacier in the Werner Bjerge, possibly the present Hvidefjørn (nord = north).

**Nordborgen** 720 (72°44.5’ N 24°27.5’ W). Norwegian hunting hut built in September 1935 by the Sulya expedition at the north foot of Kongeborgen, Traill Ø. It was the northernmost hut in their hunting district, with a roof formed by an upturned boat. (Nordborgbytten, Nordborgshuset, Norborg.)

**Nordbugten [Innmiikkeertaata Kangertiva** 710–36 (71°35.0’ N 26°27.2’ W; Map 4). Short fjord or large bay on the north side of central Nordvestfjord. Named by Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition as Nordbugt.

**Nordelv** 720–103 (72°38.8’ N 25°13.6’ W). River in the northern half of Polhem Dal draining north into Narhvalsund. Named by Ove Simonsen during the 1931–34 Trærøkssepidetionen.

**Nordelv** 770-112 (77°08.5’ N 20°41.4’ W; Map 4). River flowing north into the south end of Anneksseen, named by the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition. It is close to Sydelv that flows south into Sælseen.

**Nordenskjøld Bjerg** 710–24 (71°36.3’ N 22°33.4’ W). Mountain in Canning Land named during Lauge Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions as Mt. Nordenskjöld. The name was clearly intended to commemorate the mountain in the work carried out in the vicinity by Otto Nordenskjöld (Fig. 63), whose name Koch consistently spells ‘Nordenskjöld’ (Koch 1929a); the letters ‘i’ and ‘j’ were interchangeable in old Danish. Noe-Nygaard (1934) used the correct spelling ‘Nordenskjöld’ for both the mountain and the geological formation named after the mountain, but the original misspelling is now firmly established in the literature. Nils Otto Gustaf Nordenskjöld [1869–1928], a Swedish explorer, geologist and oceanographer, was professor of geology at the University of Gothenburg from 1905. He led expeditions to Greenland in 1900 and 1905, and was leader of the 1901–03 Swedish Antarctic expedition.

**Nordenskjold Bugt** 750–26 (75°14.1’ N 18°04.4’ W; Map 4). Bay on the east coast of Shannon. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Nordenskjold Bugt, probably after Niels Adolf Erik Nordenskjöld [1832–1901], the noted Swedish Arctic explorer (Fig. 64). See also Nordenskjold Gletscher. The alternative (or mis-spelling) ‘Nordenskjoeld’ occurs on all Koldewey’s maps, and is also found in contemporary German biographical works (e.g. Pogendorff 1863). (Nordenskjolds Bugt, Nordenskjold Bay.)

**Nordenskjold Gletscher** 730–524 (73°02.1’ N 28°25.6’ W; Maps 3, 4; Fig. 65). Major glacier at the head of Kejser Franz Joseph Fjord, named by A.G. Nathorst’s 1889 expedition after Niels Adolf Erik Nordenskjöld [1832–1901], Nordenskjold (Fig. 64) had encouraged Nathorst to take up his perhaps most noted work on the fossil flora of Skâne, and Nathorst also took part in Nordenskjold’s 1883 expedition to West Greenland. Nordenskjold was most noted for the first voyage through the NE Passage and around Asia in the Vega. (Nordenskjolds Gletscher, Nordenskjold Glacier, Nordenskjold-breen.)

**Nordenskjold Ø** 720–69 (72°39.7’ N 22°28.9’ W; Map 4; Fig. 14). Island at the mouth of Vega Sund, named by A.G. Nathorst’s 1889 expedition as Kap Nordenskjold. White (1927) interpreted Nathorst’s cape as an island which he renamed Nordenskjold Island, although it is possible Nathorst may have intended the name to apply to the present Kap McClintock 17° km east of the present island. The name is not directly attributed to N.A.E. Nordenskjold, and it is possible that Nathorst had intended to honour his son Gustaf Erik Nordenskjold [1868–95], an archaeologist and mineralologist; Nathorst had described collections of fossils made by G.E. Nordenskjold in Spitsbergen in 1880 (Higgins 1986). (Nordenskjolds Ø, Nordenskjoldøya.)

**Nordfjorden** 730–511 (73°42.0’ N 24°17.0’ W; Maps 2–4). N–S-trending fjord 13 km wide between Strindberg Land and Gaus Halvo. Named Nordfjorden by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition for its direction. A hut on the east side of the fjord is sometimes known as Nordfjord (see Brebytta). (North Fjord, North Fiord, Nordfjord.)

**Nordfjordhuset** 730 (73°42.1’ N 24°30.6’ W). Scientific station built in 1931 on the east coast of Strindberg Land during the 1931–34 Trærøkssepidetionen. It is sited immediately south of Strindbergbytten.

**Nordhoek Bjerg** 730–54 (73°47.3’ N 22°06.5’ W; Map 4). Mountain 1502 m high on the west side of Loch Fyne, named by H.G. Backlund during Lauge Koch’s 1929 expedition in the form Mt. Nordhoek after the captain of the expedition ship Gudthaab, Hannes Gybert Nordhoek [1894–1953]. Nordhoek was first mate on the Gudthaab in 1924 during its search for the Teddy, captain of the Gudthaab during Koch’s expeditions in 1929 and 1931, captain of the Sværdfiskene from 1932 to 1939, and in post-war years until 1952 was captain of the ships Disko and Umanak mainly serving West Greenland towns. (Nordhoek.)

**Nordkap** 780–37 (78°54.1’ N 19°16.1’ W; Map 4). Northern cape of Nordenskjold Land, named by the Scoresbyund newspaper in 1984 for Nuugaatsiaq Kitteq, a point on the east coast of Rosenvinge Bugt. It translates as ‘the easternmost cape’. (Nordkap.)

**Nordkap Boston** 700–17 (70°26.4’ N 22°20.1’ W; Map 4). Bay on SE Geographical Society Ø, south of Cambridge Bugt. Used on the NSFUS maps of Lacmann (1937), the name derives from a place of the same name in the Troms district of Norway.

Nordlige Frederik den VIII’s Land – See Kong Frederik den VIII Land.

Nordlige Fligely Hytten – See Fligelyhytten.

Nordlige Jægersundhytte 76Ø (76°19.0´N 20°48.3´W). Norwegian hunting hut built on the island Tvillingerne, SW Dove Bugt, in August 1933. Jægersund is the channel between Tvillingerne and Nanok Ø. The hut has also been called Kroken, Vestre Tvillingen and Tvillinghytten.

Nordmarken 77Ø-102 (77°45.0´N 21°00.0´W; Maps 1, 2, 4). Extensive land area between Kofoed-Hansen Bræ and Skærfjorden, north of Søndermarken. Named by the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition, who considered it the northern segment of an expanded Germania Land.

Nordre Basisdal 710-102 (71°38.3´N 22°16.9´W). Valley in SE Canning Land draining north to Ålborg Fjord. The name appears to have first been used by Sæve-Søderbergh (1937) in the form N. Basis Valley, and derives from surveying work during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions.

Nordre Bist – See Bist-stua.

Nordre Fligelyhytten – See Fligelyhytten.

Nordre Funddal 720-190 (72°07.6´N 24°09.5´W; Map 5). Valley in north Scoresby Land, a north branch of Nedre Funddal. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions for minor finds of lead ore in quartz veins.

Nordre Gneisnas 760-158 (76°16.3´N 18°34.4´W; Map 4). Northern of two gneiss ridges bounding areas of sediments on the east side of Store Koldewey. Used by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen in the form Northern Gneiss Naze. (Northern Gneisnas, Nordliche Gneissnæs.)

Nordre Koldewey Ø 76Ø (76°39.0´N 18°40.9´W). Name sometimes used during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for Lille Koldewey, which is situated to the north of Store Koldewey (e.g. Amdrup 1913). (North Koldewey Island.)

Nordre Muschelbjerg 750-51 (75°10.9´N 19°48.6´W). Slightly more northern part of Muschelbjerg, situated ENE of Søndre Muschelbjerg, Hochstetter Forland. So named by Hans Brebøl during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen. An unapproved dani-cised version of the name, Nordre Muslingebjerg, was used by Surlyk (1977).

Nordre Muschelbjerg on Canning Land was named after Nordenskjöld, but the misspelling used by Lauge Koch is preserved in the name.

Nordstrømmen 81Ø-71 (81°21.2´N 11°30.3´W; Maps 1, 4). Point on the NE coast of Kronprins Christian Land, named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. This is the easternmost point of Greenland, and for the sledge parties of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen travelling northwards was the point where the coast began to curve westwards.

Nordprofil 74Ø (74°44.4´N 20°00.1´W). Geological reference locality on SE Kuhn Ø, used by Maync (1947) in his description of work during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions.

Fig. 63. Nils Otto Gustaf Nordenskjöld [1869–1928] was a Swedish geologist, geographer, and polar explorer. He was particularly noted for his leadership of the 1901–04 Swedish Antarctic expedition, aboard the ship ANTARCTIC, and also led expeditions to Greenland in 1900 and 1905. Nordenskiöld Bjerg on Canning Land was named after Nordenskjöld, but the misspelling used by Lauge Koch is preserved in the name.

Fig. 64. Nils Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld [1832–1901], the noted Swedish Arctic explorer, was a geologist, mineralogist and geographer. He was most noted for the first successful voyage through the North-East Passage in the Vega in 1878–79. In northern East Greenland, Nordenskiöld Bugt and Nordenskiöld Gletscher were both named after N.A.E. Nordenskiöld.
Nordre Muslingebjerg – See Nordre Muschelbjerg.

Nordredepot Ø 78°17´ (78°12.8´N 20°29.0´W; Map 4). Island in Jøkelbugten, variously referred to in the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen reports as Nordre Depot and Nordre Depot Island. The northern of two depots was placed here in October 1906.

Nordsylen 72°24´ (72°20.5´N 24°33.1´W; Map 5). Northernmost spire of the Syltoppene, north Stauning Alper. The name was given by the Place Name Committee as a substitute for Birgitsbjærg, a name proposed by Erdhardt Fränkl during Lauge Koch’s 1950–51 expedition.


Nordøstgrønlands Nationalpark. The North-East Greenland National Park, established in 1974 and expanded westwards across North Greenland in 1988, is the largest national park in the world with an area of 972,000 km². The southern boundary extends from latitude 71°N north-eastwards and north along the east margin of the Stauning Alper to 72°N. Most of the park comprises a large part of the Inland Ice, but the coastal regions include the main breeding areas of the musk ox and polar bear.


Nordøstre Havnenæs 76°257 (76°45.8´N 18°39.2´W). Peninsula on the east side of Danmark Havn, originally denoted in the form NÖ. Havnenæs on maps of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen (e.g. Johansen 1912).

Norejva 70°36´ (70°44.4´N 25°26.3´W). Tributary to Nordøstelv on east Milne Land, south of Charcot Havn, named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Hermann Aldinger as Nordwestfluss.

Nordvestkæret 74°09 21°30.4´W). Norwegian hunting hunt probably built by Normann Andersen in 1953–54 at Svampebugt, SW Clavering Ø. It was named after Andresen’s daughter Norma. Norma-øien 71°45´ (71°45´N 23°36´W). Name used by Ingstad (1935) for a small hill rising from a flat valley floor, possibly in Ørsted Dal or Pingel Dal. It was named after the daughter of his companion Normann Andersen. (Norma Island.)

Norse Villa – See Villaen.

Norse Roseneath – See Ottostrand.
Norske Petersbukten Station – See Jonsbuk.

Norske Øer 780°-14’790-26 (79°04.0’ N 17°50.0’ W; Maps 1, 4). One large and several small islands east of the front of Zachariae Isthrom, so named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. J.P. Koch (1916) records that the name is to be considered a compliment to the two Norwegian members of the expedition, H.L. Hagerup and K.J. Ring. (Norske Ø, Norwegian Islands, Norske Islands, Norske tørne.)

Norskapshytten 740° (74°25.6’ N 20°20.9’ W). Norwegian hunting hut built by the Fordvik expedition in 1927 on the NE side of Zackenberg Bugt, Wollaston Forland. It was originally known as Gisvold. It was given this name to distinguish it from the nearby Danish hut known as Pakhuset.

Norskeryggen 710°-390 (71°26.9’ N 23°17.6’ W). Ridge in Jameson Land east of Olympen, of which the highest point is Pelion. The name was suggested by Russel Marris, following his journeys in 1968, as he thought it was a former Norwegian hunting area.

Norsketinden 720°-265 (72°08.1’ N 25°03.3’ W; Maps 4; Sigs 27, 67). Mountain peak 2870 m high in the north Stauing Alper between Vikingebrei and Gullygletscher, the second highest peak in the region. It was climbed by the Danish–Norwegian expedition on 7 August 1954, and originally referred to as Erik Rades Tinde or Eirik Rades Tinde. The Place Name Committee proposed the present name as a compromise and a counterpoint to nearby Dansketinden. The second ascent was made by Wolfgang Diehl and Fritz Schwarzenbach, also in 1954, and the third ascent in 1968.

North Bay 750° (75°20.8’ N 18°15.8’ W). Name occasionally used by Einar Mikkelsen for Solgestacke Bugt, a bay on the north side of Shannon, in his report on the 1909–12 Alabama expedition (E. Mikkelsen 1922).

North Cirque Glacier 730° (73°35.5’ N 27°26.6’ W). Name used in a report by Odell (1957a) for the north tributary of Louise Gletscher in Louise A. Boyd Land, studied during Louise Boyd’s 1933 expedition.

North Gletscher 720° (72°06.8’ N 28°42.3’ W). Name used on 1951 USAF aeronautical charts for the present F. Graae Gletscher at the innermost end of Nordvestfjord. North-West Gletscher has also been used.

North Lochan 720° (c. 72°15’ N 23°55’ W). Name used by University of Dundee expeditions between 1968 and 1974 for a small pool near Langdysen at the NE end of Mestersvig airfield.

North River 720° (72°30.5’ N 23°58.9’ W). Name used by University of Dundee expeditions between 1968 and 1974 for a minor stream west of Karupelv draining into Holm Bugt, SW Traill Ø.

North-West Gletscher 720° (72°06.8’ N 28°42.3’ W). Name used on 1957 AMS maps for the present F. Graae Gletscher at the head of Nordvestfjord. North Gletscher has also been used.

Northern Fault Valley – See Fault Valley.

Notting Hill 720° (72°08.3’ N 24°51.2’ W). Mountain 2400 m high on the south side of Dunottar Gletscher, north Stauing Alper. First climbed by the 1963 Imperial College expedition, and named after the London district of north Kensington, now best known for its Caribbean carnival. There has been confusion over the relative positions of the peaks Kensington and Notting Hill (Watson 1964; Bennet 1972).

Nika – See Nuaa.

Nuaa [Kap Swainson] 700°-335 (70°25.9’ N 21°43.6’ W). Cape in south Liverpool Land. The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and means ‘the cape’. (Niaa.)

Nuclei 740° (c. 74°12’ N 20°49’ W). Name used by Mittelholzer (1941) for the three peaks Monacleus, Binucleus and Trinucleus on Clavering Ø, in his report on work during Lauge Koch’s 1938–39 expeditions.

Nucleissors 740° (c. 74°14’ N 20°37’ W). Small lake in Grønnedal, east Clavering Ø, east of the mountain group which Mittelholzer (1941) called Nuclei.

Nøgådsåq – See Nuugatsaa.

Nøgatsiaq kiteq – See Nuugaatsiaq Kitteq.

Nøgatsiðjik – See Nuugaatsiájjik.

Nukkatsog – See Nukkaatsog.

Nukkajit akorkagane kangerteraajik – See Nuukajit Akormgani Kangerterajik.

Nukkatsaq 700°-186 (70°32.0’ N 22°14.5’ W). Hill in south Liverpool Land west of Scoresbysund. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates as ‘that which is believed to have great strength’. (Nukkatsog.)

Nuldal 720°-221 (72°07.8’ N 23°53.5’ W). Valley SW of Ekspeditions-huset draining into Mesters Vig. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions. On the 1:15 000 scale maps of the Mesters Vig region it is situated between two groups of rivers referred to informally as 1Ø–7Ø and 1Ø–8Ø (Nuldalen.)

Nulog 730° (73°16.7’ N 24°48.1’ W). Name used by Eha (1953) for the isolated hill on the south side of inner Dusén Fjord known as Rumpen. This was apparently Eha’s original suggestion and has the same meaning in Greenlandic (nulog = rumpen = the rump).

Nuugaatsiaq Kitteq 750° (75°20.1’ N 20°11.9’ W). Danish hunting hut built in August 1930 by Nanok on the north side of Peters Bugt, and officially known as Petersbughutten. It has also been known as Bundhytten.

Nuigens 740° (74°09.7’ N 20°13.9’ W). Small peninsula on east Clavering Ø between Kap Mary and Dahl’s Skar. The name appears on a sketch map in Gustav Thostrup’s 1921 logbook, and was given for the shape of the peninsula (nuigens = backside, bottom).

Nuunataamé Elv 800°-61 (80°45.0’ N 20°19.0’ W). River draining Romer So, which flows through Vandredalen to the north inner arm of Ingolf Fjord. Named by Elmar Drastrup’s 1938–39 expedition as Nuunataamé Elv. Drastrup (1945) observed that the name was derived from an Inuit dialect word from the Kap York district meaning ‘new land’, so that the name translates as ‘the river in the new land’.

1982 Nuunata 690° (69°03.0’ N 32°46.0’ W). Reference name for a nunatak in the Prinsen af Wales Bjerge, northern Kong Christian IX Land (Nielsen et al. 2001). Geological work was carried out here in 1982.

Nuunatak Godtfrey 690° (69°10’ N 31°28’ W). Peak 2585 m high in the Lindbergh Fjeldet, west of Christian IV Gletscher, northern Christian IX Land. Climbed by the 2001 Lancashire Greenland expedi-
tion and named after Dan Godfrey, surveyor on Martin Lindsay’s 1934 expedition. A surveying spike on the summit was initially thought to have been placed by Martin Lindsay’s expedition, but this spike marks a fixed point established by the Geodætisk Institut in 1934 or 1935. The expedition altitude measured by GPS was 2655 m, about 70 m too high compared to the GI determination.

**Nunatakgletscher** 730-518 740-240b (73°57.4’ N 26°00.0’ W; Map 4). Glacier at the head of Geologfjord. Discovered by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition, and named *Nunatak glacier* because of the several mountain tops or nunataks which appeared to project from it. (*Nunatak Glacier.*)

**Nunatakken** 750 (75°19.1’ N 17°47.9’ W). Rocky prominence forming the east point of Kap Susi, which was used as a lookout post by the 1943–44 Operation Bassegeier. The name is reported by Olsen (1965). It has a small stone wall enclosure on the summit, and is still (1988) connected by a telephone wire to the base camp site.

**Nunatâmeporten** 800 (80°35.0’ N 19°10.5’ W). Mountain 1593 m high on the south side of Ingolf Fjord, west of Brede Sperre-gletscher. So named by Elmar Drastrup’s 1938–39 expedition (Drastrup 1945) because it was situated at the entrance to the newly discovered inner part of Ingolf Fjord (see also Nunataami Elv).

**Nurven** 740 (c. 74°07’ N 20°46’ W). Skerry off the coast of SE Clavering Ø. The name is used on an NSIU map (1932a).

**Nuua [Kap Swainson]** 700-335 (70°25.9’ N 21°43.6’ W). Cape in SW Liverpool Land.

**Nuugaatsaa [Alben]** 700-144 (70°34.4’ N 22°34.7’ W). Cape on the west side of Hurry Inlet. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, it translates as ‘the rather large cape’. (*Nâgâtsâ)*

**Nuugaatsiaq Kitteq** 700-320 (70°26.0’ N 21°58.2’ W). Point on the east coast of Rosenvinge Bugt. The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and means ‘the eastern cape’. (*Nâgâtsiaq.*)

**Nuugatsiaajik Akornaganni Kangerterajik [Gabet]** 700-256 (70°26.6’ N 23°11.0’ W). Gravel and sand delta forming a minor cape on the south coast of Jameson Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘the rather large bad cape’. (*Nâgâtsiaajijik.*)

**Nuukajiit Angornaganni Kangerterajik** [Kabet] 700-218 (70°40.4’ N 21°38.8’ W). Bay on the east coast of south Liverpool Land, west of Rathbone Ò, between the capes Snuden and Hagen. The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and translates roughly as ‘the bay with two bad capes’. (*Nîkâsijit akorn-gâne kangerterajig.*)

**Nunungadjørna** 700 (70°24.6’ N 23°56.7’ W). Name for a cape near Kap Tobin, also known as Vardepynten, recorded by the Scoresbysund newspaper in 1984.

**Ny Jonsbu** 750 (75°14.8’ N 20°52.6’ W). Norwegian hunting station built in 1948 for Arktisk Næringsdrift on the south side of Ardencape Fjord as a replacement for the nearby Jonsbu station burnt down in 1943. *Ny Jonsbu* was manned only from 1948 to 1950, but was maintained for many years by Sirius. It was restored in 1995 by Nanok. See also Jonsbu.

**Ny Monstedhus** 750 (75°42.1’ N 19°33.8’ W). Hut built in 2002 on the east coast of Hochstetter Forland from the remains of Monstedhus that had been destroyed by coastal erosion (P.S. Mikkelsen 2008).

**Ny Station** – See Dødemandsbugten.

**Ny Store Snenas Hyttten** 760 (76°49.2’ N 19°21.3’ W). Hut built at Snenas on the south coast of Germany Land in 1999, from prefabricated sections made at Danmarkshavn weather station.

**Ny Valdemarshaab** 740 (74°18.4’ N 20°13.6’ W). Danish hunting station built in 1923 on the north side of Young Sund by Østgrønlandske Pangstkompani as a replacement for the station Valdemarshaab at Kap Borlase Warren – the station is now known as Sandodden. The original name was given for A.L. Valdemar Manniche [1867–1957] (see also Valdemarshaab).

**Nybroder** 740 (c. 74°13’ N 20°14’ W). This name appears on a sketch map in Gustav Thostrup’s 1921 logbook at the mouth of the present Henningselv, and may have been intended for the site of Inuit ruins. The hunting hut at this locality was built in 1930 (see Henningselvhytten). The name may commemorate the rows of houses of the same name in Copenhagen built by Christian IV for families of the Danish Navy.

**Nyhavn** 720–259 (72°15.5’ N 23°55.7’ W; Maps 4, 5). Harbour and bay 2 km north of the airfield at Mestersvig, initially used for the landing of goods for the lead mine, and shipping out of ore. The name came into use in about 1950, and first appeared on the detailed topographic maps of the Mesters Vig region. It had also been used in newspapers reporting the mining activities. The harbour also served the airfield until its closure in 1985. Nordisk Mineselskab moved a number of barracks from the mining town (Minebyen) in Store Blydal down to Nyhavn in 1971, and used Nyhavn as a base for prospecting exploration.

**Nymfegryde** 720–386 (72°02.9’ N 23°21.5’ W). Basin-shaped valley on the east side of Majdal, north Scoresby Land. So named by Hans Kapp during the 1957–58 Lauge Koch expeditions, for its suggestive nymph-like shape.

**Nyt Ekspeditionsbus** 720 (72°07.9’ N 23°51.7’ W). House built on the west side of Mesters Vig in 1974 or 1975 as a replacement for Ekspeditionsbus, which was destroyed by an avalanche in the spring of 1973. This new house was originally an office shed at Mestersvig airfield, damaged by an aeroplane crash in 1973. (Nyt Ekspeditionsbus.)

**Næsen** 800–46 (80°31.5’ N 20°14.5’ W; Map 4). Cape at the head of Ingolf Fjord, between Solvig and Månevig, named by Egil Nielsen during the 1938–39 Merkefjord expedition, for its appearance (næsen = the nose).

**Noglefjeldet** 800–43 (80°34.9’ N 21°00.5’ W). Mountain on the
north side of the mouth of Sødalen. Named by Eigil Nielsen during the 1938–39 Merkefjord expedition in the form Nøglefjældet. It was examined in detail, and regarded as the key (= nøgle) to the geological relationships. (Nøglefjældet.)

Nøkkedal River 700' (70°39.3' N 22°25.2' W). River named during the 1931–34 Træreskpeditionen by Laurits Bruhn (nøkke = water elf).

Nøkkedal River 700' (70°39.3' N 22°25.2' W). Named during the 1931–34 Træreskpeditionen by Laurits Bruhn (nøkke = water elf).

Nørlund Alper 730-56 740-21a (74°00.0' N 22°31.8' W; Map 4). Area of pronounced alpine topography in north Hudson Land. (Fig. 15). Named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Nørlund Alper after N.E. Nørlund [1885–1980]. Nørlund was professor at the University of Copenhagen from 1922 to 1956, and director of the Geodætisk Institut from 1923 to 1955. He had been refused to allow the name to be printed on the institute’s maps during his lifetime. This land area is now part of Dronning Margrethe II Land.

Nørlund Land 750-42 (75°42.5' N 21°30.0' W). Land area between Ardecaple Fjord and Bredefjord in the south, and Bessl Fjord to the north. This was one of the new names on the 1932 edition of the Geodætisk Institut 1:1 million scale map, given by Lauge Koch following aerial observations during the 1931–34 Træreskpeditionen. It commemorates N.E. Nørlund, then director of the Geodætisk Institut (see also Nørlund Alper), and although officially approved Nørlund refused to allow the name to be printed on the institute’s maps during his lifetime. This land area is now part of Dronning Margrethe II Land. (Nørlunds Land.)

Nørrønæs 730-31 (73°12.1' N 21°17.5' W; Maps 1, 4). Northern part of Hertugen of Orleåns Land, west of Nørreland. Named by the 1938–39 Merkefjord expedition. (Nørrønæs Land.)

Nøsslund 760-236 (76°49.8' N 19°36.6' W). Mountain used by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition because it was apparently not climbed.

Nøttakkefjorden 78Ø-32 (78°37.0' N 21°48.0' W). Mountain in the north side of Nålepuden (nålepuden = pin cushion).

Nøttakkefjorden 78Ø-59 (78°25.1' N 19°41.8' W). Mountain 1142 m high in Wollaston Forland, named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Die Nadeln presumably because of its double-spired, pointed summit, although possibly also after an alpine mountain of similar name. (Nøttakkefjorden.)

O

O. Lenz Fjeld 770-144 (77°11.7' N 20°14.3' W; Map 4). Part of Valdemarsmuren, Søndermarken. Named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch’s 1956–58 expeditions, after Oskar Lenz [1848–1925], an Austrian geographer and geologist, who had written up geological observations on Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition with Franz Toula.

Ober斛 710 (71°56' N 25°46' W). Prominent granite tower on the east side of Prinsessegletscher. Named and illustrated in the report on the 1968 Claude Rey expedition (Georges & Rey 1969), although it was apparently not climbed.

Oberschweiz Bjerg 730-287 (73°20.7' N 22°45.1' W). Mountain on the SW coast of Gauss Halve. The name was used by Gunnar Säve-Söderbergh during the 1931–34 Træreskpeditionen, and commemorates the prominent Russian zoologist and vertebrate palaeontologist, Dmitri Obruchev [1900–1970], an authority on Devonian fishes and stratigraphy. (Mt. Oberschweiz.)

Observatoriehalvø 740-48 (74°32.0' N 18°50.2' W). Peninsula on south Sabine Ø, on the SW side of Germania Havn. Named Stern-vartenhalbinsel by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition because it was the site of Edward Sabine’s 1823 observatory where he conducted his pendulum experiments. Koldewey had searched in vain for the observatory site, and first discovered its location on reading Sabine’s account after the return of the expedition. (Observatoriehalvø.)

Odd Arnesenfjellet 740 (74°21.3' N 20°43.4' W). Mountain ridge 1238 m high on NE Clavering Ø, part of the present Koralbjerg. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after Odd Arnesen [1897–1946], a Norwegian journalist who worked for the Oslo ‘Akfensposten’ for 25 years. He was especially interested in the Arctic, and edited ‘Polar-Árboken’ up to 1945.

Odin Dal 740-288 (74°53.4' N 21°32.5' W; Map 4). Valley extending SSE from central Grand Jean Fjord across Th. Thomsen Land to Sveistrup Dal. The name is attributed to the overwintering party at Kulhus in 1935, and was given for Odin, greatest and most important of all the gods of old Nordic mythology. (Odins Dal.)

Odinsborg 770-60 (77°20.6' N 20°24.9' W; Map 4). Mountain in NE Søndermarken on the south side of C.F. Mourier Fjord. So named by David Malmoquist during the 1931–34 Træreskpeditionen. See also Odin Dal.

Odnashese 700-433 (70°34.0' N 27°57.9' W). Small lake on SW Milne Land. Named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions by Max Fumasoli after the numerous red-necked phalarope (= Odnashese).

Okse River 720 (72°04.8' N 23°48.8' W). Named by Pessl (1962) for the river in Oksedal, SE of Mestervig.

Oksbekkerne 740 (74°28.6' N 20°27.8' W). Low hills NE of Zacken-Oksebakkerne. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions after the musk ox.
Okseelv 74Ø (76°39.2´ N 21°38.5´ W). Minor cape on the east side of Lille Koldewey. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen as Olsens Nunatak, possibly after Ejnar Orik of the Royal College of Science.

Olsens Nunatak 760-152 (76°48.6´ N 26°30.6´ W; Map 4). Two small nunataks in west Dronning Louise Land. Named by the 1909–12 Alabama expedition as Olsen's Nunatak after Hans P. Olsen, one of the members of the expedition who sailed to NW Dronning Louise Land with Wilhelm Laub in April 1910.


Olgas Ø 760 (76°27.0´ N 20°54.5´ W). Name used by C.S. Poulsen during the 1906-08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for the present Godfreid Ø in Dove Bugt (Lundby 1984).

Olmælengri 74Ø (74°02.2´ N 21°35.2´ W). Error for Foldvik Klaft, found in Koch (1929 p. 115) in a reference to the ‘Olsens Creek Formation’ which should have been the Foldvik Creek Formation. Foldvik Klaft is about 6 km east of Kap Stosch. The Norwegian Olsen brothers were hunters based at the Krogness station 2 km SW of Kap Stosch, and had shown Laue Koch some of the excellent fossiliferous sections for which the region is now noted. Koch at one time appears to have intended to name both the river and the geological formation after the Olsen brothers rather than after Nils Foldvik (Swend Bendix Almgreen, personal communication 1997).

Olsen, one of the members of the expedition who sledged to NW Dronning Louise Land. Named by the 1909–12 Alabama expedition as Olsen's Nunatak after Hans P. Olsen, one of the members of the expedition who sailed to NW Dronning Louise Land with Wilhelm Laub in April 1910. 


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Olympen 710-183 (71°26.5´ N 23°31.1´ W; Maps 3, 4). High mountain in Jameson Land, with a summit ice cap. So named during Laue Koch's 1936–38 expeditions by Hans Staub after the Olympus of the Greek gods. Staubre climbed the mountain in August 1938.

Oqaqmiut Kangertiva (Gæsefjord) 700-17 (70°10.0´ N 27°15.0´ W). Large fjord south of Gåseland. This is the early name recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and translates as 'the sheltered fjord'. On modern maps the Greenlandic name has been changed to Nertivit Kangersivat.

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Olympen 710-183 (71°26.5´ N 23°31.1´ W; Maps 3, 4). High mountain in Jameson Land, with a summit ice cap. So named during Laue Koch's 1936–38 expeditions by Hans Staub after the Olympus of the Greek gods. Staubre climbed the mountain in August 1938.

Olaqmiut Ataa 700-367 (70°29.0´ N 21°58.5´ W). Coastal stretch south of the church in Scoresbysund. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, it means 'that lying below the church'. (Olaqmiut Ataa.) 

Olaqmiut Ataa – See Olaqmiut Ataa. 

Oagqungmiut Kangertiva (Gæsefjord) 700-17 (70°10.0´ N 27°15.0´ W). Large fjord south of Gåseland. This is the early name recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and translates as 'the sheltered fjord'. On modern maps the Greenlandic name has been changed to Nertivit Kangersivat. (Oagqungmiut Kangertiva.) 

Orange Creek 730 (73°06.7´ N 28°18.7´ W). Name used in a climbing report (Odell 1934a) for a yellowish granite forming the NW ridge in the Foldvik Creek Formation. So named during Lauge Koch's 1936–38 expeditions by Hans Staub.

Orchardbeia 720 (72°53.4´ N 22°19.3´ W). Mountain on east Geographical Society Ø. Used on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), and named after Franz Ordnung [b. 1886], who worked on preparation of the detailed NSIU map sheets of East Greenland at Hansa Luftbild Gesellschaft.

Orlefjellet 74Ø (74°19.7´ N 21°08.3´ W). Mountain on central Clavering Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after Eduard von Orel [1877–1941], an Austrian officer who developed stereophotogrammetric instruments for mapping. (v. Orlefj.)

Orgelpiberne 760-14 (76°17.4´ N 20°23.7´ W; Map 4). Mountain 740 m high on Nanøk Ø, west of Roon Bugt. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, possibly for the appearance of massive vertical ribs resembling organ pipes. (J. Love, personal communication 2009), and perhaps for the incident recorded by Friis (1925), who noted that while camped in the vicinity they heard strange, deep tones coming from the cliff with intervals of a few minutes caused by falling rocks. (Organ Pipes, Orgelpibern.)

Orienteringsnunatak 730-409 (73°57.4´ N 29°19.4´ W). Nunatak south of Hobbs Land. Named during Lauge Koch's 1951 expedi-
tion by Hans R. Katz, who climbed it to reconnoitre its route through the nunataks. (Rekognsvisnings-Nunatak.)

Orienteringsspidse 740–62 (74°28.5´N 20°47.4´W). Mountain 1342 m high on the north side of Tyrolerfjord, SE of Zackenberg. Named by Karl Koldeway’s 1869–70 expedition as Orienterings Spitz, probably because it was a prominent peak used as a surveying point. (Orienteringstoppen, Mt Orienteringsspitze.)

Orienteringsøerne 760–7 (76°47.0´N 19°46.0´W; Map 4). Island group in Dove Bugt, one of which was named Orienterings Isel by Karl Koldeway’s 1869–70 expedition, probably because the view from the summit was useful in determining the route of the expedition. The term East Island is used in the English edition of Koldeway’s narrative, probably an error of translation. The 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen extended the usage of the name to three large and several small islands. (Orienterings Island, Recognition Islands.)

Orion Gletscher 710–327 (71°44.9´N 25°23.4´W; Map 5). Glacier in the south Stauing Alper, flowing SE to join Jupiter Gletscher. Named Orion Glacier by John Hunt’s 1960 expedition, after the major constellation.

Orion-Borgbjerg Col 710 (71°47.3´N 25°30.3´W). Col between the head of Orion Gletscher and Borgbjerg Gletscher. The name is used by Bennet (1972). The 1996 Norwegian Stauing Alper expedition crossed the col during their south to north ski traverse, and called it An Dorus Mor (The Great Gate).


Oresund kangeritna – See Oqquamut Kangertiva.

Orthlerspids 770–72 (77°22.0´N 21°11.1´W). Mountain 1513 m high on north Clavering Ø, named during Karl Koldeway’s 1869–70 expedition as Ortlers Spitz by Julius Payer, because of its resemblance to mountains he had explored in the Ortler Alps of the Austrian Tyrol. According to Seidenfaden (1931) there is some uncertainty as to the relative positions of this mountain and Hojnalen. (Ortlersfellet, Mt. Ortler.)

Orvaﬂ 730–128 (73°47.6´N 20°41.3´W). River in Home Forland draining south into Tobias Dal. Named on an NSIU map (1932a) as Orva, possibly after a river of the same name in the Hedmark district of Norway.

Orein Fjeld 740 (73°59.9´N 21°30.5´W). Name used by Eigil Nielsen (1935) in a report on work carried out on the 1931–34 Træræks-peditionen, for part of the mountain west of Blæv, north Hold with Hope.

Orenhyytta 730 (73°05.2´N 23°19.9´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the north side of Sofia Sund, SW of Celsius Bjerg. Built in September 1929 by Arktisk Næringsdrift, and named after Anders Oscar Wistings Østhytta. (Orienterings Island, Recognition Islands.)

Oscar Wisting Bjerg 730-578 (73°46.2´N 27°47.0´W; Map 4). Mountain 2512 m high on the NE side of Gerad de Geer Gletscher, named by Høeghah and Mehren in 1931 as Oscar Wistings Fjell. The name appears to have been applied originally to a mountainous region 20 km NE of the present position. Oscar Adolf Wisting (1871–1936) took part in the Norwegian Antarctic expedition to the South Pole and the flight of the ‘Norge’ with Ellsworth and Amundsen.

Osthytta – See Østhyytta.

Ostreælv 700–105 (70°31.5´N 22°48.8´W; Map 4). River in SE Jameson Land west of Kap Stewart, named by Alfred Rosenkrantz during Lauges Koch’s 1926–28 expeditions in the form Ostrea Ely after the fossil oysters. It has also been called Slate River.

Osstid 710 (c. 71°03´N 24°15´W). Locality in west Jameson Land, the site of Alfred Wegener’s 1930–31 eastern scientific station, originally a wooden house. Fuchs (1984) mistakenly identified Lauges Koch’s Gurreholmen station as this building. The German station was originally put up with the help of Greenlanders from Scorsbyund, who gave the locality the name Tyskit Nunat; the station appears to have been dismantled after it closed in 1931.

Osvald Heer Hytten – See Kap Oswald Heerhytten.

Oswald Heer Klînter 710–187 (71°28.0´N 24°18.6´W). Low cliffs on the east side of Schuchert Dal. Named during Lauges Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions by Hans Staubner after Oswald Heer. See also Kap Oswald Heer.


Otto Johnsenøiva 730 (73°02.2´N 23’00.0´W). Broad, open bay on the north coast of Geographical Society Ø, SE of Robertson Ø. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and named after Otto Johnsen [b. 1901], a Norwegian hunter who wintered in East Greenland from 1929 to 1931 and 1932 to 1934.

Ottstrand 750 (75°37.0´N 19°30.1´W). Norwegian hunting station south of Haystack on the east coast of Hochstetter Forland, one of John Gieaver’s main stations built in 1932. It was manned in the periods 1932–34, 1938–39 and 1948–53. The name commemorates the Norwegian hunter Otto Johnsen. The station was also known as Kolstad, and occasionally as Norske Roseneath to distinguish it from the Danish hunting station Mønstedhus, also called Danske Roseneath.

Overgangsdal 710–302 (71°39.2´N 24°40.5´W; Map 5). Valley on the north side of the front of Bjornbo Gletscher, close to the boundary between crystalline and sedimentary rocks (overgang = transition). Named by Enrico Kempter during Lauges Koch’s 1956–58 expeditions.

Ovekørsen 710 (71°33.7´N 22°33.0´W). Name sometimes used for the low col between inner Nathorst Fjord and Carlsberg Fjord, an easy sledge route.

Ovekørsen 760–235 (76°46.2´N 18°37.9´W). Low col east of Danmarkshavn, so named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. This was the pass used by sledge parties proceeding northwards from Danmark Havn to lay out depots. (Ovekørsen.)

Oxford Gletscher 710–369 (71°32.8´N 25°16.7´W; Map 5). Glacier in the south Stauing Alper, draining south into the east end of Nordvestfjord. Named by the 1962 Oxford University expedition, which undertook survey work on the glacier. Oxford University is one of the world’s oldest and most prestigious universities, whose origins go back to the early 12th century. Uranaus Glacier has also been used.

P


Pad Lochan 720 (c. 72°14´N 23°55´W). Name used by Dundee University expeditions between 1968 and 1974 for a temporary water pool between Mestersvig airfield and Langdysen.

Pain de Sucre 700 (70°43.4´N 25°58.9´W). Isolated nunatak in Charcot Gletscher, east Milne Land. The name was used in the report by Parat & Drach (1934), and presumably derives from its colour and shape (pain de sucre = sugar loaf).

Palasip Qannavaja [Ferslew Pynt] 700–305 (70°29.3´N 21°58.6´W). Cape on the west side of Ittutqortoormiit [Scores-
Parachute Ponds, close to Ferslew Pynt. Recorded by the 1953 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means 'the priest's hunting place', and was the locality where the settlement's first priest, Sejr Abelsen, lay in wait while seal hunting. (Parasit gænavdju.)

Panatsoq qamavajuq – See Panatsoq Qamavajua.

Palnatokeelv. Mountain 2600 m high in the north Stauning Alper, NW of Korsspids at the head of Cavendish Gletscher. Climbed on 26 July by Sandro Pucci’s 1984 expedition.

Paletten. Group of nunataks in SW Dronning Louise Land. The name was given by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition because the different coloured rocks forming the nunataks seemed to bare some resemblance to an artist’s palette.

Palisaderne. Mountain 2730 m high in the Stauning Alper, named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen as the palisades.


Palldal. Place Name Committee in 1939 to replace a suggestion by Wolf Maynck and Andreas Vischer, and commemorates the Danish saga hero, Palnatoke (Tóke Palnessøn), founder of Jomsborg, and the most celebrated of the Joms Vikings. It was climbed by the 2001 Scottish Mountaineering Club expedition.

Palnatoke Bjerg. Mountain 2730 m high on the east side of Bersærkerbræ, north Stauning Alper, named by Lauge Koch’s 1948–50 expeditions for the biblical association with nearby Arken and Arrarat.

Parallel V alley. Mountain 2730 m high in east Andrée Land, named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Paralleltal.

Paralleldal. Mountain 2730 m high in east Ymer Ø, so named on the 1932a NSIU map for its pancake-like shape. It has sometimes been used in the forms Paralleltal and Paralleldalhytten.

Paralleldalhytten. Hut built in October 1930 by Arktisk Næringsdrift on the south side of Borgjökel, below Himmerland Hede, draining in Schuchert Dal, the present Major Paars Dal. So named during L. Koch’s 1936–38 Two-year expedition by Hans Staub (Stauber 1940), because it was the winter pony route to Ørsteddal used by Pall Pallson of Reykjavik, who looked after the expedition ponies.

Paralleldalhytten. Small skerry off the coast of east Ymer Ø, so named on the 1932a NSIU map for its pancake-like shape.

Panorama Lake. Mountain 2730 m high in east Andrée Land, west of the mouth of Grejsdalen. It was named by Erhardt Fränkl during Lauge Koch’s 1948–50 expeditions for the view.

Panoramae. Small island off the coast of east Ymer Ø, so named on the 1932a NSIU map for its pancake-like shape.

Panoram Lake. Lake on Store Koldevey where sampling was undertaken for phytoplankton studies (Cremers et al. 2005).

Panoramajfjeld. Mountain 2730 m high in east Ymer Ø, so named on the 1932a NSIU map for its pancake-like shape. It has sometimes been used in the forms Paralleltal and Paralleldalhytten.


Panoramic Peak. Mountain 2730 m high on the east side of Bersærkerbræ, north Stauning Alper, climbed by the 1967 Toni Gobbi expedition.

Paradigmabjerg. Mountain 2730 m high in the Stauning Alper, named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen as Mt. Paradigma because it produced a continuous geological sequence.

Paradisal. Mountain 2730 m high in east Hudson Land, named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Pariserøerne, Pariser Islands.

Paradisal. Mountain 2730 m high in east Hudson Land, named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Pariserøerne, Pariser Islands.

Paradisal. Mountain 2730 m high in east Andrée Land, west of the mouth of Grejsdalen. It was climbed by Sandro Pucci’s 1984 expedition.

Paradisklippe. Mountain 2730 m high on the north side of Borgjökel, below Himmerland Hede, draining in Schuchert Dal, the present Major Paars Dal. So named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Hermann Aldinger in the form Parat-Schlucht, for Maurice Parat of the University of Paris. He was a member of J.B. Charcot’s 1933 expedition which visited the region, and was one of those drowned in the wreck of the POURQUOI PAS? in 1936.

Parat Kristofferson. Island group on the east side of Jækkelbukten. Named by the Duke of Orleans in 1905 as Ile de Paris, after the capital city of France, and possibly also after his father Philippe D’Orléans who was Compte de Paris. The 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen transferred the name to a group of islands 20 km west of the position estimated by the Duke of Orleans. (Pariserøerne, Pariser Islands.)

Parkers Piece. Island group on the east side of Jækkelbukten. Named by the Duke of Orleans in 1905 as Ile de Paris, after the capital city of France, and possibly also after his father Philippe D’Orléans who was Compte de Paris. The 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen transferred the name to a group of islands 20 km west of the position estimated by the Duke of Orleans. (Pariserøerne, Pariser Islands.)

Parker Øer [Islantit]. Small islands off the coast of south Liverpool Land. Named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Parker Island after a friend, Charles Parker.

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Paradigmabjerg. Mountain 2730 m high in east Hudson Land, named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Pariserøerne, Pariser Islands.

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Parisierøerne. Island group on the east side of Jækkelbukten. Named by the Duke of Orleans in 1905 as Ile de Paris, after the capital city of France, and possibly also after his father Philippe D’Orléans who was Compte de Paris. The 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen transferred the name to a group of islands 20 km west of the position estimated by the Duke of Orleans. (Pariserøerne, Pariser Islands.)

Parkinson Bjerg. Mountain 2730 m high in east Hudson Land, named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Pariserøerne, Pariser Islands.

Jameson Land 1249 m high, adjacent to and higher than Øylen. Named during Lauge Koch's 1958 expedition by John H. Callomon after Mount Parnassus or Óros Parnassos in central Greece. Within sight of Delphi and sacred to the Dorians, it was favoured by Roman poets as the home of the Muses. Named during Lauge Koch's 1958 expedition by John H. Callomon because its course runs close to the pass in the valley between Carlsberg Fjord and Hurry Inlet. Pashytten 71Ø-116 (71°16.0’N 21°56.5’W). Short fjord west of Kap Vidar, east Liverpool Land. So named during the 1931–34 Treårs-ekspeditionen by Laurits Bruhn because a pass in the valley at the head of the fjord leads over to Carlsberg Fjord. Passagehøje 71Ø (c. 71°46’N 22°57’W). Norwegian hunting hut built by Helge Ingstad's expedition in 1932–33 at the mouth of Solfaldsdal, Fleming Fjord. Disappeared. It has also been known as Syvoren, Mellemhuset and Funkis. Passet 71Ø-73 (71°11.1’N 22°30.7’W). River in northern Klindal draining into Carlsberg Fjord. So named during Lauge Koch's 1926–27 expeditions by Alfred Rosenkranz and Tom Harris as R. Pas Eel, because its course runs close to the pass in the valley between Carlsberg Fjord and Hurry Inlet. Pasfjord 71Ø-116-71 (71°16.0’N 21°56.5’W). Short fjord west of Kap Vidar, east Liverpool Land. So named during the 1931–34 Treårs-ekspeditionen by Laurits Bruhn because a pass in the valley at the head of the fjord leads over to Carlsberg Fjord. Pashuset 74Ø (74°25.0’N 20°19.1’W). Danish hunting hut at the mouth of Permdal, Wollaston Forland, a valley which leads to Kuppelpasset. It was built by Nanok in August 1933. Pashytten 76Ø (76°35.8’N 18°44.7’W). Danish hunting hut on the east side of Store Koldewey, where a low pass leads over to Berg Fjord, built by Nanok in August 1933. It is officially known as Bergfjordhytten, and has also been known as Yderhytten. Pashytten 77Ø-80 (c. 77°01’N 20°01’W). Danish hunting hut NE of Sælsøen, built by Nanok in the spring of 1938. Named for its position on the route to Passet in central Sælsøeland. It has also been known under the names Trekronerhytten, Schultzhytten, Hvalhytten and Sletthytten. Passagegletscher 72Ø-290 (72°49.0’N 28°16.4’W; Map 4). Glacier in south Goodenough Land on the west side of Agassiz Dal, used by John Haller as a route westwards into the nunataks during Lauge Koch's 1953 expedition. Passagehøj 73Ø-55 (73°53.9’N 22°11.2’W). Mountain range rising to about 900 m west of Loch Pyne, named during Lauge Koch's 1929–30 expeditions by Helmar G. Backlund as Passage Hills or Passage Berge. They had originally been called Devon Hills. (Passagehöhen.) Passagen 71Ø-181 (71°25.7’N 22°55.1’W; Map 4). Valley west of Carlsberg Fjord providing an easy connection to Pingel Dal. The name was one of a group of names given by the Place Name Committee in 1939 to replace proposals by Hans Stauber. Passe På 71Ø (71°08.6’N 26°28.8’W). Summit 2013 m high on the corner between Edward Bailey Gletscher and Catalindal, Renland. Climbed and named by the 2007 West Lancashire Mountain-Eering Group expedition. Passet 77Ø-110 (77°07.5’N 19°47.3’W). Col on the saddle route through Sælsøeland, NE of Merkefjord Station. Named by the 1938–39 Merkefjord expedition. Pasterze 74Ø-67 (74°41.0’N 22°36.3’W; Map 4). Glacier west of the head of Tyrolerfjord. So named during Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition as Payer Tinde. It was first explored by Louise A. Boyd in 1937. (Pasterze Glacier.) Paul Stern Land 700-388 (70°24.0’N 29°29.0’W; Maps 3, 4). Large nunatak area west of Vestfjord Gletscher. Named by Eduard Wenk after Paul Stern, a Swiss geologist who worked in East Greenland during the 1955–1958 Lauge Koch expeditions, and was the first to reach this nunatak. He died on 20 July 1959 in an accident on the Winterstock in the Urner Alprs. (Paul Stern Land.) Payer Dal 74Ø-340 (74°45.5’N 20°17.4’W). Major valley on south Kuhn Ø. Named by Wolf Maync and Andreas Vischer during Lauge Koch's 1936–38 expeditions (Maync 1947). See also Payer Tinde. Payer Gletscher 73Ø-637 (73°07.6’N 26°27.4’W). Glacier in north Suess Land, west of Payer Tinde. Named during the 1931–34 Treårs-ekspeditionen by Ove Simonsen. The glacier used by Payer during his ascent in 1870 was Solklargletscher. See also Payer Tinde. (Payers Gletscher.) Payer Land 74Ø-145 (74°30.0’N 22°30.0’W; Maps 2, 4; Fig. 15). Area between Wordie Gletscher and Tyrolerfjord, largely covered by an ice cap reaching an altitude of 1700 m. Named by Lauge Koch's 1929–30 expeditions to commemorate the observations by Julius Payer in this region in 1869. See also Payer Tinde. Payer Tinde 73Ø-506 (73°07.6’N 26°21.6’W; Map 4; Figs 35, 68). Mountain 2320 m high in north Suess Land, named by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition as Payerspitze or Payer Spitze for Julius Johannes Ludovicus Payer [1842–1915], an Austrian army officer and polar explorer who was co-leader of the expedition. Julius Payer and Ralph Copeland climbed in August 1870, via Solklargletscher, to the ice plateau NE of Payer Tinde; from here they had the first view of inner Kejser Franz Joseph Fjord and Petermann Bjerg. It has been claimed that the ascent of Payer Tinde in 1870 inaugurated Arctic mountaineering (Odell 1943), but John Haller and Wolfgang Diehli who climbed Payer Tinde in 1952 found no evidence of a previous ascent (J. Haller, personal communication). (Payer Peak, Payers Field.) Pebermyntefjeld 700-442 (70°29.2’N 28°57.5’W). Mountain 1680 m high between Rolige Bræ and Vestfjord. So named by Laurent Jenemelin during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions because it is built up of red and white layers reminiscent of a peppermint. Peder Andresenvikta 73Ø (73°00.8’N 22°40.6’W). Open bay on the north coast of Geographical Society Ø, south of Tveholmen. Used on the NSIU maps of Lacombl (1937), and named after Peder Andresen [b. 1891], a Norwegian who was captain of the Sæl-barden on its 1934 voyage to East Greenland. Pederpynt 72Ø-272 (72°52.8’N 24°49.2’W). Minor cape on NE Ella Ø. Named by John W. Cowie during work carried out from 1949 to 54 on Lauge Koch's geological expeditions, after Peter J. Adams, the British geologist who worked with him. Pegasus Gletscher 71Ø-328 (71°44.4’N 25°15.3’W). Glacier in the south Stauing Alper, a minor branch of Bjarombo Gletscher. Named by John Hunt's 1960 expedition as Pegasus Glacier after the constellation. Pelion 71Ø-405 (71°27.8’N 23°19.8’W). Mountain 1200 m high in northern Jameson Land. Named by Katherina Perch-Nielsen during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions after Pelion or Öros Pilion, a mountain chain in Thessaly, Greece. In Greek mythology it was the home of centaurs. The name is in keeping with the features named Olympen and Parnas in the same region. Pembroke Kuppel 71Ø-364 (71°56.1’N 25°21.3’W; Map 5). Snow dome about 2710 m high on the east side of Sparregletscher, Stauing Alper. Climbed by the 1963 Cambridge University expedition on 8 August, and named after Pembroke College, Cambridge, founded in 1347 by the Countess of Pembroke. Pemmikanelv 76Ø-300 (76°56.4’N 20°05.2’W). River in south Germania Land draining into Salmbugten east of Hvalrosodden. So
named by the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition because depots of pemmican were made here.

Pemmikanløft 76Ø-303 (76°57.4´N 20°04.4´W). Depression between Østre Skanse and Vestre Skanse occupied by Pemmikanløft, south Germania Land. Named by the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition.

Pendelbua 74Ø (74°36.7´N 18°23.9´W). Hunting hut on the south side of Lille Pendulum, built in the summer of 1921 for Østgrønlandske Fangskompani when it was known as Kap Desbrowe Hus. It was repaired by the Hird expedition in 1928, who subsequently described it as a Norwegian hut under the names Kap Jona or Pendelbua. (Pendulumhytta.)

Pendelbua Øer 74Ø-14 (74°39.0´N 18°41.0´W; Maps 2, 4). Island group off NE Wollaston Forland, made up of Sabine Ø, Lille Pendulum, Bass Rock and Hvalros Ø. So named during Douglas Clavering’s 1823 expedition as the Pendulum Islands, because Edward Sabine swung the pendulum on the largest of the islands (Sabine Ø). Sabine (1825) attributed the collective name to the officers and seamen of the GRIPER (Pendulum-Inseln, The Pendulum Islands, Pendulumön, Pendulum Øerne.)

Pendulumstrædet 74Ø-3 (74°39.5´N 18°38.5´W; Maps 2, 4). Strait between Sabine Ø and Lille Pendulum, named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Pendulum Strasse. This may correspond to Scoresby’s 1822 placing of Gael Hamke Bugt. (Pendulumsmundet, Pendulum Straits.)

Peninsola Italica – See Savoia Halvo.

Penthiévre Fjord 77Ø-9 (77°35.0´N 19°45.8´W; Maps 2, 4). NE branch of Skærfjorden, south of Stormlandet. Named by the Duke of Orléans in 1905 as Fiord Penthièvre after a branch of his family. His great-great-grandmother was Louise-Marie Adélaide de Bourbon-Penthièvre. (Penthiéves Fjord.)

Perrisphinctes Ravine 74Ø (74°45.4´N 19°58.2´W). Ravine in SE Kuhn Ø, named by Maync (1947) for the finds of fossils during the 1936–38 Two-year expedition. (Perrisphinctes Ravine)

Perka Hytta 75Ø (75°52.2´N 20°21.8´W). Norwegian hunting hut built by John Giæver’s expedition in August 1932 in the small bay known as Pollen, south of the mouth of Bessel Fjord. It is also known as Pollenhytta.

Perlehuset 70Ø (70°47.0´N 24°08.5´W). Name used for an Inuit house ruin on the coast of Jameson Land 7 km south of Felsterlev excavated in 1982 and 1983 (Sandell & Sandell 1985). It has yielded a very large collection of ornaments carved from bone and slate representing seals, birds and bears. Danish archaeologists use the term ‘perle’ (= pearl) for ornamental objects made of different materials.

Pemmling 71Ø-180 (71°34.0´N 22°40.5´W; Map 4). Valley at the head of Nathorst Fjord. So named during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions by Hans Stauber, presumably because the valley is formed in Permian rocks.

Pendal 74Ø-151 (74°23.8´N 20°10.1´W). Valley in west Wollaston Forland, so named by H. Frebold during the 1931–34 Træræksepeditionen after the Permian rocks. It has also been called Zechsteinal.

Permklipper 72Ø-224a (72°09.5´N 23°45.7´W; Maps 2, 4). Cliff about 100 m above sea level on the west side of the mouth of Mesters Vig. It was originally named Butlers Klippe. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions. The rocks are of Permian age.


Pernaryggen 70Ø-52 (70°43.2´N 25°24.3´W). Ridge east of Kronen and NW of Kap Leslie, east Milne Land, named during the 1931–34 Træræksepeditionen by H. Aldinger as Pernarücken or Perna Rucken, for the fossil ‘Perna’. (Pernaryggen)

Perspective Ridge 70Ø (70°31´–70°47´N 22°15´W). As seen from Hurry Inlet the west side of Liverpool Land rises to what appeared to William Scoresby in 1822 to be a level ridge 1500–2000 feet high, which he named for its form and appearance. The feature is marked, but not named, on Scoresby’s chart and the name has not survived. It approximately corresponds to the present Nukkaatsoq, Heksefeldet, Gaffelfjeld and Sobjergene.

Peschel Island 75Ø 76Ø (76°06.0´N 21°08.0´W). Name used in the English edition of Koldewey’s 1869–70 narrative (Koldewey 1874), for the landmass between Bessel Fjord and Roon Bugt which he
believed to be insular, and of which Kap Peschel is the NE cape. It corresponds to the present Ad. S. Jensen Land. See also Kap Peschel.

**Peter Elv** 720-216 (72°06.5´N 24°02.7´W; Map 5). River on the north side of Nedre Funddal, north Scoresby Land, which joins with Ping Elv to form Storm P. Elv. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch's 1948–49 expeditions. 'Peter & Ping' was the name of a cartoon series created by the Danish artist Storm P.(eterson). (Peters Elv.)

**Petermann Bjerg** 730-505 (73°05.4´N 28°37.1´W; Maps 3, 4; Figs 65, 69). Mountain 2970 m high in west Frankel Land, named by Koldewey 1869–70 as Petermanns Spitze. It was first seen from the ice cap NE of Payer Tinde in August 1870, and described as an ice pyramid about 3300 m high, which could only be honoured by the name 'Petermann'. August Heinrich Petermann [1822–78] was a German geographer, a promoter of polar exploration, and publisher-editor of Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen. Petermann was the driving force behind both the first and second German polar expeditions. A.G. Nathorst in 1899 mistook a lower peak (now Nathorst Tinde) for Petermann Bjerg. The first ascent was made on 15 August 1929 by the Cambridge expedition led by J.M. Wardie, the second ascent by J. Haller and W. Diehl on 9 August 1951. (Petermann Peak, Petermann Fjeld, Petermann Point, Petermann Bjerg, Petermanns Topp.)

**Peters Bugt** 750-11 (75°18.0´N 20°08.0´W; Map 4). Bay on the SW side of Hochstetter Forland. Named by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition as Peters Bai, after Wilhelm Karl Hartvig Peters [1815–1883], who wrote one of the zoological sections for Koldewey's expedition narrative. Peters was a physician and zoologist who travelled in southern Africa and Madagascar (J. Løve, personal communication 2010). (Peters Bay, Petersbugt, Perbugten.)

**Peters Bugt So** 750-112 (75°18.6´N 20°01.8´W). Small lake on the east side of Peters Bugt. The name was first used by the 1976 Swedish-Danish East Greenland expedition that had core-sampled the lake bottom sediments (see also Bjørck et al. 1994).

**Petersbughytten** 750-100 (75°20.1´N 20°11.8´W). Danish hunting hut on the north side of Peters Bugt, Hochstetter Forland, built by Nanok in August 1930. It has also been called Bundbyttten and Nummer 1 Hytten. (Peters Bugt Hytten.)

**Petersryggen** 710-252 (71°57.6´N 23°35.1´W; Map 5). Mountain ridge in the Werner Bjerge on the east side of Østre Gletscher. Named during Lauge Koch's 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Børth and Eduard Wenk. It was climbed by Børth in 1953, and may have been named after him. (Peters Bjerg).

**Petrella** 730 (73°38.9´N 23°10.5´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the north side of Moskusoksfjord, 12 km SE of Hoelsbu, built in August 1932 for Arktisk Næringdrift. It was originally known as *Forst Hytten*, and acquired its present name when Levin and Petra Winther took over the Hoelsbu terrain in 1939. Petra Winther spent three years at Hoelsbu with her husband Levin from 1939 to 1942 (Winther 1980). The hut has also been known as *Roiaskattilla.*

**Petrel Lochan** 720 (c. 72°14´N 23°55´W). Name used by the University of Dundee expeditions between 1968 and 1974 for a temporary pool between Mestervig airfield and Langdysen.

**Petter Deep** 770 (c. 77°09´N 23°38´W). Cove on the former north coast of Britannia So, Dronning Louise Land, now concealed by the advance of Britannia Gletscher; a diesel generator supplied by a firm named 'Petter' was lost here when a pontoon capsized near the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition base camp (Simpson 1957).

**Pevenske fjeld** 710-338 (71°42.6´N 24°55.6´W; Map 5). Mountain 1811 m high on the north side of Bjørnø Gletscher, south Stau ning Alper. First climbed by John Hunt's 1960 expedition, and named Pevenske after Pevenske Castle, Sussex, a Norman castle dating from c. 1080.

**Peveril** 720 (72°07.0´N 24°34.3´W; Map 5). Traversed by the 1982 Sheffield University expedition, this mountain peak is described as the 'bunny's ears' between *Arundel Gate* and Beaumaris Fjeld. Stauning Alper.

**Pfalz** – See Pals.

**Phecidiplateau** 710-131 (71°05.7´N 22°04.5´W). Plateau on the north side of inner Storefjord, central Liverpool Land. So named by Helge G. Backlund during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen. Probably derived from the geological term phacolith, a minor intrusion in folded rocks.

**Philipson** 720-116 (72°22.6´N 25°55.8´W; Map 4). Mountain on the south side of Forsblad Fjord, so named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Eugéne Wegmann. It is recorded as not to have been named after a specific person, but was to be considered to honour the noted glaciologist professor Philipp, or the Philip- braen on Spitsbergen. (Philiphorn, Philipphorn.)

**Phillips' Point** 700 (70°34.4´N 22°34.7´W). Named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 after one of his two partners in the Baffin. The name does not appear on his map, but the latitude and longitude in the appendix show it to be a point on the west side of Hurry Inlet, possibly that now known as Albuen.

**Phynoldsbjerg** 730-686 (73°30.0´N 26°24.4´W). Mountain on the SW side of Dævlekløft. Named during Lauge Koch's 1949–51 expeditions by John Haller, apparently after the son of the tele graphist (Age de Lemos) on Ella Ø.

**Pianofort** 720-248 (72°17.1´N 24°36.6´W). Glacier in the north Stau ning Alper between Skjoldungebra and Sylttoppene, named by Erhardt Fränkl during Lauge Koch's 1950–51 expeditions. The glacier has a step-like profile with black and white stripes said to be reminiscent of the keys of a piano.

**Pic Andersen** 710 (71°56.2´N 25°45.5´W). Mountain about 2450 m high on the east side of Prinsessegletscher. Named and first climbed by Claude Rey's 1968 expedition.

**Pic Andrée Georges** 710 (71°57.3´N 25°47.7´W). Mountain on the east side of Prinsessegletscher. First climbed by Claude Rey's 1968 expedition; the climbing party included Jean-Louis Georges.

**Pic Brian Roberts** 700 (70°46.7´N 25°59.3´W). Mountain 1691 m high on east Milne Land on the north side of Charcot Gletscher. The name was used by Parat & Drach (1934), and was named after Brian Birley Roberts [1912–78], leader of the 1933 Cambridge expedition; the climbing party included Jean-Louis Georges.

**Pic Brians Roberts** 700 (70°46.7´N 25°59.3´W). Mountain 1691 m high on east Milne Land on the north side of Charcot Gletscher. The name was used by Parat & Drach (1934), and was named after Brian Birley Roberts [1912–78], leader of the 1933 Cambridge expedition that had been transported to and from Greenland on the *POURCEQUOI PAS?* Roberts also took part in the 1934–37 Graham Land expedition (*Antarctica*), and after joining the Scott Polar Research Institute in 1946 was closely involved in Antarctic affairs, notably the 1959 Antarctic Treaty.

**Pic de Gerlache** 780-2 (78°36.3´N 21°27.7´W; Map 4). Pronounced peak in Nerre Blånd, the northern part of Hertugen af Ørlands Land. It was named by the Duke of Orléans in 1905 for the Belgian polar explorer, Adrien Victor Joseph baron de Gerlache de Gomery [1866–1934]. Adrien de Gerlache led the Belgian Antarctic expedition 1897–99, the first to ever winter in the Antarctic, and commanded the *BELGICA* in 1905 for the Duke of Orléans. He also took part in further Arctic expeditions, in 1907 to Nova Zemlya and 1909 to East Greenland, Spitsbergen and Frans Josef Land. The 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen was unable to identify the original peak, but considered the name should be preserved and placed it on a prominent mountain 912 m high on the north side of Gam mel Helterup Gletscher. On some maps the name is misplaced westwards to a slightly higher but less prominent peak.

**Pic du Pourequoi-Pas?** 700 (70°41.0´N 26°02.1´W). Mountain 1643 m high on the south side of Charcot Gletscher. Named by Parat & Drach (1934). See also Pourequoi Pas Tinde.

**Pic Floard** 710 (71°52.0´N 25°48.5´W). Peak 2200 m high on the west side of Prinsessegletscher. Named and first climbed by Claude Rey's 1968 expedition.

**Pic Ludovica** 710 (71°55.3´N 25°45.0´W). Mountain about 2400 m high on the east side of Prinsessegletscher. Named and first climb-
ed by Claude Rey’s 1968 expedition.

*Piccadilly* 72°08.5’ N 24°31.7’ W; Map 5). Mountain 1692 m high on the east side of Bersærkerbræ, north Stauning Alper. First climbed by the 1963 Imperial College expedition, and named after the London street, one of the two ancient highways leading west out of London.

*Pictet Bjerge* 72Ø-1 (72°04.5´ N 23°23.0´ W; Map 4). Mountain range on the south side of Davy Sund. Named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as *Cape Pictet*, for Marc Auguste Pictet [1752–1825], who held the chair of natural philosophy at Geneva from 1786 to 1825. Scoresby’s cape was evidently a mountain, and Nathorst (1901) transferred the name to the mountains behind the present Kap Syenit. (*Pictet Bjerg, Pictet Mountains, Mt. Pictet, Pictetfjella.*)

*Pictetbjerghytten* 72Ø (72°07.5´ N 23°28.6´ W). Name commonly used for the Norwegian hunting hut built by the Møre expedition in August 1930 at the foot of Pictet Bjerg, on the south side of Davy Sund. It was originally known as *Jostein*, and has also been known as *Segldalen* and *Bjørnebu*. (Pictetbjerghytten.)

*Piggøyra* 72Ø (72°40.5´ N 22°01.9´ W). Peninsula on SE Geographical Society Ø, a little west of Kap McClintock. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after its shape (*pigg* = spike). (Piggöyra.)

*Pilgrimsdal* 72Ø-475 (72°06.5´ N 26°22.9´ W). Valley north of the NW end of Furesø, Nathorst Land, named by Hans Zweifel during the 1954–55 Lauge Koch expeditions. This is a steep glacier-filled valley, not easy for a ‘sinner’ to climb (Fritz Schwarzenbach, personal communication 1996).

*Pillen* 76Ø-289 (76°50.5´ N 20°21.9´ W). Small island in north Dove Bugt between Vindseløen and Fugleø. So named by the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition because of its pillar-like appearance. (Pillen.)

*Ping Elv* 72Ø-217 (72°06.2’ N 24°03.5’ W; Map 5). River on the south side of Nedre Funddal, north Scoresby Land, which joins with Peter Elv to form Storm P. Elv. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions. ‘Peter & Ping’ was the name of a cartoon series created by the Danish artist Storm Petersen. (*Pings Elv.*)

*Pingel Dal* 71Ø–49 (71°32.1’ N 23°01.3’ W; Map 4). Eastern of two large valleys which drain to the head of Fleming Fjord. Named by G.C. Amdrup’s 1898–1900 expedition as *Pingels Dal*, probably after the Danish geologist Chr. Pingel and his son J.V. Pingel. Norwegian hunters used the name *Fleming Dal* for the valley, and the hunting hut built in the valley in 1932 is known as both *Pingel Dal Hytten* and *Fleming Dal Hytten*. (*Pingels Dale, Pingeldal, Pingel Valley.*)

*Ping Dal* 71Ø–172 (71°47.4’ N 23°49.1’ W; Maps 4, 5). Valley south of the Werner Bjerge where a number of pingos are found. Pingo are characteristic volcano-like mounds (Fig. 70), here up to 30 m high. Fritz Müller who had studied them during Lauge Koch’s geological expeditions, argued strongly for the name, which replaced the name *Kristiern Nielsen Dal*, rarely used but officially approved from 1937 to 59. A hut at the head of the valley close to Lomsø, usually known as *Lommensø Hytten*, has sometimes been referred to as *Pingo Dal Hytten*. (*Pingoele* 71Ø–170 (71°47.4’ N 23°49.1’ W). Informal name used by Fritz Müller during Lauge Koch’s 1954–55 expeditions for the river in Pingo Dal, north Jameson Land (Müller 1959).

*Ping Dal Pass* 71Ø (71°47.7’ N 24°13.1’ W; Map 5). Name occasionally used for the pass at the head of Pingo Dal leading over to Schuchert Dal (e.g. Schwarzenbach 1996).

*Pinkfoot Lake* 77Ø (77°40.1’ N 20°42.2’ W). Lake in Nordmarken, north of Klægbugt, where pink-foot geese congregate. Named by the 1987 Irish expedition to northern East Greenland.

*Pinkfoot Pond* 71Ø (71°46.4’ N 23°24.9’ W). Lake on the north side of Ørsted Dal. Nests of the pink-footed goose were found here.

*Pinnacle* 71Ø (71°55.2’ N 24°58.0’ W; Map 5). Mountain on the ridge
between Storgletscher and Dalmore Glacier, central Stauning Alper. Named by the University of Dundee expedition which made the first ascent on 15 August 1968. (Pinnacle Peak, The Pinnacle.)

Pinnadal 700-51 (70°42.6’N 25°17.8’W). Small valley on the east coast of Milne Land between Kap Leslie and Charcot Havn. Named during the 1931–34 Træræks expeditionen by Hermann Aldinger as Pinnatal or Pinna-Tal, after the fossil lamellibranch “Pinna.” (Pinna Valley.)

Pisa 71Ø (71°40.3’N 24°58.5’W; Map 5). Small rock peak 1350 m high on the north side of the junction of Mercurius Gletscher and Bjørnbo Gletscher. First climbed by James Clarkson’s 1961 expedition, and so named because it resembled a large leaning tower.

Pisseevache 730-426 (73°20.0’N 24°45.9’W). Waterfall in north Ymer Ø, named by Silvio Eha during Lauge Koch’s 1947–49 expeditions after the waterfall of the same name in the Rhone Valley.

Piz Coaz 71Ø (71°53.9’N 25°27.2’W; Map 5). Narrow ridge reaching 1950 m high between Spærregletscher and Duart Gletscher, Stauning Alper. First climbed by the 1964 AAC Zürich expedition which named it for Johanne Coaz, a pioneer Swiss climber who made the first ascent of Piz Bernina in 1850, the highest point in the Engadine. The second climb of Piz Coaz was made by Karl M. Herligkoffer’s 1966 expedition, which called it Rosenstein Spits.

Piz Dominant 710 (71°54.6’N 25°34.3’W; Map 5). Peak about 2370 m high on the west side of Spærregletscher, Stauning Alper. First climbed and so named by the 1966 AAC Zürich expedition. The second ascent was by Karl M. Herligkoffer’s 1966 expedition.

Piz Guarda Monti 71Ø (71°57.1’N 25°36.0’W; Map 5). Peak about 1840 m high on the west side of Spærregletscher, Stauning Alper. First climbed and so named by the 1964 AAC Zürich expedition.

Piz Spechsa 710 (71°57.5’N 25°27.9’W; Map 5). Mountain 2210 m high east of Spærregletscher, Stauning Alper. First climbed by the 1964 AAC Zürich expedition.

Place Concordia 700 (70°43.2’N 25°56.9’W). Broad, circular, flat area of Charcot Gletscher on east Milne Land. So named by Parat & Drach (1934), after the similarly named glacier confluences in the Swiss Alps.

Plandebjerg 730-702 (73°13.3’N 26°53.1’W). Mountain in eastern Frænkel Land so named during Lauge Koch’s 1949–51 expeditions by John Haller, because the entire mountain is made up of rocks rich in plates (= plade) of mica.

Planden 740-283 (74°09.9’N 20°52.7’W). Mountain on SE Clavering Ø. The name originated from the wintering party at Eskimoænes during the 1931–34 Træræks expeditionen (pladen = slab, plate). Herman Andreasonfjellet has also been used.

Planden 760-56 (76°51’N 20°05’W; Map 4). Small elongate island in the north part of Dove Bukt. Named by the 1906–08 Danmarkskystexpeditionen (pladen = the slab).

Planck Klippe 760-314 (76°57.9’N 24°15.9’W; Map 4). Cliff on the south side of Admiralty Gletscher, east of Røgnbue Klippe, Dronning Louise Land. One of the names given by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition for notable scientists, it commemo rates the German physicist Max [Karl Ludwig] Planck [1858–1947], noted especially for the quantum theory.

Plant Hill 730-295 (73°55.0’N 22°11.7’W). Mountain in east Hudson Land. It was named by Gunnar Säve-Söderbergh during the 1931–34 Træræks expeditionen for the finds of fossil plants, which showed the rocks to be younger than had been first supposed.

Pleistning Bjerg 71Ø (71°51.9’N 25°15.4’W; Map 5). Mountain on the south side of the head of Roslin Gletscher. Climbed by Karl M. Herligkoffer’s expedition on 15 August 1966, and named after the small Bavarian town of Pleistung. (Pleistungberg.)

Plinkanser Col 71Ø (71°51.5’N 25°25.2’W; Map 5). Col between the upper part of Duart Gletscher and the upper basin of Spærregletscher. Climbed and so named by Karl M. Herligkoffer’s 1966 expedition.

Plovjernet 700-77 (70°19.0’N 25°05.6’W; Map 4). Mountain on the east side of Vikingebucht. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Træræks expeditionen for its appearance (plovjern = plough share).

Pluto Nunatak 720-295 (72°52.5’N 29°15.8’W). Nunatak on the west side of Nordenskiöld Gletscher, where the Danish Air Force Catalina 853 ‘Pluto’ dropped provisions on 23 July 1953 for the use of a geological exploration party. Named by John Haller, who reached the summit with other members of the party on 8 August 1953.


Point Ambler 700 (70°50.3’N 26°04.6’W). Summit on the north side of Polkorridoren, Milne Land. Climbed by the 2004 West Lancashire Scouts expedition.

Point Hope 700 (70°27.4’N 22°16.1’W). Cape in south Liverpool Land a few kilometres east of Kap Hope, corresponding to the present Basaltnas. It is marked on maps in E. Mikkelsen (1927), and appears in some accounts as falska Kap Hope. Timber was left here in 1924 during the colonisation expedition, but later moved farther west to the present settlement.

Point Jilly 72Ø (72°06.2’N 24°54.9’W). Prominent pinnacle on the north ridge of the mountain Lambeth, Stauning Alper. It was climbed by the 1996 Scottish Mountaineering Club expedition.

Point Neave 72Ø (72°03.9’N 24°44.5’W). Mountain at the head of Schuchert Gletscher, Stauning Alper. The position is somewhat uncertain, but is described in Bennet (1972) as a short distance SW of Royal Peak. It was climbed by the 1961 Bangor expedition.

Pointe C. Jacquemard 71Ø (71°54.4’N 25°53.4’W). Mountain on the west side of Prinsessegletscher. Named and first climbed by Claude
Rey’s 1968 expedition. Exact position uncertain.

**Pointe Humbert** 71Ø (71°52.9´N 25°52.0´W). Mountain about 2100 m high on the west side of Prinsessegletscher, north of Gl. des Violettes. Named and first climbed by Claude Rey’s 1968 expedition.

**Pointe Michel Graavost** 72Ø (72°11.8´N 25°11.9´W). Peak on the north side of Vikingebra, north Stauning Alper, climbed by Claude Rey’s 1970 expedition. It was reported by Bennet (1972) to be probably identical with one of the Dreispits.

**Pointe d’Argent** 71Ø (71°54.0´N 25°54.7´W). Rock pillar about 2480 m high on the west side of Prinsessegletscher, south of Combe d’Argent. Named and first climbed by Claude Rey’s 1968 expedition. Exact position uncertain.

**Pointe des Ours** 71Ø (71°55.5´N 25°55.2´W). Rock peak about 2210 m high on the west side of Prinsessegletscher. Named and first climbed by Claude Rey’s 1968 expedition. Exact position uncertain.

**Polarheimen**

**Polar Bear Lake**

**Pointe des Ours** 71Ø (71°54.3´N 25°53.2´W). Mountain on the west side of Prinsessegletscher. Named and first climbed by Claude Rey’s 1968 expedition. Exact position uncertain.

**Polar Bear Lake** 71Ø (71°54.0´N 25°54.7´W). Three small lakes on Store Koldewey, of which lakes I and III were sampled for phytoplankton studies (Cremers et al. 2005).

**Polarheimen** 73Ø (73°11.1´N 25°58.4´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the NE coast of Suess Land, built by Arktisk Næringsdrift in July 1973 expedition to Spitsbergen.

**Pollux**

**Pollux Elv**

**Pollux Bjerg**

**Polhem Dal**


**Polhemsdalhytten** 72Ø (72°26.7´N 25°28.9´W). Norwegian hunting hut in Forsbld Fjord, 2 km west of Polhem Dal, built in September 1931 by the Marie expedition. It was originally known as Bertius. (Polheim, Polhem Dal Hytten.)

**Pollux**

**Pollux Eln** 700-182 (70°34.5´N 22°23.9´W). One of a pair of similar rivers in south Liverpool Land draining west into Hurry Inlet, the other being Castor Eln. Named during the 1931–34 Træræsk expedition by Laurits Bøhn, sometimes referred to as Polesbyhytten.

**Pollux Glacier** 71Ø (71°56.0´N 25°35.1´W; Map 5). Peak on the SW side of the upper basin of Sperregletscher, very close to the summit Castor. Named by K. M. Hertling’s 1966 expedition, although not climbed. See also Pollux Eln.

**Pollux Eln** 700-182 (70°34.5´N 22°23.9´W). One of a pair of similar rivers in south Liverpool Land draining west into Hurry Inlet, the other being Castor Eln. Named during the 1931–34 Træræsk expedition by Laurits Bøhn, after the stars Castor and Pollux, which derive their names from the twins of Greek mythology.

**Porfyrbjerg**

**Porhyrykleit**

**Porfyrbjerg** 710-95 (71°43.3´N 22°17.4´W). Mountain in north Canning Land, named during the 1931–34 Træræsk expedition by Arne Noe-Nygaaard as Porhyrfjellet, after the porphyritic volcanic rocks.


**Porfyrisject** 72Ø-397 (72°03.9´N 23°31.8´W). Mountain ridge in north Scoresby Land between Antarcitc Havn and Jegerdal. Named by Hans Kapp during Lauge Koch’s 1957–58 expeditions for the rock types.

**Port Arthur** 76Ø-148 (76°46.3´N 21°12.3´W; Map 4). Circular bay on the east side of Daniel Bruun Land, so named by J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition for an apparent similarity with Port Arthur, a major port city in NE China.

**Port Arthurhytten** 76Ø-199 (76°45.9´N 21°05.3´W; Map 4). Danish hunting hut north of the mouth of Port Arthur on the SE coast of Daniel Bruun Land, built by Nanok in August 1933. It is also known as Spyddoden. (Port Arthur hytten.)

**Porten** 74Ø-404 (80°32.6´N 24°19.2´W). Valley in the high cliffs of south Strinberg Land. So named by Th. Johansen during the 1931–34 Træræsk expedition because it has the appearance of a gateway (= port).

**Porten** 74Ø-388 (80°37.5´N 20°52.4´W). Mountain at the mouth of Søddalen east of the stream which provides a steep route up to the valley (porten = the gate). The name originated from the wintering party at Kulhus during the 1931–34 Træræsk expedition.

**Portfjeldet** 800-44 (80°23.0´N 21°04.2´W). Mountain on the north side of the mouth of Søddalen. Named by Eigil Nielsen during the 1938–39 Mærketfjeld expedition in the form Portfjeldet (port = gateway).

**Portgletscher** 73Ø-611 (73°11.8´N 27°48.9´W). Glacier on the south side of Knakadalen, under which Knakelven flows beneath an arch of ice, named by Louise Boyd’s 1933 expedition as Arch Glacier. The arched tunnel was 80 m long in 1933, and still existed in 1975.

**Portmorænen** 73Ø-614 (73°13.0´N 27°57.8´W). Moraine barrier across central Knakadalen, formed by Gregory Gletscher when it was 9 km in advance of its present position. Named by Louise Boyd’s 1933 expedition in the form Gateway Moraine, because
Knækelven has cut a narrow opening in the moraine wall.

**Posten** 730-584 (73°57.6’ N 24°18.8’ W; Map 4). Mountain on the east side of Waltershausen Gletscher. So named by Skaun & Wald's 1932 expedition, probably after 'Dagsposten', the Norwegian newspaper which supported their expedition.

**Posten** 800-80 (80°03.5’ N 20°12.0’ W). Mountain in south Kronprins Christian Land, south of Marmorvigen. So named from the superb view from the summit which would make it a 'good site for a fortress or mountain hotel'.

**Postkassen** 700-129 (70°50.3’ N 22°43.3’ W). Mountain west of the head of Hurry Inlet, named by Alfred Rosenkrantz during Lauge Koch's 1926–27 expeditions in the form Letter Box Mt. It is said to have been named for its shape.

**Potamotongose** 700-389 (70°58.6’ N 27°43.1’ W). Small lake on C. Hofmann Halvo, south of Rypena. The name was approved in 1961 at the suggestion of Ulrik Ren, and records finds of the water-plant potamogeton.

**Potherst Bjerge** 710-178 (71°35.0’ N 23°39.6’ W). Mountain range south of the head of Ørsted Dal. The name was one of a group of names given by the Place Name Committee in 1939 to replace proposals by Hans Stauber. It was given for the Dane who the Danish King Christian I sent to Greenland with Didrik Pining in 1476.

**Poulsen Nunatakker** 760-151 (76°56.3’ N 26°22.5’ W; Map 4). Group of three isolated nunataks in west Dronning Louise Land. Named by the 1909–12 Alaska expedition as Poulsen's Nunatak after Georg Poulsen, mate and member of the expedition who took part in the sled journey to Dronning Louise Land in April 1910. On recent official lists the name appears in the singular as Poulsen Nunatak.

**Pourelène** 710 (71°11.4’ N 26°28.0’ W). Mountain 1909 m high in Renland. Climbed and named by the 2007 West Lancashire Mountaineering Group expedition.

**Pourquoi Pas Tinde** 700-90a (70°40.3’ N 25°51.0’ W; Fig. 71). Mountain 1011 m high on SE Milne Land. The earliest appearance of the name occurs in a report by Parat & Drach (1934) in the form Pic de Pourquoi Pas?, and was originally applied to a 1643 m high mountain 7 km west (70°41’ N 26°03’ W) of that which now bears the name. The Pourquoi Pas? was a 3-mast ice-strengthened barque, built in St. Malo in 1907 for Jean-Baptiste Charcot and taken over by the state for the 1908–10 French Antarctic expedition. It was subsequently used by Charcot on numerous Arctic voyages, including seven to the Scoresby Sund region, and was wrecked off Iceland on 16 September 1936, with the loss of 39 crew and scientists; only one man survived. Photo: Kindly supplied by Emilie Thomassot, © Centre de Recherches Pétrographiques et Géochimiques, Nancy, France.

**Primula Elv**.

*Fig. 71. This was the fourth ship of the same name, POURQUOI PAS, all owned by the French polar explorer Jean-Baptist Charcot. Built in 1908, this 40 m, 455-ton barque was wrecked off Iceland on 16 September 1936, with the loss of 39 crew and scientists; only one man survived. Photo: Kindly supplied by Emilie Thomassot, © Centre de Recherches Pétrographiques et Géochimiques, Nancy, France.*
Prince Knud. (Prinsesse Elisabeths Alper.)

Prinsessegletscher 710–297 (71°57.0´ N 25°50.5´ W; Map 5). Major glacier on the south side of Furesø. Named by John Haller following explorations during Lage Koch’s geological expedition in 1954, probably for one of the three Danish princesses, daughters of Frederik IX. Glacier du Fureso has also been used.

Prinsessen 770–128 (77°04.1´ N 25°07.3´ W; Map 4; Fig. 21). Spectacular ice-covered mountain in NW Dronning Louise Land. Named by the 1951 British North Greenland reconnaissance expedition after the patron of the expedition, then Princess Elizabeth, now Queen Elizabeth II, Queen of the United Kingdom and the Commonwealth. She succeeded to the throne on 6 February 1952. See also Hertugen.

Prinsessen Coll 770 (77°03.7´ N 25°05.5´ W). Name used occasionally in expedition reports (Simpson 1957) for the col immediately SE of Prinsessen, Dronning Louise Land.

Proctor’s Pinnacle 720 (72°07.5´ N 25°07.8´ W; Map 5). Pinnacle 2350 m high at the corner of Vertebræ and Gully Gletscher, Staunung Alper. Climbed by the 1963 Cambridge University expedition, which named it after the Cambridge university officials known as proctors (Pinnacolo di Proctor).

Productuoel 740 (74°13.6´ N 20°43.0´ W). River on east Clavering Ø draining from the slopes of Binucleus and Trinucleus. Named by Wolf Maync and Andreas Vischer during Lage Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions, and used in the report by Maync (1942) and on AMS maps. Fossil products were found here.

Profilbjerg 710 (71°37.2´ N 22°56.2´ W). Name introduced by Stauber (1942) for the SW peak of Lille Cirkusbjerg, south Wegener Halvo, where a profile was measured during Lage Koch’s 1936–38 Two-year expedition. The name has been frequently used as a reference locality in geological literature (Gasmück & Trümppy 1969; Higgins 1986).

Profilbjerg 720–192 (72°07.6´ N 24°06.9´ W; Map 5). Mountain in north Scoresby Land, bounded to the south by Nordre Funddal and Nedre Funddal. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lage Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions. (Profilberget.)

Proffildal 710–421 (71°07.8´ N 27°34.6´ W; Map 4). Valley in SE Renland, east of Ryrefjord. So named by Johan D. Friderichsen during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions because of a well-exposed geological profile. (Profile Ravine 730 (73°30.7´ N 23°15.8´ W). Ravine on the south side of Sederholm Bjerg, central Gauss Halvo. The name was used by Gunnar Säve-Söderbergh during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen, because geological profiles were measured here.

Profiljefdet 800–42 (80°31.5´ N 21°26.5´ W). Mountain on the north side of Sedal. Named by Eigil Nielsen during the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition as Profiljefdet, because geological sections were measured there.

Promenedalad 740–135 (74°03.8´ N 23°06.4´ W; Map 4). Prominent valley on the south side of Wordie Gletscher, named by Lage Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Promenade Valley. It is a long and wide valley and is easy walking terrain (promenade = promenade, parade). (Promenade Tal, Promenadetal, Gangdalen.)

Prometeus 710 (71°44.7´ N 25°27.3´ W; Map 5). Mountain 2574 m high on the SW side of Orion Gletscher, south Staunung Alper. It was first climbed by James Clarkson’s 1961 expedition, and named after the god of fire in Greek mythology.

Proopen 700–401 (70°57.5´ N 28°29.3´ W; Map 4). Nunatak at the head of Harefjord. So named by the 1963 Geodætisk Institute expedition because it blocked the flow of ice like a cork (= prop) in a bottle.

Prospekt Dal 730–75 (73°36.0´ N 22°38.7´ W). Small valley west of Ankerborg on the north side of Moskusoksefjord, named by Lage Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions as Prospect Valley, because of a possible mineralisation prospect. Norwegian scientists used Vassdalen for the same feature. (Prospektat, Prospectdal.)


Prædikestolen 700–412 (70°54.0´ N 28°17.6´ W). Mountain 1271 m high south of inner Harefjord. Named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions by Heinrich Rutishauser for its resemblance to the mountain ‘Kanzel’ in upper Lauterbrunnen Tal, Switzerland (praedikestolen = kanzel = pulpit).

Præstekrave 700–434 (70°27.5´ N 27°40.0´ W). Small lake on SW Milne Land. Named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions by Max Fumasoli for the numerous ringed plovers (= præstekraver).

Provensten 760–136 (76°25.6´ N 26°45.7´ W; Map 4). Nunatak in SW Dronning Louise Land, so named by J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition after one of the coastal sea forts off Copenhagen. (Provesten.)

Puchan Glacier 720 (72°04.4´ N 25°02.9´ W). Nunatak in SW Milne Land, named by the 2007 SMC East Greenland expedition for the western upper branch of Gullgletscher.

Puchnuktitsinde 720 (72°06.0´ N 24°45.7´ W; Map 5). Mountain 2339 m high on the east side of upper Storgletscher, central Staunung Alper. Climbed and named by the 2007 SMC East Greenland expedition. The name derives from a combination of personal names.

Puderne 700–378 (70°47.5´ N 27°00.0´ W; Map 4). Snow domes on Milne Land, supposedly resembling white pillows or cushions (= puderne). Named by the Geodætisk Institute in 1963.

Pukkitsivakajiip – See Pukkitsivakajik.


Pukkelen 710–432 (71°08.2´ N 29°16.8´ W; Map 4). Nunatak on the west side of Vindue Gletscher. Named by Peter Homewood during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions for its humped shape (pukkel = hump).

Pukkitsivakajiip Akinnarteqtaa [Kap Dundee] 690–60 (69°45.3´ N 23°13.0´ W). Peninsula between Manby Halvo and Turner Ø, on the northern Blosseville Kyst. One of the names recorded by the Geodætisk Institute 1955 survey, the name derives from its location relative to Pukkitsivakajik [Manby Halvo]. (Pukkitsivakajiip akinnarteqtaa.)

Pukkitsivakajiip Kiammut Kangeritta 690–57 (69°52´ N 23°16.0´ W). Fjord on the northern Blosseville Kyst. The name was recorded by the Geodætisk Institute 1955 survey, and translates as ‘the fjord with Pukkitsivakajik to its north’ (Pukkitsivakajiip kiammut kangeritta).

Pukkitsivakajiip Oqqumut Kangeritta [Deichmann Fjord] 690–22 (69°49.0´ N 23°14.0´ W). Fjord SW of Pukkitsivakajik [Manby Halvo]. One of the names recorded by the Geodætisk Institute 1955 survey, the name translates as ‘the fjord with Pukkitsivakajik to its north’ (Pukkitsivakajiip orqungmut kangeritta).

Pukkitsivakajiip [Manby Halvo] 690–5 (69°49.0´ N 23°04.0´ W). Peninsula on the north Blosseville Kyst, SW of Kap Brewster. The name was recorded by the Geodætisk Institute 1955 survey, and translates roughly as ‘the little low’, a reference to its relative prominence. (Pukkitsivakajik.)

Pukukkiarpik – See Pukukkiarpik.

Pukukkiarpik 700–289 (70°30.0´ N 22°15.5´ W). Hillside NE of Ittaajimmit [Kap Hope], SW Liverpool Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘where one picks berries to take home’. (Pukukkiarpik.)

Pulfrichsjetlet 740 (74°22.3´ N 21°13.7´ W). Mountain ridge on north Clavering Ø. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and named after Carl Pulfrich [1858–1927], a German scientist who was one of the founders of the photogrammetric developments of Carl Zeiss, Jena.
Punktum 760-137 (c. 76°22' N 26°52' W; Fig. 21). Small nunatak 2175 m high in SW Dronning Louise Land, so named by J.P. Koch's 1912–13 expedition because it was the last nunatak passed before crossing the Inland Ice (punktum = full stop).

Punta Celso Giliberti 700 (70°04.8’ N 23°01.0’ W). Mountain 1262 m high west of Milano Gletscher on Volquaart Boon Kyst. It was climbed by Leonardo Bonzi's 1934 expedition, and named after an Italian climber killed in a mountaineering accident in 1933. (Giliberti Peak.)

Punta Club Alpino Italiano 700 (70°03.0’ N 22°32.2’ W). Mountain on the Volquaart Boon Kyst, the present Sfinxen. It was climbed by Leonardo Bonzi's 1934 expedition. (P. CAI, Club Alpino Italiano Peak.)

Punta Karfen 720 (72°08’ N 24°58’ W). Peak in the Vikingbræ region, climbed by G. Dionisi's 1982 expedition.

Punta Roma 700 (70°03.8’ N 22°51.5’ W). Mountain 1267 m high west of Roma Gletscher on Volquaart Boon Kyst, the present Bulbjerg. It was climbed by Leonardo Bonzi's 1934 expedition. (Rome Hill, Rome Peak.)

Punta Umberto Balestreri 700 (70°03.4’ N 23°08.7’ W). Mountain 1636 m high on Volquaart Boon Kyst, the present Isjomfruen. It was climbed by Leonardo Bonzi's 1934 expedition, and dedicated to the president of the Club Alpino Accademico who had died in a mountaineering accident in 1933. (P. Balestrieri, Balestreri Peak.)

Punta degli Italiani 700 (70°01.1’ N 22°58.8’ W). Mountain 1701 m high on Volquaart Boon Kyst, the present Pyramiden. This was the highest peak climbed by Leonardo Bonzi's 1934 expedition. (P. Italiani, Peak of the Italians.)

Purpurfjeld 700 (70°03.4’ N 22°32.2’ W). Mountain 1262 m high on Volquaart Boon Kyst, the present Pyramiden. This was climbed by Leonardo Bonzi's 1934 expedition, and dedicated to the Italian climber killed in a mountaineering accident in 1933. (Giliberti Peak.)

Pyramiden 700-276 (70°01.1’ N 22°58.8’ W). Prominent pyramid-shaped peak 1701 m high on Volquaart Boon Kyst, so named during the 1931–34 Træreskæpsmissionen by Laurits Bruhn for its shape. It has also been called Punta degli Italiani.

Pyramidefeld 720-254 (72°08.5’ N 24°25.6’ W). Mountain between the head of Vikingbræ and Bersærkerbræ, north of Hjørnespitsid. The name is found first in the form Pyramide in a report by Braun (1953), who made an unsuccessful attempt from the north side while assisting Erdhardt Fränkl during Lauge Koch's 1951 expedition. It was named for the shape as seen from the north. In mountaineering literature it generally goes under the name Kensington.

Pyramid 700-276 (70°01.1’ N 22°58.8’ W). Prominent pyramid-shaped peak 1701 m high on Volquaart Boon Kyst, so named during the 1931–34 Træreskæpsmissionen by Laurits Bruhn for its shape. It has also been called Punta degli Italiani.

Pyramid 740–223 (74°01.3’ N 21°34.2’ W). Feature on the north side of Frebold Bjerg, NW Hold with Hope, between River 8 and River 9. Named during the 1931–34 Træreskæpsmissionen by Eiligr Nielsen for its shape.

Pytel 700-164 (74°46.6’ N 22°25.7’ W). Small river in south Liverpool Land draining west into Hurry Inlet, so named during the 1931–34 Træreskæpsmissionen by Laurits Bruhn because of its small size (pyt = puddle).

Pythagoras Bjerg 710-69 (71°22.9’ N 25°14.4’ W). Mountain south of Holger Danske Briller on the north side of Nordvestfjord. The name originated during the 1931–34 Træreskæpsmissionen and was adopted at the suggestion of R. Spärk. In shape the mountain approximates to a right-angled triangle. The name first appeared on the maps of Thorson (1934). (Pythagoras-Gebirge, Mt. Pythagoras.)

Pyten 760-228 (76°57.1’ N 22°00.0’ W). Westernmost lake in Vågias Dal, west of Mørkefjord. The name was given by the Place Names Committee in 1938 for the cones of moraine situated in the valley.

Påskedalen 760-190 (76°08.1’ N 19°56.6’ W; Map 6). Valley in Ad. S. Jensen Land between Syttendemøllefjorden and Pølseneset. Proposed by Nanok, the name first appeared on a map in Jennov (1939).
Påskehytten 760-210 (76°09.8’ N 19°47.6’ W). Danish hunting hut about 2 km south of Páskanaat on the east coast of Ad. S. Jensen Land. Built by Nanok in August 1938. (Paaskehytten, Paaskenas-hytten, Páskanaat.)

Páskanaat 760-13 (76°09.7’ N 19°47.2’ W; Map 4). Peninsula on the east coast of Ad. S. Jensen Land, named by the 1906–08 Denmark-Eskpeditionen in the form Páskanaat. Henning Bistrup and Håkon Jarner visited the area at Easter 1908 (J. Love, personal communication 2009). (Easter Nøse, Paaskenæs.)

Qaallertalik 700-247 (70°56.8’ N 21°38.1’ W). Peninsula on the east coast of Liverpool Land, of which Kap Greg is the east cape. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, it translates as ‘where there is a hole’. (Qaallertalik.)

Qaggiterpajik – See Qaggiterpajik.

Qallarllik – See Qallarllik.

Qámmavai, Qámmavaajivata Ilerta – See Qámmavai, Qámmavaajivata Ilerta.

Qammavaajivata Ilerta 700-364 (70°29.7’ N 21°58.2’ W). Small bay of Scoresbysund, part of NW Hvalrosbugt. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, it translates as ‘hunting place bay’, referring to its proximity to Palasip Qammavaajua. (Qámavai.)

Qammavai 700-315 (70°28.1’ N 21°56.9’ W). Peninsula on the east side of Rosenvinge Bugt, south Liverpool Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘where one lies in wait hunting’. (Qámavai.)

Qaqilaasivik 710-207 (71°18.5’ N 25°08.2’ W). Point west of Sydkap near the mouth of Nordvestfjord. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates as ‘the home of the diver’, and refers to the red-throated diver that nests in small lakes. (Qaqilaasivik.)

Qaqilaasivik Kangitteq 710-206 (71°20.8’ N 25°13.7’ W). Place on the coast west of Sydkap, at the foot of the mountain Pythagorasbjerg. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates as ‘the western depot place’. (Qaqilaasivik kangitteq.)

Qaqilaasivik, Qaqilaasivik kangitteq – See Qaqilaasivik, Qaqilaasivik Kangitteq.

Qaqqaziaq Inaa 700-318 (70°27.2’ N 21°57.0’ W). Small lake on the east side of Rosenvinge Bugt. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates as ‘of the home of the diver’, and refers to the red-throated diver that nests in small lakes. (Qaqqaziaq und.)

Qeqertaq, Qeqertaq – See Qeqertaq.

Quest-hytten, Påskenæsset – See Qeqertaq, Queenstinde.

Queens Tinde 710-365 (71°59.3’ N 25°27.5’ W; Map 5). Snow peak 2293 m high on the SW side of Krabbe Gletscher. Climbed by 1963 Cambridge University expedition on 30 July, and named after Queens’ College, Cambridge. One of the most picturesque of Cambridge colleges, it was founded in 1448 by the wife of Henry VI, and refounded in 1465 by the wife of Edward VI. It has also been known as Pyramid Peak. The name is slightly misplaced on published Geodætiske Institut maps. (Queensstinde.)

Quellpingo 720 (72°33.6’ N 23°33.4’ W). Point east of Cape Swainson and Kap Lister, south Liverpool Land. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and translates as ‘the bay’s big hill’. The Scoresbysund newspaper recorded in 1984 the local name Nerridiit iaat. (Qingaji -vata qaqartivâ.)

Quest-hytten – See Quest-hytten.

Queenstinde – See Queenstinde.

Queenstinde – See Queenstinde.

Queenstinde – See Queenstinde.
the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and means ‘the little ravine’. Dinosaursaurus Klooft has also been used. (Qúpaulakajik.)

Quppaalakajik Kangitteq (Hulelv) 700-183 (70°33.4´N 22°24.4´W). River and ravine north of Quppaalakajik [Rendelev], draining into Hurry Inlet. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, it translates as ‘the outer little ravine’. (Quppaalakajik kangitteq.)

Quppaalartivakajik 700-203 (70°30.6´N 21°33.3´W). Ravine in SE Liverpool Land near Kap Lister. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates as ‘the big ravine’. The Scoresbysund newspaper recorded in 1984 the local spelling Quppaalartivakajik. (Quppaalartivakajik.)

Raatiuup Nuaa 700-251 (70°57.8´N 21°46.7´W; Map 4). Fjord on the SW side of Kong Oscar Fjord. Named by A.G. Nathorst in 1928 as Raatiuup Nuaa. The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and means ‘radio cape’, referring to the former radio station on top of the low hill behind the cape. (Râtiûp nîa.)

Raatiuup Tunua 700-371 (70°29.1´N 21°56.4´W). Slope east of Scoresbysund, east of the former radio station. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘the radio station’s back side’. In 1927–28 Janus Sørensen built a radio station and seismic station on top of the 60 m high hill. (Râtiûp tunua.)

Rabbit Ears Island 78Ø (78°00.0´N 18°52.6´W). Large island in the Danish Ær group, named by Jane A. Gilotti for its shape. The name is used as a geological reference locality in reports of studies on ultrahigh pressure eclogites (Lang & Gilotti 2007).

Rabontinde 72Ø (72°00.7´N 25°10.0´W; Map 5). Minor outlying peak of Kapelle, about 1640 m high, on the north side of Sefstrøm Gletscher. Climbed by the 1998 Scottish Mountaineering Club expedition. (Rabon.)

Raceway 710 (c. 71°25´N 22°33´W). Locality in Jameson Land where Farish A. Jenkins during the 1988–89 Harvard University palaeontological expeditions discovered spectacular fossil dinosaur tracks. A network of 52 different tracks are preserved.

Radiobak 760-294 (76°55.8´N 20°19.8´W). Stream between Mørkefjord Station, which was also a radio station, and Termografengen. A network of 52 different tracks are preserved.

Raffles Ø [Appalik] 700-209 (70°36.1´N 21°31.2´W; Map 4). Island off the coast of south Liverpool Land. Named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Raffles Island out of respect to the Revd Thomas Raffles [1788–1863], a prominent independent minister, who held the living at Great George Street, Liverpool from 1812 to 1862. (Râlesffas, Raffles Ø, Raffles Ø, Rafe Øs.)

Raffles So 700 (70°35.6´N 21°32.4´W). Lake on Raffles Ø where material was collected for radiocarbon age determinations (Cremers et al. 2008).

Ragekniven 760 (76°20.5´N 20°24.5´W). Name used by Henning Birstrup during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for the present Godfried Hansen Ø. It was probably given for one of Henning Bistrup’s family (J. Løve, personal communication 2009). Olgas Ø has also been used.

Randensøen – See Ravnnejberg.

Ragnhildshytta 750 (75°30.0´N 23°09.1´W). Mountain on the south side of Gaus Halvo, corresponding to the present Wiman Bjerg. So named on an NSIU map (1932a), and derived from the Norwegian dialect word for a raven. There are many similar place names in Norway.

Ramp 770 (c.77°13´N 24°00´W). Upper part of Britannia Gletscher, Dronning Louise Land. The name was given by members of the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition (Banks 1957) after the notable ‘Ramp’ which features in accounts of Scott’s 1910–13 Antarctic expedition.


Rampevæggen 700-424 (70°37.6´N 28°49.0´W). Mountain wall north of Rølilge Brae forming a boundary to a ramp-like tongue of ice. Named by Laurent Jenelmin during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresbysund expeditions.

Ramsay Bjerg 730-71 (73°30.5´N 22°42.7´W). Mountain on Gaus Halvo. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1929 expedition in the form Mt. Ramsay by Helge G. Backlund after Wilhelm Ramsay [1865–1928], a Finnish mineralogist and petrologist and an authority on Fennoscandian structures. He was professor of geology at the University of Helsinki.

Ran Øer 720-328 (72°17.2´N 23°54.2´W). Small islands or skerries on the SW side of Kong Oscar Fjord. Named by A.G. Nathorst in 1899 as Rams Øer, according to his narrative after ‘den falska Ran’, this features in the Swedish masterpiece, Tegnér’s Fritiofs Saga. In 1957 the authorised spelling was changed from Rams Skär to Ran Øer at the suggestion of Søkortarkivet (Nautical charts archive), who considered the islands were too large to be called skerries. (Râns Òr, Rans Rock.)


Randbøldalen 730-346 (73°20.3´N 22°14.5´W). Valley in the south Giescke Bjarage, draining eastwards. The name was proposed by the Place Name Committee in 1939 after the area of Randbøl in mid-Jylland where there are more than 300 burial mounds. Bjørndalen and Franklindalen have also been used.

Randelen 760 (76°54.8´N 22°04.6´W). Name used by J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition for a large river at the margin of the Inland ice in west Daniel Bruun Land, flowing into Borgforden (rand = margin).

Randen 740-328 (74°09.0´N 24°06.0´W). High plateau in Ole Rømer Land west of Vibeke So. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions by Heinrich Büttler, probably for the locality of the same name near Schaffhausen.

Randenes 720-140 (72°25.5´N 25°43.0´W). Peninsula on the north side of Forsblads Fjord. So named by Eugène Wegmann during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen, probably because the peninsula marks an important geological boundary.

Randers Fjord 700-251 (70°57.8´N 21°46.7´W; Map 4). Fjord on the east coast of central Liverpool Land, named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Laurits Bruhn after the fjord of the same name on the east coast of Jylland, Denmark.

Ranstrip 710-290 (71°51.9´N 24°08.0´W; Map 5). Mountain at the SW margin of the Werner Bjerge (rand = margin). Named by Peter Beath and Eduard Wenk during Lauge Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions and climbed by Beath in 1954.

Randsoen 760-124 (76°41´N 22°58´W; Map 4). Lake at the west margin of Storstrommen, so named by J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition (rand = margin). (Randsee.)

Raney 750, 760 (c. 76°15´N 18°42´W). Name given to an island on the north part of the east coast of Greenland on a 1706 map by Torfeus. According to Torene (1944), Raneway might correspond to the present Store Koldewey. (Drangey.)
Raven Pond 71Ø-444 (71°30.5´N 24°08.6´W). Valley on the east side of Schuchert Dal, connecting with the upper reaches of Østred Dal. Named by Geoffrey Halliday following botanical work during the 1971 Northern Universities expedition, for the occurrence of a rare buttercup (Ranunculus pedatifidus).

Raukefjord 74Ø (74°26.9´N 20°24.8´W). Small bay on the SW coast of Wollaston Forland, east of Zackenberg Bugt. Used only on a NSIU map (Lacmann 1937), and named after the home of Lars Christiansen in Sandefjord, Norway. See also Lars Christiansenfonna.

Ravnas Bre 71Ø (71°54.3´N 25°15.5´W; Map 5). Name given to a northern branch of Roslin Gletscher by the 1996 Norwegian Stauung Alper expedition. It was named after Ole Ravna [1841–1906], who accompanied Fridtjof Nansen on his crossing of the Inland Ice in 1888. It has also been called Neunham Glacier.

Ravnordal 730Ø-75 (73°35.4´N 21°17.8´W; Map 4). Mountain in the southern Tågefjeldene. The name derives from the Rammeknuten of an NSIU map (1932a), but is now used in a wider sense than the NSIU usage to cover also their localities Dyrrhó, Dyrrfjellet, Blábó and Grábeinryggen. The name derives from the Norwegian dialect word for a raven (= rænn). Rammeknuten has also been used.

Ravn Pynt 760–156 (76°08.5´N 18°31.6´W; Map 4). Locality on the east coast of Store Koldewey. Named by Lauge Koch's 1926–27 expeditions as Pt. Ravn for Jesper Peter Johansen Ravn [1866–1951], a Danish geologist and palaeontologist, and Museum Inspector at the Mineralogical Museum, Copenhagen from 1907 to 36. He had briefly described geological work carried out at this locality during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. Ravn's Ravine 760 Ø (76°17.9´N 18°37.2´W), Ravine on the east coast of Store Koldewey about 2 km north of Nordre Gnesnaes, where Eigil Nielsen collected fossils in 1933. The name was used by Frebold [1935] and Maync [1949]. See also Ravn Pynt.

Ravn Pynt – See Ravnus Nuaa, Raatiuup Tunua.

Rath Boon Insel – See Ratham Ø.

Rath Boon Insel 700–221 (70°40.3´N 21°28.0´W; Maps 3, 4). Island off the coast of south Liverpool Land with a peak resembling the ruins of a castle. It was named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Rathbone Island (Fig. 3) after an esteemed friend, William Rathbone [1787–1868], who in 1837 became mayor of Liverpool. Scoresby went on holiday to Ireland with Rathbone and Thomas Traill in 1820. A party led by Helge G. Backlund climbed to the summit in June 1933. Bobé [1936 p. 45] suggested that Volquart Boon, who was swept into the mouth of Scoresby Sund in 1761, had given an island the name Rath Boon Insel, adopted by Scoresby (1823) as Rathbone Island. The idea appears to derive from a map drawn by Boon and at one time owned by M. Wormskjold, but subsequently lost in a fire. The Place Name Committee considered the problem in 1960–61, and concluded the story improbable. (Rathbone Ø, Æle Rathbone.)

Rattenfanger Peak 730 Ø (73°32.0´N 26°09.5´W). Snow peak 2155 m high on the south side of Grejsdalen, Andrée Land. Climbed by the 2007 Army Boreal Zenith expedition.

Ravnefjeld 730Ø (73°46.4´N 23°43.3´W). Norwegian hunting hut on Wegener Halvø south of Ravnefjeldet. Named during the 1924–25 colonization expedition for the ravens, which were seen in flocks of 9–12 here in south Liverpool Land. Named during the 1924–25 colonization expedition for the ravens, which were seen in flocks of 9–12 here in south Liverpool Land. Named during the 1924–25 colonization expedition for the ravens, which were seen in flocks of 9–12 here in south Liverpool Land. Named during the 1924–25 colonization expedition for the ravens, which were seen in flocks of 9–12 here in south Liverpool Land. Named during the 1924–25 colonization expedition for the ravens, which were seen in flocks of 9–12 here in south Liverpool Land. Named during the 1924–25 colonization expedition for the ravens, which were seen in flocks of 9–12 here in south Liverpool Land. Named during the 1924–25 colonization expedition for the ravens, which were seen in flocks of 9–12 here in south Liverpool Land. Named during the 1924–25 colonization expedition for the ravens, which were seen in flocks of 9–12 here in south Liverpool Land. Named during the 1924–25 colonization expedition for the ravens, which were seen in flocks of 9–12 here in south Liverpool Land. Named during the 1924–25 colonization expedition for the ravens, which were seen in flocks of 9–12 here in south Liverpool Land. Named during the 1924–25 colonization expedition for the ravens, which were seen in flocks of 9–12 here in south Liverpool Land. Named during the 1924–25 colonization expedition for the ravens, which were seen in flocks of 9–12 here in south Liverpool Land. Named during the 1924–25 colonization expedition for the ravens, which were seen in flocks of 9–12 here in south Liverpool Land. Named during the 1924–25 colonization expedition for the ravens, which were seen in flocks of 9–12 here in south Liverpool Land. Named during the 1924–25 colonization expedition for the ravens, which were seen in flocks of 9–12 here in south Liverpool Land. Named during the 1924–25 colonization expedition for the ravens, which were seen in flocks of 9–12 here in south Liverpool Land. Named during the 1924–25 colonization expedition for the ravens, which were seen in flocks of 9–12 here in south Liverpool Land. Named during the 1924–25 colonization expedition for the ravens, which were seen in flocks of 9–12 here in south Liverpool Land. Named during the 1924–25 colonization expedition for the ravens, which were seen in flocks of 9–12 here in south Liverpool Land.

Raven Pond 760Ø (76°16.6´N 18°36.3´W). Small lake on Store Kolde-
the forms Rebild Bjerge and Rebild Dal. Named by Ove Simonsen during the 1931–34 Træérsekspedisjonen after the Danish locality Rebild south of Albörg, Jylland.

**Rechnitzer Land** 760-187 (76°19.0’N 22°00.0’W; Maps 2, 4). Land area between Soranerøen and Bræfjord. Mapped by Lauge Koch during flights in 1932 on the 1931–34 Træérsekspedisjonen, it was named after Vice-Admiral Hjalmar Rechnitzer (1872–1933), who was director of the Marine Ministry from 1923 to 32 and head of Soværnskommandoen from 1932 to 40. (Rechnitzer land.)

**Rechnitzerhvytten** 760-206 (76°20.2’N 21°49.8’W). Danish hunting hut on the east coast of Rechnitzer Land, built by Nanok in August 1938. Now a ruin. See also Rechnitzer Land.

**Red Rose Mountain** 286 (77°30.0’N 26°28.5’W). Mountain ridge on Gauss Halvo, so named during the 1931–34 Træérsekspedisjonen after Gunnar Säve-Söderbergh (Säve-Söderbergh 1934) because of finds of several richly fossiliferous horizons containing ‘Remigolepis’. (Remigolepis Ridge.)


**Renbugten** 730-520 (73°20.0’N 26°28.5’W; Map 4). Pronounced bay on the north side of Isfjord. Named by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition as Renbugten, because a flock of 12 reindeer was seen here. This was the largest flock seen during the expedition, and the last living reindeer to be seen in East Greenland. The East Greenland reindeer died out during the winter of 1899–1900 (Reindeer Bay, Reindebukta, Renbukta.)

**Renbugthevten** – See Reisuberku.

**Rencontre Dal** 730-383 (71°28.0’N 29°00.0’W). Major E–W-trending valley extending westwards from the head of Flyverfjord as far as Rencontre Sø. Named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions after Rencontre Sø.

**Rencontre Sø** 730-374 (71°29.3’N 29°20.8’W; Map 4). Lake at the head of Rencontre Dal, at the south boundary of Hinks Land. Named by P. Vogt during Lauge Koch’s 1957 expedition for a meeting place during field work.

**Rendalen** 730-641 (73°26.5’N 26°41.4’W; Map 4). Large valley in SW Andrée Land draining SE into Renbugt. Named during the 1931–34 Træérsekspedisjonen by Ove Simonsen.

**Renaldalstutta** 730 (73°05.8’N 27°18.2’W). Norwegian hunting hut at Paradisal on the east side of Kjerulf Fjord, NW Suss Land. Built by Bjørne andOddvar Akre for Arktisk Næringdrift in August 1938, and named after the Rendal area of Norway from which the Akre brothers originate. By coincidence, there are abundant antlers and bones of the now extinct East Greenland reindeer around the hut.

**Rendeelv [Quppaalakajik]** 700-184 (70°32.3’N 22°22.8’W). River in south Liverpool Land draining west to Hurry Inlet, so named during the 1931–34 Træérsekspedisjonen by Laurits Bruaber for the shape of the valley it occupies (rende = groove).

**Renland [Tuttut Nunaaat]** 700-27 710-40 (71°15.0’N 27°00.0’W; Maps 3, 4; see also Fig. 83). Large land area bounded by Nordvestfjord, Øfjord, Rypefjord and Edvard Bay Dal. So named by Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition because numerous reindeer (Rangifer tarandus evrooogreenlandicus) were seen during the expedition (Fig. 7). Reindeer died out in East Greenland about 1900. (Renlandet, Ren Land, Renntier-Land.)

**Renodde** 700-22 (70°29.0’N 28°15.0’W; Map 4). Peninsula on the south side of the mouth of Vestfjord. So named by Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition because the expedition shot four reindeer here.

**Renskaaret** 760-71 (76°40.9’N 18°30.9’W). Small island south of Danmark Havn, so named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspedisjonen. Here, as at other localities, the ground was littered with the antlers and excrement of reindeer, although they had been extinct in the region for several years. (Rendsjkearet, Renskær, Reindeer Reef.)
summits of Liverpool Land.

Reserves

Reserves of Liverpool Land.

Reserves of Liverpool Land.
Richterfjellet 740° (74°21.5’ N 21°18.5’ W). Mountain on NW Clavering Ø. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), the name was given for Hans Richter [b. 1897], a German surveyor who led the stereographic work on the detailed topographical map of Jordan Hill, and Soren Richter [1903–1970], a Norwegian archeologist and hunter. See also Richter-Hytta.

Ridderborgen 730°–531 (73°05.8’ N 27°38.5’ W). Mountain 1885 m high on the west side of the mouth of Kjerulf Fjord. The summit resembled a ruined castle, and was named by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition as Riddarborgen (= baronial castle). (Ridderborg.)

Ridderdal 730–532 (73°04.3’ N 27°28.9’ W). Valley south of Ridderborgen, north Goodenough Land. The valley was used by J.M. Wordie’s 1929 expedition as a route on his ascent of Petermann Bjerg, and the name appears on his maps in the form Riddar Valley.


Ridge 1–12 730° (73°58.0’ N 21°19.5’ W). Series of minor ridges on the NE slope of Stensiø Plateau, designated in this form for reference purposes during the 1931–34 Træársekspeditionen.

Rigi 740° (74°38.0’ N 20°42.4’ W). Small isolated summit in NW Wolaston Forland. The name was used by Wolf Maync [1947] in his description of work during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions, because of a resemblance to the rocks of Rigi, a noted viewpoint overlooking Vierwaldstättersee, Switzerland.

Rigil Nunatak 720°–445 (72°42.0’ N 27°54.5’ W; Map 4). Nunatak on the south side of the upper reaches of Hisinger Gletscher. So named by Eugène Wegmann during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen.

Rimhytta 7200–17 (72°43.1’ N 26°10.5’ W). Norwegian hunting hut built high on the west side of the mouth of Kjerulf Fjord. The name is found on a sketch map in Gustav Thostrup’s 1921 logbook.

Rimfakse 7200–17 (72°43.1’ N 26°10.5’ W). Norwegian hunting hut built high on the west side of the mouth of Kjerulf Fjord. The name is found on a sketch map in Gustav Thostrup’s 1921 logbook.

Rimfaxebreen 720–40 (72°42.0’ N 27°54.5’ W; Fig. 73). Prominent mountain 2783 m high west of the Blosseville Kyst, named by Jules de Blosseville in 1833 as Mont Rigny. It was probably given for the French vice-admiral Henri-Marie-Daniel Gaultier, Count de Rigny.
tish whaler Balaena, which they met several times during the expedition. Tom Robertson was among the last successful British whalers in East Greenland waters, and made regular voyages between 1895 and 1907. (Robertson Island, Robertsonøya.)

**Rockusspids** 73Ø-154 (73°30.7´ N 20°27.7´ W; Map 4). Mountain 518 m high in SE Hold with Hope SW of Kap Broer Ruyts. Named by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition as Rockus spitze. The name appeared only on the geological map in Koldewey's narrative, and was not approved until 1939. Kommafjeldet has occasionally been used.

**Rock** 72Ø-6 (72°16.2´ N 22°00.7´ W; Fig. 12). The word rock appears on William Scoresby's 1822 chart against a small island 80 m high off Kap Young, and was probably intended to indicate a rocky islet rather than a formal name. In the German edition of his narrative (Scoresby 1825) it is translated as 'Felsen'. Nordenskjöld (1907) combined it mistakenly with another Scoresby name to form Van Dyk Rock. Cleft Island was used by J.M. Wordie's 1926 expedition for the same feature. Klippe Ø was at one time suggested by the Place Name Committee, but the original 'Rock' is now the approved name.

**Rock Lake** 77Ø (77°35.4´ N 20°50.8´ W). Lake SW of Klægbugt, Nordmarken. Named by the 1987 Irish expedition to northern East Greenland.

**Rold Bjerge** 72Ø-93 (72°44.9´ N 23°10.2´ W). Mountain range on north Trailø Ø, named by Ove Simonsen during the 1931–1934 Trærækspeditionen for the Danish locality near Rebild in Jylland.

**Rolige Bræ** 70Ø-8 (70°35.0´ N 28°30.0´ W; Maps 3, 4). Glacier on the west side of Rødefjord. So named by Carl Ryder's 1891–1892 expedition because it seemed to be inactive (rolige = peaceful, quiet). Icebergs at the front of the glacier had not changed their positions between two visits several months apart.

**Rollei Bjerge** 710-167 (71°57.4´ N 20°03.7´ W). Mountain range north of the mouth of Ørsted Dal. Named during Laugé Koch's 1936–1938 expeditions by Hans Stauber after Louis Rollier (1859–1931), a Swiss palaeontologist who was noted for his studies in the Jura and the Alps.

**Roma Gletscher** [Ilinnikajia] 70Ø-341 (70°03.0´ N 22°43.0´ W; Map 4). Glacier on Volquarta Boon Kyst. First explored by Leonardo Bonzi's 1934 expedition, and named Ghiacciaio Roma after the Italian city of Rome. The Bonzi expedition usage was restricted to the SW branch of the present glacier leading to Pyramiden.

**Romer Se** 80Ø-29 81Ø-75 (80°57.0´ N 19°27.0´ W; Maps 1, 4). Lake in central Kronprins Christian Land. Mapped by Laugé Koch during flights in 1933 during the 1931–34 Trærækspeditionen, and named probably after the American palaeontologist Alfred Sherwood Romer (1894–1973), noted for his work on Permain vertebrates. He was professor at Harvard University from 1934 to 1965, and director of the Museum for Comparative Zoology from 1946 to 1961. (Romer Lake.)

**Romeyndalen** 74Ø-341 (74°45.7´ N 20°03.7´ W). Valley on SE Kuhn Ø. Named during Laugé Koch's 1936–38 expeditions by Wolf Maync and Andreas Vischer.

**Rommelshausener Spids** 710 (71°50.8´ N 25°18.8´ W; Map 5). Mountain on the SW side of Roslin Gletscher. Climbed by Karl Herligkoffer's 1966 Scoresby Land expedition on 21 August, and named after Rommelshausen north of Stuttgart, the home town of Günter Schnaidt, one of the three climbers. (Rommelshausenerspids.)

**Ronicol** 710 (71°38.4´ N 25°18.4´ W; Map 5). High pass between Oxford Gletscher and the head of Jupiter Gletscher, south Stau ning Alper. Crossed by the 1975 Scottish expedition, and named apparently for a brand of frostbite tablets.

**Roon Bugt** 76Ø-4 (76°18.0´ N 20°00.0´ W; Map 4). Bay on the east side of Hestefoden, between Teufelkap to the north and Ad. S. Jensen Land to the south. Named by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition as Roonbai, after Albrecht von Roon [1803–1879], Prussian field marshal and minister of war, who was present at Bremerhaven when the expedition sailed in 1879. Koldewey's usage was much broader than the present, and included much of what is now the

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**Fig. 73. The 2783 m high mountain Rigny Bjerg inland from the Blosseville Kyst. It was first seen during the Norse voyages from Iceland to South-West Greenland, and features in the Icelandic sagas as Bláserk. It was named Mt. Rigny (now Rigny Bjerg) by Jules de Blosseville in 1833. Aerial photograph, © Geodætisk Institut.**

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Rosenheimer Spids
Roseneathbugt
Rosio
Rosinante Pas
Rosenvinge Bugt
Rosinante
Roscoe Bjerge
Roseneath –
290

Some confusion it was some years before it was realised that this high on the ridge between Duart Gletscher and the upper basin of the Bavarian Alps. It has also been called and named after the small town of Rosenheim at the foot of the Rosinebjerg.

It was first climbed by Malcolm Slesser’s 1958 expedition, and the correction would only have caused confusion. A correction before the error was discovered, and it was considered that misplacement by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, the original Rosinante, after Janus Andreas Kolderup-Rosenvinge [1858–1939], a Danish botanist and professor at the University of Copenhagen.

Roosevelt's horse. It has also been called Little Chocolate Mountain.

Nunatak group south of Daugaard-Jensen Gletscher. Mapped by Lauge Koch’s 1947–49 expeditions in the form Rosinante before the error was discovered, and it was considered that correction would only have caused confusion. (Rosio Ø, Ile del Rosio Ø, Ile del Rosio.)

Rudbeck Mountain, Rudbeckfjellet, Rüdbeckberg, Rudbeck Bergen. The mountains were named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as the Rosocie Mountains in compliment to William Roscoe [1783–1831], an historian who became MP for Liverpool in 1806. The name did not appear on maps until 1934, when its usage was reinstated at the suggestion of Brian Roberts. (Roscoe, Berge.)

Rosenheim Spids 710° (71°53.9’ N 25°27.2’ W). Mountain 1950 m high on the ridge between Duart Gletscher and the upper basin of the Bavarian Alps. It has also been called Pic Coaz.

The origin of the name is unknown. The name was said to be named after the master-tailor Rud.-Johansen, who had joined Backlund’s party for a few days in July 1933. The name is set down as the NE end of Mestersvig airfield, possibly identical with Gåseø. (Rosmulen, Rossmule.)

A small fjord on the north coast of south Liverpool Land. Named during the 1924–25 colonisation expedition for the numerous Arctic gulls (Pedersen 1926). (Rommage, Arctic Gull Lake.)

Royal Peak 720° (72°46.4’ N 24°46.0’ W; Map 5). Mountain 2500 m high between the head of Bersærkerbræ and Schuchert Gletscher, Stauning Alper. It was first climbed by the 1961 Bangor expedition. The second ascent has been stated to be by the 1963 Imperial College expedition (Bennet 1972), which called it Westminster. However, some climbers consider Westminster to be a subsidiary summit a short distance east of Royal Peak.

Royston Nunatak 710°-66 (71°22.5’ N 29°42.0’ W; Maps 3, 4). Nunatak group south of Daugaard-Jensen Gletscher. Mapped by Laue Koch during flights in 1932 on the 1931–34 Trærækspeditionen, and apparently named after the small town of Royston north of London where Arthur Hinks had a summer cottage (See also Hinks Land.)

Rudbjerg Knude 720°-81 (72°42.1’ N 23°33.1’ W; Map 4). Mountain on north Trøll Ø. Named by Ove Simonsen during the 1931–34 Trærækspeditionen after the Danish locality of the same name on the coast SW of Hirtshals, Jylland. (Rudlov, Rudløv.)

Valley in SE Suess Land, present Janus Ø off the coast of south Liverpool Land by Helge G. Backlund during the 1931–34 Trærækspeditionen. Jean Rothé was a French geophysicist, one of the party manning the French International Polar Year station at Scoresbysund in 1932–33, who joined Backlund’s party for a few days in July 1933. The name is found only in Krack (1935). (Rhost.)

Bounded Pond 720° (72°14.4’ N 23°53.9’ W). Name used by the 1968–74 Dundee University expeditions for a small pool near Langdysen at the NE end of Mestersvig airfield, possibly identical with Gåseø. (Roslinborg.)

It was first climbed by the 1961 Bangor expedition. The second ascent has been stated to be by the 1963 Imperial College expedition (Bennet 1972), which called it Westminster. However, some climbers consider Westminster to be a subsidiary summit a short distance east of Royal Peak.

Rudmark 710°-312 (71°54.0’ N 24°17.5’ W; Map 5). Mountain 2560 m high at the head of Roslin Gletscher, south Staauning Alper. It was first climbed by Malcolm Slesser’s 1958 expedition, and named after Roslin Castle, near Edinburgh, part of which dates from the 14th century. (Rudinberg.)

Rosinante Pas 730°-423 (73°22.6’ N 25°06.8’ W). Minor pass on NW Ymer Ø. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1947–49 expeditions by Silvio Eha, possibly for a supposed resemblance to Don Quixote’s horse. It has also been called Little Chocolate Mountain.

Rosinante 730°-424 (73°21.0’ N 25°07.9’ W; Fig. 74). Mountain 758 m high on NW Ymer Ø. Named during Laug Koeh’s 1947–49 expeditions by Silvio Eha, possibly for a supposed resemblance to Don Quixote’s horse. It has also been called Little Chocolate Mountain.

Rosinebjerg 750°-3 (75°42.9’ N 19°31.0’ W; Map 4). Pronounced bay on the north part of the east coast of Hochstetter Forland, south of Haystack. Named by Douglas Clavering in 1823 in the form Roseneath Inlet after the locality opposite Ardenacastle Castle, Dumbarton, Scotland (Rosneath on modern maps). It is the site of a castle, now demolished. Clavering apparently could not see the flat area of Hochstetter Forland, and his name was probably originally applied to the area around Agnete Sø which looked like a fjord. Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition first applied the name to the present locality south of Haystack. (Rosneath Bay.)

Rosinante Pas 730°-423 (73°22.6’ N 25°06.8’ W). Minor pass on NW Ymer Ø. Named during Laug Koeh’s 1947–49 expeditions by Silvio Eha, possibly for a supposed resemblance to Don Quixote’s horse. It has also been called Little Chocolate Mountain.

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Rosinante 730°-424 (73°21.0’ N 25°07.9’ W; Fig. 74). Mountain 758 m high on NW Ymer Ø. Named during Laug Koeh’s 1947–49 expeditions by Silvio Eha, possibly for a supposed resemblance to Don Quixote’s horse. It has also been called Little Chocolate Mountain.

Rosiny Rudi Bay 740°-119 (74°23.4’ N 21°45.6’ W; Map 4). Small fjord on the NW side of Scoresbysund, named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Rudi Bay for the Norwegian hunter Henry Rudi who hunted from Moskusheimen (also known as Revet) at the
head of the bay for many years. Henry Rudi was one of the most successful of Norwegian hunters, and was known as "Isbjørn-kongen" (= the polar bear king). In the course of his hunting career in East Greenland and Svalbard he shot 713 polar bears, including 113 in a single year in Svalbard. He is also reputed to have shot 70 falcons in East Greenland in the autumn of 1941. (Rudifjorden.)

Ruin Ø 71ø (71°15.7´N 24°55.8´W). Name used by Glob (1946) for the islands SE of Sydkap also known as Immikkeertivaqqat, where a large Inuit settlement with 10 house ruins was found by Helge Larsen in 1937.

Ruinene – See Gravelven.

Ruinerne 71ø-269 (71°57.5´N 23°58.9´W; Map 5). Mountain 1314 m high in the Werner Bjerre north of the head of Sirius Gletscher, named by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk during Lauge Koch's 1953–54 expeditions (ruinerne = the ruins). It was climbed by Bearth in 1953.

Rumpen 73ø-429 (73°16.7´N 24°48.1´W; Map 4). Isolated hill on the south side of inner Dusén Fjord, Ymer Ø. The name was modified by the Place Name Committee from a suggestion by Silvio Eha. Eha (1953) used a Greenlandic name Nulog on his cross-sections. Both names record the shape (rumpen = the rump, behind).

Rund Top 72ø (72°51.0´N 22°27.8´W). Mountain 726 m high on east Geographical Society Ø behind Kap Mackenzie, the present Leitch Bjerg. The name was used on one of the maps of Carl Ryder's 1891–92 expedition, probably in a purely descriptive sense (rund top = rounded summit).

Rundefjeld 700-10 (70°31.7´N 28°36.3´W; Map 4). Rounded ice-capped summit 1512 m high on the landmass between Rolige Bræ and Vestfjord. Named by Carl Ryder's 1891–92 expedition as Runde Fjæld.

Rundetårn 73ø-114 (73°10.9´N 20°30.2´W). Mountain 830 m high on east Clavering Ø. Named by Lauge Koch's 1929–30 expeditions in the form Mt. Rundetaarn after the church tower and observatory of the same name in Copenhagen. (Rundetaarn Berg, Runde Taaen Bjærg.)


Rundhølmen 73ø (73°03.9´N 22°33.2´W). Small island in the Broch Øer group, so named on the 1932a NSIU map for its round shape.
British physicist Lord Rutherford [1871–1937]. He laid the groundwork for the development of nuclear physics, and had an influence on scientific thought comparable to Faraday and Newton.

**Ruthner** 730-546 (73°00.5’N 28°07.6’W). Glacier in north Goodenough Land, flowing NW to join Nordenskjold Gletscher. Named by J.M. Wordie’s 1929 expedition as Ptarmigan Glacier, because occasional ptarmigan were seen here. The glacier was divided into three parts, Upper, Middle and Lower. Two of these have official names, Øvre Ptarmigangletscher and Nedre Ptarmigangletscher. (Ptarmigan Glacier, Ptarmigangletscher.)

**Rypanes** 710-325 (70°59.4’N 27°42.4’W). Peninsula on the west side of Ryperfjord. The name was approved in 1961 at the suggestion of Ulrik Reen. Recent 1:100 000 scale topographic maps show the location to be just south of latitude 71°N.

**Ryecha** 740-3 (72°13.6’N 23°38.1’W). Valley in east Strindberg Land, draining east to Waltershausen Gletscher. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions by Hans R. Katz, for the Arctic fox (Fig. 76).
by Alfred Rosenkrantz during Lauge Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions as Fox River.

Raeveel 74Ø (74°29.6’N 20°35.6’W). Minor stream near to Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name is used as a reference locality by visiting scientists.

Ravehalen 700-420 (70°40.9’N 29°18.8’W). Nunatak on the north side of the upper part of Roligebjørn. So named by Laurent Jemelin during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions because of the shape on the map, somewhat like a fox tail.

Ravehøjene 74Ø (74°29.6’N 20°35.6’W). Hill in the vicinity of Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name is used as a reference locality by visiting scientists.

Ravelsloft 700-282 (70°27.2’N 22°37.1’W). Gully near Kap Stewart in SE Jameson Land. Named during the 1924–25 expedition that founded Scoresby Sound for the numerous foxes (Pedersen 1926). A total of 25 were observed in the vicinity of Ryder’s Depot in October 1924.

Ravelsloft 740–220 (74°01.1’N 21°31.8’W). Minor ravine in NW Hold with Hope, between Rivers 9 and 10, on the north slope of Frebold Bjerg. So named during the 1931–34 Træerrekspeditionen by Eigil Nielson.

Ravestenen 74Ø (74°28.0’N 20°30.9’W). Rock close to Ravestenen, east of Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name is used as a reference locality by visiting scientists.

Råbeckstua 73Ø (73°53.2’N 20°18.2’W). Norwegian hunting hut at Ryders Depot, built by the More expedition in August 1930. The name is found in this form in the 1932a NSIU map, and as Råbeck-stua on other NSIU maps (1932c). It was named after the brothers Peder and Knut Røbek, both hunters with the expedition. Knut Røbek was drowned when he fell through the ice off the south coast of Clavering Ø in December 1931, and his grave is on the hill behind Herschellhus. The hut has also been known as Kap James Hytten. (Råbeckstua.)

Råbeckfjellet 74Ø (74°09.0’N 21°03.4’W). Mountain c. 1080 m high on south Clavering Ø. Named on NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), after Peder Røbek [b. 1897], a Norwegian hunter who wintered in East Greenland in 1927–29 and 1930–31.

Råde Bakker 81Ø (81°18.8’N 13°50.2’W). Hills in NW Kilen, Kronprins Christian Land, where a wine-red marker layer of upper Cretaceous age crops out. The name is found on a coloured geological map of Kilen printed in 1991 (Pedersen 1991).

Råde Elvdal 700-2 (70°58.7’N 28°05.0’W). Valley running into Harefjord. So named by Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition because red (= red) conglomerates were found here during a sledge journey in April 1892.

Råde Fjeld 76Ø (76°10.2’N 18°39.8’W). Name used by Friis (1909) in his popular account of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for a red-coloured mountain in one of the ravines crossing Store Koldevær, probably that north of Trækpasset. This may be identical with the mountain that Danish hunters and personnel at Danmarkshavn weather station know by the same name.

Råde Hytte [Aappalaartukikajik] 700 (70°33.7’N 23°44.3’W). Hunting hut on the coast of SW Jameson Land. The name has been used in archeological reports. The hut was originally painted red.

Råde Mur 71Ø-258 (71°59.0’N 24°08.3’W; Map 5). Mountain ridge in the Werner Bjerre on the NE side of Langefjern. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk for its colour (= red wall). Quartz-fluorite veins in the east part of the wall contain abundant pyrite, the rusty weathering of which is responsible for the colour.

Råde Rosene 73Ø–291 (73°56.7’N 22°05.0’W). River in east Hudson Land draining east into Loch Fyne. The name was used by Gunnar Säve-Söderbergh during the 1931–34 Træerrekspeditionen, originally in the form Red Rose Valley.

Råde Stovhorn 720–422 (72°52.9’N 27°04.3’W). Mountain on the north side of Dickson Fjord. Named during the 1931–34 Træerrekspeditionen by Eugéné Wegmann originally as Red Staubhorn, after a professor Staub of Zürich, an ironic tribute to a colleague who as a consequence of excessive drinking often had a red nose.

The mountain was climbed by Wegmann’s party on 4 August 1932.

Rodebjerg 720–214 (72°08.4’N 24°01.3’W; Map 5). Mountain ridge SW of Mesters Vig. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions for the colour.

Rodebjerg 730–529 (73°03.7’N 24°18.0’W; Map 4). Mountain 1683 m high on south Ymer Ø. Named as Røda Berget by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition because it was made up of red Devonian sandstone. (Red Mountain, Røde Mountain, Røda Berget.)

Rodebjerghytten 73Ø (73°02.8’N 24°04.7’W). Norwegian hunting hut built for Arktisk Næringsdrift in October 1929 on the north side of Sofia Sund, about 7 km east of Rodebjerg. It has also been known as Arentsbytta and Snehytten.

Rødedal 720–376 (72°09.0’N 23°42.0’W). Valley on the SW side of Oksehorn, draining into Kolledalen, north Scoresby Land. The name was used by Hans Kapp during Lauge Koch’s 1957–58 expe-

Milne Land named Schuchert Dal. The name was first used by Rudolf Trümpy, and with a summit of red rocks in the Gurreholm Bjerge east of (1942, 1949). The valley is carved into red Devonian rocks. Named by Eigil Nielsen during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Hans R. Katz.


A Norwegian hunting hut built for Arktisk Naringsdrift in 1934 on the east side of Walter-hausen Gletscher at the foot of Rødtop. It is also known as Brehytten and Solstrand.

Røde Ø, because it was entirely composed of conspicuous red conglomerate. Røde Ø, Røde Ø, Røde Ø, Røde Ø, Røde Ø.

Harefjord and Rødefjord, named by Carl Ryder's 1891–92 expedition because it was composed of red conglomerate. Røde Ø, Røde Ø, Røde Ø, Røde Ø, Røde Ø.

The west side of the fjord is largely formed by conspicuous cliffs of red conglomerate. (Røde Ø, Røde Ø, Røde Ø, Røde Ø, Røde Ø.

The area was authorised at the suggestion of GGU in 1974.

Mountain on the north side of Gunnar Andersen Land, Ymer Ø. Named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Th. Johansen for the red colour.

Mountain in SW Hudson Land north of the mouth of Moskusoksefjord, named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Th. Johansen for the red-coloured summit. Røtofjorden 730 (73°48.4´N 24°02.2´W). Norwegian hunting hut built by Arktisk Naringsdrift in 1938 on the east side of Walter-hausen Gletscher at the foot of Rødtop. It is also known as Brehytten and Solstrand.

Røde Ø, because it was entirely composed of conspicuous red conglomerate. Røde Ø, Røde Ø, Røde Ø, Røde Ø, Røde Ø.

Røde Ø, because it was entirely composed of conspicuous red conglomerate. Røde Ø, Røde Ø, Røde Ø, Røde Ø, Røde Ø.

The west side of the fjord is largely formed by conspicuous cliffs of red conglomerate. Røde Ø, Røde Ø, Røde Ø, Røde Ø, Røde Ø.

The name was first used by Rudolf Trümpy, and was authorised at the suggestion of GGU in 1974.
commonly known as Furnes.

Røstholmane 720 (72°42.2’N 21°50.6’W). Small skerries off the coast of SE Geographical Society Ø. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), the name was given for the island Røst in the Lofoten region of Norway. (Røstholmane.)

Røsthalbytten 720 (72°59.0’N 24°33.4’W). Name often used for the Norwegian hunting hut built for Arktisk Næringsdrift in September 1930 in inner Sofia Sund, which is also known as Svedenborg, Bakkehytt, Jøplassen and Valbergbytta. The name stems from the position of the hut on a steep slope, which was difficult to reach with a heavy sledge and dogs.

Reedalen – see Raudalshytta.

Røverreden 700-79 (70°13.6’N 25°01.2’W; Map 4). Mountain on the north side of Bredegletcher, a fantasy name (= den of thieves) given by Lauris Bruhn during the 1931–34 Træårekspeditioner. (Røverreden) 720 (72°44.2’N 22°50.7’W). Two islands in Vega Sund, part of the Scott Keltic Øer group. So named on NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), after Knut Ræum [b. 1909], a Norwegian hunter who wintered in East Greenland in 1933–35 and 1936–37.

Røstholmane 720 (72°42.2’N 21°50.6’W). Small skerries off the coast of SE Geographical Society Ø. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), the name was given for the island Røst in the Lofoten region of Norway. (Røstholmane.)

Sanddal 730-444 (73°26.9’N 22°36.7’W). Mountain on eastern Gauss Halvo, south of Agassiz Bjerg. The name is attributed to Heinrich Bütler, and arose during his work with Lange Koch in the 1950s. It commemorates Gunnar Säve-Söderbergh [1910–1948], a Swedish palaeontologist who participated in Lange Koch’s East Greenland expeditions from 1932 to 1936, and made studies especially of Devonian and Triassic rocks.

Sanddal 730-444 (73°26.9’N 22°36.7’W). Mountain on SE Hudson Land, so named during Lange Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions by Heinrich Bütler after Mont Salève, a mountain SE of Geneva, Switzerland. (Salèveberg.)

Salix Dal 700-405 (70°41.6’N 23°19.9’W). Minor valley in SW Jameson Land draining into Sjællandselv. Named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions by Tove Birkelund, for the unusually rich willow vegetation.

Sandbach Halvo 700-229 (70°44.2’N 21°38.6’W). Prominent peninsula between Veje Fjord and Kolding Fjord in Liverpool Land. Named Sandbach Island by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 after a much respected friend. The ‘island’ was later found to be a peninsula (= halvo). (Sandbach Î.)

Sanddalen 730 (73°00.3’N 23°53.7’W). Valley on the north side of Geographical Society Ø, so named by NSIU in 1930 because of the deposits of sand at its mouth. Norwegian and Danish botanists have used the name as a reference locality. (Sanddalen.)

Sandgletscher 720-316 (72°11.8’N 25°30.8’W). Glacier on the west side of Schaffhauserdalen, with extensive sand and gravel moraines at its front. So named by John Haller following explorations during Lange Koch’s 1954 expedition, because he was stranded here with Fritz Schwarzenbach for three days during a violent sandstorm.

Sanddoden 700-58 (70°33.0’N 25°51.3’W; Map 4). Pronounced sandy peninsula on the SE coast of Milne Land. Named by Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition as Sanddolle.

Sanddoden 740-96 (74°18.4’N 20°13.6’W). Danish hunting station on the SW coast of Wollaston Forland on the north side of Young Sund. It was named after the sandy peninsula 4–5 km to the south, Kap Berghaus, which is known to Norwegian hunters as Heklas Hvalrossnes. The station (originally known as Ny Valdermarshaab) was built by Ostgrønlandske Fangstkompagni in 1923 as a replacement for the station at Kap Borlase Warren (Valdermarshaab). The station was named in the periods 1923–24, 1929–32, 1934–41, 1945–48 and 1949–50. It was taken over by Nanok in 1929, and since 1952 has been used and maintained by Sirius. It is said to be one of the best preserved of Danish hunting stations (P.S. Mikkelsen 1994). A Danish hunter, Axel Kristensen, who died after being accidentally shot in the arm at Kap Borlase Warren in 1923, is buried here, as is Eli Knudsen, shot by German troops in 1943. The Sirius headquarters, Daneborg, are immediately adjacent to the station.

Sandstensfjeldene 700-47 (70°43.0’N 25°22.3’W). Range of hills in SW Jameson Land, so named during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions by Heinrich Bütler after Mont Salève, a mountain SE of Geneva, Switzerland. (Salèveberg.)

Sandstensfjælde. 730-362 (73°26.9’N 22°36.7’W). Mountain on eastern Gauss Halvo, south of Agassiz Bjerg. The name is attributed to Heinrich Bütler, and arose during his work with Lange Koch in the 1950s. It commemorates Gunnar Säve-Söderbergh [1910–1948], a Swedish palaeontologist who participated in Lange Koch’s East Greenland expeditions from 1932 to 1936, and made studies especially of Devonian and Triassic rocks.

Såkâtâkajik – see Saaktatakajik.

Såkâtâkajik 710-224 (71°17.8’N 24°54.4’W). Point east of Syd- kap on the west side of Nordøstbugt. Recorded by the 1955 Geological Survey of Canada expedition for the station at Kap Borlase Warren (Valbermarshaab), named by Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition, because of its saddle-like shape.

Sabine Ø 740-54 (74°35’N 18°56’W; Maps 2, 4). Island NE of Wollaston Forland, one of the Pendulum Øer. Named by Karl Kolde- wey’s 1869–70 expedition as Sabine Insel (Fig. 6), after Edward Sabine [1788–1883], British general and physicist who carried out pendulum experiments on the island in 1823. It has also been called Inner Pendulum Island. (Sabine Island, Sabineøen.)

Saddlefjeld 810 (81°20.2’N 14°05.1’W). Range of hills on the SW coast of Wollaston Forland on the north side of Young Sund. It was named after the sandy peninsula 4–5 km to the south, Kap Berghaus, which is known to Norwegian hunters as Heklas Hvalrossnes. The station (originally known as Ny Valdermarshaab) was built by Ostgrønlandske Fangstkompagni in 1923 as a replacement for the station at Kap Borlase Warren (Valdermarshaab). The station was named in the periods 1923–24, 1929–32, 1934–41, 1945–48 and 1949–50. It was taken over by Nanok in 1929, and since 1952 has been used and maintained by Sirius. It is said to be one of the best preserved of Danish hunting stations (P.S. Mikkelsen 1994). A Danish hunter, Axel Kristensen, who died after being accidentally shot in the arm at Kap Borlase Warren in 1923, is buried here, as is Eli Knudsen, shot by German troops in 1943. The Sirius headquarters, Daneborg, are immediately adjacent to the station.

Sandstensal 740-150 (74°24.8’N 20°15.7’W). Valley in west Wollaston Forland, named during the 1931–34 Træårekspeditioner by Hans Frebold. (Sandstensdal.)

Sandstensfjælde 700-47 (70°43.0’N 25°22.3’W). Range of hills on east Milne Land, NW of Kap Leslie, extending from Kronen to Hartz Fjeld and southwards to Slater and Glaukonitbjerg. Named Sandstens Fjælde by Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition, because of the abundant, light-coloured sandstones. (Sandstensfjælde.)
Sandstensoden 700 (c. 70°39’ N 25°17’ W). Name used in the 1891–92 diaries of Helge Vedel (Gulløv 1991) for the Kap Leslie area of east Milne Land. See also Sandstensfeldene.

Sandtorg 720 (72°49.7’ N 22°05.1’ W). Cape on east Geographical Society Ø on the north side of Cambridge Bugt. Used only on NSIU maps (Lærum 1937). The name was given for the locality of the same name in the Troms district of Norway.

Sandvik 740 (74°09.2’ N 21°31.4’ W). Norwegian hunting hut west of the mouth of Granatdal, south Clavering Ø. It was built by the Folvik expedition in August 1926, and moved to this site in July 1927. The name appears on the NSIU (1932c) map and translates as ‘sandy bay’. The hut has also been known under the names Granathytten, Svanpebughytten, Granitella and Stordal.

Sandøra 740–115 (74°15.8’ N 20°09.4’ W). Small island in Young Sund, named by Laue Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions as Sand Island, because it comprises exclusively sand and gravel. Eiders and terns were reported to nest here in their thousands (Pedersen 1960), and the locality was a bird sanctuary prior to establishment of the North–East Greenland National Park. Walrus regularly come ashore here. (Sandø, Sandø.)

Sando 720–723 (72°58.3’ N 22°13.9’ W). Flat, sandy delta on NE Geographical Society Ø, so named on the NSIU maps of Lærum (1937).

Sanikivajag – See Sanikkivajak.

Sanikkivajag 700–363 (c. 70°29’ N 21°58’ W). Coastal strip near to the town of Scoresbylund. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates as ‘the poor side’. (Sanikkivajag.)

Sankt Vitus Bjerg 760–144 (76°38.0’ N 25°09.5’ W; Map 4). Mountain on the south side of Borgjøkel, Dronning Louise Land. Named by J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition in various forms (St. Vitus Bjerg, St. Vitus-Berg, St. Vitus-Spite, St. Vitus Fjall). Sankt Vitus is a Catholic saint, whose memorial day (15 June) is the day the Danish flag was said to have fallen from the sky at Reval, Estonia (see also Revalsee and Dannebrogsfjeldene).

Santon Fjord 710 (71°54.5’ N 24°43.5’ W; Map 5). Mountain about 2100 m high on the west side of lower Storgletscher, Stauning Alper. Named by the 1961 Bangor Mountaineering Club expedition.

Sanquarissosq 700–146 (70°35.2’ N 22°36.1’ W). Part of Neill Klintner between Skavðal and Astarte Klett, on the west side of Hurry Inlet. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, it roughly translates as ‘it has a pretty sunny side’. (Sanqdrissosq.)

Sarpasq 690–52 (69°57.1’ N 22°44.6’ W). Sound between an island and the coast NE of Steward Ø, north Blosseville Kyst, so named for the Kap Leslie area of Neill Klinter. The name is used for the largely ice-free, triangular-shaped peninsula of which Savkammen is used for the same feature.

Sartharsfjeldene – See Sartharsfjeldene.

Savaryggen 720-279 (72°42.6’ N 26°50.0’ W). Narrow channel at Stromnes, Röhrs Fjord, marked by a strong tidal current. The Greenlandic name, recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, means ‘the current’.

Sareqdrissaq – See Saqqaarissoq.


Scaphitesnæse 730–324 (73°57.7’ N 23°11.4’ W; Map 4). Mountain in central Hudson Land. Named by Heinrich Büttler during Laue Koch’s 1938–39 expeditions after Horace Bénédicte de Saussure [1740–1799], a pioneer in the geography and geology of the Alps. He had wide ranging scientific interests, discovered 15 new minerals, and encouraged the first ascent of Mont Blanc in 1786. He took part himself in the second ascent in 1787. (Saussuremassiv.)

Saven 700–419 (70°40.7’ N 29°35.5’ W). nunatak group north of the upper part of Rolige Bræ. Named by Laurent Jemelin during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions for a resemblance of the nunatak summits to the teeth of a saw.

Savkammen 710–266 (71°58.3’ N 24°02.2’ W; Map 5). Mountain ridge in the Werner Bjerge on the west side of Kargletscher. Named during Laue Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Beath and Eduard Wenk (savkammen = saw tooth comb).

Savoia Halvo 700–362 (70°05.0’ N 22°18.0’ W; Maps 3, 4). Name used for the largely ice-free, triangular-shaped peninsula of which Kap Brewster is the NE point. The name was introduced by Leonardo Bonzi’s 1934 expedition as Penisola Savoia, who used it in a considerably wider sense than the present to include Volquart Boon Kyst and Geikie Plateau. It was named after the House of Savoy, a historic dynasty of Europe, and the ruling house of Italy from 1861 to 1946. Penisola italica has also been used.

Savvyrggen 760–337 (76°21.0’ N 25°51.9’ W; Map 4). Nunatak in SW Dronning Louise Land, on the south side of Budolfi Isstrøm. So named by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition because its profile of jagged peaks resembled the teeth of a saw.

Saxo Bjerg 730–341 (73°19.4’ N 22°20.3’ W). Mountain in the south Giesecke Bjerge. The name was proposed by the Place Name Committee in 1939 to replace suggestions by Wolf Maync and Andreas Vischer. It commemorates the noted Danish historian Saxo [d. 1220], who wrote ‘Gesto danorum’, a history of Denmark in Latin. Skrukkryggen has also been used. (Saxos Bjerg.)

Séparationnass 810 (81°19.2’ N 14°00.5’ W). Ridge in NW Kilien, Kronprins Christian Land, named after a Cretaceous type fossil. The name is found on a coloured geological map of Kilien printed in 1991 (Pedersen 1991).

Schaffhausenhalvø 720–117 (72°16.6’ N 25°47.3’ W; Map 5). Valley in NE Nathorst Land west of Alpefjord. So named by Eugène Wegmann during the 1931–34 Trærekspeditionen, after the Swiss town of Schaffhausen. The valley is noted for widespread Quaternary moraines, which reminded Wegmann of the old stony roads of Schaffhausen. (Schaffhauserhalvø.)

Schalch Bjerg 730–319 (73°52.5’ N 23°25.6’ W). Mountain 1617 m high in central Hudson Land. Named during Laue Koch’s 1938–39 expeditions by Heinrich Büttler after Ferdinand Schalch [1848–1918], a German geologist noted for his work on the geology of Baden and Schaffhausen. (Schalchs Bjerg.)

Scheele Bjerg 730–525 (73°08.0’ N 25°56.7’ W). Mountain 1978 m high in NE Sues Land. Named by A.G. Nathorst in 1899 as Scheeles Berg, after Carl Wilhelm Scheele [1742–1786], a Swedish chemist noted in particular for his research in organic geochemistry. (Scheele Mountain.)

Scheele Bjerg 720–184 (72°09.1’ N 24°12.7’ W; Map 5). Mountain between Skeldal and Store Blydal, north Scoresby Land. Named by prospecting teams associated with Laue Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions after Franz Adolf von Schéele, founder in 1830 of the noted engineering academy at Filipstad. Carl Koch, the engineer responsible for establishing the mine at Mestersvig, attended the academy. On some editions of the 1:50 000 scale topographic maps of Mestersvig Wittbergs Bjerg is used for the same feature. (Scheele Bjerg.)

Scheele Mountain.

Scheele Bjerg 720–184 (72°09.1’ N 24°12.7’ W; Map 5). Mountain between Skeldal and Store Blydal, north Scoresby Land. Named by prospecting teams associated with Laue Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions after Franz Adolf von Schéele, founder in 1830 of the noted engineering academy at Filipstad. Carl Koch, the engineer responsible for establishing the mine at Mestersvig, attended the academy. On some editions of the 1:50 000 scale topographic maps of Mestersvig Wittbergs Bjerg is used for the same feature. (Scheele Bjerg.)

Scheele Mountain.
Peter Bearth, supported by Lauge Koch. the name Schuchert Gletscher was revived at the suggestion of Kongespejlet. but the Place Name Committee replaced it by the rarely used name central region of the highest mountains SW and south to Schuchert glacier at the west margin of the Werner Bjerge, flowing from the calculations (J. Løve, personal communication 2009).

He had supplied Koch with information on North American paleobotanist and palaeobotanist and a specialist in Alpine flora. (Schuchert Flod, Schucherts Flod, Schuchert River, Schuchert Dal.) and named after Charles Schuchert [1858–1942], an American N–S-flowing braided river at the east margin of the Stauning Alper, flowing from the east side of Spærregletscher. This appears to be an alternative name for Piz Vadian, that was given when climbed by the 1966 Berchtesgaden expedition.

Science Valley 73Ø (73°28.7´N 25°58.5´W). Major E–W-trending valley in southern Louise Boyd Land, so named by the 1999 Cambridge Northeast Greenland expedition, who made geological observations here. It has also been referred to as Jättedal.

Schlierental Ridge 73Ø (73°18.8´N 27°17.9´W). Name used by the 1972 University of Dundee expedition for a crescent-shaped ridge with a summit snow field, SW of Haredalen in NE Frænkel Land.

Sciagletscher 72Ø-311 (72°03.1´N 25°39.0´W). Glacier on the east side of Spærregletscher, that corresponds to the position of Lillegletscher and Skyggesø south of the head of Bessel Fjord; the valley was named after A. Schwarck, an assistant to the surveying parties in 1931 and 1932. Schwarzwand 740-28 (74°46.4´N 20°07.7´W; Map 4).

Schoene Aussicht 71Ø (71°58.9´N 25°33.4´W). Peak 1640 m high on the south side of Vikingbræ, north Stauning Alper, climbed by Hermann Huber’s 1968 expedition. (Black Twin.)

Schwaben Gletscher 71Ø (71°46.9´N 25°39.1´W; Map 5). Glacier in the NE part of the Borgbjerg Gletscher region, southern Stauning Alper, NW of Schwabentinde. Probably named by the 1977 Schwingische Stauning Alper expedition. Schwabentinde 71Ø (71°46.2.4´N 25°39.1´W; Map 5). Peak 2376 m high in the NE part of the Borgbjerg Gletscher region, southern Stauning Alper. Probably first climbed and named by the 1977 Schwingische Stauning Alper expedition.

Scoop Mountain 72Ø (72°48.0´N 27°27.1´W). Name used in the 1930s by Louise A. Boyd for Lugano Bjerg in Gletscherland. As viewed from Bockstrudalen across Hisinger Gletscher the summit has a conical shape filled by a summit ice cap. Louise Boyd also labled this peak as C. Mountain.

Scoresby Land 710-141 720-14 (72°00´N 24°30´W; Maps 3, 4). Land area bounded to the north by Kong Oscar Fjord and Alpefjord, and to the south by Scoresby Sund and Nordvestfjord. The west boundary runs from Borgbjerg Gletscher via Prinsessegletscher to Alpefjord. The official usage defined in 1961 includes the Stauning Alper, Jameson Land and Liverpool Land, although it is usually used in a more restricted sense for the north extension of Jameson Land and the Stauning Alper. Carl Ryder placed the name in an unmapped region to the north of Nordvestfjord and west of

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the Werner Bjerre on his 1891–92 maps. The name may have been adopted from a Danish chart dated 1881, where it is placed at approximately 72°N. The name had earlier appeared on an 1844 map by J.D. Pentonville published in London against the region 70°–75°N, and also occurs on the coast profiles of the 1879 Ingolf expedition south of Kap Brewster at about latitude 69°N. In all cases the name commemorates the discoveries of William Scoresby Jr. [1789–1857], Arctic whaler and scientist, who was the first to make charts of this part of the East Greenland coast. (Scoresbyland, Scoresby Land, Scoresbyland Landet.)

**Scoresby Sund** [Kangerlittivaq / Kangerlussuaq] 700-258 (7°17’0.0" N 23°00’0.0" W; Maps 3, 4). Major fjord up to 40 km wide leading west and NW to an extensive fjord system. Named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Scoresby’s Sound after his father, who he describes as the original discoverer, and the first navigator to enter it. William Scoresby Senior [1760–1829] was an Arctic navigator and whaler, who started in the Greenland whale fishery in 1785, became a commander in 1790, and sailed nearly every year to the fishery until 1823. Between 1796 and 1816 he had obtained 2693 tons of oil, the highest return of any whaling master. He is said to have invented the crow’s nest. Scoresby Sund is possibly the Óllumlengri of the Icelandic sagas (Fig. Frontispiece), the ‘fjord longer than all other fjords’. Volquaart Boon reported being carried into a large fjord by a current at about this latitude in 1761 when on a Dutch boat – see also Volquaart Boon Kyst. (Scoresby-Sund, Scoresbyland Fjord, Scoresby’s Sound, Scoresby Fjord, Scoresby Sund.)

**Scoresby Sund Arkipelag** 700-710 (70°–72°N). This was one of the physiographic divisions of East Greenland proposed by Storgaard in 1938. The northern boundary was placed at 69°30’N. In 1947 the name commemorates the discoveries of William Scoresby the younger. (Scoresby Island, Scoresby Land, Scoresbyland Landet.)

**Scoresby Sundvarden** 700-258 (7°17’0.0" N 23°00’0.0" W; Maps 3, 4). Major fjord up to 40 km wide leading west and NW to an extensive fjord system. Named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Scoresby’s Sound after his father, who he describes as the original discoverer, and the first navigator to enter it. William Scoresby Senior [1760–1829] was an Arctic navigator and whaler, who started in the Greenland whale fishery in 1785, became a commander in 1790, and sailed nearly every year to the fishery until 1823. Between 1796 and 1816 he had obtained 2693 tons of oil, the highest return of any whaling master. He is said to have invented the crow’s nest. Scoresby Sund is possibly the Óllumlengri of the Icelandic sagas (Fig. Frontispiece), the ‘fjord longer than all other fjords’. Volquaart Boon reported being carried into a large fjord by a current at about this latitude in 1761 when on a Dutch boat – see also Volquaart Boon Kyst. (Scoresby-Sund, Scoresbyland Fjord, Scoresby’s Sound, Scoresby Fjord, Scoresby Sund.)

The name was used on a map by Stauber (1938) describing work on their return from the South Pole in 1912.

**Scott Keltie Øer** 72Ø-62 (72°45’8.8" N 22°50’9.6" W; Fig. 12). Island group in Vega Sund. Named by A.G. Nathorst in 1899 as Scott Kelties Øar after John Scott Keltie [1840–1927]. Keltie was secretary of the Royal Geographical Society 1892–1915, and its increasing prestige in this period was said to be in large part due to his interests and influence. The name is currently applied to the small islands east of Kista Ø, but was apparently originally intended to include the larger islands of Gáseksen, Kista Ø, Magga Ø and Sijla Ø. (Scott Kelties Islands, Scott Keltie-giane.)

**Scott’s Inlet** 73Ø 74Ø (74°05’0.0" N 19°53’0.0" W). This was the name used by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 for Gæl Hamke Bugt, and it featured for a short period (1872–75) on British Admiralty charts. It was named in honour of Sir Walter Scott [1771–1832], Scottish historical novelist and poet, perhaps most noted for his ‘Waverley Novels’. (Scott’s Inlet, Scott’s Einbucht, Scotts Inlet.)

**Sedimentkløft** 700-242 (72°18’5.2" N 25°07’2.5" W; Maps 4, 5). Peak 2350 m high in the upper reaches of Seffström Gletscher, Stauning Alper. Climbed by the 1998 Scottish Mountaineering Club expedition. (Sedimentkløft.)

**Seechspitze** 74Ø (74°35’4.5" N 19°08’8.8" W). Name used by Danish hunters for Kronebjerg on west Sabine Ø, because of the many capes which make up the summit (sechs = six). Sevenups has also been recorded.

**Sedolpham Bjerg** 73Ø-62 (73°17’8.6" N 25°18’0.2" W; Maps 4, 5). Mountain on Gaas Halvo. Named by Helge G. Backlund during Lauge Koch’s 1929 expedition in the form M. Stedholm to commemorate the authority on Fennoscandian structures, Jakob Johannes Sederholm [1863–1934]. A Finnish petrologist and structural geologist, Sederholm was director of the Finnish Geological Commission from 1892 to 1933. The mountain was climbed by group including Backlund in August 1930. (Sedolphams Bjerg, Sedelhoms-Berge.)

**Sedgwick Gletscher** 72Ø-242 (72°18’5.5" N 25°07’2.5" W; Maps 4, 5). Glacier in the north Stauning Alper, dividing the Murchison fjord system. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1950–51 expeditions after Scott Polar Research Institute from 1892 to 1933. The mountain was climbed by group including Backlund in August 1930. (Sedolphams Bjerg, Sedelhoms-Berge.)

**Scott a’Mhara** 71Ø-258 (71°17’8.8" N 25°08’2.6" W; Maps 3, 4). Town in south Liverpool Land in the NE part of Rosenvinge Bugt, north of the mouth of Scoresby Sund. The first houses were built by the expedition that founded Scoresby Land in 1924–1925, and settled by a group of about 70 Greenlanders from Ammassalik in 1925. The colony manager and the priest originally lived in one large house here, with the Greenlanders mainly in the outlying settlements. A radio station and isometrical station was built in 1927, a church and 10 houses in 1927–28, and a hospital was established in the French expedition house built in 1931, replaced by a new hospital in 1957. The isometrical station was moved to Kap Tobin in 1963. The population of Scoresby Land / Iliogqortoormiit (Itonogqortoomit) was 384 in 1986, with an additional 71 in outlying villages within the municipality boundaries. In 2007 the population was 529, with no permanent residents in the former settlements.

**Scoresbyundwarden** 80Ø (80°34’5.5" N 18°26’5.6" W). Cairn at the mouth of Vardedalen on the north side of Ingolf Fjord. The name was given by Elmar Drastrup’s 1938–39 expedition for the Scoresby-Sund Committee, which had given support to his expedition. The cairn was not observed by a geological party that camped at this site in 1995.

**Scorpio Glacier** 71Ø-56 (71°56’3.6" N 25°26’6.6" W; Maps 3, 4). Mountain about 2302 m high west of the head of Jupiter Gletscher, southern Stauning Alper. Named and first climbed by the 1975 Scottish Scoresby Land expedition led by E.A.M. Walker for the constellation of the zodiac.

**Scott Glacier** 71Ø (71°56’3.6" N 25°26’6.6" W; Maps 3, 4). Glacier in the Stauning Alper flowing west to join Duart Gletscher at its confluence with Sørevriglet. Named by James Clarkson’s 1961 expedition for Scorpius, a constellation of the zodiac.

**Scottstownhill** 74Ø-89 (74°12’4.4" N 22°36’5.4" W; Map 4). Large nunatak 1254 m high in Wodtie Gletscher NW of Jordanhill. Named by James Wordie in 1926 for the Scottish locality, which is spelt ‘Scottston’ Hill on modern maps.

**Scott Bjerg** 73Ø-724 (73°13’5.5" N 24°46’5.5" W). Mountain massif 1723 m high on Ymer Ø, south of Dusén Fjord. Named by Peter Friend during his 1968–70 expeditions after Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, at which he was based. The institute was founded in 1920 with the balance of proceeds of the public collections made following the deaths of Robert Falcon Scott and four companions on their return from the South Pole in 1912.
for the plateau area north of central Nordvestfjord, which has many lakes. One of the largest lakes is known as T-sa.

Searakajik 700–278 (70°26.1′ N 22°45.2′ W). Cove or lagoon in southern Jameson Land, dry at low water. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘the little sandy beach.’ (Særakajik.)

Searakajik 700–300 (70°30.0′ N 22°05.4′ W). River delta on the NW side of Hvalrosbucht, south Liverpool Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means ‘the little sandy beach.’ (Særakajik.)

Sefstrøms-Lang Col 710–143 720–26 (72°03.0′ N 25°20.0′ W; Maps 4, 5; Fig. 77). Col at the head of the Stauning Alper into Alpefjord, where it merges with Gully Gletscher and almost blocks the fjord except for a narrow passage on the west side. Named by A.G. Nathorst in 1899 probably after Nils Gabriel Sefstrøm [1787–1845], a Swedish chemist and geologist noted for his discovery of vanadium, and investigations of glacial striæ. (Sefstrøms Glacier, Sefstroms-Lang Col.)

Sefstrøm Tinde 720–269 (72°02.6′ N 25°11.8′ W; Map 5; Figs 27, 77). Mountain 2714 m high on the NE side of Sefstrøm Gletscher. The name seems to have been used first by Hans Gsellman’s 1957 expedition (which made the first ascent), and was approved in 1955 at the suggestion of John Haller. The second ascent was made by the 1964 AAC Zürich expedition. (Sefstroms Tinde.)

Sefstrøm Gletscher 710–143 720–26 (72°03.0′ N 25°20.0′ W; Maps 4, 5; Fig. 77). Glacier draining west from the Stauning Alper into Alpefjord, where it merges with Gully Gletscher and almost blocks the fjord except for a narrow passage on the west side. Climbed by Karl Herligkoffer’s 1966 expedition on 22 August 1966. (Sefstrøm Glacier, Sefstroms-Lang Col.)

Sefstrøm Tinde 2714 m high in the central Stauning Alper. The John Haller photograph collection, GEUS archive.

Seismisk Station 710–309 (70°29.0′ N 21°55.9′ W). Official designation for the seismic station at Scoresbysund, erected by Janus Sorensen in 1927–28. It was later moved to Kap Tobin.

Sejerstedt Badikers Hytta – See Badikers Hytta.

Seglpas 720–300 (72°00.4′ N 24°07.5′ W). Name used by Styger (1951) in his report on a climbing excursion during Lauge Koch’s 1950 expedition, and was named after Shem (Sem), the oldest son of Noah. See also Ham-Gletscher and Joffert-Gletscher.

Sengstacke Bugt 750–24 (75°20.8′ N 18°15.8′ W; Map 4). Bay on the north side of Shannon. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Sengstake Bay, after Heinrich Sengstacke, 1st officer on the expedition ship Germania. (Sengstacks Bugt, North Bay.)

Sengstacke Bugt 750–24 (75°20.8′ N 18°15.8′ W; Map 4). Bay on the north side of Shannon. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Sengstake Bay, after Heinrich Sengstacke, 1st officer on the expedition ship Germania. (Sengstacks Bugt, North Bay.)

Sentralen 720 (72°23.1′ N 25°15.1′ W). Original name for the hut now generally known as Kap Mæchel Hytte. It was so named by
Lauge Koch's 1929 expedition in the form of a 300 m high in Hudson Land. Named by Helge G. Backlund during the glacier advanced by 2.8 km, a phenomenon described as a Svalbard-type surge (Jiskoot & Juhl 2009).

Sérværjik Septembersø

Shackleton Bjerg 730–64 (73°41.6´N 22°41.8´W). Mountain about 1600 m high in Hudson Land. Named by Helge G. Backlund during Shackleton's 1929 expedition in the form of Shackleton Ridge in honour of the noted Swedish geologist, Rutger Serwer (1866–1944), an expert on the post-glacial climatic evolution of Fennoscandia. (Sernanderberg, Sernanderfjellet, Mt. Sernander.)

Seven Pillars of Hell – See Jætveggvågen.

Sevenpists 740 (74°35.4´N 19°08.8´W). Name used by Danish hunters for Kronebergjøss above Sabine Ø, because of the many pinacles which make up the summit. Sechspistze has also been recorded (Hvidberg 1932).

Seward Gletscher 690–44 (69°14.0´N 31°08.0´W). NE–SW-trending glacier NW of Lindberg Fjeld. Named by L.R. Wager's 1935–36 expedition as Seward Glacier, after Albert Charles Seward (1863–1941), a noted botanist and geologist, and professor of botany at Cambridge from 1906 to 36, who had greatly helped the expedition.


Seward Plateau 690–42 (69°16.0´N 31°30.0´W). Ice plateau NW of Seward Nunatakker, named by L.R. Wager's 1935–36 expedition as Seward Plateau. See also Seward Gletscher.


Sfinxen 730–693 (73°22.9´N 26°18.6´W). Mountain 2349 m high in south Andrée Land, with paw-like glaciers on the flanks and a shape resembling the head of a sphinx. Named during Laue Koch's 1949–51 expeditions by John Haller.

Sfinxletsher 700–344 (70°03.0´N 22°28.0´W). Glacier east of Sfinxen on Voqluurt Boon Kyst, so named during the 1931–34 Træræksexpeditionen by Laurits Bruhn for a supposed resemblance to a sphinx.

Shark's Fin 760–363 (76°51.3´N 24°30.0´W; Map 4). Small ice cap in central Dronning Louise Land, SW of Army Iskappe. Named by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition after the Shell Petroleum Company, one of the two financial supporters of the expedition, which provided fuel, advice, facilities, and the loan of two seamen from their merchant navy fleet.

Sidley’s Peak 720 (72°06.6´N 24°55.5´W; Map 5). Peak in the Stauning Alper on the ridge south of Major Passet. Climbed by the 1996 Scottish Mountaineering Club expedition.

Sidenseloen 730–583 (73°58.8´N 24°15.1´W; Map 4). Small lake in south Ole Rømer Land, named by Sigurd Skau and Harald Welde in 1932 as Sidselstjern.

Siegbert Dal 720 (72°05.3´N 23°58.0´W). Name used by Bierther (1941) for Deltadal, the valley at the head of Mesters Vig, north Scoresby Land. It derives from work during Lauge Koch's 1936–38 expeditions. (Siborgdal, Siegburger Tal.)


Siistapasset 730–666 (73°41.0´N 25°32.9´W). Pass between Endelos and Spaltegletscher, west of Randbjerg, Andrée Land. So named by Erdhart Fränkl during Lauge Koch's 1948–50 expeditions because a rest was made here during a long traverse between the two glaciers. (Siesta Passet.)

Siggfriedbreen 740 (74°22.8´N 21°06.7´W). Glacier on north Clavering Ø. So named on LSU map of Lasmann (1937) after Siegfried, hero of the German epic poem from about 1200, the Nibelungenlied. (Siegfried Glacier.)

Signes Fjord 750 (76°00.8´N 24°54.0´W). Name used for the inner

**Sigurdardalur** 740° (74°50.5’ N 19°45.3’ W). Norwegian hunting station on the east coast of Kuhn Ø, 3 km south of Kap Maurer. Named after Sigurd Tollofsen, whose expedition built the station in July 1932.

**Siksakjerg** 730-108 (73°10.1’ N 23°25.8’ W). Mountain. 1084 m high on east Ymer Ø, so named during the 1931–34 Trærestekspeditionen by Gunnar Sæve-Söderbergh as Mt. Ziegzaag, because of the angular folding in the rocks.

**Silbertoppen** 710° (71°53.9’ N 25°34.8’ W; Map 5). Name used by the 1964 AAC Zürich expedition for the peaks about 2400 m high on the ridge west of Sparrregletscher (silber = silver). The second ascent was made by Karl Herligkoffer’s 1966 expedition. The southernmost peak is also known as Breslauer Spits (Silber Peaks.)

**Silva Ø** 720-333 (72°42.3’ N 22°46.3’ W; Map 4). Small island in Vega Sund. The name was proposed by Sokortarkivet in 1956–57 following a survey of the channel through Vega Sund as an alternative approach for ships en route to Mestersvig. It was given for the following expedition to cap Mestersvig. It was proposed by the Silva Dan, a 4250 ton ice-strengthened polar ship built for the J. Lauritzen shipping company in 1954 for the Finnish trade. Sold in 1964, it sailed as the Vell until damaged by fire in 1971 and scrapped.

**Silidal** 710-414 (71°42.8’ N 23°52.1’ W). Valley draining north into the upper part of Ørsted Dal. So named by Katharina Perch-Nielsen during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions because of the numerous dolerite sills.

**Silleredal** 740-356 (74°38.0’ N 20°18.4’ W). Valley in NW Wolostan Forland, so named during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions by Wolf Maync, for the fossils.

**Silvio Bjerg** 730-550 (73°05.3’ N 27°54.0’ W; Map 4). Mountain. 2280 m high SE of Nordenskiöld Gletscher, named by James Worthing Niels Juel Simonsen [1846–1906], as the expedition had a singing noise, often of a night sky.

**Simpson Dal** 720-351 (72°08.7’ N 22°11.0’ W). Valley. On SE Trall Ø, so named during Lauge Koch’s 1956–58 expeditions by H.P. Herterz. See also Kap Simpson.

**Simpson-Stranda** 740° (c. 72°07’ N 22°15’ W). Name given to an intended Norwegian hunting hut at Kap Simpson, SE Trall Ø. Material for the hut was deposited here by Arktisk Næringsdrift in 1938–39 expeditions by Hans P. Schaub because it is covered in slush and water during the summer (sjap = slush).

**Sjøhan** 760° (76°15.8’ N 21°41.4’ W). Name sometimes used for the Norwegian hunting hut at Kap Ullidtz, built in August 1933 for John Giever’s expedition.

**Sjøaøy** 730-169 (73°28.0’ N 21°14.3’ W). River. On the south side of Hold with Hope, named on an NSIU map (1932a) in the form Sjøa (Fig. 13), possibly for a river in the same name in the Oppland area of Norway. The Norwegian word implies a singing noise, often of a river.

**Sjusen** 710-436 (71°11.5’ N 28°28.1’ W; Map 4). Ice-dammed lake between the front of Vindue Gletscher and Elsion Gletscher, which periodically drains to leave a chaos of stranded icebergs. Named by Johan D. Friderichsen during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions after ‘sjuus’, a slang expression for whisky and soda with ice.

**Sjølandsølv** 700-98 (70°40.2’ N 23°36.4’ W; Map 4). River in south Jameson Land flowing SW into Scoresby Sund south of Vandreblokkene. Named during the 1931–34 Trærestekspeditionen by Laurits Bruhn for the island of Sjøland, Denmark.

**Skalbæk** 790-23 (79°05.0’ N 22°00.0’ W; Maps 1, 4). Large area of the common in sandstone concretions. The name is found on a coloured geological map of Kilen printed in 1991 (Pedersen 1991).

**Skalingen** 710-270a (71°55.3’ N 24°09.3’ W; Map 4). Glacier in the Werner Bjerge, draining west to join Schuchert Gletscher.

The name first appeared on the maps of Styrge (1951), in his description of a climbing excursion during Lauge Koch’s 1950 expedition, and was given for the star Sirius.

**Sivis Nålbrevet** 710° (71°02.2’ N 25°29.2’ W). Name used by Helge G. Backlund during the 1931–34 Trærestekspeditionen for the SE pinnacle of one of the Bjerneer (island IX — see also Bjørneer), which was climbed in 1933 and used as a surveying point.

**Sivis-Huatet** 710° (71°38.0’ N 22°23.7’ W). Norwegian hunting hut built by Helge Instad’s expedition in August 1932 at the head of Nathorst Fjord. It has also been known as Bunn-Huaret.

**Skånene** 760° (76°19.3’ N 20°55.1’ W). Small glacier on central Clavering Ø. So named on NSIU maps of Lamc (1937) after Sif, wife of Tor in old Nordic mythology.

**Skaglætsch** 720-156 (72°18.0’ N 22°37.9’ W). Glacier on SE Trall Ø, south of Mountmorris Fjord. So named during Lauge Koch’s 1938–38 expeditions by Hans P. Schaub because it is covered in slush and water during the summer (sjap = slush).

**Skjæbelv** 810° (81°18.1’ N 13°44.0’ W). Stream in NW Kilen, Kronprins Christian Land, where fossil mussels and ammonites are common in sandstone concretions. The name is found on a coloured geological map of Kilen printed in 1991 (Pedersen 1991).

**Skallingen** 790-38 (79°50.0’ N 22°00.0’ W; Maps 1, 4). Large area of south Kronprins Christian Land, limited to the west and north by Grøsadal and Safaxi Elv. Mapped by Lauge Koch during flights in 1933 on the 1931–34 Trærestekspeditionen and named after the Danish locality of the same name near Edbjerg.

**Skændalen** 730° (73°33.3’ N 20°30.5’ W). Norwegian hunting hut on the north-east coast of Hold with Hope, NW of Kap Broer Ruys, built by the Foldvik expedition in August 1927. The name occurs in the list of huts by Orvin (1930). Bukta, Tvislom and Maskuokshytta have been used for the same hut.

**Skansen** 760-304 (76°57.4’ N 20°04.7’ W). Depression north of Østre Skanse and Vestre Skanse, south Germania Land. So named by the 1938–39 Morkefjord expedition.

**Skansøen** 710-43 (71°09.4’ N 22°41.7’ W; Map 4). Hill 690 m high SW of Carlsberg Fjord. Named by G.C. Amdrup’s 1898–1900 expedition.

**Skardstunet** 720° (72°52.9’ N 22°29.7’ W). Lake on east Geographical Society Ø, on the north flank of Leitch Bjerg. Used only on NSIU maps (Lamc 1937), and so named because it lies on a pass (= skard).

**Skardnæs** 710-134 (71°04.5’ N 22°15.4’ W), Valley on the north side of the head of Storefjord, central Liverpool Land. So named by Helge G. Backlund during the 1931–34 Trærestekspeditionen, for the occurrence of skarn minerals.

**Skøren** 730-335 (73°32.4’ N 22°09.2’ W). Mountain 1150 m high in the north Giescke Bjerger. This may have been adopted from the form Skøren used on an NSIU map (1932a), possibly given after
one of several similar place names in Norway. De Saussure Bjerg has also been used.

Skartind 72Ø (72°03.7´N 24°54.2´W). Snow summit about 2310 m high on the east side of Crescent Col at the head of Gullf Gletscher, Stau ning Alper. Climbed and so named by the 1996 Norwegian Stau ning Alper expedition.

Skatesbygda 72Ø (72°48.4´N 22°14.6´W). Plateau on east Geographical Society Ø, on the NE flank of Freycinet Bjerg. Used on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), the name was given for Sigurd Skau [b. 1894], a Norwegian journalist who accompanied the 1932 NSIU expedition to East Greenland.

Skænhøgda 800 (80°34.4´N 19°31.3´W). Glacier on the west side of the Prinsesse Caroline-Mathilde Alper, inner Ingolf Fjord, named by Elmar Draelstrup's 1938–39 expedition for its spoon-like shape. The name is also found on 1957 AMS maps.

Skibshavn 72Ø-526 (72°05.0´N 24°24.0´W; Map 4). Glacier at the head of Skeldal leading to Skelpas. The name was suggested by N.P. Lasca following his work in 1966–67.

Skeldal 72Ø-99 (72°15.4´N 24°15.5´W; Maps 4, 5). Broad valley on the east flank of the north Stau ning Alper, dividing the mountains to the west from the lower region to the east. Named by Ove Simonsen during the 1931–34 Træreks expeditionen (skel = dividing line).

Skeldal Elv 72Ø-524 (72°15.1´N 24°14.2´W; Map 5). River at the east margin of the Stau ning Alper in the valley Skeldal. The name was approved at the suggestion of N.P. Lasca following his work in 1966–67, but had occasionally been used earlier in geological publications. (Skel-Fluss.)

Skeldal-Hytta 72Ø (72°17.5´N 24°08.9´W). Name generally used for the Norwegian hunting hut east of the mouth of Skeldal, SE of Menander Øer. Originally known as Elseviet, it was built in August 1930 for the Møre expedition. (Skelhytte, Skeldalhütten, Skjellhalen.)

Skjeldal 7000 (70°31´N 22°09´W). Name used by Rosenkrantz (1942) for a river in south Liverpool Land following the boundary between sedimentary and crystalline rocks.

Skjeldal 72Ø-87 (72°32.3´N 22°59.1´W; Map 4). Hill about 500 m high on east Trail Ø, NW of Mountnorris Fjord. It was named during the 1931–34 Træreks expeditionen by Ove Simonsen for the Danish locality of the same name in Jylland.

Skjells 72Ø-298 (72°01.1´N 24°21.0´W; Map 5). Pass between Skålen, a major branch of Schuchert Gletscher, and Skiler, in the Werner Bjerre. The name first appeared on the maps of Styger (1951), and derives from a climbing excursion during Lauge Koch's 1950 expedition. (Skel-Pass.)

Skikqebtten 72Ø (c. 70°27´N 26°15´W). Small isolated hill on Danmark Ø, probably situated just NE of Hekla Havn. The name is only used in the expedition report by Hartz (1895) on work during Carl Ryder's 1891–92 expedition.

Skibselv 72Ø-222 (72°08.1´N 23°51.9´W; Map 5). River draining the east side of Blyryggen, which reaches Mesters Vig beside Ekspeditionshus. So named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch's 1966–67 expedition. (Skel-Pass.)

Skibshavn 76Ø (76°45.7´N 22°41.3´W). Alternative name for Skibshavn, used by the University of Dundee expeditions between 1968 and 1974 for the bay. The hut was originally a bath house and toilet building at Mestersvig airfield, and was moved to this site by airfield personnel in 1965.

Skiferbyerg 72Ø-264 (72°09.9´N 25°18.8´W; Map 5). Mountain 1970 m high in the north Stau ning Alper south of Vikingebjer. It was climbed by the Dansk-Norske expedition on 17 August 1954. The name was proposed by John Haller who explored the same region during Lauge Koch's 1954 expedition (skifer = slate, shale).

Skiferdal 740Ø-152 (74°25.6´N 20°16.3´W). Valley in west Wollaston Forland, so named by Hans Frebold during the 1931–34 Træerks expeditionen for the shaly rocks (= skifer).

Skiferkloft 740Ø-200 (74°15.7´N 20°25.8´W). Ravine on NE Clavering Ø, draining into Young Sund. The name is used by Beggvåg & Rosenkrantz (1934) in the form Skifferkloften, and refers to the occurrence of shale.

Skilpaddan 730Ø-249 (73°05.0´N 22°29.7´W). Island in the Broch Øer group. Named on the 1932a NSIU map as Skjelpadda, presumably for a resemblance to a turtle.

Skildvagten 730Ø-527 (73°03.4´N 25°09.6´W). Prominent pointed mountain 1046 m high in east Sues Land. Named Skildtukten by A.G. Nathorst in 1899 because it stood like a sentry (= skildvagt) at the entrance to the unexplored waters to the south. (The Sentinel, Mt Skildvagten.)

Skillebju 710Ø-416 (71°14.0´N 25°41.7´W). Deep bay in SE Renland, which divides (= skille) two areas with different geological structures. Named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions by Niels Henriksen.

Skilledal 740Ø-317 (74°24.2´N 20°57.0´W) Valley on north Clavering Ø, which with Skilledal divides Clavering Ø into two equal parts. The name is attributed to Richard Foster Flint and arises from work during Louise Boyd's 1937 expedition. Nivlheimдалen has also been used. (Skille Valley)

Skilledalskthescher 740Ø-318 (74°16.9´N 20°56.9´W). Glacier on NE Clavering Ø, which with Skilledal divides Clavering Ø into two parts. The name is attributed to work by Richard Foster Flint during Louise Boyd's 1937 expedition. Vintergata has also been used. (Skille Glacier)

Skillingen 72Ø (72°49.6´N 22°56.9´W). Island in Vega Sund, NW of Gåseøen. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937).

Skinefaksbreen 740Ø (74°22.0´N 20°41.8´W). Small glacier on NE Clavering Ø. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and named after Skinefakse (or Skinefakse) of old Nordic mythology, the horse of the day whose shining mane lights up the earth.

Skipperdalen 72Ø-245 (72°23.6´N 24°51.5´W; Map 5). Valley in the north Stau ning Alper. The name was given by the Place Name Committee as a substitute for Jasidal, proposed by Erdhart Franks during Lauge Koch's 1950–51 expedition. It may commemorate Axel Jensen, who was skipper of the POLYPEN and assisted Franks in 1950. See also Akselborg.

Skjerka 73Ø (73°23.5´N 23°08.4´W). River on south Gauss Halvo, flowing in Elsa Dal. So named on an NSIU map (1932a), perhaps after one of several localities of the same name in Norway.

Skjervens Tind 710Ø (71°53.5´N 25°06.0´W). Mountain about 2350 m high on the north side of Roslin Gletscher, between the two branches of the minor glacier Valhallbreen. It was climbed by the 1996 Norwegian Stau ning Alper expedition, and so named after Ove Skjerven ([1946–1983] a colleague who had died while climbing in Peru. (Skjervens topp.)

Skjoldø 710Ø-288 (71°53.1´N 24°02.3´W; Map 5). Summit on the ridge between Aldebaran Gletscher and Breithorn Gletscher, south Werner Bjerre. Named during Lauge Koch's 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk (skjoldet = the shield).


Skjoldungbræ 72Ø-97 (72°18.7´N 24°44.4´W; Maps 4, 5; Fig. 78). Large glacier in the north Stau ning Alper, draining north to Kong Oscar Fjord. Named during the 1931–34 Træerks expeditionen.
after the large island Skjoldungen in SE Greenland.

Skjoldungszund 70Ø (70°17.0 ´ N 23°00.0 ´ W). A variation of Scoresby Sund, occasionally used by Norwegian hunters and sealers (e.g. Isachsen & Isachsen 1932).

Skogafjellet 73Ø (73°08.8 ´ N 23°46.3 ´ W). Mountain on SE Ymer Ø. So named on an NSIU map (1932a), possibly a derivation from the Norwegian word for forest.

Skogafjorden 73Ø (73°22.1 ´ N 23°04.0 ´ W). Stream on south Gauss Halvo, flowing in Agda Dal. So named on the 1932a NSIU map.

Skorkefjellet 74Ø (74°09.5 ´ N 21°08.5 ´ W). Mountain ridge on south Clavering Ø, running from the present Vesttinden to Østtinden. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) for its proximity to the Skorkefjellet of Norwegian maps.

Skorpa 72Ø (72°40.6 ´ N 22°10.2 ´ W). Small ice cap on south Clavering Ø, the present Taggletscher. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) for its proximity to the Skorkefjellet of Norwegian maps.

Skrabjøllitgen 74Ø (74°11.0 ´ N 21°08.5 ´ W). Stream on south Gauss Halvo, flowing in Agda Dal. So named on the 1932a NSIU map.

Skråbreen 70Ø-250 (74°08.1 ´ N 20°55.5 ´ W). Valley on south Clavering Ø reaching the coast at Dodemandsbugten. There are three large Inuit settlements east of the mouth of the river. The name was used first on the NSIU (1932a) map in the form Skrælangedalen, and derives from the old Norwegian word for the Inuit (= skræller).

Skrællingelven 74Ø (74°08.1 ´ N 20°55.5 ´ W). Name used by Glob (1946) for the river in Skrælangedalen, south Clavering Ø.

Skræntdal 720-430 (72°38.7 ´ N 27°21.1 ´ W). Valley west of the head of Røhøs Fjord, so named by Ove Simonsen during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen because of its steep sides.

Skrænterne 700-88 (70°04.4 ´ N 24°35.1 ´ W; Map 4). Range of cliffs set back from Volquaart Boon Kyst, so named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Laurits Bruhn (skrænterne = the cliffs).

Skræntbyten 74Ø (74°28.7 ´ N 21°53.5 ´ W). Name used for the Norwegian hunting hut 3 km NW of Kap Ehrenberg in Tyrolerfjord, built for Finn Devold’s expedition in September 1928. It has also been known as Tyrolerheimen.

Skråbreen 730-581 (74°02.2 ´ N 28°50.0 ´ W). Glacier between Hobbs Land and Arnold Escher Land, named by Arne Høygaard and Martin Mehren in 1931 as Skråbreen because it descends steeply down to join Adolf Hoel Gletscher (skrå = sloping, oblique).

Skrækkedalen 73Ø (73°23.6 ´ N 22°07.2 ´ W). Mountain ridge north of Sindalen in the south Giescke Bjerge. So named on an NSIU map (1932a), and probably derived from the Norse word for wolf.

Skråbbind 73Ø (73°25.5 ´ N 22°18.1 ´ W). Mountain in the south Giescke Bjerge corresponding to the present Skraning Bjerge. So named on the 1932a NSIU map, and derived probably from the Norwegian word for wolf.

Skrækkedalen 73Ø (73°17.9 ´ N 22°13.1 ´ W). Valley south of Skrukkrøgen in the south Giescke Bjerge, corresponding to the present Vyldalen. So named on the 1932a NSIU map. See also Skrukkrøgen.

Skrükkrøgen 73Ø (73°19.4 ´ N 22°20.3 ´ W). Ridge in the south Giescke Bjerge, equivalent to Saxo Bjerge. So named on an NSIU map (1932a) for the wrinkled or puckered appearance of the ridge slopes due to the numerous minor drainage channels.

Skrælangedalen 74Ø-250 (74°08.1 ´ N 20°55.5 ´ W). Valley on south Clavering Ø. The John Haller photograph collection, GEUS archive.

Fig. 78. Looking north-east from Skjoldungebrae across Kong Oscar Fjord to Svinhufvud Bjerge on Traill Ø. Sortedl Gletscher and Syltopperne are carved into the brightly coloured rocks of the Eleonore Bay Supergroup. The John Haller photograph collection, GEUS archive.
Committee in 1935, and records that the lake is often in shadow. *Skylstaddalen* 750 (75°14.9´N 20°05.2´W). Norwegian hunting hut built in August 1932 for John Gierav’s expedition on the south side of the mouth of Kiledalene. Giæver named it for his friend Jakob Skyldstad [b. 1888], editor of the Trondheim newspaper ‘Nasjonbladet’. *Skylstaddalen* 730 (73°00.0´N 23°30.8´W). Valley on central Geographical Society Ø west of Rudbeck Bjerg, draining north into Sofia Sund. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after Jakob Skyldstad – See *Skylstad*.

**Skaarene** 790 (79°37.1´N 19°29.6´W). Group of small islands off the front of Nioghalvfjerdsfjorden also known as Bloch Nunatucker. The name was used by the 1996 Mylius-Erichsen’s Minde expedition.

**Skarjforden** 770-35 (77°25.0´N 19°15.0´W; Maps 2, 4). Broad irregular fjord north of Germany Land with many islands and skerries, so named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. *Rate d’Orleans* has also been used. (Reef Fjord, Skar Fiord, Skjarfjorden.)

**Skåvadal** 700-143 (70°34.8´N 22°37.7´W). Name proposed by Alfred Rosenkrantz for a small valley on the west side of Hurry Inlet. The name was suggested by Alfred Rosenkrantz.

**Skålen** 700-176 (70°36.9´N 22°10.7´W). Valley in south Liverpool Land draining NW into Gubbedal. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen for its shape (skål = bowl).

**Skåldalen** 720 (72°59.0´N 24°11.5´W). Valley on west Geographical Society Ø draining north into Sofia Sund. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and so named because it drains a bowl-shaped corrie.

**Skålen** 720-299 (72°00.8´N 24°18.4´W; Map 5). Bowl-shaped glacie, an upper lobe of Schuchert Gletscher. The name was adapted from the *Grosses Becken* of Styger (1951), a name used on maps of a larger basin near the Dronning Maud Land, whose conspicuous summit is formed of yellow-white Cambrian quartzite. This formation exposed only in the western nunatak region of northern East Greenland is the source of the widespread erratic blocks (dropped by glaciers) of skolithus quartzite.

**Skålen** 740-253 (74°10.9´N 21°05.5´W). Mountain on south Clavinger Ø. Adapted from the *Skorfjellet* of Norwegian maps used for a nearby mountain ridge (see *Skorfjellet*). *(Skaarene.)*

**Skårkammen** 710-280 (71°54.5´N 24°06.1´W; Map 5). Mountain ridge on the south side of Fingerbollet at the head of Aldebaren Gletscher, Werner Bjerg. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1950-51 expeditions by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk.

**Skårungane** 720 (72°41.8´N 22°27.2´W; Fig. 14). Small island in east Vega Sund, north of Nordenskiöld Ø. The name was used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and was given for the young gulls.

**Slambugten** 760-274 (76°55.3´N 20°03.8´W). Bay east of Hvalrosodden on the south coast of Germany Land. So named by the 1938–39 Merkfred expedition, for its muddy water.

**Slamodden** 760-352 (76°55.1´N 19°56.8´W). Peninsula east of Slambugten. The name was reported as in general use by the staff at Danmarkshavn weather station in the period 1969–71.

**Slamøsø** 750-47 (75°15.4´N 21°42.7´W; Map 4). Lake in Kiledalene, C.H. Ostenfeld Land. The name refers to the muddy waters of the lake, and is first found on the 1932 edition of the Lauge Koch’s 1:1 million scale map published by the Geodætisk Institut. *Slamosen* 770 (77°08.6´N 23°24.6´W). Name occasionally seen used for Britannia So in northern Dronning Louise Land, and arising from the muddy waters.

**Slansinde** 720 (72°09.1´N 25°04.9´W; Map 5). Peak 2350 m high in the north Stauning Alper, on the south side of Vikingebred, climbed by Claude Rey’s 1970 expedition. Exact position uncertain according to Bennet (1972).

**Slate River** 700 (70°31.5´N 22°48.8´W). Name used by Hermann Aldinger during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen for the present Ostrealev, a river in south Jameson Land where there are slaty rocks (Aldinger 1935).

**Sletta** 740 (74°35.7´N 19°51.4´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the east side of Albrecht Bugt, Wollaston Forland built by the Hird expedition in 1928. Named after the wide plain (= sletta) where it is situated. It has also been known as *Grastrorobyttet*. *(Sletten, Slettehuset, Slette Huset.)*

**Slettedalen** 740-292 (74°34.5´N 21°00.0´W; Map 4). Broad flat valley between Lindeman Fjord and Store Sedal. The name is attributed to the wintering party at Kulhus in 1935.


**Sletthyttene** 740-157 (74°35.4´N 20°02.9´W). Danish hunting hut built for Nanok in May 1947 on the west side of Storsetlen, Wollaston Forland.

**Slettehyttene** – See *Trekronerbyttene.*

**Silen** 710-110 (71°11.1´N 21°50.6´W). Fjord in east Liverpool Land NE of Kap James. Named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Laurits Bruhn.

**Slippen** 730-103 (73°20.0´N 23°50.1´W). Valley on the north side of Gunnar Andersson Land, Ymer Ø, draining NE. Named by Th. Johansen during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen. It is a long narrow ravine with a moderate gradient (slipp = the slipway).

**Slippenhytten** 730 (c. 73°21’N 23°46´W). Norwegian hunting hut built in August 1938 for Ole Klokset’s expedition at the mouth of

Fig. 79. The nunatak Slottet near Eleonore So, whose conspicuous summit is formed of yellow-white Cambrian quartzite. This formation exposed only in the western nunatak region of northern East Greenland is the source of the widespread erratic blocks (dropped by glaciers) of skolithus quartzite.
the valley Slippen, Gunner Andersson Land. It has also been known as Klokkeshytten and Kap Martha Hytten.

**Slottet** 70°04′-44′ (70°41.3′N 25°19.4′W). Minor summit on a ridge NW of Kap Leslie, east Milne Land. Named by Hermann Aldinger during the 1931–34 Træreksedspeditionen in the form Schloss (= castle = slot). (Castle Hill.)

**Slottet** 73°40′-41′ (73°57′N 28°15′W; Map 4; Fig. 79). Imposing nuna-tak of white quartzite at the east end of Langeryg, Arnold Escher Land. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1951 expedition by Hans R. Katz for its supposed resemblance to a castle.

**Slottset** 72° (72°53.1′N 21°54.5′W). Cape on east Geographical Society Ø, corresponding to the south flank of Kap Mackenzie. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) because it resembles a castle (= slot) in shape.

**Slugtdalen** 720-389 (72°01.4′N 23°17.6′W). Valley west of Antarctic Havn, north Scoresby Land. So named by Hans Kapp during the 1957–58 Lauge Koch expeditions, because of the marked ravine in the valley. (Slugtdalen.)

**Slugtdalen** 740-324 (74°02.1′N 22°52.8′W). Valley in north Hudson Land draining north to Wordie Gletscher. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1938–38 expeditions by Heinrich Büttler. Mehrendalen = used on Lacmann’s (1937) maps.

**Slyngev** 760-306 (76°56.6′N 20°13.1′W). Minor tributary to Laksefjorden. So named by the 1938–39 Morkefjord expedition for its strongly meandering course (slynge = swing).

**Smalleryg** 740 (74°34.0′N 20°17.7′W), Valley in NW Wollasten Forland south of Saurusspasset, part of the present Canyondalen. The name was used by Wolf Mayne (1947) who made a sledge journey from Kuhn Ø to Clavering Ø following this route during Lauge Koch’s 1938–38 expeditions (slade = sledge).

**Slædelandet** 770-109 (77°08′N 19°52′W; Map 4). Relatively low-lying region of Germania Land bounded by Valdemarsmuren to the west, and Moskusoksfeldene to the SE. So named by the 1938–39 Morkefjord expedition since all northward sledge journeys from Morkefjord Station went this way, although the first 20 km was generally snow-free and gave poor sledding.

**Slædeøen** 70°04′-44′ (70°41.3′N 25°19.4′W). Major summit on a ridge NW of Kap Leslie, east Milne Land. Named by Hermann Aldinger during the 1931–34 Træreksedspeditionen in the form Schloss (= castle = slot). (Castle Hill.)

**Smalle Spærregletscher** 800-113 (80°37.0′N 18°43.0′W; Map 4). Glacier draining south into Ingolf Fjord, opposite Brede Sparregletscher. Probably named by John Haller following his explorations during Lauge Koch’s 1956–58 expeditions.

**Smallefjord** 750-37 (75°27.8′N 21°45.3′W; Map 4; Figs 51, 81). Narrower of the two branches of Ardencape fjord, named in this form by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. (Smallest fjord.)

**Smallestfjordbytten** 750 (75°27.8′N 21°38.5′W). Norwegian hunting hut on the north side of Smallestfjord, built in August 1933 for John Giaver’s expedition, and still standing in 1988. It has also been known as Tornoesetua.

**Smallestgletscher** 720-319 (72°03.0′N 25°46.4′W). Long, narrow glacier on the north side of eastern Furesø. Named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch’s 1954 expedition.

**Smallefjord** 740-358 (74°02.7′N 27°09.3′W; Map 4). Long and narrow ridge between Jomfruald and Gransedal, Hathorst Land, named by Ove Simonsen during the 1931–34 Træreksedspeditionen (smaller = narrow ridge).

**Smallestgletscher** 740-216 (73°59.3′N 21°25.0′W). Minor, narrow ridge on the NE slope of Frebold Bjerg, between River 13 and River 14, NW Hold with Hope. Named by Egil Nielsen during the 1931–34 Træreksedspeditionen (Teichert & Kummel 1976). Depot rgg (depot ridge) is in the same area.

**Smelledal** 730 (73°18.7′N 22°41.8′W). Norwegian hunting hut on the south side of Gauss Halva, west of Kap Franklin, built by John Giaver and Halvard Devold for Arktisk Næringsdrift in August 1930. Named after Gustav Smedal, a Norwegian lawyer, chairman of Norges Grønlandslag and Norges Ishavsråd, and much concerned with the conflict over Norwegian rights in East Greenland. It is also known as Margrethedalshytten. (Smedals hytten, Smedalen, Smedalh.)

**Smedal Valley** 730 (73°19.8′N 22°34.1′W). Name occasionally used for the present Margrethedal west of Kap Franklin, where the Norwegian hunting hut Smedal is situated.

**Smith Woodward Bjerg** 730-110 (73°26.5′N 23°20.0′W). Mountain on the SW coast of Gauss Halva, named during the 1931–34 Træreksedspeditionen by Gunnar Sæve-Söderbergh as Mt. Smith Woodward. Sir Arthur Smith Woodward [1864–1944] was a British vertebrate palaeontologist noted for his work at the British Museum (Natural History). He was the first to describe Devonian vertebrate fossils from East Greenland. Norwegian maps of the 1930s use Haargrofsfjellet and Einarjellet for approximately the same mountain. (Smith Woodwardsh berg.)

**Smith’s Island** 710 (71°44.5′N 22°14.1′W). Supposedly an island adjacent to Canning Land, but probably the mountain behind the
present Kap Tyrell (Fig. 3). It was named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 for Sir James Edward Smith [1759–1828], a botanist notable for his purchase of the entire library and collections of the younger Linnaeus. Smith founded the Linnean Society in 1788, and was its first president. (Smiths Ø.)

**Smøgen** 75Ø–65 (75°48.2’N 20°55.9’W). Valley on the south side of Langsø, Nørland Land. The name originated from the wintering party at Kulhus during the 1931–34 Trærsekspeditionen (smøge = narrow passage, alley).

**Småskærene** 77Ø–65 (77°26.1´N 19°37.0´W; Map 4). Group of small skerries SE of Joinville Ø in Skærfjorden, so named during the 1931–34 Trærsekspeditionen by David Malmquist.

**Snaddheimen** 73Ø (73°10.2´N 26°40.0´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the coast of east Frænkel Land, south of Niggli Dal. Built by Bjarne and Oddvar Akre for Arktisk Næringsdrift in August 1938, and named for the ringed seal (= snadd), which is very common in the fjords. Reported as a ruin in 1976.

**Snedrivegletscher** 72Ø–480 (72°18.1´N 26°06.9´W). Broad glacier at the head of Schaffhauserdal, Nathorst Land. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1954–55 expeditions by Hans Zweifel (snedrive = snow drift).

**Snefnugdal** 70Ø–450 (70°21.3´N 29°24.0´W). Valley in SE Paul Stern Land draining into Vestfjord Gletscher. So named by W.E. Adrien Phillips during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions because he was snow-bound in camp here for four days in 1972 (snefnug = porous snowflake).

**Snefogsdepotet** – See Fyrretyvekilometernæsset.

**Snegryden** 72Ø–447 (72°20.6´N 29°58.8´W). Nunatak in west Paul Stern Land. Named by W.E. Adrien Phillips during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions for the round cauldron-like depression in the centre of the nunatak which collects snow.

**Sneharefjeld** 73Ø–419 (73°00.6´N 27°06.5´W). Nunatak in northernmost Andrée Land, so named by Hans R. Katz during Lauge Koch’s 1951 expedition because of the sighting of a hare.

**Snehorn** 70Ø–372 (71°21.9´N 29°40.1´W). Mountain in Paul Stern Land, so named by Eduard Wenk during Lauge Koch’s 1958 expedition for the overhanging snow masses.

**Snehvide** 73Ø–325 (73°57.1´N 23°30.2´W). Mountain 1394 m high in central Hudson Land. Named by Heinrich Büttler during Lauge Koch’s 1938–38 expeditions.

**Snehjetten** – See Arensbyttet.

**Snehøytter** 72Ø–406 (72°39.6´N 27°51.5´W). Snow-capped mountain east of Mercanton Gletscher, Goodenough Land, named by James Wordie’s 1929 expedition as Snow Dome. It was covered by treacherous deep snow covering wide crevasses in August 1929. (Snehøytter Knolle.)

**Snekuppel** 71Ø–301 (71°41.3´N 22°51.1´W; Map 5). Minor snow-capped summit 1480 m high on the west side of Schuchert Dal. Named by Enrico Kempter during Lauge Koch’s 1956–58 expeditions. It has also been called Derry.


**Snelejedalen** 71Ø–97 (71°43.5´N 22°15.4´W). Valley in north Canongletscher Land, so named during the 1931–34 Trærsekspeditionen by Arne Noe-Nygaard because the valley was usually filled with snow.

**Snella** 72Ø (72°46.1´N 22°51.1´W). Small island in Vega Sund, one of the Scott Keltie Øer. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and so named because it resembles in shape the trigger (= snella) of a gun.

**Snemanøen** 74Ø–383 (74°16.2´N 21°12.6´W). Ice cap on central Clavering Ø. The name (= snow field) was suggested by the Place Name Committee in 1951 as a replacement for the Lars Christen-
Svensen 1963–64 (76°49.2´N 20°52.0´W; Map 4). Mountain near Solheim, so named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen. Named by Hans Kapp during Lauge Koch's 1958 expedition. Sven was then still alive.

Svensen 760-31 (76°49.2´N 19°21.4´W; Map 4). Peninsula on Winge Kyst in south Germania Land, so named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen because it was usually snow-covered. This point has also been called Store Snævgen to distinguish it from Lille Snævgen. (Snow Naze, See Point.)

Svenshyyten 1960-197 (76°49.2´N 19°21.22´W). Danish hunting hut at Snævgen on the south coast of Germania Land, built by Nanok in August 1933. It has more usually been known as Store Snævgen-hytten to distinguish it from Lille Snævgen-hytten. A newer hut nearby is known as Ny Store Snævgen Hjyte.

Snevigen 760-31 (76°52.5´N 20°34´W). Small river on the north coast of Homfjøl Land, so named on an NSIU map (1932a). Derived from a Norwegian dialect word. (Snævgen River.)

Sneyygen 740–82 (74°49.2´N 20°06.1´W). Snow-covered mountain ridge about 1000 m high on SE Kuhn Ø, named Schneerücken by Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition.

Snepurvefjeld 1942-197 (79°43.0´N 20°52.0´W; Map 4). Mountain near Kap Bernholt in south Kronprins Christian Land. Named by the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition for the snow bunting (Plectrophenax nivalis). (Snæpurvefjeld.)

Sneustormal 730-371 (73°53.0´N 26°06.0´W; Map 4). Valley in north Andriå Land between Eremittal and Nunatågkletscher. Named during Lauge Koch's 1948–50 expeditions by Erhardt Fränki, who experienced an unpleasant snowstorm here early one summer.

Snesund 700-25 (70°49.0´N 27°15.0´W; Maps 3, 4). Sound between Store and Milne Land. So named by Carl Ryder's 1891–92 expedition because 2–3 feet of loose snow were encountered here during their first winter journey in April 1892.

Snes 700-375 (70°17.0´N 29°00.0´W; Map 4). Lake in west Gæsland on the north side of Vindblæsedal, so named by Edward Wenk during Lauge Koch's 1958 expedition.

Snettopen 710-300 (71°57.1´N 25°17.8´W; Map 5). Mountain 2763 m high between the heads of Canta Bræ and Krabbegletscher, 2763 m high between the heads of Canta Bræ and Krabbegletscher.

Snevis 710-96 (71°43.9´N 22°16´W). Norwegian hunting hut in Sne – Valdresfjord, on the east coast of Liverpool Land, so named by A.G. Nathorst in 1899 after the ship Solbakken which is a variation of solbakken (= sunny hillside). The card is reproduced in Koch (1912, 1916).

Sofia Sund 720-65 730-274 (73°02.0´N 23°50.8´W; Maps 3, 4). Sound. Between Ymer Ø and Geographical Society Ø. Named as Sofia Sund by A.G. Nathorst in 1899 after the ship Sofia, which carried Swedish expeditions to Spitsbergen in 1868 and to Greenland in 1883. (Sofa Strait, Sofia Sound, Sofiasund.)

Sogneelv 730-195 (73°39.9´N 21°39.5´W). River in west Hold with Hope, flowing into Loch Fyne near Botnhuset. Adapted from the original Sokna on the 1932a NSIU map. Both Norwegian and Danish words translate as parish or district.

Solbakken 740-388 (74°03.7´N 26°41.6´W). East end of Bernhard Studer Land, so named by Hans R. Katz during Lauge Koch's 1951 expedition because they had a campsite here, a warm and sunny location.


Solfaldsdal 710-77 (71°45.9´N 23°00.0´W). Valley on the NW side of Fleming Fjord. So named by Arne Noe-Nygaard during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen because the sun set here as seen from Vimmelskafet station.

Solglletcher 700-86 (70°13.1´N 24°30.3´W; Map 4). Glacier on Volquarta Boon Kyst west of Soltemplet, so named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Laurits Bruhn.

Solheimfjellet 710-96 (71°43.9´N 22°16´W). Bay in north Canning Land, so named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Arne Noe-Nygaard for its position at the mouth of Snelejedalen.

Sokanger 1930-1932 (73°33.0´N 22°51.8´W). Name used on 1952 WAC maps for the bay on the north side of Nordvestfjord at the front of Borgbjerg Gletscher. Origin unknown.

Snavrigen 720–331 (72°45.0´N 23°01.0´W). Narrow sound between Kista Ø and Traill Ø, Vega Sund. The name was proposed by Sokottarkivet in 1956–57 following surveying of the channel through Vega Sund as an alternative approach for ships en route to Mestersvig airfield and Nyhavn.

Sneum 720 (72°52.7´N 24°01´7.0´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the south side of Vega Sund, north of Rehild. Built by Arkteks Næringsdrift in August 1929, it is now a ruin. It has also been known as Øystytta and Traill Hyttjen (Sneumh.)

Sof-Shackleton 760 (76°56.1´N 21°28.4´W). Mountain ridge 690 m high west of Danmarks Monumentet on the south side of Mørkefjord, the present Redekammen. The name appears only on the Christmas card sent to Peter Freuchen at Pusterring in 1907 during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, and is a variation of solbekken (= sunny hillside). The card is reproduced in Koch (1912, 1916).

Snefjelsfjord 710 (71°33.0´N 22°51.8´W). Name used on 1952 WAC maps for the bay on the north side of Nordvestfjord at the front of Borgbjerg Gletscher. Origin unknown.
Solstrand 730-601 (75°34.6´N 24°42.3´W). South-facing beach on the coast of south Strinberg Land. Named for its sheltered setting, delightfully warm on sunny days. The name was first used as a botanical reference locality in reports of the 1931–34 Trærsekspeditionen (Gelting 1934).

Solkeret 740 (74°28.2´N 20°35.4´W). Reference locality west of Zackenberg Forskningsstation, used in reports by visiting scientists.

Solstrand 730 (73°48.4´N 24°02.2´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the east side of Waltershausen Gletscher, 8 km north of Kap Bull. It was built in 1938 for Ole Klokset’s expedition, and has also been known as Redophyttten and Brehytta.

Solstrand 720 (c. 72°13´N 23°45´W). Norwegian hunting hut near Noret, built in August 1930 for the Møre expedition and originally called Lavorna. It was moved in 1954 to Fleming Fjord.

Solstrand 750 (75°32.8´N 21°28.1´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the east side of Bredal in Bredefjord, built for John Giæver’s expedition in August 1933. It was also known as Bredalhytten. No trace of the hut remained in 1988.

Solstrand 720a (72°47.9´N 22°46.5´W). West-facing coastal stretch of Geographical Society Ø, on the east side of central Vega Sund. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) because it has a pleasant sheltered beach, a sun-trap in good weather.

Soltemplet 700-87 (70°12.0´N 24°21.3´W; Map 4). Mountain on Volquartz Boon Kyst between Månevig and Solgletscher. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Trærsekspeditionen for its resemblance to a temple (= sun temple).

Solvefjellet 730 (73°25.7´N 23°14.1´W). Mountain on the south side of Gauss Halvo, the south end of the present Stenslio Bjerg. So named on an NSIU map (1932a), after Solvi (or Solve), one of the original Viking settlers of Greenland. (Mt. Solve.)

Solveigs Hytta 720 (72°51.8´N 23°35.7´W). Original name of the Norwegian hunting hut built in August 1929 for Arktisk Næringsforvaltningskomiteen. It was moved in 1954 to Fleming Fjord.

Solveigs Sang 710 (71°54.2´N 25°07.0´W; Map 5). Snow summit about 2410 m high on the north side of Roslin Gletscher, between Fimbulbreen and Valhalbreen. Climbed by the 1996 Norwegian Stauning Alper expedition, and named after ‘Solveigs Sang’ from Peer Gynt by Henrik Ibsen.

Solveigs Sving 710 (71°54.2´N 25°07.0´W; Map 5). Snow summit about 2410 m high on the north side of Roslin Gletscher, between Fimbulbreen and Valhalbreen. Climbed by the 1996 Norwegian Stauning Alper expedition, and named after ‘Solveigs Sang’ from Peer Gynt by Henrik Ibsen.

Solveigs Sving 710 (71°54.2´N 25°07.0´W; Map 5). Snow summit about 2410 m high on the north side of Roslin Gletscher, between Fimbulbreen and Valhalbreen. Climbed by the 1996 Norwegian Stauning Alper expedition, and named after ‘Solveigs Sang’ from Peer Gynt by Henrik Ibsen.


Sommerfuglefjellet 740 (74°29.9´N 20°36.2´W). Small lake in the area known as Morænebakkerne, north of Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name is used as a reference locality by scientists studying lake ecosystems. (Sommerfugelfjellet.)


Sonja Havn 760-72 (76°36.5´N 18°36.4´W). Small harbour on the south side of Lille Koldewey found by Alf Trolle in July 1907. So named during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for a locality in Vestsfjord, probably identical with the presence of black coal seams. (Morænebakkerne.)

Sonklaargletscher 730-510 (73°07.1´N 26°05.9´W; Map 4). Glacier on the south side of Kejer Franz Joseph Fjord, named by Karl Koldewey’s 1969–70 expedition as Sonkla Gletscher for Karl Sonklar [1816–1885], lecturer in geography at the military academy in Wiener-Neustadt (J. Love, personal communication 2010). The glacier was climbed by Julius Payer in the summer of 1870 to reach the viewpoint from which Petermann Bjerg was seen for the first time.

Sonnblick Spids 720-508 (72°03.8´N 25°15.5´W; Map 5). Mountain on the north side of Sefstrøm Gletscher, first climbed and so named by Hans Goellman’s 1957 expedition. They had also called it Dritten Lagerjeggels. The name was approved at the suggestion of the 1963 Cambridge University expedition. (Sonnblickspitze, Sonnblick.)

Sonnenjoch 750 (c. 75°19´N 17°50´W). Feature in the vicinity of the base camp of the 1943–44 Operation Bassgeiger at Kap Sussi, Shannon. The name is recorded by Olsen (1965).

Sonnenkopf 740-41 (74°40.2´N 18°26.5´W). Highest mountain (602 m high) on Lille Pendulum. So named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition, possibly for a mountain of similar name in the Austrian Alps. (Mt. Sonnenkopf.)

Sophie Holm 790-18 (79°55.2´N 17°20.6´W). Small island off the east coast of Hovgaard Ø, south of Kap H. N. Andersen. Named during the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition after Hovgaard’s wife, Sophie Christiane Nielsen [1856–1934]. Eigil Knuth visited the island in June 1939. (Sofieholmen, Sophies Holm.)

Saphus Müller Næs 800-13 (80°47.1´N 14°08.5´W; Maps 2, 4). Cape in eastern Amdrup Land. Named by Christian B. Thostrup as Saphus Müllers Næs in the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen after Sophus Müller [1846–1934], a Danish archaeologist who was director at the National Museum in Copenhagen. The name is sometimes applied to the more prominent slightly more northern cape. (Saphus Müllers Næs.)

Soppsbukta – see Svalpebugt.

Soranerbreen 760-18 (76°07.0´N 22°00.0´W; Maps 2, 4). Glacier draining into the SW part of Dove Bugt between Ad. S. Jensen Land and Rechntzer Land, so named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. A ‘soraner’ is a student of Sorø Akademis Skole in Denmark. Henning Bistrup, one of the expedition, studied here from 1890 to 1893. (Soranergletscher, Sonarer Glacier, Sorørygdkull.)

Sorøa Moria 730 (73°54.0´N 24°24.1´W). Name proposed by the Norwegian hunter John Giæver in 1930 for the most distant nunatak in Waltershausen Gletscher. It is the name of a castle in a Norwegian fairy-tale. Giæver (1931) suggested it bears comparison with the Faraway How nunataks in Wordie Gletscher.

Sorøa Hjarne 730-380 (73°40.0´N 25°08.5´W). Cape on the west side of Geologfjord, south of the mouth of Mørnemel, east Andréé Land. Named during Lauges Koch’s 1948–50 expeditions by Erhardt Fränkl for the colour (sorte = black). (Kap Sorte Hjarne.)

Sorøa Hjarne – Sorøa Hjarnebyttten.

Sorte Klaft 750 (75°09.4´N 19°55.3´W). Name used by Danish hunters for a minor ravine draining part of Sondre Muschelbjerg, Hochstetter Forland (Nyholm-Poulisen 1985).

Sorøa Knold 750 (75°10.5´N 19°58.3´W). Name used by Danish hunters for a minor feature near the coast south of Jarners Kulmine, probably identical with Negeren.

Sorøa Odde 720 (70°42.9´N 27°39.4´W). Name used in the diaries of Helge Vedel (Gullov 1991) during Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition, apparently for the south point of Sorto.

Sorte Pynt 700 (70°31.0´N 28°21.0´W). Name used by Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition for a locality in Vestfjord, probably identical with the present Kobberpynt. Nordenskjöld (1907) in his description of a sample collected here refers to the locality as Sorte Pynt or Black Point.

Sorøbakker 800-31 (80°10.6´N 17°16.3´W; Map 4). Coastal mountains west of Depotfjeld in south Holm Land. So named by Eigil Nielsen during the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition, because of the occurrence of black coal seams. (Sorøbakkerne.)

Sorteberg 720-218 (72°04.9´N 24°08.5´W; Map 5). Mountain south of the mouth of Nedre Funddal, north Scoresby Land.
Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions. Sørtebjørne has been used for the mountain (Pessl 1962), and is commonly used for the nearby hut. Sørtebjerg Hytte – see Sørtebjørnehytte.

**Sortebræ** 680–21 (69°00.0´N 27°18.0´W). Large glacier draining south to the Bloussville Kyst, so named during G.C. Amdrup’s coastal survey in a small boat in 1900. The northernmost branches of the glacier extend north of latitude 69°N.

**Sortebræ Gletscher** 720–246 (72°20.3´N 24°36.3´W; Map 5; Fig. 78). Glacier in the north Saintauning Alper, named by Erđhart Frankl during Lauge Koch’s 1950–51 expeditions for the colour of the river draining the glacier.


**Sortefjeld** 770–83 (77°19.8´N 21°18.6´W; Map 4). Mountain north of Tværdalen on the west side of Annekssøen. Named during the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition as Sortefjeld, for its colour, probably by Paul Gelting who visited it in June 1939.

**Sortefjældale** 720–236 (72°20.1´N 23°06.4´W). Mountain range in SE Trailø Ø, so named by Desmond T. Donovan during Lauge Koch’s 1949–50 expeditions, for their colour.

**Sortehorn** 700–114 (70°54.7´N 22°48.8´W). Mountain west of the head of Hurry Inlet, named by Alfred Rosenkrantz during Lauge Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions as Black Cap Mt, for its appearance.

**Sortehjørnehytte** 720 (72°05.8´N 24°00.8´W). Name commonly used for the hut built by Nordisk Mineselskab in 1952 at the east foot of Sortebræ, SW of Mesters Vig. It was used by prospecting teams drilling for lead. (Sorte Hjørne)

**Sorteryg** 740–215 (74°53.9´N 21°24.4´W). Minor ridge in NW Hold of Hope, beside River 14, covered by black basalt debris. So named by Eigel Nielsen during the 1931–34 Træérskedepeditionen, and was given for their appearance (sortehest = black horse).

**Sørtebjørnehytte** 720 (72°05.8´N 24°00.8´W). See Sørtebjørnehytte.

**Sørteø** 720 (72°42.4´N 22°37.1´W; Fig. 14). Low lying area on south Geographical Society Ø north of Kap Hoyngaard. Used on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), the name was given for the Spartan aeroplane used for the 1932 NSIU aerial photography. *Spath fjæld* 700 (70°38.4´N 22°43.1´W). Summit on the west side of Hurry Inlet between Moskusøskeløft and Astartekløft. So named by Hermann Aaldering during the 1931–34 Træérskedepeditionen, for L.F. Spath [1882–1957]. See also Spath Plateau.

**Spartan Plateau** 730–42 (73°53.8´N 21°27.8´W; Map 4). Plateau up to 1510 m high in north Hold with Hope. So named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in honour of Leonard Frank Spath [1882–1957], an English palaeontologist and stratigrapher at the British Museum (Natural History), who identified many of Koch’s fossil collections from the region. The name was apparently originally given to Frebod Bjerg, the plateau extending from slightly south of Kap Stoch along the coast eastwards to Blækv (Koch 1931), but is now applied to a more extensive plateau 1500 m high and slightly farther south. (Spathas Plateaum.)

**Sypedehatten** 730–669 (73°43.2´N 27°00.5´W; Map 4). Mountain in Andræe Land with the characteristic shape of a scout’s (= spejder) hat. Named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch’s 1949–51 expeditions.

**Spenna** 700–26 (70°40.3´N 27°43.3´W; Map 4). Island in Rødefjord, SW of Mesters Vig. Published in Schwarzenbach (1993). Has been used for the mountain (Pessl 1944). See also Spenna.

**Sphinx Gletscher** 730 (73°23.6´N 26°21.6´W). Glacier draining towards the mountain Sfinksen in southern Andrée Land. The name is found on a sketch drawn by John Haller in 1949, and published in Schwarzenbach (1993).

**Spiralkløft** 730–564 (73°31.6´N 24°50.8´W). Ravine in east Andrée Land draining via Tillitekløft into Geologfjord. The name is given incorrectly on official Geodætisk Institut maps. *Spirer* 700–85 (70°15.0´N 24°49.8´W; Map 4). Mountain on Vollquart Boon Kyst west of Solgletscher, so named during the 1931–34 Træérskedepeditionen by Laurits Bruhn for its appearance (spier = the spire).

**Spirer** 720–494 (72°07.7´N 24°47.3´W; Map 5). Dramatic rock peak about 2000 m high at the head of Bersærkerbræ, north Stauining Alper. First climbed by John Hunt’s 1960 expedition and named originally in the form Bersærkerspire or Bersærker Spire, names still commonly found in mountaineering literature in preference to the official name.

**Splinten** 770–46 (77°14.4´N 24°27.8´W; Fig. 21). Prominent rock
Sporfjeld Hytte
Splinten Col
Spuedalen
Sporfjeld
Splitbæk
Spurvebugt
St. Bartholomews Tårn
St. Petersburg Bjerg
St. Johns Tinde
St. Andrews Klippe
Spærregletscher
Spærrebugt
Spydøen
Splinterbæk
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evidence here for a theory previously doubted (spor = track, clue).
expeditions by Hans Stauber, because he had found geological
mouth of Ørsted Dal. So named during Lauge Koch's 1938–38
Fleming Fjord below Sporfjeld. See also
British North Greenland expedition.
splinter). The ridge was traversed by members of the 1952–54
by the 1909–12 Alabama expedition for the shape (splinten = the
ridge west of Prins Axel Nunatak, Dronning Louise Land. Named
by the 1909–12 Alabama expedition for the shape (splinten = the
Sporfjeld 710–170 (71°53.3´ N 22°46.8´ W). Mountain north of the
mouth of Orsted Dal. So named during Lauge Koch's 1938–38
expeditions by Hans Stauber, because he had found geological
evidence here for a theory previously doubted (spor = track, clue).
Sporfjeld Hytte 710 (71°52.2´ N 22°45.6´ W). Hut at the entrance of
Fleming Fjord below Sporfjeld. See also Lapstov-Hytte.
Sporvognen 720 (72°28.6´ N 24°01.5´ W). Hut at the mouth of
Karupelv, NE of the Haslum Øer. It was moved to this site from
Mestersvig airfield in 1976, and was intended as a holiday hut for
airfield personnel. Reported in good condition in 1990.
Spuedalen 740 (c.74°16´ N 19°28´ W). Name used by the 1908–09
Floren expedition, probably for one of the valleys west of Kap
Borlase Warren. Exact position uncertain. Derived probably from
the Norwegian dialect word for a bird of the curlew family.
Spurvebugt 700–411 (70°31.9´ N 26°01.1´ W). Small bay on SW
Milne Land SW of Mudderbugt. Named during the 1967–72 GGU
Scoresby Sund expeditions by Svend Funder for the numerous
snow buntings.
Spydodden 760–26 (76°48.6´ N 20°46.8´ W; Map 4). Elongate penin-
sula south of the mouth of Hellefjord, so named by the 1906–08
Danmark-Ekspeditionen because it resembles in shape the point of
a spear. A Nanok hut a few kilometres to the south at the mouth of
Port Arthur is sometimes known by the name Spydodden. (Spyd-
øde, Spyde Point, Spitsioddi.)
Spydoden 760–288 (76°48.9´ N 20°43.6´ W). Small island north of the
north point of Spydodden, off east Daniel Bruun Land. Named by the
1938–39 Merkefjord expedition. (Spyd.)
Spærrebugt 700–210 (70°34.8´ N 21°40.5´ W). Bay on the south side of
Lillefjord, on the coast of SE Liverpool Land. Named by Helge G.
Backlund who explored this region during the 1931–34 Treårs-
ekspeditionen (spærre = obstruct, block). (Spærrebugt.)
Sporregrletscher 710–146 720–94 (72°00.1´ N 25°39.5´ W; Map 5).
Large glacier which forms a complete barrier (= spærre) across the
end of Fureeso. Named by Ove Simonsen during the 1931–34
Treårsexpeditionen.
St. Andrews Klippe 760–330 (76°33.8´ N 25°36.6´ W; Map 4). Large
cliff on the south side of Budolfi Istrøm, Drøning Louise Land.
Named by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition after
the University of St Andrews, Scotland's oldest university founded in
1410 as St. Mary's College. One of the expedition members,
Peter Wylie, had graduated from here. Recent official names lists
have deleted the 's' in 'Andrews' (St. Andrew Klippe.)
St. Bartholomew's Tårn 720–511 (72°03.1´ N 24°56.1´ W; Map 5).
Rock peak with twin summits about 2440 m high SW of Crescent
Praes, Stauning Alper. Named by the 1963 Cambridge University
expedition who climbed it on 23 August. (St. Bartholomew's Tower, Torre di St. Bartolomeo.)
St. Johns Tinde 720–504 (72°05.5´ N 25°08.2´ W). Peak 2200 m high
on the NE side of Cavendish Gletscher, Stauning Alper. Climbed by
the 1963 Cambridge expedition on 20 August, and named after
St John's College, Cambridge, founded in 1511 on the site of the
Hospital of St John. Official name lists omit the genitive 's'.
St. Petersburg Bjerg – See Mount Petersberg.
Stabbene 740 (c.74°16´ N 19°23´ W). Name used by the 1908–09
Floren expedition for basalt columns in the vicinity of Kap Borlase
Warren. The Norwegian word translates as something short or
stubby. Exact position uncertain.
Stakkarodalen 740 (74°25.5´ N 19°22.4´ W). This name was apparent-
ly used by the 1908–09 Floren expedition for Drøning Augusta-
dalen in Wollaston Forland (Brandal 1930).
Stakkelsbøt 760–278 (76°29.6´ N 20°44.2´ W). Sound between God-
fred Hansen Ø and Stakken in the SW part of Dove Bugt. Named by
the 1938–39 Merkefjord expedition (stakke = haystack).
Stakken 740 (c.74°10´ N 20°12´ W). Name used by 1927–29 Hird
expedition for a feature in the vicinity of the hunting station at Kap
Mary, east Clavering Ø (Rogne 1981). Stakke
Stakken 760–277 (76°30.0´ N 20°40.9´ W; Map 4). Small island east
of Godfred Hansen Ø. Named by the 1938–39 Merkefjord exped-
tion for its appearance (stak = haystack).
Stardal 720–146 (72°13.1´ N 22°26.8´ W). Valley on SE Traill Ø east of
the head of Drømmebugten. So named during Lauge Koch's
1938–38 expeditions by Hans P. Schaub, probably because he start-
ed his geological work here.
Station 'A' – See Carlshavn.
Station 'B' – See Kap Broer Rays Station.
Station-mountain 690 (69°24.7´ N 24°04.0´ W). The name was used
only by Böggild (1905), for the 1300 m high summit of Kap Dalton.
See also Stationsbugt.
Stationsbugt 690 (69°26.0´ N 29°07.0´ W). Small bay north of Kap
Dalton. The ANTARCTIC anchored here in July 1900 during G.C.
Amdrup's 1898–1900 expedition while a depot house (Amdrup
Hytte), and possible wintering station, was built on land. This
name is only used by Jacobsen (1900).
Stationssø 760–182 (76°02.4´ N 19°57.8´ W). Small island SW of Kap
Beurmann at the mouth of Bessel Fjord. It was used by Thostrup
(1911) as a reference locality in his archaeological report of the
1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen.
Statuebjerg 700–109 (70°50.4´ N 22°50.4´ W). Mountain on the west
side of the head of Hurry Inlet, named by Alfred Rosenkrantz
during Lauge Koch's 1926–27 expeditions as Statue Mt for its
appearance.
Stauning Alper 710–144 720–80 (72°00.0´ N 25°00.0´ W; Maps 3, 5;
Figs 27, 31, 38). Alpine mountain range bounded to the north
by Kong Oscar Fjord and Segelsällskapets Fjord, to the east by Skel-
dal, Schuchert Flod and Holger Danske Briller, to the west by
Alpefjord and Borgbjerg Gletscher, and to the south by part of
Nordvestfjord. The range was observed and partly mapped by early
explorers (see Rink Bjerre), but first seen completely from the air by
Lauge Koch in 1932. It was named after Thorvald August Marinus
Stauning [1873–1942], noted Danish politician and prime minister
for 15 years, who, Koch reports, always took great interest in his
work in East Greenland and was ever ready to grant financial aid.
(Stauning Alp, Stauningalper.)
Steensby Bjerg 730–51 (73°54.9´ N 21°04.8´ W). Mountain in north
Hold with Hope, named by Lauge Koch's 1929–30 expeditions in the
form Mt Steensby for Hans Peder Steensby [1875–1920].
Steensby was a Danish geographer and professor at the University of
Copenhagen, with interests in North Africa and the ethnology of
polar Inuit.
Steenstrup Bjerg 720–58 (72°17.7´ N 22°51.9´ W). Mountain 1294 m
high on SE Traill Ø. Named Steenstrup Berg by A.G. Nathorst in
1899 after Johannes Japetus Smith Steenstrup [1813–1897], with
whom Nathorst cooperated on studies of glacial flora as a student.
Japetus Steenstrup was a noted Danish natural historian and
professor of zoology at The University of Copenhagen from 1846
to 1885, who made significant research in zoology, botany and
archaeology. (Steenstrup Mountain, Mt. Steenstrup.)
Steenstrup Dal 720–148 (72°16.2´ N 22°56.8´ W). Valley in extreme
SE Traill Ø, south of Steenstrup Bjerg. Named during Lauge Koch's
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1938–38 expeditions by Hans P. Schaub. See also Steenstrup Bjerg. Steffenensen Hytte 73Ø (73°10.6´N 23°08.3´W). Norwegian hunting hut at the mouth of Dusén Fjord, built by Arktisk Næringdrift in 1929. It has been more commonly known by the names Kikut and Dusen Fjordhytten. (Steffensen.) Stenocephalryg 74Ø-126 (74°00.6´N 21°36.3´W). Minor ridge north of Frebold Bjerg, adjacent to River 7, NW Hold with Hope. So named by Eigil Nielsen during the 1931–34 Trærækspeditionen for the find of a particularly fine example of the fossil fish 'Stegocephalus'.

Steinberg 710 (71°47.9´N 24°58.0´W; Map 5). Mountain about 1950 m high on the SW side of Roslin Gletscher. Climbed by Karl Herligkoff's expedition on 21 August 1966.

Steenhangen 730 (c. 73°10´N 29°05´W). Name used by Bue as (1953 p. 216) for a mountain in the Martin Knudsen Nunataker. It was named during explorations on Lauge Koch's 1951 expedition after the street Steenhangen in the old town centre of Basel, Switzerland.

Steinmannspids 740–76 (74°10.7´N 20°49.3´W). Mountain 1332 m high on Clavering Ø. Named Steinmann Spitz by Karl Koldeway's 1869–70 expedition because of the cairn-like basalt pillars which crown the summit. (Steinmannen, Mt. Steinmann, Steinmann Peak.)

Steinröysa 73Ø (73°11.5´N 22°56.0´W). Small island east of the Vinterøer, at the mouth of Dusén Fjord. So named on an NSIU map (1932a). The name implies a stony desert or plain.

Steinröysadalshytta 71Ø (71°55.8´N 23°58.6´W). Valley south of Antarctic Havn in Scoresby Land, the present Flexudal. The name has been often used by Norwegian hunters (Ingstad 1937), and appears on Norsk Søkort 511 (1937). Moskusdal has been used for the same valley.

Steinröysadalshytta 710 (71°53.1´N 23°01.0´W). Name sometimes used for the Norwegian hunting hut built by Helge Ingstad's expedition in 1932–34. It is also known as Minimalen and Øysaldshytten.

Stensund 730 (73°58.8´N 21°08.9´W). Narrow sound between Stripsøy and Veste Finschøy in the Finsch Øer group. So named on an NSIU map (1932a).

Stelfjeld 700–84 (70°17.8´N 24°44.2´W; Map 4). Steep cliff on Volgqauat Boon Kyst west of Solgletscher. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Trærækspeditionen for its appearance (stel = steep). Engelsborg has also been used.

Stellgletscher 730–635 (73°05.0´N 26°45.5´W; Map 4). Small glacier in NW Sues Land. So named by Ove Simonsen during the 1931–34 Trærækspeditionen because it descends steeply to Kejser Hold with Hope between Gulelv and Blåelv, named during Lauge Koch's 1929–30 expeditions by Svend Funder for the numerous wheatears (= stenpikker, i.e. Oenanthe oenanthe).

Stensiö Bjerg 730–111 (73°25.7´N 23°14.1´W). Mountain on the SW coast of Gauss Halvø. Named during the 1931–34 Trærækspeditionen by Gunnar Sæve-Söderbergh as Stensiö. It is also known as Minimalen and Øysaldshytten.

Stensiö Plateau 730–50 (73°57.8´N 21°20.0´W). Plateau in north Hold with Hope between Gullev and Blåelv, named during Lauge Koch's 1929–30 expeditions after Erik A:son Stensiö who described the fossil fishes collected from the region by Koch's expeditions. (Stensiö Plateau, Stensiofjellet, Stensiöberg.)

Stensund 710–117 (71°19.7´N 21°47.5´W; Map 4). Fjord in east Liverpool Land NW of Kap Topham. So named by Helge G. Backlund during the 1931–34 Trærækspeditionen, who thought it to be a sound.

Stenoknolden 800–81 (80°04.3´N 20°33.4´W; Fig. 24). Plateau in south Kronprins Christian Land between Rivieradal and Safaxi Elv. Named during Lauge Koch's 1952–53 expeditions by Erhardt Frankl (stenoknolden = stony desert). (Stenoknolden.)

Steward Ø [Sulussuutikajik] 69Ø-84 (69°54.3´N 22°52.0´W; Maps 3, 4). Small island SW of Kap Brewster. Named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Steward Island, after Charles Steward of Yarmouth, a companion on one of his earlier voyages to the whale fishery. The name appeared on the maps of the 1879 Ingolf expedition (Mourier 1880) in error as Steward Ø, and subsequently on many other maps in the same form, possibly due to confusion with Kap Stewart (which has also been misspelt 'Steward'). The German edition of Scoresby's narrative uses the 'Stewart' form for the cape and island in his appendix (Scoresby 1825 p. 414), and 'Steward' for both features on the chart. Stewart Ø is commonly used today by Danes at Scoresbyshund. A house was built in a bay on the south side of the island for bear hunting in 1971 on the initiative of Jakob Sanimuinaq, and a second house added in 1972 (see Tsuluatsuligai).
Stigboien 780-25 (78°13.4' N 19°04.2' W; Maps 1, 4). Large island in Jekelbugten. Named by the 1938–39 Morkefjord expedition, together with the adjacent islands Hammeren and Ambolten, for a supposed resemblance in shape to bones in the ear (stigboien = stirrup).

Stigdalen 720 (72°55.6' N 24°08.5' W). Valley on west geographical Society Ø, draining south into Vega Sund. So named on the NSFU maps of Lacmann (1937) because the valley is steep (= stig).

Stille Ø 730–45 (73°57.9' N 21°10.3' W; Map 4). Southern island of the Finsch Øer group. Named by Lauge Koch's 1929–30 expeditions in the form Stille Island for the German pterogger and structural geologist Hans Stille [1876–1966], noted for his studies of mountain building processes. Norwegian maps have used Stilleøyane to include this and the adjacent small islands, and Kiliya for the present Stille Ø.

Stirling Fjeld 720–490 (72°09.8' N 24°31.1' W; Map 5). Mountain 1640 m high on the south side of Bersærkerbra, north Staining Alper. First climbed by John Hunt's 1960 expedition, and at the request of the boys of the expedition named Stirling for Stirling Castle, an outstanding example of renaissance architecture dating mainly from the 15th and 16th centuries. The second ascent was made by the 1963 Imperial College expedition.

Stjernesøen 760-50 (76°54.5' N 20°53.6' W). Range of hills in Daniel Bruan Land south of Morkefjord, named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen as Stjerne fjeldene. When all the watches at the meteorological station manned by Petter Freuchen at Pustervig became unreliable, Alfred Wegener and J.P. Koch made a local calculation of star-time, based on the disappearance of a certain vig became unreliable, Alfred Wegener and J.P. Koch made a local calculation of star-time, based on the disappearance of a certain

Storbukta 700 (70°19.5' N 19°30.3' W). Large glacier on the Storbræ.

Storborgen 68Ø-20 (69°00.0' N 20°53.6' W; Map 1). Former cape on the shore of the Grossen Mythen and Kleinen Mythen in Canton Schwyz, Switzerland.

Strokkersund 760-45 (76°27.5' N 20°30.9' W). Small island in Dijmmap of Wegener Halvø. The island was shown on Koldewey's maps as three islands, which the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen expedition showed to be connected and gave the present name to the long narrow island. (Great Storwold Island.)

Stirling Island 700-378 (70°14.7' N 29°00.4' W). Cliff on the south coast of Kaskadest, west Gåsland. So named during Lauge Koch's 1958 expedition by Eduard Wenk, because it is the adjacent cliff (Lille Myteklippe) were similar in their form and tectonic relationships to the Grossen Mythen and Kleinen Mythen in Canton Schwyz, Switzerland.

Store Bredfjord 780 (78°25.2' N 21°30.9' W). Known as Store Blydal for its size. It has finds of lead ore at Blyklippen on the west side of the valley. (Majestic Valley.)

Store Cape 760-75 (76°20.0' N 19°30.0' W; Maps 2, 4). Broad sound west of Store Koldewey. The name was used in the hydrographical reports of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen expedition in the form Store-Balt, and was given for the sound of the same name between Fyen and Sjælland in Denmark. See also Lille Balt. (Storebalt, Store Belt.)

Store Finsch 740-90 (74°02.5' N 20°53.5' W; Map 4). Largest island of the Finsch Øer group, first distinguished from the other islands as Great Finsch Island by James Wordie in 1926. (Store Finschoy.)

Store Koldewey 750-87 760-38b (76°15.0' N 18°42.0' W; Maps 2, 4). Largest of the Koldewey Øer. Karl Koldewey's 1869–70 expedition refers to an island as grosse Koldewey-Insel in the astronomy section of the narrative, but may not have intended it as a formal name. The present island was shown on Koldewey's maps as three islands, which the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen showed to be connected and gave the present name to the long narrow island. (Great Finsch Island.)

Store Mytklippe 700-378 (70°14.7' N 29°00.4' W). Cliff on the south coast of Kaskadest, west Gåsland. So named during Lauge Koch's 1958 expedition by Eduard Wenk, because it is the adjacent cliff (Lille Myteklippe) were similar in their form and tectonic relationships to the Grossen Mythen and Kleinen Mythen in Canton Schwyz, Switzerland.

Store Rastet 730 (73°24.6' N 23°15.0' W). Fossil locality on the south slope of Stenssø Bjerg, Gauss Halvo. The name was used by Gunnar Säve-Söderbergh during the 1931–34 Træskrekspeditionen.

Store Ramnfjeld 710 (71°42.3' N 22°41.5' W). Name was used by Grassmück & Trümppi (1969) for the main peak of Ravnfjeld on their map of Wegener Halvo. (Store Ravnjeld.)

Store Sneleja 740-312 (74°05.9' N 21°16.6' W). Depression north of Eskimønes station, the site of a small stream, often snow-filled. The name originated from the wintering party at Eskimønes during the 1931–34 Træskrekspeditionen. (Store Snelees.)

Store Snæby 760 (76°49.2' N 19°21.2' W). Danish hunting hut at Snanes on the south coast of Germania Land, built by Nanok in August 1933. It has also been known as Snæsbetyttet. A new hut was built on the same site in 1999 by Danmarkshavn weather station. (Store Snænes Hytten.)

Store Sælsøen 770 (77°04.5' N 20°50.4' W). Original name for the present Sælsetten, which was discovered during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. This version of the name is mentioned by Trolle (1909), and also appears on a sketch map by C.S. Poulsen published in Lundbye (1984). Laksøen has also been used.

Store Sødal 740-199 (74°31.0' N 21°00.0' W; Map 4). Valley containing two large lakes, situated north of and parallel to Tyrollerfjord. The name first appeared in a botanical report by Gelting (1934) on work during the 1931–34 Træskrekspeditionen as Great Lake Valley. (Store Sødal.)

Store Vinterøya 730 (73°13.0' N 23°07.0' W). Larger of the two Vinterøer at the mouth of Dusen Fjord. So named on the 1932a
Stormdalen 730-161 (73°29.5´N 20°46.9´W; Map 4). Valley in south Hold with Hope, so named on an NSIU map (1932a; Fig. 13). Possibly named after Eirik Storm [1904–36], a Norwegian pilot. See also Stormfjellet.


Stormelv 760-66 (76°50.1´N 19°01.1´W). River in south Germania Land draining into Stormbugt. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspiditionen for its proximity to Stormbugt. (Stormkapele, Storm River, Stormelven, Storm.)

Stormeslyshytten, Stormelv-hytten – See Stormbugtshytten.

Stormfjellet 740 (74°23.7´N 20°42.7´W). Mountain 1100 m high on north Clavering Ø. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), the name was given for Eirik Storm [1904–36], a Norwegian pilot who led and organised the 1932 NSIU aerial photography.

Stormgletscher 750-72 (75°40.8´N 22°49.0´W; Map 4). Glacier west of the head of Bredefjord. The name originated from the wintering party at Kulhus during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen.

Stormheimen 750 (75°03.0´N 17°20.5´W). Norwegian hunting hut built in March 1953 about 12 km south of Kap Pansch, on the east coast of Shannon. Just after they had built the hut, the three hunters involved experienced a violent snow-storm.

Stormkapele, Storm River, Stormelven, Stormdalen, Stormnæs, Storm Point, Stormhoft. (Storm Cape, Storm Cap.)

Stormlyngen 740 (74°23.7´N 20°42.7´W). Low-lying dolomite ridge in north Scoresby Land on the north side of Kolledalen. It was near one of Hans Kapp’s camp sites during Lauge Koch’s 1957–58 expeditions (Kapp 1960), and presumably named for stormy weather.

Stormnæs 760 (76°48.3´N 19°09.9´W; Map 4). Peninsula in south Germania Land on the north side of Stormbugt, so named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspiditionen for its proximity to Stormbugt. (Storm Næs, Store Stormnæs, Storm Point, Stormhøft.)


Stormstrømmen 760 (76°49.1´N 22°27.1´W). Lake west of Stormelv on the south coast of Germania Land. The name was used in Charles Poulsen’s (1991) account of the 1906-08 Danmark-Ekspedition (J. Love, personal communication 2009).

Stormnæs, Storm Point, Stormhoft, Stormnæs.
Storstrømmen 760–108 77Ø-38a (77°05.0′ N 22°30.0′ W; Maps 2, 4; Fig. 21). Large glacier flowing south between Dronning Louise Land and Daniel Bruun Land, that merges with L. Bistrup Bræ to form Bredebræ. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for its size (= the great stream). (Storstrømmen, Storstrommen, Størstrømmen, Størstrømme)

Storstøppen 72Ø (72°08.1′ N 25°03.3′ W). One of the original names used by the Norwegian climbers who made the first ascent of Norbetinden in 1954, the second highest mountain in the Stauing Alps (Hoff 1955). See also Ervik Raudes Tinde.

Store [Kaaserip Nasaa] 700-6 (70°04.9′ N 27°30.0′ W; Maps 3, 4). Largest of the islands on the east side of Rødefjord. Discovered and used by the Norwegian climbers who made the first ascent of Nordetinden in 1954–34 Treårsekspeditonen because repetition of beds by faults produces a striped appearance.

Strandal Valley 770-138 (77°04.0′ N 23°12.9′ W; Map 4). Valley in north Dronning Louise Land containing Strandelv, which drains Britannia Sø. Named by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition. (Strandal, Strandalv)

Strandø 780-21 (78°03.0′ N 19°02.0′ W; Map 4). Large island in the Danse Øer group in the south part of Jokelbugten. So named by the 1938–39 Merkefjord expedition because of its size. (Storøen.)

Straight River 700 (70°28.7′ N 23°09.3′ W). Minor, straight river in south Jameson Land, so named by Hermann Aldinger during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditonen.

Strandhauset 710 (c. 71°52′ N 22°45′ W). Norwegian hunting hut on the NW side of Fleming Inlet below Sporfjeld, built by the Møre expedition in August 1931. It is also known as flatstrandha. The hut was swept away by a wave during a storm in 1953.

Stranddalen 770-138 (77°04.0′ N 23°12.9′ W; Map 4). Valley in north Dronning Louise Land containing Strandelv, which drains Britannia Sø. Named by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition. (Strandal, Strandalv)

Strandvik 770-139 (77°00.0′ N 23°02.4′ W; Map 4). River draining Britannia Sø in north Dronning Louise Land. It was built by Nanok in September 1950, and has also been known as Lystergletscher (Strømmen, Strømhytten.)

Strathclyde Point 690-75 (69°43.6′ N 23°36.0′ W). Cape where the stream from Lystergletscher meets Knækelven. So named by Louise Boyd's 1933 expedition because of the alternating dark and light layers of the banded gneisses.

Strathclyde Pynt 690-75 (69°43.6′ N 23°36.0′ W). Cape where the west end of Turner Sund meets Rømer Fjord. It was built by Arktisk Næringsdrift in August 1929, and named after Ing-Hansen Gletscher and Nordfjord to the east. Named by A.G. Nathorst in 1899 as Strindbergs Halvø after Nils Strindberg (1872–1897), a Swedish physicist who was one of the three lost members of Andrée's 1897 balloon expedition for whom Nathorst's expedition was searching. (Strindbergs Peninsula, Strindbergs Halvø, Strindbergshalvøen.)

Strindberg Valley 73Ø (73°45.8′ N 24°48.8′ W). Name occasionally found used in Norwegian reports for Brogetdal in Strindberg Land, although the more common Norwegian usage is Giæverdalen or Stordalen. (Strindbergdalen.)

Strindberghusen 73Ø (73°42.2′ N 24°30.6′ W). Norwegian summer station built in June 1935 at the mouth of Brogetdal, Strindberg Land, for salmon fishing. Attempts at tinning salmon (Arctic char) were made here in 1938. The station was renovated in 1954. It has also been known as Laksbyhytta. (Strindbergdalen, Strindberg.)

Strindberghytta 73Ø (73°42.2′ N 24°30.6′ W). Norwegian hunting hut in Strindberg Land at the mouth of Brogetdal, built by Arktisk Naringsdrift in 1930. In 1935 it was demolished, and the material used to build Strindberghuset. (Strindbergbytten.)

Striped Cliff 73Ø (73°12.4′ N 27°42.9′ W). Cliff at the bend of Knakkdalen where the stream from Lystergletscher meets Knakkelen. So named by Louise Boyd's 1933 expedition because of the alternating dark and light layers of the banded gneisses.

Stripøya 73Ø (73°58.2′ N 21°08.5′ W). Island in the Finsch Øer group, so named on an NSIU map (1932a) for its long, narrow form.

Strittarbygda 710 (71°56.5′ N 23°35.3′ W; Map 5). Peak about 1871 m high on the west side of Sperrengletscher. It was climbed, and so named, by the 1964 AAC Zürich expedition.

Strømbukta 700-414 (70°31.0′ N 27°58.0′ W). Large bay on SW Milne Land, opposite the mouth of Vestfjord. Named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sound expeditions by Svend Funder for the marked tidal current along the coast of the bay.

Strømhytten – See Stromshyttene and Villaen.

Strømhytta 73Ø (73°19.0′ N 24°48.9′ W). Norwegian hunting hut on the north side of Dusén Fjord, SW of Barrien. Built by Arktisk Naringsdrift in September 1930, 2 km east of the narrow part of the fjord which is subject to strong currents (= strøm). The hut has also been called Dyrfaret (NSIU 1932c) and Trangen. Now a ruin. (Strømmen, Stromshyttene.)

Strommen 73Ø-86 (73°54.6′ N 21°54.2′ W). Narrow part of northern Loch Finy marked by strong tidal currents, named by Lauge Koch's 1929–30 expeditions. (Strømmen, Strommen.)

Stromshyttene 73Ø (73°53.2′ N 21°52.5′ W). Danish hunting hut on the west coast of Loch Finy, east Hudson Land, immediately south of Strommen. It was built by Nanok in September 1950, and has also been known as Danske Villa. The Norwegian hut on the east side of Loch Finy has also gone under the similar name Strombytta, but is better known as Villaen or Norke Villa. (Strømshyttene.)

Stroommen 72Ø-441 (72°42.5′ N 26°47.0′ W). Peninsula half way...
along Röhrs Fjord, at the narrowest part where there is a strong tidal current. The name was used by Eugène Wegmann during the 1931–34 Træresekspeditionen. A ruined hut lies on the east side of the peninsula (see Strømnæshytten).

Strømnæsadal 720–442 (72°41.1’ N 26°50.5’ W). Valley in Gletscherland draining into Röhrs Fjord at Strømnæs. So named by Eugène Wegmann during the 1931–34 Træresekspeditionen.

Strømnæshorn 720–442a (72°41.0’ N 26°55.4’ W). Mountain in Gletscherland between Strømnæsadal and Röhrs Fjord, so named during the 1931–34 Træresekspeditionen by Eugène Wegmann.

Strømnæshytten 720 (72°42.4’ N 26°47.7’ W; Fig. 82). Norwegian hunting hut on the south side of Röhrs Fjord at Strømnæs, built in August 1933 by John Giæver’s expedition 2–3 km west of Kap Peschel, Ad. S. Jensen Land.

Strømsund 760–149 (76°41.1’ N 21°26.1’ W). Narrow sound of the coast of SE Daniel Bruun Land. So named by J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition because they encountered a 4–5 knot strong current while negotiating the sound. (Stråmsund.)

Strømstangen 740–268 (74°01.2’ N 22°01.4’ W). Low peninsula on the west side of the mouth of Loch Fyne. Named on an NSIU map (1932a) as Straumtangen, because it was built up by strong currents. Stabbha 730 (73°22.8’ N 22°09.1’ W). River draining the southern Glacier Geiske Bjerge, flowing in the present Sindsal. So named on the 1932a NSIU map. The name in translation implies something short or stubby.

Stabbdalen 730 (73°22.8’ N 22°09.1’ W). Valley in the south Geiske Bjerge, corresponding to Sindsal, and carrying the river Stabbha. So named on the 1932a NSIU map.

Studrer Gletscher – See Øvre Studer Gletscher, Nedre Studer Gletscher.

Stuegulvet 710 (71°51.3’ N 25°05.6’ W; Map 5). Low (1780 m) and easy summit on the north side of Roslin Gletscher. Ascended on ski by the 1996 Norwegian Stauning Alper expedition, it was situated on the east side of the head of Roslin Gletscher. Climbed by Karl Herligkoffer’s expedition on 21 August 1966, and named after the south German city of Stuttgart, capital of Baden-Württemberg. Stuegulvet 740 (74°13.3’ N 22°32.4’ W). Lobe of Wordie Gletscher between Scottstounhill and Manley Bjerg. Used on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1933), the name was given for its grim and dangerous appearance (stygg = nasty).

Stovdal 770–132 (77°07.0’ N 24°00.0’ W; Fig. 21). Valley between the snouts of Admiralty Gletscher and Britannia Gletscher, filled by moraine, fluvial and aeolian deposits. So named by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition because of the frequent dust spirals seen here during the summer, which gave rise to the name Stovdal or Dust Bowl used in expedition accounts. Due to the subsequent advance of Britannia Gletscher the site of the valley is now an ice-dammed lake.

Stovfanget 700–448 (70°21.0’ N 29°44.7’ W). Sheltered area on the SW side of Paul Stern Land between the glacier and the cliff, where large quantities of mica-dust collect (stov = dust). Named by Adrian Phillips during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions.

Südprofil 740 (74°43.4’ N 20°02.6’ W). Geographical reference locality on SE Kuhn Ø, used by Maync (1947) in his description of work during Lauge Koch’s 1938–38 expeditions.

Suess Land 720–44 (72°59.0’ N 26°20.0’ W; Maps 3, 4). Land area bounded by Kejser Franz Joseph Fjord to the north and Kempe Fjord and Dickson Fjord to the south. Named by A.G. Nathorst in 1899 after Eduard Suess [1831–1914], an influential Austrian geologist who was professor of geology at Vienna from 1861. Nathorst had translated a book by Eduard Suess into Swedish. (Suessland.)

Sugar Basin 710 (71°52.0’ N 25°31.1’ W; Map 5). Name given in reports of James Clarkson’s 1961 expedition to the upper broad basin of Sparregletscher. It is an area without crevasses which was named for the snow conditions.

Suhr Bjerg 730–337 (73°26.4’ N 22°11.7’ W). Mountain in the central Giesecke Bjerge. The name was proposed by the Place Name Committee in 1939 to replace a suggestion by Wolf Maync and Andreas Vischer. It commemorates Peter Frederik Suhm af Danmark’ [1728–98], a Danish historian who produced a 14 volume ‘Historie og Andreas Vischer. It commemorates Peter Frederik Suhm af Danmark’ .

Rekken 730–576 (73°53.4’ N 29°24.3’ W). Nunatak west of J.L. Mowinckel Land, so named by Arne Høyaard and Martin
Mehren in 1931 for its pyramid-like shape (sukkertoppen = the sugar loaf).

Sulebak 72Ø (c. 72°24’N 25°49’W). Norwegian hunting hut on the south side of Forsblad Fjord, 2 km south of Caledonia Ø, said to have been built in 1931 for the Møre expedition by Ø. Åmbak and Peder Solebak. It was also recorded under the name Caledonia-bytten, although in fact the projected hut was never built (P.S. Mikkelsen 1994, 2008).

Sun Valley Camp

Sunnmøresheimen 72Ø (72°53.8’N 25°43.9’W). Original name used for the Norwegian hunting hut at Lumskebugten, south Sues Land, built in September 1934 by Arktisk Næringsdrift. The name was changed to Mineralhutten because the Kapp Petersens hunting station was at that time known by the name (P.S. Mikkelsen 1994), (Sunnmøresheimen).

Sunnmøresterrenget 74Ø (c. 74°15’N 19°333’W). Name used in some accounts of Norwegian hunting activities for that part of Wollaston Forland between Kap Borlase Warren and Herschelhuss (south of Herschell Bjerg), where the first Norwegian expeditions from the Sunnmøre region over-wintered in 1908–09.

Sunshine Corner – See Sun Valley Camp.

Suomi Bjerg 72Ø-427 (72°44.9’N 26°50.0’W; Map 4). Mountain in NE Gletscherland. So named by Eugene Wegmann and Heinrich Bütlcr, who climbed the mountain on 14 August 1933, for the Finnish members of the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditonen.

Surprise Elv 73Ø-718, 740-202 (74°00.9’N 22°17.3’W). River in NE Hudson Land, named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditonen by Gunnar Säve-Söderbergh as Surprise River.

Sørøje-bjønn 71Ø (71°22.5’2’’W). Norwegian hunting hut on the NW side of Fleming fjord, built by Otto Laptstun in September 1954 for Hermann Andresen’s expeditions. It is now usually known as Lapitto Hjøn. The original name was given because the stove smoked badly giving rise to smarting eyes (= sureto). It has also been known as Sørend Biolt, Fladestrand and Fleming fjord Hjøn.

Susan’s Peak 72Ø (72°06.2’N 24°54.7’W; Map 5). Peak 2238 m high on the ridge south of Major Passet, Stauing Alper. Climbed by the 1996 Scottish Mountaineering Club expedition.

Susannetop 73Ø-684 (73°29.8’N 27°04.7’W; Map 4). Mountain in SW Andrée Land, on the NE side of Isfjord. Named during Laug Koch’s 1949–51 expeditions by John Haller, after Susanne Haller—Weiskopf (Mrs John Haller). The name was inspired by a light coloured S—shaped gneiss band on the west flank of the mountain.

Suselv 73Ø-303 (73°52.4’N 22°01.4’W). River in east Hudson Land draining into Loch Fyne. The name was proposed by the Place Name Committee to replace an unsuitable suggestion by Helge G. Backlund.

Sussex Fjeld 71Ø-360 (71°58.0’N 25°08.5’W; Map 5). Peak 2300 m high SW of Sidney Fjeld, Stauing Alper. The two peaks were named by the 1963 Cambridge University expedition after Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, established on the site of a Franciscan convent under the will of Frances Sidney, Countess of Sussex. Both peaks were climbed on 3 August 1963. (Sussex.)

Sussex Fjord 71Ø-433 (71°34.3’N 25°31.5’W; Map 5). Wide depression in Wollastorn Forland between Albrecht Breg and False Bugt. Named by the 1936–38 Two-year expedition by Wolf Mayne and Andreas Vischer, because of its boggy nature (Mayne 1947).

Suo Valley Camp 72Ø (c. 72°08’N 24°40’W). Camp site on Bersærkerbæ aTRA the north Stauing Alper, just below its junction with Dunottar Gletscher. The site was first used by Malcolm Slesser’s 1958 expedition. According to Bennett (1972) it has become one of the most popular of climbers’ camp sites in the Stauing Alper. (Sunshine Corner.)

Susningsø, Susningsø, Susniguaajik – See Susningsua, Susningsua, Susniguaajik.

Sunderland Gletscher 77Ø-127 (77°06.0’N 24°48.6’W; Map 4). Glacier in NW Dronning Louise Land. The name was given by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition for the Sunderland flying boats of the RAF which flew the expedition and equipment to Britannia Se from Zackenberg Bregt.

Surrogmgutikajik 72Ø (72°25.0’N 24°33.8’W). Norwegian hunting station 2 km SE of Kapp Petersens built by the Møre expedition in 1930, and named after the Sunmore area in Norway from which the expedition came. The station was also called Vårdeuukt, but is more commonly known for its location as Kapp Petersens, or Kap Petersens. Sunmore had long traditions in Arctic fishing, whaling and hunting, and was better equipped and more active than other areas of Norway. (Sunnmørs-Heimen, Sunnmoers-Heimen.)

Sunnmøresheimen 72Ø (72°53.8’N 25°43.9’W). Original name used for the Norwegian hunting hut at Lumskebugten, south Sues Land, built in September 1934 by Arktisk Næringsdrift. The name was changed to Mineralhutten because the Kapp Petersens hunting station was at that time known by the name (P.S. Mikkelsen 1994), (Sunnmøresheimen).

Sunnmøreseterrenget 74Ø (c. 74°15’N 19°333’W). Name used in some accounts of Norwegian hunting activities for that part of Wollaston Forland between Kap Borlase Warren and Herschelhuss (south of Herschell Bjerg), where the first Norwegian expeditions from the Sunnmøre region over-wintered in 1908–09.

Sun Valley Camp – See Sun Sunshine Corner.
known as the turbulence (= svarva) of the stream. John Giæver's expedition. It has also been known as a hut on the south side of Bessel Fjord, built in September 1932 by Andreas Vischer, and commemorates the Danish historian, Hans Skrubbtind.

Svarva. The name derives from the Norwegian dialect word for 'fresh'.

Sydværde Bjerg 74°09.5´N 20°18.5´W. Cape on east Clavering Ø, north of Dahl Skår. The name appears only on a sketch map in Gustav Thostrup's 1921 logbook (Møller 1939).

Sydnorge 70°7-120 (77°20.9´N 24°03.6´W; Map 4; Fig. 21). Small nunatak in Suzanne Bræ, north of Dronning Louise Nanok. Named after a head of department in Grønlands Styrelse. Material for a Norwegian hunting hut was landed at the mouth of the valley in August 1938, but it was never built. (Svejstrups Dal.)

Svejstrup Dal 74°09.5´N 20°18.5´W. Norwegian hunting station on the north side of Lindeman Fjord, immediately west of Lindeman Fjord Hytten. It was built in August 1932 by Sigurd Tøllofsen's expedition, and has also been known as Svarthytten.


Sverdrup Hytte – See Svalberghytten.
the south side of Gåsefjord, which flows from south to north. Named by Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition as Syd Bra because it lay due south of their winter harbour on Danmark Ø. The AMS maps use Sydglester.

*Sydelv* 720-104 ([72°28.3′ N 25°22.8′ W]). River in the south half of Polhem Dal draining south into Forsblad Fjord. Named during the 1931–34 Træræksexpeditionen by Ove Simonsen.

*Sydelv* 770-117 ([77°05.6′ N 20°40.2′ W; Map 4]). River on the north side of Sæslen, notable for its very deep gorge. Named during the 1938–39 Merkfred expedition, probably by Paul Gelting and Alwin Pedersen.

*Sydfjorden* 700 ([70°10.0′ N 27°15.0′ W]). Name used for the present Gåsefjord in Ragnvald Knudsen’s diaries of Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition to the Scoresby Sund region.

*Sydgletscher* 780-22 ([77°37.5′ N 19°26.5′ W]). Island east of Hagen Ø, named by the 1938–39 Merkfred expedition which deposited depots here. It is the last large island in the row of islands south of Hammeren, and has a triangular south face resembling the gable of a temple. GGU’s new topographic maps place the island entirely south of latitude 78°N.

*Sydglester* 710-296 ([71°58.5′ N 26°24.0′ W; Map 4]). Glacier on the south side of the west end of Furesø, Nathorst Land. Named during the 1954–55 Laug. Koch expeditions by Hans Zweifel for its N–S trend.

*Sylhøj* 700 ([72°27.5′ N 20°53.7′ W]). Danish hunting hut on the south side of Hold with Hope, west of Kap Broer Ruy. Built by Nanok in August 1945, the hut is also known as Kap Broer Rugs Syd.

*Sylthojen* 800-120 ([80°09.5′ N 22°24.5′ W; Map 4; Fig. 24]). Peninsula on the north side of Centrumse with Inuit ruins. Named during Operation Grundhog 1960.

*Sydkap* [Sunninnguaas] 710-34 ([71°17.5′ N 25°04.5′ W; Maps 3, 4]). Prominent south-facing peninsula between the mouth of Nordvestfjord and Nordostbugt. Named by Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition as Syd Cap. Hunters from Scoresbybus sent long periods here from about 1934, with great success, and the ruins of their houses are found west of the cape. A more substantial house and store-house were built at the cape in 1946 by a Danish telegraphist and his Greenlandic wife with a view to fishing for salmon and shrimps, a venture abandoned after a year. Some reports say his wife found it too lonely. Hunters still occasionally spent periods at Sydkap. See also Kangertirtvittuat [Sydkap]. (Syd Kap.)

*Sydkap* 780-39 ([78°40.3′ N 19°24.0′ W; Maps 1, 4]). South cape of Schnauzer Ø, Jekelbugten, named by the 1938–39 Merkfred expedition.

*Sydkronen* 710-407 ([71°48.6′ N 23°56.0′ W]). Mountain 1140 m high in the south part of the Bjergkronerne massif, north of Orsted Dal. Named by Katharina Perch-Nielsen during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions.

*Sydkærene* 740 ([74°27.9′ N 20°34.1′ W]). Locality south of Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name is used as a reference locality in reports by visiting scientists.

*Sydlige Fligelybyttene* 740 ([74°45.2′ N 20°37.0′ W]). Danish hunting hut north of the mouth of Lindeman Fjord, about 10 km south of Blåbærdal, built by Nanok in August 1931. It is also known as Lindemanhytten.

*Sydlige Gneisnes* 760-159 ([76°12.5′ N 18°33.2′ W; Map 4]). Southern of two gneiss ridges bounding areas of sediments on the east side of Store Koldewey. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen in the form *Syltoppe*.

*Sydlige Gneisnes* ([75°3.5′ N 25°34.2′ W; Map 5]). Mountain on the east side of Primesslegletscher at the head of Castor Gletscher. Named and first climbed by the 1967 Berchesgaden expedition.

(Sydelv Tinde.)

*Sydvejen* 800-85 ([79°58.4′ N 20°35.0′ W; Map 4]). Branch valley on the south side of eastern Rivieradal. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1952–53 expeditions by Erhard Fränkl. On new topographic maps the valley is entirely south of latitude 80°N.

*Sylvestgletscher* 720-317 ([72°11.2′ N 25°42.3′ W]). Glacier on the SW side of Schaffhauseneralen. Named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch’s 1954 expedition.

*Sylvestpynten* 730-18 ([73°35.2′ N 23°58.8′ W]). Cape on west Gauss Halvo, facing SW. The name was suggested by the Place Name Committee in 1935, and has been variously placed on the rounded coastline. It is said to correspond to the original position of Koldewey’s 1869–70 *Cap Gauss* (see also Gauss Halvo). A hunting hut about 5 km north of the point, sometimes known as Sylvestpynten, is usually known as Hvitetu.

*Sylbugten* 760-280 ([76°25.0′ N 20°49.8′ W]). Bay on the east side of Godfred Hansen Ø, north of the mountain Sylen. Named by the 1938–39 Merkfred expedition.

*Sylen* 760-48 ([76°23.8′ N 20°48.6′ W]). Mountain on SE Godfred Hansen Ø. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, because its prominent pointed summit resembled an awl (= sylen). Staff at Danmarkshavn weather station in the 1950s referred to the mountain as *Jennovs Næs* (= Jennov’s nose).

*Sylfjeldene* 700-236 ([70°46.8′ N 21°46.0′ W]). Mountain ridge between Horsens Fjord and Vejle Fjord on the east coast of south Liverpool Land. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Træræksexpeditionen for its pointed summits (syl = awl).

*Syltekrubben* 760 ([76°51.0′ N 18°47.4′ W]). Landing strip and hut north of Danmarkshavn weather station. Knud ‘Sylte’ Nielsen and his younger brother Bendt ‘Lille Sylte’ Nielsen prepared a 300 m long airstrip and built a small hut in 1961, both being improved in 1964. The present hut was built in 1966, and in 1979 the old hut was moved to a new site where it is known as *Germania Land Hytten*. The nicknames of the Nielsen brothers derive from an incident with one of their dogs known as *Syltetøy* (= marmelade, jam) (Steinert 1973). The landing strip was superceded in 1992 by a new strip built beside the weather station at Danmarkshavn.

*Syltoppen* 720-24a (c. 72°20′ N 24°33′ W; Maps 4, 5; Fig. 78). Range of spiked mountains in the NE Stauning Alper, named by the 1964 AAC Zürich expedition.

*Sylve Maria Tinde* 720-423 ([72°56.7′ N 26°42.9′ W]). Mountain in south Succ Suess Land, named during the 1931–34 Træræksexpeditionen by Eugène Wegmann in the form *Sylva-Maria Massif*. *Sylve Maria* is a common girl’s name in Switzerland.

*Synnøvstindane* 760 ([76°49.3′ N 18°17.2′ W]). Mountain, southeast of *Sylve Maria Tinde*. The nicknames of the Nielsen brothers derive from an incident with one of their dogs known as *Syltetøy* (= marmelade, jam) (Steinert 1973). The landing strip was superceded in 1992 by a new strip built beside the weather station at Danmarkshavn.

*Syttendemaj Fjord* 730 ([73°41.9′ N 22°04.8′ W]). River in east Hudson Land, a minor tributary to Storelv, which flows south from Nordhoek Bjerg and Synshov. So named on an NSIU map (1932a), possibly for a river of the same name in the Oppland region of Norway. *Synshov* 730 ([73°44.9′ N 22°01.8′ W]. Mountain 1317 m high south of Nordhoek Bjerg, on the west side of Loch Fyne. So named on the NSIU (1932a) map, probably for its situation at the head of the river *Synøv*.

*Syttensemajfjorden* 760-45 ([76°15.0′ N 21′01.3′ W]). Narrow fjord in northern Ad. S. Jensen Land. The name was first used by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditienern in the form *Syttensemaj Fjord*. 17 May is the Norwegian National Day, and two members of the expedition were Norwegian. *Syttensemajfjorden* has been used for the same feature. (17. Maj Fjorden.)

*Syttenkilometerøen* 760-194 ([76°49.3′ N 18°17.2′ W]). Danish hunting hut north of the peninsula *Syttenkilometerøen* east of the east coast of Germania Land. Built by Nanok in 1935, it is now a ruin. It was replaced by a hut built by Danmarkshavn weather station personnel in March 1979, known as *Syttenkilometerøen*.
Syttenkilometernæsset 760-40 (76°49.2´N 18°17.8´W; Map 4). Peninsula NE of Danmarkshavn. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen in this form because of its approximate sledging distance from their base at Danmark Havn. There is an Inuit settlement with 16 houses here. (17-Kilometerøsten, Seventeen-kilometer Næs.)

Syseren 710 ø (c. 71°46´N 22°57´W). Norwegian hunting hut built in 1954 by Otto Lapstun on the north side of Fleming Fjord, for Helge Ingstad’s expedition. All the wall elements of the hut were marked with the number seven. It has also been known as Mellem-huset and Funkis.

Syvsøstre Bræ 710-443 (71°17.8´N 27°37.5´W; Map 4; Fig. 83). Glacier on the west side of Renland draining into Edvard Bay Dal. So named by Geoffrey Halliday during the 1971 Northern University expeditions, because the glacier is formed by the confluence of seven glaciers.

Sælsøhütt 800 (80°09.7´N 20°40.9´W). Name occasionally used by Fränkl (1954) for the valley west of Marmorvigen in which Safaxi Elv runs.

Sæfaxi Elv 800-75 (80°09.7´N 20°40.9´W; Map 4; Fig. 24). River draining from Centrumso to Hekla Sund. So called after the Icelandic Catalina ‘Sæfaxi’, which made the first landing on Centrumso on 31 July 1952. The name first appeared in the report by Fränkl (1954) (sæfaxi = sea horse).

Sælhunden 790 ø (79°23.6´N 19°32.9´W). Small island off the NE coast of Lambert Land. The name was used by the 1996 Mylius-Erichsen’s Mindeekspedition, and was probably given for its shape.

Sælsø-Gletscher 770-98 (77°05.7´N 22°00.0´W; Map 4). Name originally used in some 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen reports for the glacier at the head of Sælsøen. It was later proposed as a formal name by Eigel Knuth. (Sælsø-Ölglaciers.)

Søsland 770-22 (77°04.5´N 20°50.4´W; Maps 2, 4). Lake 30 km long forming the north boundary of Daniel Bruun Land. The lake surface is about 4 m above sea level. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen because on one occasion they saw what appeared to be a seal swimming near the outlet stream (Trolle 1909). Other expedition reports note the same origin for the name, but also say that the sighting was a mistake (Thostrup 1911; Koch 1916). Trolle reports that the original name for the lake was Store Sø. Lake Sø has also been used. (Søsø, Søl Lake, Sælsøen, Salt Lake, Selaut.)

Sølsobytt 770-81 (77°02.5´N 20°16.4´W). Danish hunting hut on the NE side of Sælsøen, built by Nanok in October 1933 at Tvillingnæs. Now a ruin. It has also been known as Tvillingnæsbytt.

Sænderheia 720 ø (72°46.3´N 22°10.0´W). Part of the east flank of Freycinet Bjerg in SE Geographical Society Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) after Carl Sigmund Sather [1880–1947], a Norwegian who was British consul in Tromsø from 1923, and was agent for British expeditions operating in the Arctic.

Sæthertonbytt 760-770 ø (76°04´N 20°03´W). Norwegian hunting hut built in September 1932 by John Garver’s expedition 2–4 km east of the mouth of Trumsdal, now a ruin. It was named after Carl S. Sather (see Sætherheia).

Søderbergh Plateau 700-163 (70°47.0´N 22°16.4´W). Mountain ridge between Kalkdal and Sødal, south Liverpool Land. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Træråsekspeditioen because of the numerous lakes. (Søderbergh.)

Sødal 700-167 (70°44.1´N 22°18.5´W; Map 4). Valley in Liverpool Land on the east side of Hurry Inlet. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Træråsekspeditioen because of the presence of several large lakes. (Sødal.)

Sødal 740-332 (74°07.5´N 23°59.7´W; Map 4). Valley in Ole Romer Land north of Krumme Llangoo. Named during Laue Koch’s 1938–39 expeditions by Heinrich Bütler for the lakes in the valley. (Sødal.)

Sødal 800-45 (80°33.8´N 21°08.0´W; Map 4). Valley running west from the interior of Ingolf Fjord. So named by Eigel Nielsen during the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition, because he thought the valley drained a large lake he named Trolldsen. There are no lakes in the valley, and Eigel Nielsen appears to have misidentified an area of flat-lying snow as a lake. Nielsen may also have been misled by Laue Koch’s maps of the region drawn from the air in 1933, which show two large lakes (Romser So and Centrumso) draining into the east end of the valley. In fact Centrumso drains along a more southerly route into Marmorvigen, while Romser So drains directly into Ingolf Fjord from the north. (Sødalbytt. 740 ø (74°31.5´N 20°59.7´W). Danish hunting hut on the north side of the largest lake in Sødal, behind Zackenberg, built by Nanok in June 1939. (Søbytt, Sødalbytt.)

Søderbergh Plateau 740-231 (74°10.0´N 20°41.1´W). Small plateau on SE Clavering Ø west of Moskusoksøe, named by Laue Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions after Gunnar Sæve-Søderbergh [1910–48], who worked in this region in 1931–34 and 1936. He was a Swedish palaeontologist noted for his work on Devonian fossil fish, and the discovery of the stegocephalians. (Søderbergh Plateau, Søderbergs Plateau.)

Soely [Kaporniagaarteq] 700-166 (70°43.9´N 22°24.2´W). River

Fig. 83. Glacier draining west from the Renland ice cap, named Syvsøstre Bræ for its seven tributaries. The John Haller photograph collection, GEUS archive.
draining the lakes in Sødal, south Liverpool Land. Named during the 1931–34 Trærskæse expedition by Laurits Bruhn. (Søeø.)


Sølgetscher 770–84 (77°12.2’N 20°43.8’W; Map 4). Glacier east of the south end of Annekseen. The name was suggested by the Place Name Committee to replace a suggestion by the 1938–39 Morkefjord expedition. Paul Geltng and Alwen Peder sen had visited the area in May 1939.

Sølvhorn 810 (81°05.9’N 13°18.5’W). River in NE Kilen, Kronprins Christian Land. The name is found on a coloured geological map of Kilen printed in 1991 (Pedersen 1991), and was named after ‘Silver Stream’, a locality in Tolkien’s ‘Lord of the Rings’.

Sønderelv 780–34 (78°08.0’N 21°36.0’W; Maps 1, 2, 4). Southernmost but one part of Hertugens af Ords Land, so named by the 1938–39 Morkefjord expedition.


Sønderfjord 710–137 (71°03.6’N 21°53.4’W). Fjord on the south side of Storefjord, central Liverpool Land, so named during the 1931–34 Trærskæse expedition by Laurits Bruhn.

Søndergletscher 710–291 (71°55.1’N 23°48.8’W; Maps 4, 5). Glacier in the south Werner Bjerge, flowing south. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bæth and Eduard Wenk. (Søndergletscher.)

Sønderland 770–97 78–34a (77°45.0’N 21°53.0’W; Map 4). Southernmost part of Hertugens af Ords Land. Named by the 1938–39 Morkefjord expedition.

Søndermarken 770–105 (77°22.1’N 21°03.8’W; Maps 2, 4). Triangular area of land south of Nordmarken, between Annekseen and Valdemarsmuren. The name was apparently a modification of a suggested name by the 1938–39 Morkefjord expedition.

Sønderstrand 760–282 (76°22.9’N 20°56.3’W). Flat coastal stretch of south Godfred Hansen Ø. Named during the 1938–39 Morkefjord expedition, perhaps by Paul Geltng who visited it in April 1939.

Sønderås 710–105 (71°37.4’N 22°17.6’W). Ridge in south Canning Land. The name was first used by Säve-Söderbergh (1937) in the form Southern Ridge and derives from work during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expedition.

Sønder Biot 710–103 (71°36.3’N 22°15.2’W). Valley in SE Canning Land draining south to Carlsberg Fjord. The name appears to have first been used by Säve-Söderbergh (1937) in the form S. Basis Valley, and derives from surveying work during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions.

Sønderiot 710 (71°52.5’N 22°45.6’W). Norwegian hunting hut on the NW side of Fleming Fjord about 10 km SW of Kap Biot. It was built in September 1954 for Hermann Andreason’s expedition, and has also been known as Sørøje, Laptunti Hytten, Fleming Fjord Hytten and Fledestrand.

Sønder Gneissnas – See Sydlig Gneissnas.

Søndre Mellemland 780–34 (78°08.0’N 21°36.0’W; Maps 1, 2, 4). Southernmost but one part of Hertugen of Ords Land, so named by the 1938–39 Morkefjord expedition.

Søndre Muschelberg 750–52 (75°10.1’N 19°55.0’W). South-western part of the two low mountains making up Muschelberg, Hochstetter Forland. So named during the 1931–34 Trærskæse expedition by Hans Frebold. (Sønder Musingejberg.)

Sønder Næs 760 (76°43.3’N 18°39.3’W). Name used occasionally in reports of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for one of the peninsulas of Danmark Hann, probably Østre Hanvens.

Søndre Orienteringso 760–254 (76°42.2’N 19°48.7’W). Southernmost island of the Orienteringsøer in Dove Bucht. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen.

Søpølateuet 730–664 (73°43.9’N 25°24.5’W). Plateau between Moranedal and Geologfjord, named by Erdhart Fränkl during Lauge Koch’s 1948–50 expeditions for the many small lakes. (Søpølateuet.)

Sørensen'syja 720 (72°49.9’N 22°49.5’W). Hillside on Geographical Society Ø, sloping down to Vega Sund NE of Gåseøen (flya = plain). Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), the name was given for Sverre Sorensen [b. 1899], a Norwegian hunter who wintered in East Greenland in 1929–31 and 1932–33.

Sørkjosen 720 (72°41.7’N 22°08.4’W; Fig. 14). Bay on SE Geographical Society Ø, west of Kap McClintock. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and named for its position relative to Nordkjosen a bay to the NW. (Sørkjosen.)

Søryggen 740–331 (74°06.3’N 23°47.9’W). Ridge between two large lakes, Vibeke So and Krumme Langso. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1938–38 expeditions by Heinrich Büttler, originally in the form Serrücken.

Sospiden 740–46 (74°35.0’N 18°45.4’W). Mountain 353 m high on east Sabine Ø. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as Søstersøerne, Søster-søerne. (Søspiden.)

Søsterhjetten – See Sønderhjetten.

Søstergaard 710–137 (71°03.6’N 21°53.4’W). Fjord on the south side of Storefjord, central Liverpool Land, so named during the 1931–34 Trærskæse expedition by Laurits Bruhn.

Søstergletscher 710–291 (71°55.1’N 23°48.8’W; Maps 4, 5). Glacier in the south Werner Bjerge, flowing south. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bæth and Eduard Wenk. (Søndergletscher.)

Søstergaard – See Sønderhjetten.

Søstergaard 710–137 (71°03.6’N 21°53.4’W). Fjord on the south side of Storefjord, central Liverpool Land, so named during the 1931–34 Trærskæse expedition by Laurits Bruhn.

Søstergletscher 710–291 (71°55.1’N 23°48.8’W; Maps 4, 5). Glacier in the south Werner Bjerge, flowing south. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bæth and Eduard Wenk. (Søndergletscher.)

Søstergaard – See Sønderhjetten.

Søstergaard 710–137 (71°03.6’N 21°53.4’W). Fjord on the south side of Storefjord, central Liverpool Land, so named during the 1931–34 Trærskæse expedition by Laurits Bruhn.

Søstergletscher 710–291 (71°55.1’N 23°48.8’W; Maps 4, 5). Glacier in the south Werner Bjerge, flowing south. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bæth and Eduard Wenk. (Søndergletscher.)

Søstergaard – See Sønderhjetten.

Taget 710-270 (71°57.0´N 24°01.8´W; Map 5). Mountain in the central Werner Bjerge, on the north side of Sirius Gletscher. Named during Lauge Koch's 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Barth and Eduard Wenk, and climbed by Barth in 1953 (taget = the roof).

Taggetscher 740-198 (74°11.0´N 21°10.2´W; Map 4). Ice cap on south Clavering Ø, due north of Eskimonæs station. The name was first used during the 1931–34 Træsæks expedition by Geltin (1934), and was given for the roof-like appearance.

Tagstenstop 700-445 (70°12.2´N 29°28.9´W). Mountain 1360 m high on a nunatak on the SE side of Vestfjord Gletscher. So named by W.E. Adrian Phillips during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions because the rocks weather into cleaved slabs suitable for roof ing slates (= tagsten).

Tait Bjerg 710-26 (71°29.2´N 22°36.9´W; Map 4). Mountain 710 m high on the west side of Carlsberg Fjord. Named as Cape Tait by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822, probably after William Tait [1793–1864], bookseller and publisher, and a well known figure in the social life of Edinburgh. Scoresby's cape was found subsequently to be a mountain and the name changed accordingly.

Takkerne 720-168 (72°28.7´N 21°59.4´W). Mountain or cape on east Talil Ø, north of Kap Parry. So named during Lauge Koch's 1936–38 expeditions by Hans P. Schaub because of its serrated east Traill Ø, north of Kap Parry. So named during Lauge Koch's 1936–38 expeditions because the lake drains (= tappe) through the valley.

Taggletscher 710-422 (71°10.0´N 27°46.7´W; Map 4). Lake in SW Renland, NE of Rypefjord, at the margin of Eielson Gletscher. So named by J.D. Friderichen during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions because the lake drains (= tappe) through Tappe.

Taraxacumfeld 710-392 (71°02.0´N 23°00.0´W). Summit 1261 m high SW of Pothorst Bjerje, north Jameson Land. The name was proposed by Russel Marris following its journeys in the region in 1968, and given for one of the 25 Greenland species of dandelion.

Tartajak [Glasgow O] 700-235 (70°48.7´N 21°39.1´W). Island off the east coast of Liverpool Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodetisk Institut name registration, the name means 'it looks like a seal's kidney'. (Tartajak.)

Tarr – See Tartajak.

Taseq 710 (71°26.5´N 25°14.5´W). Name used occasionally for one of the lakes of Holger Danske Briller north of Sydkap (taseq = the lake).

Taseq Qutteq – See Taseq Qutteq.

Taseq Qutteq 700–200 (70°30.3´N 21°54.7´W). Lake NE of Scoresbysund town. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodetisk Institut name registration, it translates as 'the uppermost lake'. (Taseq qutteq.)

Tæksedalen 740 (c. 74°16´N 19°23´W). Name used by the 1908–09 Floren expedition for one of the valleys west of Kap Borlase Warren, Position uncertain.

Tassiusark 760 (76°45.9´N 18°39.4´W). Name used during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for the eastern bay of Danmark Havn (Poulsen 1991).

Tatalseakajia 700-342 (70°03.6´N 22°45.1´W). Moraine ridge on Roma Gletscher, Volquarta Boon Kyst. Recorded by the 1955 Geodetisk Institut name registration, the name translates as 'the little stone ridge'. (Taatuleakajia.)

Tatovbjerg 710 (71°37.6´N 24°59.1´W; Map 5). Mountain 1860 m high at the head of Leo Gletscher, south Stauning Alper. So named by the 1970 University of Dundee expedition, because two of the climbers who made the first ascent were born under the zodiac sign Taurus, and the name fitted with others in the vicinity.

Taurus Gletscher 710 (71°43.6´N 25°24.8´W). Tributary to Orion Gletscher, south Stauning Alper, so named by James Clarkson's 1961 expedition for the constellation of the zodiac.

Taven 740-386 (74°04.9´N 29°01.0´W; Map 4). Nunatak in northern Hobbs Land, originally named Tafjelbjerg for the flat-lying basalts by Hans R. Katz during Lauge Koch's 1951 expedition; the name was changed to Taven (= the board) by the Place Name Committee. The highest point at 2400 m was climbed by Katz.

Taatulseakajia – See Tatalseakajia.

Taggjokv (74°33.9´N 19°18.2´W). Name occasionally used by Norwegian hunters for Falkebjerg, Wollaston Forland, and also for the hunting hut at its foot known as Hytten.

Tagtælakajia – See Tatulseakajia.

Tagtælakajia 710 (71°37.6´N 24°59.1´W; Map 5). Mountain 1860 m high at the head of Leo Gletscher, south Stauning Alper. So named by the 1970 University of Dundee expedition, because two of the climbers who made the first ascent were born under the zodiac sign Taurus, and the name fitted with others in the vicinity.

Tagtælakajia 700-235 (70°53.3´N 25°11.7´W; Map 5). Narrow glacier with Tagtælakajia at its head, on the NE side of Sæfjord Gletscher, north Stauning Alper. Named Tagtælakajia Glacier by Malcolm Slesser's 1958 expedition.

Tagtælakajia 700-358 (70°01.5´N 25°11.7´W; Map 5). Narrow glacier with Tagtælakajia at its head, on the NE side of Sæfjord Gletscher, north Stauning Alper. Named Tagtælakajia Glacier by Malcolm Slesser's 1958 expedition.

Tagtælakajia 720-358 (72°01.5´N 25°11.7´W; Map 5). Narrow glacier with Tagtælakajia at its head, on the NE side of Sæfjord Gletscher, north Stauning Alper. Named Tagtælakajia Glacier by Malcolm Slesser's 1958 expedition.

Tagtælakajia 720-358 (72°01.5´N 25°11.7´W; Map 5). Narrow glacier with Tagtælakajia at its head, on the NE side of Sæfjord Gletscher, north Stauning Alper. Named Tagtælakajia Glacier by Malcolm Slesser's 1958 expedition.
commemorated Louis Rostock-Jensen [1899–1966], affectionately known to his colleagues as ‘Tedd’. In 1923 he was second mate on the ship *Tedd*, and had climbed the slope twice a day to examine ice-conditions prior to leaving the East Greenland coast on 9 August. The ship was lost in the ice, and Rostock-Jensen took over leadership of the party and played a significant role in the rescue of the crew. He was subsequently promoted to Commander, and was a director of Baltra.

**Teebjerg** 700–110 (70°51.6’ N 23°35.3’ W). Mountain in east Jame- son Land west of the head of Hurry Inlet. Named *Tee Mt.* by Alfred Rosenkrantz and Tom Harris during Lauge Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions because of a supposed resemblance to an over-sized golf tee.

**Teglbjerget** 730–109 (73°08.5’ N 23°10.5’ W). Mountain on east Ymer Ø, named during the 1931–34 Træræks expeditionen by Gunnar Sæve-Søderbergh as *Mt. Teglbjerget*, because the brick-red rocks were the colour of roof tiles. (*Brick Mountain.*)

**Teichert Bjerg** 740 (c. 74°36’ N 23°04’ W). Mountain NE of Marianne Nunatakker, north of Wordie Gletscher. The name is only found on the sketch map by Th. Johansen published in Koch (1940 fig. 34). The map was drawn during a sledge journey along the margin of the Inland Ice between Wordie Gletscher and Bessel Fjord by a party of four men during the 1931–34 Træræks expeditionen, a party which included the geologist Curt Teichert.

**Teigandalen** 720 (72°58.8’ N 22°59.1’ W). Valley on Geographical Society Ø, draining NE, the present Græsdal. The name is found in Lacmann (1937), and was given for the clumps (= teigán) of grass. The name is also used on 1951 USAF aeronautical charts.

**Tektonbjerg** 740–362 (74°24.8’ N 20°01.6’ W). Mountain in west Wollaston Forland, so named during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions by Wolf Mayne and Andreas Vischer because of the tectonic relationships.

**Tellplatte** 750–29 (75°01.2’ N 18°25.5’ W; Map 4). Low hill with pronounced plateau-like summit on south Shannon. So named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition, probably for the *Tellplatte* by the Vierwilderättersee in Switzerland. Wilhelm Tell was a Swiss legendary hero said to have died in 1354.

**Tellplatte Pynt** 750 (75°00.0’ N 18°23.5’ W). Peninsula 2 km NE of Kap David Gray, Shannon, the SE projection of the 300 m high *Tellplatte*. The name is used in Den Grønlandske Lods (1968).

**Teldskamnen** 740 (74°28.0’ N 20°34.7’ W). Reference locality south of Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name has been used by visiting scientists.

**Teltskar** 760 (76°41.7’ N 18°32.4’ W). Name used by C.S. Poulsen (Lundbye 1984) during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for a skerry off Kap Bismarck, SE of Danmark Havn, probably the present Måtten.

**Tennes** 740 (74°19.2’ N 21°52.9’ W). Small peninsular south of Reyter on the west coast of Clavering Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) for the place of the same name in Balsford in the Troms district of Norway. It was the home of Meyer Olsens and Hans Olsens, two hunters of the 1926–28 Foldvik expedition.

**Tennstein** 750 (73°28.0’ N 21°30.9’ W). Name used on an NSIU map (1932a) for a small island in Mackenzie Bugt, the site of a tern colony. The same island had been called *Ternoya* in 1900 by Gustav Koltshoff for the same reasons. The Grønlandske Lods (1968) uses *Tennskolen*. (*Tønnsel, Tønnslen, Tøn Island.*)

**Tennak** 730 (73°03.2’ N 22°37.5’ W). Small island near the Broch Øer group, so named on an NSIU map (1932a) for the terns. (*Tennby.*)

**Tent Peak** 710 (71°38.7’ N 25°17.2’ W; Map 5). Snow-capped peak at the head of Jupiter Gletscher, east of Wedge Peak, south Stauing Alper. First climbed by James Clarkson’s 1961 expedition, and so named because it was capped by a neat gable of snow resembling a tent.

**Ternier Gletscher** 710–253 (71°57.6’ N 23°46.5’ W; Map 5). Glacier in the east Werner Bjerge, draining NE into the head of Kolledal. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk, perhaps after Henri-François-Émile Termier [1879–1899], a noted French geologist known mainly for his work in Morocco.

**Termografene** 760–293 (76°55.8’ N 20°20.2’ W). Area west of Mørkekford Station where Paul Gelting undertook experiments with soil thermometers during the 1938–39 Mørkekford expedition led by Ebbe Munck and Egid Knuth.

**Termometerfjeldet** 760–186 (76°46.6’ N 18°38.5’ W). Hill 138 m high north of Danmark Havn. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen because meteorological instruments including thermometers were placed here by Alfred Wegener immediately after arrival. (*Thermometerfjeld, Termometerveld, Thermometer Hill, Thermometer Mountain.*)

**Termometersøren** 760 (76°47.0’ N 18°39.5’ W). Lake north of Thermometerfjeldet. The name was used in the published diaries of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen (Poulsen 1991; Thostrup 2007; J. Love, personal communication 2009).

**Tern Island** 720 (72°14.4’ N 23°47.8’ W). Name used by University of Dundee expeditions between 1968 and 1974 for a small island in the mouth of Noret.

**Terneskær** 730–46 (73°56.3’ N 20°55.5’ W). Small islands off the north coast of Hold with Hope near the mouth of Rødøl, named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form *Ternes Kærer* for the colonies of Arctic terns. (*Tennanøgler.*)

**Terneskæret** 760–76 (76°48.0’ N 19°05.1’ W). Small island in the north part of Stormbugt. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for the Arctic terns which nested abundantly here, and also on many other small islands and skerries. (*Sea-swallow Skerry, Tern Reef, Tern Skerries.*)

**Ternevig** 700–417 (70°57.2’ N 28°06.8’ W). Bay on the north side of Harefjord, where there are many Arctic terns. The name was given during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sound expeditions.

**Terningen** 720 (72°40.7’ N 21°56.1’ W). Small island off the coast of SE Geographical Society Ø at Kap McClintock. Named for its quadratic shape (terning = dice), and for the Norwegian sealer TERNINGEN of Tromsoe which bore a Norwegian hunting expedition to East Greenland in 1928.

**Terrorsejberg** 740–42 (74°38.3’ N 18°28.1’ W). Mountain 426 m high on Lille Pendulum. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition as *Stettenfjeld*, probably for the step-like profile of successive basalt lava flows. The SW flank of the mountain projecting into the sea has been called Kap Stftenberg (e.g. by Den Grønlandske Lods 1968). The hut at the foot of the mountain was built by the 1928 Hird expedition.

**Terrorsejfeldet** 770–115 (77°06.6’ N 21°08.8’ W). Mountain on the north side of the inner part of Selsøen. The name was adapted by the Place Name Committee from a suggestion by the 1938–39 Mørkekford expedition led by Ebbe Munck and Egid Knuth, and derives from nearby Terraseskelf.

**Terrorshytten** 750 (75°50.2’ N 19°40.2’ W). Danish hunting hut built by Nanok in May 1931 on the north side of Sønderelv, Wollaston Forland. It is also known as *Hundehuset* and *Sønderelv-huset.* (*Terrorbytytten.*)

**Terrassekloft** 770–89 (77°06.5’ N 20°53.4’ W; Map 4). Ravine on the north side of Selsøen, just west of Midternæs. There are terraces in its lower part, on one of which a Danish hunting hut was built. Named by the 1938–39 Mørkekford expedition led by Ebbe Munck and Egid Knuth.

**Terrasseodde** 700–82 (70°19.5’ N 24°49.6’ W; Map 4). Peninsula on the east side of Terrassevig, Volquaart Boon Kyst, so named during the 1931–34 Træræks expeditionen by Laurits Bruhn for the terraces, formed by nearly horizontal basalt lava flows.

**Terrassepynt** 710–39 (71°05.3’ N 27°46.6’ W). Peninsula in the inner part of Rypefjord, so named by Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition. The expedition camped on a terrace here during their first sledge journey in April 1892.
Terrassesøerne 760-299 (76°56.8´N 20°15.4´W). Five small lakes on the terraces between Markefjord Station and the south end of Sølsøen. Named by the 1938–39 Markefjord expedition led by Ebbe Munck and Eigil Knuth.

Terrassevig 700-81 (70°18.9´N 24°51.1´W; Map 4). Bay on Volquart Boon Kyst adjacent to Terrasseøde. Named during the 1931–34 Træørsekspeditionen by Laurits Bruhn.

Terrassobyten 750 (75°50.2´N 19°40.2´W). Danish hunting hut on the south side of the mouth of Bessel Fjord, also known as Hundehuset. It was built by Nanok in 1931.

Terre de France 770, 780 (78°00´N 21°50´W). Original name proposed by the Duke of Orleans in 1905 for a newly discovered land area, which he wished named after his homeland France. He reluctantly agreed to the request of the Danish administration to change it to Terre du Duc d’Orléans, the present Hertugen af Orleans Land. Teufelscape Island 760 (76°23.3´N 20°24.5´W). Name used by Amdrup (1913) for Døjvleosen in Dove Bugt, the island of which Teufelkapp is the east cape.

Teufelkapp 760-5 (76°23.0´N 20°09.8´W; Maps 2, 4). Eastern cape of Døjvleosen in the SW part of Dove Bugt. Named as Teufelscape by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition for its sinister appearance, seen first as an imposing reddish wall through the fog in April 1870. Several subsequent travellers have commented on the emotive suitability of the name. (Teufels Cap, Teufel Cape, Devil’s Cape.)

Teufelschloss 730-504 (73°22.2´N 25°29.3´W; Map 4; Figs 84, 85). Isolated mountain 1340 m high on the coast of SE Andørre Land. So named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition, because it resembled a colossal ruined castle. Curt Teichert, who mapped the region in 1931, recorded there was nothing ‘devilish’ about the mountain (unpublished report, GEUS archive). It was first climbed by Noel E. Odell and Walter A. Wood during the 1933 Louise Boyd expedition. The next recorded ascent was by Erhardt Fränkl and Fritz Schwarzenbach in 1950. (Djævleøen, Djævleøen, Devil’s Castle.)

Theodolite Hills 700-43 (70°27.6´N 23°12.6´W). Prominent minor peak on the south side of Harlech Gletscher, northern part of poplar, north Stauning Alper. First climbed by the 1963 Imperial College expedition, it was named for its appearance. (The Finger.)

Thelodolit Plateau 740-120 (74°20.2´N 21°30.1´W; Map 4). NW plateau area of Clavering Ø rising to about 700 m. Named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions in the form Theodolit Plateau because Oskar Kulling began a series of theodolite measurements here. (Theodolitbøgen.)

Theodolitskær 770-64 (77°25.8´N 19°46.0´W). Small, rocky island south of Joinville Ø in Skarvfjorden. So named by David Malmquist during the 1931–34 Træørsekspeditionen, presumably because the theodolite measurements were made here. (Theodolitskærene.)

Thomassjøen 720–381 (72°01.8´N 23°25.6´W). Mountain in north Scoresby Land, on the west side of Majdal. Named by Hans Kapp during the 1957–58 Lauge Koch expeditions. Girl’s name.

Third River 720 (72°33.4´N 24°05.7´W). Name used by University of Dundee expeditions between 1968 and 1974 for a minor stream draining into Holm Bugt, SW Troll I.

Thomas Bjerg 710-289 (71°51.9´N 24°05.5´W; Map 5). Summit on the ridge between Aldebaran Gletscher and Breithorn Gletscher, south Werner Bjerge. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1935–34 expeditions by Peter Beath and Eduard Wenk, probably for a friend, although officially it was said to be for the ‘Thomas process’ in mineralisation.


Thorsbjerg 720–381 (72°01.8´N 23°25.6´W). Mountain in north Scoresby Land, on the west side of Majdal. Named by Hans Kapp during the 1957–58 Lauge Koch expeditions. Girl’s name.

Thorolf Vogts Hytta, Thorolf Vogts Hytta 720 (72°42.0´N 22°16.5´W). Name occasionally used by Norwegian hunters for a small bay on Geographical Society Ø where the Richter-hytta was built in September 1929.

Aldinger (1935) during the 1931–34 Træørsekspeditionen for the long, low terrace running parallel to the coast of south Jameson Land and now known as Flakkerhuk. The Island 760 (76°46.1´N 18°40.2´W). Name appearing in some reports of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for an area just west of the mouth of Østerelven, Danmark Havn, which has the appearance of an island during the melt. The name was considered unsuitable and not approved. The Rock Finger 720 (72°10.6´N 24°40.5´W). Prominent minor peak on the south side of Harlech Gletscher, northern part of poplar, north Stauning Alper. First climbed by the 1963 Imperial College expedition, it was named for its appearance. (The Finger.)

Thalvig 700-81 (70°18.9´N 24°51.1´W; Map 4). Package used by the expedition committee for the 1931–34 Træørsekspeditionen in the form Thal藜v Kap, Thal藜v kapp, Thal藜v kapp. It was used by Boyd (1935) during the 1931–34 Træørsekspeditionen for the long, low terrace running parallel to the coast of south Jameson Land and now known as Flakkerhuk. The Island 760 (76°46.1´N 18°40.2´W). Name appearing in some reports of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for an area just west of the mouth of Østerelven, Danmark Havn, which has the appearance of an island during the melt. The name was considered unsuitable and not approved.
Thorshanesø 70Ø-432 (70°29.8’N 27°47.7’W). Small lake on SW Milne Land. Named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions by Max Fumasoli for the numerous grey phalarope (= thorshane) observed here.

Thorshanesø 76Ø-243 (76°48.9’N 19°08.0’W). Small lake on Winge Kyst in south Germania Land. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for the grey phalarope, observed to be breeding in this and other small lakes in 1907 and 1908.

Thorsten Ø 79Ø (79°18.8’N 19°08.7’W). Small island off NE Lambert Land, the present Panoramaø. The name was used by the 1996 Mylius-Erichsen’s Mindeekspedition, who misplaced their Pano-ramaø northwards to the present Gamle Jim Øer.

Thorstenenvika 72Ø (72°48.6’N 22°10.8’W). Innermost part of Cambridge Bugt in east Geographical Society Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) for John Thorstensen [b. 1907], a Norwegian telegraphist who manned the Myggbukta radio station in 1932–33.

Thors Cafe 77Ø (77°32.1’N 19°08.0’W). Hut built in the spring of 1966 for Slædepatruljen Sirius about 3 km north of Kap Amélie, Stormlandet. It stands side-by-side with Kap Amélie Hytte.

Thors Hammer Sø 74Ø (74°30.2’N 20°37.8’W). Small lake in the area known as Morænebakkerne, north of Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name is used as a reference locality by scientists studying lake ecosystems.


Threms Pynt 70Ø (c. 70°31’N 26°48’W). Point on the north side of...
Fohnsfjord, where Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition left Christoffer Threns to look after their boat on 12 August 1891. The name is used in Helge Vedel’s diary of the expedition (Gulløv 1991).

**Thun Soerne** 720–456 (72°58.7´N 26°37.5´W; Map 4). Group of lakes in west-central Suess Land, so named during the 1931–34 Telegrafexpeditionen by Eugène Wegmann for the Swiss lakes of the same name. Wegmann explored the region in August 1933.

**Thorweiser Kopf** 710 (71°53.7´N 25°39.6´W; Map 5). Mountain on the west side of Sparrregletscher between Hecate Glacier and Pollux Glacier. Named and first climbed by the 1967 Berchesgaden expedition.

**Thyre Spids** 720–198 (72°12´N 23°58´W). Minor prominence on the east side of Rungsted Elv, north Scoresby Land. Named by prospecting teams associated with Lauge Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions for the Thyra or Tyre Danedeb (L. Jørg.), wife of the Danish king Gorm den Gamle. She is known only from inscriptions on two rune stones in Jelling, and tradition associates her with the construction of the Danevirke.

**Tiber Tinde** 720 (72°03.5´N 25°08.0´W). Mountain 2460 m high in the Stauning Alper, SW of Korsipsd. Climbed on 23 July by Sandro Pucci’s expedition, and named after the River Tiber which flows through Rome.

**Tidemanstjernet** 740 (74°26.3´N 21°12.5´W), Mountain on north Clavering Ø. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and named for its size (tilding = thistle).

**Tiedemannfjellet** 740 (74°26.3´N 21°12.5´W), Mountain on north Clavering Ø. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and named for its size (tilding = thistle).

**Tidemanstjernet** 710–382 (71°54.2´N 29°44.0´W; Map 4). Nunatak in west Charcot Land, with small outcrops of the rock type tillite. Named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions.

**Tillitekløft** 730–563 (73°31.9´N 24°51.8´W), Ravine in east André Land, draining into Geological. Named by Christian Poulsen during Lauge Koch’s 1929 expedition as Tillite Canyon, because of the occurrence of late Precambrian glacial deposits (tillites). This locality is placed incorrectly on the official place name maps, and as a consequence published GI maps also give the wrong location (there are no tillites at the authorised location). Hambrey & Spencer (1987) pointed out the error. (Tillitekløft.)

**Tillinjärvi** 710 (71°57.0´N 25°01.5´W; Map 5). Peak about 2415 m high in the upper reaches of Sefström Gletscher, Stauning Alper. Climbed by the 1998 Scottish Mountaineering Club expedition, the name means nipple.

**Timeglasset** 770–134 (77°06.0´N 23°27.0´W). Hill with two summits in north Drongning Louise Land. The name was given by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition, possibly because the hill in plan has an hour-glass-like shape (timeglasset = the hour-glass).

**Tinderne** 720–34 (72°27.1´N 25°51.7´W). Range of mountain peaks on the north side of Forsblad Fjord. Named Tinnarme by A.G. Nathorst’s 1899 expedition for the spiky summits. (The Pinnacles, Tinderne.)

**Tinders Dal** 710 (71°05.0´N 26°50.0´W). Name used in a report by Christian Vibe in Larsen (1960) and by Andersen (1960), for a valley in Renland, the present Catalinadal. It was named for the high mountain peaks on both sides of the valley (tinderne = pinnaclles).

**Tintagel Fjeld** 720–493 (72°07.5´N 24°44.0´W; Map 5). Mountain about 1800 m high at the head of Berserkerbåre, north Stauning Alper. First climbed by John Hunt’s 1960 expedition, and named Tintagel for Tintagel Castle in Cornwall. The castle, dating from 1150 and built on the site of a Celtic monastery, was according to legend the birthplace of King Arthur.

**Tianomsat Spits** 720–357 (72°01.2´N 25°17.8´W; Map 5). Glacier in the north Stauning Alper, SW of Sefström Gletscher, named by John Haller and Malcolm Slesser after nearby Tienomsat Spids.

**Tillite Canyon** 720–356 (72°01.2´N 25°20.2´W; Map 5). Mountain 1800 m high on the SW side of Sefström Gletscher, north Stauning Alper. First climbed by Malcolm Slesser’s 1958 expedition that named it for a Nordic castle in west Invernesshire. (Tiverns.)

**Tiverns** 720 (72°02.0´N 25°07.7´W). Rock tower 2140 m high on the north side of Sefström Gletscher, north Stauning Alper, climbed by Graham Tiso’s 1968 expedition.

**Titlingen** 720 (73°31.6´N 20°35.6´W). Minor tributary of the river Glommen in SE Hold with Hope. So named on an NSIU map (1932a), possibly for the river of the same name in the Nord-Trondelag district of Norway.

**Tobias Dal** 730–53 (73°45.4´N 21°0.0´W; Map 4). Major valley in Hold with Hope. In April 1927 Laue Koch sent his Greenlandic assistant, Tobias Gabrielsen, to investigate the valley to find a route from the outer coast to Loch Fyne. Tobias Otto Mikael Gabrielsen (1878–1945) was a West Greenlander who participated in numerous expeditions, including the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, Lauge Koch’s 1926-27 expedition and Alfred Wegener’s last expedition on the Inland Ice in 1930. (Tobias Valley, Tobiasdalen.)

**Tobias Gletscher** 800–112 (80°46.0´N 17°29.5´W; Map 4). Glacier in the Prinsesse Elisabeth Alper, draining SE into Ingrid Fjord. Named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch’s 1956–58 expeditions, probably after Tobias Gabrielsen, in tribute to his work on the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditonen (see also Tobias Dal).

**Tobias Ø [Tuppiap Qeqertaq]** 790 (79°20.6´N 15°46.5´W; Maps 1, 4). Island about 2 km long and 1500 m across with an ice cap about 35 m high, situated in the Greenland Sea about 80 km from the coast of NE Greenland. A number of associated small islets led to it originally receiving the name Tobias Øer. The new land was discovered during a research cruise by the German ice-breaker Polarstern in 1993, when the first landing was made by helicopter. On 28 April 2001 a landing was made by a ski-equipped Twin Otter and a single island was recorded (Bennike et al. 2006, 2009). The island was named after the Greenlander Tobias Gabrielsen; see also Tobias Dal. Sightings of supposed land off the coast of NE Greenland have periodically been made since 1907 by various early explorers: see Fata Morgana Landet. (Tobias Ør.)

**Toibahtjøtten** 730 (73°43.9´N 21°23.9´W). Danish hunting hut in the upper part of Tobias Dal, Hold with Hope, built by Nanok in August 1938.

**Tommelen** 700–440 (70°29.3´N 29°08.4´W). Tongue of ice from Rolige Brå extending southwards. Named by Laurent Jemelin during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions for its association with Djevlehånden and Langemanden (tommelen = thumb).

**Tommelen** 760–43 (76°14.3´N 20°27.9´W; Map 4). Prominent south cape of Tvingilerne, an island north of Ad. S. Jensen Land. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditonen because it is thumb-shaped.

**Tomsborg** 750 (75°03.9´N 18°54.0´W). Danish hunting hut on the
Tour de Pavoit 710 (71°54.6´N 25°52.6´W). Rock tower about 1750 m high on the west side of Prinssesegløtser. Named and first climbed by Claude Rey's 1968 expedition.

Tour des Camaicne 710 (71°50.5´N 25°39.0´W; Map 5). Peak about 2500 m high at the head of Prinssesegløtser, east of Col de Fure-soe. Named and first climbed by Claude Rey's 1968 expedition.

Tove Birkelund Fjeld 810 (81°15.8´N 13°54.1´W). Hill in NW Kilen, Kronprins Christian Land. The name is found on a coloured geological map of Kilen printed in 1991 (Pederesen, 1991), and was given for Tove Birkelund [1928–1986], professor of geology at The University of Copenhagen from 1966.

Tovika 720 (72°41.8´N 22°14.8´W; Fig. 14). Bay on south geographical Society Ø, divided into two parts by a flat sandy peninsula. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and so named because it has two parts (i.e. two)

Trafja 740 (74°06.3´N 21°14.9´W). Stream on south Clavering Ø, the present Østerelv. Used only on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937).

Traill Hylten 720 (72°52.7´N 24°01.7´W). Norwegian hunting hut built in August 1929 by Arktisk Næringsdrift in northern Traill Ø, on the south side of Vega Sund. It is also known as Østhytten and Snoheim.

Traill Ø 720–2 (72°40´N 23°43´W; Maps 3, 4; Fig. 29). Large island bounded by Vega Sund and Kong Oscar Fjord. Named Traill Island by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 in compliment to a highly esteemed friend, Thomas Stewart Traill [1781–1862], who became professor of medical jurisprudence at Edinburgh University. Scoresby had given the name to the southern of the two eastern peninsulas of the island, and it was A.G. Nathorst who first used the name in its present sense. (Traill, Island, Trailinga, Traili, Trail-insel.)

Traill-up Immikkeettiri [Haslum Øer] 720-57 (72°27.9´N 24°05.5´W; Maps 4, 5). Island group off SW Traill Ø on the south side of Holm Bugt. The Greenlandic name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and translates as 'Traill's islands.' (Traill-up, Innigikettiri.)

Traill-up innigikettiri – See Traill-up Immikkeettiri.

Trammen 720 (72°48.4´N 22°51.9´W). Small island in central Vega Sund adjacent to Gåseøen. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937) and so named because the island is small with a step-like shape (trammen = small step).

Tranen 730 (73°19.0´N 24°48.9´W). Name occasionally used for the Norwegian hut built in September 1930 for Arktisk Næringsdrift at the narrow part of the head of Dusén Fjord (trang = narrow, tight). It is more usually known as Dyrfjæret or Strømhytten.

Trangfjorden 740 (74°22.2´N 20°57.9´W). Name used by Norwegian hunters in the 1930s for the relatively narrow stretch of Tyroler-fjord on the north side of Clavering Ø, bounded to the north by the steep cliffs of Zackenberg and to the south by those of the Eiger. It was also used by Danish hunters, and is found in some scientific reports.

Trangfjordhuset 740 (c. 74°28´N 21°03´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the north side of central Tyroler-fjord, which they usually called Trangfjorden. The hut was built in September 1927 by the Foldvik expedition, and also goes under the names Meyer-hus and Zacken-bergshuset.

Trangsund 730 (73°58.0´N 21°09.8´W). Narrow sound between Stille Ø (Kiýova) and Strippinga in the Finsk Øer group. So named on the 1932a NSIU map.

Trangsvendsund 760-173 (76°16.5´N 20°43.8´W; Map 4). Narrow sound between the island Tøllingerne and the mainland to the south. So named by the 1938–39 Merkfred expedition led by Ebbe Munck and Eigil Knuth (trang = narrow). Zielers Sund has also been used.

Trap Sa 740 (74°30.2´N 20°36.5´W). Small lake in the area known as Moranabakkerne, north of Zackenberg. Forskningsstation. The name is used as a reference locality by scientists studying lake eco-
systems.

**Trekanten** 760-323 (76°50.6´N 25°22.6´W; Map 4; Fig. 21). Small nunatak in west Dronning Louise Land, on the south side of Borg Gletscher. The name was given by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition for its triangular shape viewed from the north.

**Trekanten** 760 (76°51.5´N 19°37.1´W). North point of Nøtte Orientoeringo with a triangular shape, a useful landmark during sledge journeys by staff at Danmarkshavn weather station. The name was said to be in use by Danish hunters, and is noted in Jennov (1963) as the site of a barnacle goose colony.

**Trekantgletscher** 720-318 (72°07.8´N 25°35.8´W; Maps 4, 5). Glacier on the west side of inner Alpefjord. Named during Dauge Koch's 1954 expedition by John Haller.

**Tre kronerhytten** 70Ø-714 (70°00.1´N 20°12.1´W; Map 4). Steep and barren mountain 360 m high, east of the south end of Sælsøen, noted for its colony of barnacle geese. The name was used as a reference locality in several of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditions reports, and is described as having three summits with valleys between. It was named after the fortress of the same name at the mouth of Copenhagen harbour. *(Trekronerfjeldet.)*

**Tretrekk** 770-81a (77°00.1´N 20°01.0´W). Danish hunting hut east of Trekroner, Germania Land. It was built by Nanok in the spring of 1938. Officially known as Pashytten, it has also been known as *Schrubhytten, Hvalddulen* and *Sletthytten.* It has now disappeared. (P.S. Mikkelsen 2008).

**Tretvapsøer** – See *Fyrretyvekilometernæsset.*

**Tretepids** – See Dreispitz.

**Tresteinane** 720 (72°41.5´N 21°53.7´W). Small skerries off SE Geographical Society Ø near Kap McClintock. So named on NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) because there are three rocks (= tresteinane).

**Trestrommen** 710-246 (71°59.3´N 23°57.0´W). Glacier in the Werner Bjerge on the east side of Østre Gletscher. Named during Dauge Koch's 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk for the three branches of the glacier.

**Treyarnon** 720 (72°08.0´N 24°55.2´W; Map 5). Pinnacle about 2700 m high on the NE ridge of Hjernespids, north Stauning Alper. Named and climbed by the Queen Mary College expedition on 13 August 1968.

**Trianglen** 710-384 (71°48.5´N 27°01.8´W). Triangle-shaped mountain 1330 m high in Frederiksdal, south Nathorst Land. Named during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions for the shape, and for the locality of the same name in Copenhagen.

**Trianglen** 740 (74°4.6´N 19°30.0´W). The name has been used by hunters of Østgrønlandske Fangstkompagni for a triangular-shaped delta SW of Kap Borlase Warren.


**Triasdal** 710-135 (71°03.4´N 22°21.2´W; Map 4). Valley west of the head of Storefjord, central Liverpool Land. So named by Helge G. Backlund during the 1931–34 Treårs expedition, for the occurrence of Triassic rocks, which at this locality rest unconformably on crystalline rocks.

**Triaskåden** 720-227 (72°05.5´N 23°46.2´W; Map 4). Mountain ridge on the east side of the bay Mesters Vig. Named by prospecting teams associated with Dauge Koch's 1948–49 expeditions for the age of the rocks.


**Trinity Fjeld** 710-363 (71°58.0´N 25°17.2´W; Map 5). Rock peak about 2800 m high on the divide between Canta Bræ and...
Trinucleus
Trinity Gletscher
Trinity Glacier
Trip-Trap-Træsko
Trio Grand
Troels-Lund Bjerg
Troldehaven
Troldedal
Tritontind
Trinucleus
Trip-Trap-Træsko
Trip-Trap-Trivia
Trip-Trap-Træsko
Trip-Trap-Træsko Skerries
Trip-Trap-Træsko Islands.
Trip Grand
Trip 710° (71°08.3´N 26°03.7´W). Summit 2185 m high on the ridge NW of Grundvitskirken, Renland. Climbed and named by the 2007 West Lancashire Mountaineering Group expedition.
Trip-Trap-Træsko 760-77 (76°44.6´N 19°03.5´W). Summit 1282 m high on the ridge NE of Byfjorden. It was named by the Norwegian Trøndelag County Council Expedition of 1963, probably after the locality of the same name in Norway.
Trip-Trap-Træsko 720 (72°17.2´N 23°58.3´W). Used by the University of Cambridge expeditions between 1968 and 1974 for a small lake on the lower slopes of Domkirken, east of Rungsted Elv.
Triton Glacier 710° (71°38.0´N 25°25.5´W; Map 5). Small glacier in the south Steinarange, a tributary to Løberen (lakes on the lower slopes of Domkirken, east of Rungsted Elv).
Tritonskaret 710° (71°38.9´N 25°19.6´W; Map 5). Name used by the 1996 Norwegian Steinar Range expedition for the pass between Triton Glacier and Canis Minor Glacier, where they camped at 1800 m altitude.
Tritontind 710° (71°38.4´N 25°21.3´W; Map 5). Mountain about 2150 m high at the head of Triton Glacier. It was climbed and so named by the 1996 Norwegian Steinar Range expedition.
Trots-Lund Bjerg 730-336 (73°29.1´N 22°14.2´W). Mountain in the central Giselce Bjerge. The name was proposed by the Place Name Committee in 1939 to replace suggestions by Wolf Mayne and Andreas Vischer. It commemorates Troels Frederik Troels-Lund [1840–1921], a Danish historian noted for his monumental history of Strømtangen. The name is used on Lacmann's (1937) maps.
Trots-Lund Bjerg 730-336 (73°29.1´N 22°14.2´W). Mountain in the central Giselce Bjerge. The name was proposed by the Place Name Committee in 1939 to replace suggestions by Wolf Mayne and Andreas Vischer. It commemorates Troels Frederik Troels-Lund [1840–1921], a Danish historian noted for his monumental history of Strømtangen. The name is used on Lacmann's (1937) maps.
Trolddal 690-73 (69°48.0´N 23°31.0´W; Map 4). Valley west of Turner Ø on the Blasoville Kyst, used by Malcolm Slesser's party in 1969 on their route to Skottepasset and Stenngletscher. Slesser describes it as a beautiful valley with an eerie cirque at its head, a suitable abode for trolls. (troll = ogre, troll).
Trolledal 750-66 (75°45.4´N 20°56.0´W). Valley in Norland Land draining into the head of Agneta Sa. The name originated from the wintering party at Kulus during the 1931–34 Træskexpedisjonen, and was approved for many years in the form Trolledalene.
Troldehaven 770-96 780-22a (77°56.0´N 18°44.0´W; Maps 1, 2, 4). Complex of islands south of Størensøy. Named by the 1938–39 Merkelford expedition led by Ebbe Munck and Eivill Knuth, and described on a spring sledge journey as resembling a fairy tale town of castles and houses of different styles and ages which would merit seven stars in a Baedecker (pioneer travel guide produced by Karl Baedecker from 1827 onwards).
Trolmarken 740-365 (74°22.1´N 20°31.2´W). Basalt plateau between Dolomitald and Døvleldøen, NE Clavering Ø. So named during Lauge Koch's 1936–38 expeditions by Wolf Mayne and Andreas Vischer because of the peculiar weathering.
Troldsdal 730-157 (73°29.2´N 20°38.8´W). Lake in SE Hold with Hope, named on an NSIU map (1932a) in the form Trollstinet, probably for its mysterious or enchanted setting. There are numerous similar place names in Norway. (Lake Troldsdalen.)
Troldsdal 800-39 (c. 80°31´N 22°09´W). Used for a supposed lake in Sødalen, west of Ingolf Fjord. Named by Eivill Nielsen during the 1938–39 Merkelford expedition led by Ebbe Munck and Eivill Knuth for the "large lake occupying Sødalen or, if there are several lakes, the northeasternmost of them" (Nielsen 1941 pp. 12–13). A large lake named Troldsdal is shown on Nielsen's map, but he appears to have been misled by snow in the valley bottom as this lake does not exist, and there are no significant lakes in the valley. Nielsen's map suggests that he assumed the large lake known as Centrumse drained through this valley into the head of Ingolf Fjord, as shown on a Lauge Koch map (see e.g. Drastrup 1945). However, Centrumse drains along a more southern route.
Trollebønse 690°, 700° (68°–70°N). This name appears in a Latin inscription on a 1668–69 map by Thord Thorlæus (Steenstrup 1886, 1889) against the coastal region from 68°–70°N, which indicates that this major embayment was so called by the old Icelanders after the giants (trolls) which lived there.
Trompeteren Bastion 790-40 (79°25.6´N 20°11.9´W; Map 4). Mountain in north Lambert Land. One of a group of five names given by the Plange Committee for dogs used on the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. They replaced names suggested by John Haller. 'Trompeteren' was a ragged, sorry looking, completely apathetic dog, but would periodically get up, stick his nose in the air and howl.
Tromsdal 730 (73°30.0´N 23°36.0´W). Norwegian hunters name for the south end of Parallelidal on Gauk Halvo, named by John Giaever in 1930 for its resemblance to the area around Tromsoe. A hunting hut built at the mouth of the valley (73°30.4´N 23°40.2´W) was also known as Tromsdalen, although more usually under the name Dalbreim. (Tromsdalen, New Tromsdal.)
Tromsdalstinden 730° (73°31.3´N 23°22.6´W). Norwegian hunters name for a mountain in Parallelidal on Gauk Halvo, probably the west end of Sederholm Bjerg. Named by John Giaever in 1930 for its resemblance to the area around Tromsoe.
Tromsøysa 730 (73°59.2´N 21°59.3´W). Peninsula about 5 km south of Strømtangen. The name is used on Lacmann's (1937) maps.
Tromsøytind 720 (72°06.4´N 24°58.5´W; Map 5). Peak about 2250 m high on the spiky ridge south of Dansketinden, Steinar Range. So named by the 1996 Norwegian Steinar Range expedition because the first ascent was made by two climbers from Tromsø.
Trondjellfjellet 730° (c. 73°22´N 22°31´W). Mountain on southern Gauk Halvo, part of Hejsletten. So named on the 1932a NSIU map, possibly for the mountain of the same name in the Troms district of Norway.
Trugbjerg 730-432 (73°03.5´N 25°40.7´W). Mountain in NE Sued Land between Nantarvikdal and Langgletscher. Named during Lauge Koch's 1947–49 expeditions by Silvio Eha for the shape of the area around Tromsø. 'Trugbjerg' describes it as a beautiful valley with an eerie cirque at its head, a suitable abode for trolls. (troll = ogre, troll).
Trumphington Pas 720-515 (72°02.9´N 24°51.3´W; Map 5). Pass on the NW side of upper Storgletscher, connecting with Schuchert Gletscher. Named by the 1963 Cambridge University expedition for Trumpington Street, Cambridge, site of part of the university. (Trumpington Coll.)
Trums Ø 750-335 (75°58.4´N 20°10.3´W; Maps 2, 4). Island at the mouth of Bessel Fjord. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, probably after the locality of the same name in Norway. (Trums Ø, Trums Island.)
Trumsdalen 760-163 (76°04.3´N 20°08.9´W; Map 4). Valley north of Trums Ø, where the Bessel Fjord hunting station (sometimes
called Trumsdal or Trumsedalen) was established in 1932. The name was given by Danish hunters who built a hut here in 1931. (Troms Dal.)

**Trelvl** 730-180 (73°29.9´N 21°27.3´W). River on the south coast of Hold with Hope, named on an NSIU map (1932a; Fig. 13) as Trelve. Fossilized wood was found in the delta of the river by Norwegian hunters in 1929 (two = tre = wood). Wood Valley has been used for the valley in which the river runs.

**Trækpasset** 760-42 (76°09.7´N 18°39.1´W; Map 4). Low lake-filled valley crossing Store Koldewey, named by the 1906–08 Danmarkskystefskitionen. The pass was discovered by Hakon H. Janer in May 1907, and is one of the few places where it is possible to pull (= track) sledges across the island. The name has also been said to have arisen from the wind through the pass (track = draught). A hut built in the 1958 by Danmarkshavn weather station at the east end of the pass (76°10.2´N 18°33.6´W) was reported to be in poor condition in 1971. (Træk Pass.)

**Trasko Sø** 740 (74°30.3´N 20°36.1´W). Small lake in the area known as Morenepakkernes, north of Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name is used as a reference locality by scientists studying lake ecosystems.

**Trendereheim – See Hauna.**

**Tvagatagga – See Grundtvigskirken.**

**Tvilsstaudlagi** 690 (69°54.6´N 22°56.2´W). Name apparently used by Greenlanders from Scoresbysund for the over-wintering houses built on the south side of Steward Ø / Sulussuutikajik in 1971–72; others have been built since, and there were four in 1993 (Tuborg & Sandell 1999). The name seems to be a modification of the official name for the island – see Sulussutikajik / Steward Ø.

**Tuborgfondet Land** 780-30 (78°27.0´N 22°00.0´W; Map 4). Nunatak in the Garde Nunatak group west of Nørre Mellemland. Named by the 1938–39 Merkefjord expedition after the committee of the Tuborgfondet, which had made substantial donations to the expedition. (Tuborgfondets Land.)

**Tugtut nunât – See Tuttut Nunaat.**

**Tunatinde 710 (71°51.9´N 24°49.6´W; Map 5).** Mountain on the south side of Gannochy Gletscher, central Stauung Alper. Named by the 1968 University of Dundee expedition which made the first ascent.

**Tunge 800 (80°31.8´N 19°46.0´W).** Glacier on the west side of the Prinsesse Caroline-Mathilde Alper, inner Ingolf Fjord, named by Elmar Drasturp’s 1938–39 expedition for its tongue-like shape. The name is used on the 1957 AAM maps.

**Tunnel Pool 720 (c. 72°13´N 24°00´W).** Name used by University of Dundee expeditions between 1968 and 1974 for seven temporary lakes east of the lower end of Tunnелеv gorge, west of Mestersvig airfield.

**Tunnellev 720-196 (72°12.8´N 24°04.2´W; Map 5).** River draining Store Blydals, north Scoresby Land. So named by prospecting teams associated with Lange Koch’s 1948–49 expedition, because it runs in a deep canyon at the mouth of the valley. Falcons and geese regularly nest on the canyon walls.

**Tunu 620-810 Official designation for East Greenland in Green- landic. It appears to be a somewhat derogatory term as used by West Greenlanders, and translates as ‘the back side’.**

**Tupikajik 700-150 (70°56.3´N 22°29.5´W). Small hill on the valley floor near the south end of Klitdal. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodetisk Institut name registration, the name refers to its shape, meaning ‘the little tent’.**

**Tupilage 710 (71°57.7´N 25°06.3´W; Map 5).** Rock spire south of Emmanuel Fjeld in the upper reaches of Sefström Gletscher, Stauung Alper. Climbed by the 1998 Scottish Mountaineering Club expedition, it was named after the Inuit carvings traditionally made from sperm whale teeth.

**Tuppiat Qeqertaa / Tobias Ø 790 (79°20.6´N 15°46.5´W; Maps 1, 4). Island about 2 km long and 1500 m across with an ice cap about 35 m high situated in the Greenland Sea about 80 km from the coast of NE Greenland. See also Tobias Ø. The island was named after the Greenlander Tobias Gabrielsen. (Tuppiat Qeqertai.)**

**Turidtjern.**

**Turseinandia 690 (69°45.0´N 23°27.0´W).** Narrow sound separating Turner Ø on the northern part of the Blosseville Kyst from the mainland. Named by G.C. Amstrup’s 1898–1900 expedition.

**Turner Ø [Immiikkeretikajip Ikaasakajia] 690-6 (69°42.0´N 23°24.0´W; Map 3).** Island on the northern part of the Blosseville Kyst. Named Turner’s Island by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 in compliment and respect to Dawson Turner (1775–1858) of Yarmouth, a wealthy banker, botanist and collector. (Turner Ø.)

**Turnstone River 720 (72°31.4´N 24°01.1´W).** Name used by the University of Dundee expeditions between 1968 and 1974 for a minor stream west of Karupelv draining into Holm Bugt, SW Trall Ø. It was named for the birds (Arenaeni interpres).

**Tusindstrinskløft 700-225 (70°46.4´N 21°35.9´W).** Minor ravine in NW Hold with Hope adjacent to River 7, on the north slope of Frebold Bjerg. So named by Eigil Nielsen during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen, presumably because one appeared to take a thousand steps to climb it.

**Tuoteinajfjeld 740 (74°10.6´N 20°30.7´W).** Mountain on eastern Clavering Ø, on the south flank of Rundetårn. The name appears on a sketch map in Gustav Thostrup’s 1921 logbook, and commemorates John Tutein, a hunter of Østgrønlandske Fangstkompagni and an artist, who was killed by a bear while painting on 1 February 1921. He is buried at Kap Broer Ruys.

**Tutlas Ø 760 (76°37.8´N 20°37.7´W).** Skerry in west Dove Bugt, the present Bratskaret. The name was proposed by the 1932 Gefion expedition. (Tutlas.)

**Tututt Nunaat [Renland] 700-27, 710-40 (71°15.0´N 27°00.0´W).** Land area bounded by Nordvestfjord, Ofjord, Rysefjord and Edvard Bay Dal. The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodetisk Institut name registration, and is a translation of the Danish name, ‘reindeer land’; (Tugtut nunât.)

**Tuxena 760 (76°20.0´N 20°33.3´W).** Island in SW Dove Bugt, west of Roon Bugt, the present Nanok Ø. So named during the 1932 Gefion expedition after Henry Tuxen (1890–1966), a director and civil engineer, who was one of the first committee members of Na- nok. Repeated attempts by J.G. Jennov to obtain approval of this, and several other Nanok names, were rejected. The island was given the name Nanok Ø by the Place Name Committee in 1940.

**Tværgletscher 740-178 (74°50.0´N 22°22.4´W; Map 4).** Large gletscher west of Th. Thomsen Land draining into Svestrup Dal. The name derives from a slide journey by Th. Johansen in early 1932, and was given because of the many tributary glaciers (tvege = fork). Anna Sten Gletscher has also been used.

**Tvæholmen 730-252 (73°01.9´N 22°41.7´W).** Island in the Bro Øer group. So named on an NSIU map (1932a) because the island has two hills joined by a low narrow col.

**Tvægledal 710-80 (71°43.2´N 22°38.4´W).** Valley on the NE side of Wegener Halvø, so named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen by Arne Noe-Nygaard because of the two cone-shaped (= kegle) mountains east of the valley. See also Kegle I and Kegle II.

**Tværdal.**

**Tvællingbugt 740 (74°09.3´N 20°22.2´W).** Twin bays separated by a small peninsula on SE Clavering Ø, the east bay corresponding to Lervig. The name appears on a sketch map in Gustav Thostrup’s 1921 logbook.

**Tvællinggletscher 720 (72°32.9´N 26°28.7´W).** Name occasionally used by Halier (1955) for the twin glaciers Østre Tvællinggletscher and Vestre Tvællinggletscher south of the head of Rhedin Fjord.

**Tvællingerne 700-216 (70°40.3´N 21°59.0´W; Map 4).** Mountain
with twin peaks in south Liverpool Land. The name is said to have been given by Aage Nielsen during the 1924–25 expedition that found Scoresby sund (Storgaard 1926). It has also been attributed to Captain Vinther-Jensen of one of the Greenland Styrelse ships, and is reported as having been called by sailors as Vinther-Jensen's Twin.

**Tvillingerne** 760°-17’ (76°18.5’ N 20°45.6’ W). Island in the SW part of Dove Bugt, so named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. It is divided into two parts by a low col. (Tvillingen, Twin Island.)

**Tvillingbyttten** 760° (76°19.0’ N 20°48.3’ W). Norwegian hut built by John Giæver’s expedition in August 1930 on the west side of Tvillingerne, SW Dove Bugt. It has also been known as Krogen and Nordtjønnsbiten.

**Tvillingnes** 770°-86’ (77°03.2’ N 20°27.1’ W). Double cape on the north side of Sælsøen. Named by the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition led by Ebbe Munck and Eigil Knuth.

**Tvillingnesbyttten** 770° (77°02.5’ N 20°16.4’ W). Danish hunting hut on the NE side of Sælsøen, built by Nanok in October 1933 at Tvillingnes. Now a ruin. It has also been known as Sælsøbyttten.

**Tvillingodden** 720° (72°56.0’ N 22°04.9’ W). Peninsula with two similar narrow projections on the north side of east geographical society Ø. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacman (1937) (tvilling = twin).

**Tvillingørn** 790° (79°22.0’ N 18°44.0’ W). Two islands off the NE coast of Lambert Land, the present Eli Knudsen Oxe. The name was used by the 1996 Mylius Erichsen’s Mindeekspedition. Dobbeltørn has also been used.

**Tvivsra** 740° (74°07.5’ N 21°20.0’ W). Stream on south Clavering Ø west of Eskimonæs. Used on the NSIU maps of Lacman (1937), and so named because the stream has two (= tvi) outlets.

**Tvivslom** 730° (73°33.3’ N 20°30.5’ W). Norwegian hunting hut on the east side of Hold with Hope, built in August 1927 by the Foldvik expedition (tvivslom = doubtful). It was also known as Skandalen, Bukta and Moskuskehyytet.

**Tvárdal** 700°-128’ (70°33.1’ N 22°10.1’ W). Valley in south Liverpool Land draining south to Hvalrosbugt. So named during the 1931–34 Træræks expeditionen by Laurits Bruhn, because it cuts deeply into the high plateau west of Kronen (tvær = cross).

**Tvárdal** 720°-255’ (72°56.5’ N 23°04.1’ W; Map 4). Valley crossing geographical society Ø from Sofia Sund to Vega Sund, so named by Desmond T. Donovan during Lauge Koch’s 1949–50 expeditions. Teigandalen has also been used.

**Tvárdal** 730°-50h (73°59.7’ N 21°25.1’ W). Minor valley in River 14 on the north slope of Stenså Plateau, NW Hold with Hope. So named by Eigil Nielsen during the 1931–34 Træræks expeditionen because it runs across the slope for some distance before joining River 14.

**Tvárdal** 740°-168 (74°20.9’ N 20°33.4’ W). Valley on NE Clavering Ø, named by Arne Noe-Nygaard and Gunnar Säve-Söderbergh during the 1931–34 Træræks expeditionen in the form Querdal (= transverse valley).

**Tvárdal** (74°31’ N 21°00’ W). Name occasionally used by Danish hunters (Drastrup 1932) for the present Store Sødal.

**Tvárdalen** 740° (74°11.4’ N 20°17.3’ W). Valley running N–S across the east peninsula of Clavering Ø, connecting the valley containing Henningselv with the valley running south into Lervig. The name appears on a sketch map in Gustav Thostrup’s 1921 logbook.

**Tvárdalen** 770°-82’ (77°17.3’ N 21°16.3’ W; Map 4). Valley extending westwards from Annekseen across Okselandet. Named by the 1938–39 Merkefjord expedition led by Ebbe Munck and Eigil Knuth, it was explored by Paul Gelling and Alwin Pedersen in June 1939.


districts for the place of the same name in Møre and Romsdal district of Norway, or derived from the dialect word for a gentle, singing noise, especially of a stream.

Tyvholmen 73Ø (73°36.3´N 22°02.2´W). Name occasionally used for the Norwegian hunting hut in Badlanddal built by the 1936–37 Quark expedition, and more usually known as Schelderup-hytten.


Tærskelsø 73Ø (73°28.0´N 21°30.9´W). Small island or skerry in the inner part of Mackenzie Bugt. Known as Schelderup-hytten.

Tærskeldal 72Ø-429 (72°20.6´N 26°31.6´W). Level, high valley between Violingtletscher and Forsblad Fjord. So named during the 1931–34 Tærásksekspeditioner by Ove Simonsen because the valley occurs at the watershed (tærskel = threshold).


Tödiberg 72Ø-471 (72°07.6´N 26°44.3´W; Map 4). Mountain south of Violingtletscher, east of Bjørnese, Nathorst Land. Named during Laage Koch’s 1954–55 expeditions by Hans Zweifel after the mountain Tødi, the highest peak in the Glanner Alpen, Switzerland.

Tofterne 760-161 (76°44.0´N 19°02.9´W). Two small skerries SE of the Trip-Trap-Træsko. Discovered and so named during the 1932 Gfion expedition, the name (= a pair of slippers) deriving from their proximity to the Trip-Trap-Træsko (træsko = clogs).

Tölzer Spids 71Ø-710 (71°31.0´N 25°16.5´W; Map 5). Mountain on the south side of the head of Roslin Gletscher. Climbed by Karl Herligkoffer’s 1966 expedition on 15 August, and probably named after Bad Tölz, a small town in the Bavarian Alps, the home town of Michl Anderl, one of the climbers.

Tømmerhuset 72Ø-121 (72°52.5´N 25°09.1´W). Bay on NW Ella Ø, SW of Kap Oswald. So named by the Ella Ø wintering party during the 1931–34 Tærásksekspeditioner because driftwood is common here. (Tømmerhuset.)

Tømmerhuset 73Ø (73°56.4´N 21°53.2´W). Norwegian hunting hut built by the Foldvik expedition in 1927 on the east side of Loch Fyne. It replaced the coffin-sized hut built by Fritz Øien known as Villaen.

Tørvekæret 74Ø-189 (74°18´N 21°50´W). River on west Clavering Ø. The name was used in the form Dry River as a botanical reference locality by Gelting (1934) during the 1931–34 Tærásksekspeditioner.

Tørvestakken 72Ø-178 (72°55.7´N 23°00.0´W). One of the peaks of Tørvekæret. A botanical reference locality by visiting scientists.

Tørvedammen 74Ø (74°28.7´N 20°33.2´W). Locality in the vicinity of Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name is used as a reference locality by visiting scientists.

Tørvekar 74Ø (74°29.0´N 20°33.4´W). Boggy area NE of Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name is used as a reference locality by visiting scientists.

Tågedal 72Ø-145 (72°14.4´N 22°31.1´W). Valley on extreme SE Trail Ø on the north side of Dremmebugten. So named during Laage Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions by Hans P. Schaub because it was often filled by fog (= tåge).

Tågefjeld 73Ø-367 (73°45.0´N 24°33.8´W). Mountain on the north side of the mouth of Brogetdal, Strindberg Land. Named by Hans R. Kalt during Laage Koch’s 1948–49 expeditions. (Tågefjeld.)

Tågefeldene 73Ø-106 (73°41.0´N 21°14.0´W). Mountain range in Hold with Hope. So named during the 1931–34 Tærásksekspeditioner by Th. Johansen because the coastal fog banks often stopped here and shrouded the tops (tåge = fog).

Tågefjelde 80Ø-407 (80°38.6´N 19°56.0´W; Map 4). Mountain range on the west side of inner Ingolf Fjord. So named by Eigil Nielsen during the 1938–39 Mortefjord expedition led by Else Munck and Eigil Knuth, because they were often shrouded in fog (= tåge).

Tågefeldene 70Ø-270 (70°06´N 27°30´W). Name used by Hartz (1895) and Gullav (1991) for Gæsefjord, because of the fog (= tåge) frequently encountered here during Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition (Tågefjorden).

Tågehjem 73Ø-406 (73°19.8´N 25°39.7´W). Plateau on the south side of Benjamin Dal, south Andrée Land. Named during Laage Koch’s 1948–50 expeditions by Erdhardt Frändl for an occasion when his party was lost in the fog here. (Tågehjem.)

Tågekytst 71Ø-690 (81°05.6´N 13°00.0´W). Low coastal area of SE Kilen, Kronprins Christian Land. The name is found on a coloured geological map of Kilen printed in 1991 (Pedersen 1991), and was suggested by Christian Hjort because it was often shrouded by coastal fog.


Tågetoppane 73Ø-698 (73°24.7´N 27°26.6´W; Map 4). Mountain summits up to 2240 m high in north Frankel Land. Named during Laage Koch’s 1949–51 expeditions by John Haller, because they were often shrouded in morning fog (= tåge).

Tåkekysten 74Ø (74°59.0´N 18°23.7´W). Norwegian hunting hut built in August 1952 by Arktisk Næringsdrift on the south side of Shannon (tåke = tåge = fog). It was accidently burnt down in the 1980s.

Tårfjeld 71Ø-393 (71°39.5´N 22°47.0´W). Mountain on Wegener Halvo. Named by Katherina Perch-Nielsen during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions for its tower-like shape. Eastern Mountain has also been used.

Tårfjellet 72Ø (72°07.1´N 24°58.7´W; Map 5). Peak about 2310 m high on the spiky ridge south of Dansketinden, Stauning Alper. Climbed and so named by the 1996 Norwegian Stauning Alper expedition. The peak was climbed later the same summer by the 1996 Scottish Mountaineering Club expedition who named it Dannsketinden, although they measured an altitude stated as 2532 m.

Tårfjeld 73Ø-374 (73°44.0´N 26°30.5´W; Map 4). Mountain 2163 m high in Andrée Land, SE of Faustseen. A spectacular rock wall with conspicuous white granites, the name arose during the 1931–34 Tærásksekspeditioner.

Tårfjellet 72Ø-262 (72°14.3´N 24°37.8´W; Map 4). Mountain 2072 m high in the north Stauning Alper on the east side of Skjoldungebra. It was first climbed by a Norwegian group from the west in 1951 and named Tårfjellet for the prominent rock tower near the summit. The name was subsequently adopted by John Haller and Erdhardt Frändl during Laage Koch’s 1948–50 expeditions. (Tårfjellet.)
**U**

**Udødkigen** 730-104 (73°16.9’ N 23°37.8’ W; Map 4). Mountain in eastern Gunnar Andersson Land, so named during the 1931–34 Trekårgskædeexpeditionen by Th. Johansen because of the view. (Udbuq fîllet has also been used.)

**Udødkigen** 730-555 (73°00.6’ N 27°46.6’ W). Mountain 2300 m high in Goodenough Land, named by J.M. Wordie’s 1929 expedition as Outlook Peak. (Udødkigen Knolde.)

**Udødkigshøjen** 760-60 (76°58.6’ N 20°01.3’ W). Low hill near the SE end of Selssean, rising from a flat plain and providing a relatively good view. Peter Hansen had seen a musk-ox herd from the summit in the autumn of 1906. (Udødkigshøjen, Udsigtshøj.)

**Udødkigspasset** 730-561 (73°00.8’ N 27°46.1’ W). Col on the north side of Udødkigen, Goodenough Land. Named by J.M. Wordie’s 1929 expedition as Outlook Col, because after a period of bad weather a magnificent panorama was revealed.

**Udsigtstryggen** 730–331 (73°53.9’ N 22°19.7’ W). Mountain ridge in east Hudson Land. So named by Wolf Maync and Andreas Vischer during Laue Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions because of the view (= udsigt).

**Ugla** 730 (73°31.7’ N 20°53.1’ W). Small tributary of Glommen in SE Hold with Hope. So named on an NSIU map (1932a; Fig. 13), possibly for places of the same name in the Sogn & Fjordane or Sun–Trendelag districts of Norway.

**Uglerød** 700-113 (70°52.0’ N 22°44.9’ W; Map 4). River NW of the head of Hurry Inlet. Named by Alfred Rosenkrantz during Laue Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions as the point across from little Johan’s Land. It translates as ‘the point across from little Johan’s Land’.

**Uglehaugane** 730-162 (73°31.1’ N 20°50.2’ W; Map 4). Mountain 429 m high in south Hold with Hope, named on an NSIU map (1932a; Fig. 13), for numerous rocks and skerries. The Scoresbysund newspaper reported in 1984 the use of Ujâitugtalærijik kangerterajaiva – See Ujuaatuttalerajivakangerterajaiva.

**Uglehøjene** 730-297 (73°58.0’ N 22°44.9’ W; Map 4). River NW of the head of Hurry Inlet. Named by Alfred Rosenkrantz during Laue Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions as ‘the point across from little Johan’s Land’.

**Uglehøjene** 730-297 (73°58.0’ N 22°44.9’ W; Map 4). River NW of the head of Hurry Inlet. Named by Alfred Rosenkrantz during Laue Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions as ‘the point across from little Johan’s Land’.

**Uglehøjene** 730-297 (73°58.0’ N 22°44.9’ W; Map 4). River NW of the head of Hurry Inlet. Named by Alfred Rosenkrantz during Laue Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions as ‘the point across from little Johan’s Land’.

**Uglehøjene** 730-297 (73°58.0’ N 22°44.9’ W; Map 4). River NW of the head of Hurry Inlet. Named by Alfred Rosenkrantz during Laue Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions as ‘the point across from little Johan’s Land’.

**Unglelva** 730-136 (73°27.8’ N 21°57.1’ W). Peninsula on the south coast of Ujuatuttalerajivakangerterajaiva – See Ujuaatuttalerajivakangerterajaiva.

**Unglelva** 730-136 (73°27.8’ N 21°57.1’ W). Peninsula on the south coast of Ujuatuttalerajivakangerterajaiva – See Ujuaatuttalerajivakangerterajaiva.

**Unglelva** 730-136 (73°27.8’ N 21°57.1’ W). Peninsula on the south coast of Ujuatuttalerajivakangerterajaiva – See Ujuaatuttalerajivakangerterajaiva.

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**Unglelva** 730-136 (73°27.8’ N 21°57.1’ W). Peninsula on the south coast of Ujuatuttalerajivakangerterajaiva – See Ujuaatuttalerajivakangerterajaiva.
datisk Institut name registration, the name translates as 'there are hares.'

**Ukaleqartip Oqqummut Nuaa** [Snuden] 700-219 (70°41.0´N 21°34.9´W). Cape on the east coast of south Liverpool Land, west of Rathbone Ø. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name means 'the cape in the lea of Ukaleqarteq.' (Ukaleqartip orgungmut nûa.)

**Ukaleqartip orgungmut nûa** – See Ukaleqartip Oqqummut Nuaa.

**Ukattit Kangersuat** – See Harefjord.

**Ulddal** 71Ø-433 (71°11.2´N 28°54.0´W; Map 4). Valley in Graben Land west of Eielson Gletscher. So named by Peter Homewood during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions GGU because of the abundant musk-ox wool (= uld). Musk oxen are present in large numbers on the nunatak of Graben Land.

**Ulka** 72Ø (72°39.8´N 22°25.3´W). Small island in east Veŋa Sund, east of Nordenskiöld Ø. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and named after the ulke, a small fish.

**Ulla Ø** 75Ø-105 (75°07.6´N 21°03.3´W). Danish hunting hut west of Ulla Ø, north of the mouth of Grandjean Fjord, built by Nanok in September 1934. (Ullestuen.)

**Ullestuen** – See Ullahytten and Olesstua.

**Ulmer Spids** 71Ø (71°54.5´N 25°17.9´W; Map 5). Mountain about 2400 m high on the north side of uppermost Duart Gletscher, central Staning Alper. First climbed by Karl Herligkoffer’s 1966 expedition on 17 August, and named after Ulm in south Germany, home of Günter Schweiger, one of the climbers. (Ulmerspids.)

**Ullahytten** 750-105 (75°07.6´N 21°03.3´W). Danish hunting hut west of Ulla Ø, north of the mouth of Grandjean Fjord, built by Nanok in September 1934. (Ullahytten.)

**Ullahytten** – See Ullahytten and Olesstua.

**Ullerøen** (77°00´N 19°46´W). Valley in Germania Land where wolves (= ulve) were seen. The name is used by Poulsen (1991) in his diary of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen.

**Ullvedal** 76Ø (76°55.3´N 20°14.7´W). West cape of Jackson Ø. The name appears on an NSIU map (1932a), and evidently derives from the village of Ulstein, near Ålesund in Norway, the home town of Peder Sulebak who hunted in this region as a member of the Hird expedition from 1929 to 1930.

**Ulor** 73Ø (73°33.9´N 21°06.4´W). Tributary of Dyraelv in south Hold with Hope, so named on an NSIU map (1932a; Fig. 13), for the wolf.

**Ulvebjerg** 80Ø-78 (80°09.2´N 21°38.5´W; Map 4; Fig. 24). Mountain in southern Kronprins Christian Land, SE of Centrumssø. So named during Lauge Koch’s 1952–53 expeditions by Erdhardt Fränkl because fresh wolf (= ulve) tracks were found near the summit in August 1952.

**Ulvebugbytten** 75Ø (75°01.6´N 21°28.1´W). Name sometimes used for the Danish hut built in September 1934 in central Grandjean Fjord which is officially known as Grandjeanhytten.

**Ulvedal** 73Ø-99 (73°32.9´N 22°19.6´W; Map 4). Valley on Gauss Halvo at the west flank of Giesecke Bjerge. So named by Th. Johnsen during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen because wolf tracks were repeatedly seen here (Fig. 87).

**Ulvedalen** 71Ø (71°12.2´N 23°11.1´W). Name occasionally used on Norwegian maps (Ingstad 1935; Akre 1957) for a valley in Jameson Land corresponding to the valley containing the present Depotelv; it is the locality where Helge Ingstad observed tracks of two wolves (= ulke) in 1932. (Wolf Valley, Ulvejekte.)

**Ulvedalen** 72Ø (72°52.4´N 25°05.6´W). Name occasionally used for the ravine carrying Klofvelv which drains Ulvesø in NW Ella Ø. **Ulvedalen** 74Ø (74°12.5´N 20°23.5´W). Valley on east Clavering Ø draining into Grønnedal. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937) for the locality 'Ulvedalene' near Copenhaghen.

**Ulvedalen** 76Ø (c. 77°00´N 19°46´W). Valley in Germania Land where wolves (= ulve) were seen. The name is used by Poulsen (1991) in his diary of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen.

**Ulvedalene** 73Ø (73°39.3´N 20°52.7´W). Danish hunting hut on Reinaelv, Hold with Hope. It was built for Nanok in 1939 (Jen-nov 1953) by Christian Petersen, also known as ‘Ulvedræberen’ (= wolf-killer); he was also a fur trapper in Canada for six years (P.S. Mikkelsen 1994).

**Ulveelv** 70Ø-128 (70°51.1´N 22°47.2´W). River west of the head of Hurry Inlet draining into Ugleelv. It was named by Alfred Rosen-

Fig. 87. Adult wolf (ulv), a regular visitor to the Centrumssø base camp in Kronprins Christian Land in 1995. Photo: Jakob Lautrup.
krantz during Lauge Koch's 1926–27 expeditions in the form Wolf River for a sighting of a wolf (= ulv) or wolf tracks. See also Ulvedalen above.

Ulveheimen 740° (74°21.8´N 21°51.7´W). Name occasionally applied to the Norwegian hunting station at Revet, west of Clavering Ø at the head of Rudi Bucht. Henry Rudi poisoned a pack of eight wolves at Revet in March 1930.

Ulvehej 740° (74°28.5´N 20°29.7´W). Small hill 80 m high east of Zackenberg Forskningsstation, and used as a reference locality by visiting scientists.

Ulvehejen 750 (c. 75°09´N 19°45´W). Small hill, sometimes described as having two summits, near the Nanok hunting station in southern Hochstett Forland. The name was used by Danish hunters in the 1930s (e.g. Nyholm-Poulsen 1985). Their foxtrap on the summit was reported to have caught principally falcons and owls. (Ulvefjældet, Ulvehejøen.)

Ulvekam 730–707 (73°08.5´N 28°51.4´W). Mountain ridge about 2200 m high west of Petermann Bjerg, in the nunataks of west Frankel Land. So named during Lauge Koch's 1951 expedition by John Haller and Eduard Wenck because they encountered fresh wolf (= ulve) tracks here (Fig. 87). (Ulvebakken, Wolfrippe.)

Ulveodde 700–154 (70°51.1´N 22°27.9´W). Small peninsula at the head of Hurry Inlet. Named Vårguden by A.G. Nathorst's 1899 expedition because two wolves (= ulve) were seen here on 5 August. N. Hartz also saw two wolves here the following year (Hartz 1902).

Ulveolde 750 (c. 75°19´N 17°50´W). One of the ravines at Kap Sussi where the 1943–44 Operation Basseiger excavated its subsurface base in a snow fan. The name is reported by Olsen (1965), but as wolves were reportedly extinct in East Greenland at this time it may not record a wolf sighting.

Ulveøde 720–126 (72°51.2´N 25°06.1´W). Lake on NW Ella Ø, south of Ella Ø station. So named by the Ella Ø wintering party during the 1931–34 Trætæks expeditionen because they found wolf (= ulve) tracks there. (Wolf Lake.)

Ulveolde 750 (c. 75°19´N 17°50´W). One of the ravines at Kap Sussi where the 1943–44 Operation Basseiger excavated its subsurface base in a snow fan. The name is reported by Olsen (1965), but as wolves were reportedly extinct in East Greenland at this time it may not record a wolf sighting.

Ulveøde 720–126 (72°51.2´N 25°06.1´W). Lake on NW Ella Ø, south of Ella Ø station. So named by the Ella Ø wintering party during the 1931–34 Trætæks expeditionen because they found wolf (= ulve) tracks there. (Wolf Lake.)

Ulvedal 740–372 (74°38.5´N 22°33.4´W). Valley on the SW side of Pasterze, so named by the 1948 Leeds University expedition because of its stony and rough character. It often contains an icedammed lake. (Stony Valley.)

Uimmakbjerg 710–72 (71°08.4´N 22°49.5´W). Mountain in east Jameson Land. Named during Lauge Koch's 1926–27 expeditions by Alfred Rosenbergk and Tom Harris as Uimmak fjeld, a derivation from the Greenlandic for musk ox. (Mt. Unimmak fjeld, Uimmakbjerg.)

Uimmalmik 730–394 (73°34.4´N 23°08.4´W). Valley in east Andrée Land draining south into the east end of Grejsdalen. Named during the 1931–34 Trætæks expeditionen because they found wolf (= ulve) tracks here. (Wolf Point.)

Uimmalmik 730–394 (73°34.4´N 23°08.4´W). Valley in east Andrée Land draining south into the east end of Grejsdalen. Named during Lauge Koch's 1948–50 expedition by Erdhardt Fränkl after Passo Vargudden, a deriary from the constellation Ursa Major, or Great Bear.

Uimmalmik 730–394 (73°34.4´N 23°08.4´W). Valley in east Andrée Land draining south into the east end of Grejsdalen. Named during Lauge Koch's 1948–50 expedition by Erdhardt Fränkl after Passo Vargudden, a deriary from the constellation Ursa Major, or Great Bear.

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Uimmalmik 730–394 (73°34.4´N 23°08.4´W). Valley in east Andrée Land draining south into the east end of Grejsdalen. Named during Lauge Koch's 1948–50 expedition by Erdhardt Fränkl after Passo Vargudden, a deriary from the constellation Ursa Major, or Great Bear.

Uimmalmik 730–394 (73°34.4´N 23°08.4´W). Valley in east Andrée Land draining south into the east end of Grejsdalen. Named during Lauge Koch's 1948–50 expedition by Erdhardt Fränkl after Passo Vargudden, a deriary from the constellation Ursa Major, or Great Bear.
Kap Tobin, south Liverpool Land. The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and translates as ‘the not particularly hot spring’. The local population are reported to have used the variation Unnardajik. (Unnarterajik.)

Unnartertaqarteq 69Ø-66 (69°34.0´ N 24°10.0´ W). SE part of Henry Land, north Blosseville Kyst. The name was recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, and translates as ‘the place with the hot spring’. (Unnartertaqarteq.)

Unnartertaqartikajîp Oqquqmut Kangertiva 69Ø-66 (69°34.0´ N 24°10.0´ W). Fjord south of Henry Land, north Blosseville Kyst. One of the names recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, it translates roughly as ‘the sheltered little fjord south of the place with the hot spring’. (Unnartertaqartikajîp orqunqmut kangeritiva.)

Unnartip Nuua [Kap Tobin] 70Ø-324 (70°24.6´ N 21°56.7´ W). Southernmost cape of Liverpool Land. Recorded by the 1955 Geodætisk Institut name registration, the name translates as ‘the cape at the hot springs’. (Unnartip nuua.)

Unnartog Qeqertaq – See Warming Island.

IV, 2V, 3V, 4V, 5V, 6V, 7V, 8V 720 (72°07.2´ N 23°55.8´ W; Map 5). Designations used on 1:15 000 scale maps of the Mesters Vig region printed in 1951 for eight rivers west of Expeditionsfluss flowing SE into Mesters Vig. On some maps (e.g. Bondam 1955) they appear as 1 Vest – 7 Vest. Of these, river 2V was subsequently approved as Holberg Elv.

V


Vadrettal 72Ø-460 (72°40.8´ N 26°26.2´ W). Valley in Gletscherland on the west side of Rhedin Fjord with a glacier at the head. So named by Eugène Wegmann during the 1931–34 Tøræskexpeditionen after a Swiss locality of the same name. ‘Vadret’ is a local Italian/Romansch name for a glacier.

Vagtpasset 730-560 (73°00.9´ N 27°58.0´ W). Col between Vedetten and Knoen, Goodenough Land. Named by J.M. Wordie’s 1929 expedition who traversed the valley in 1939 and considered it to be the likely migration route of musk ox between North and East Greenland. It has also been viewed as an Inuit migration route.

Vahfreude 72Ø-459 (74°46.4´ N 28°12.9´ W). Mountain west of Findelen Se, Goodenough Land. So named during the 1931–34 Tøræskexpeditionen by Eugène Wegmann after ‘Die Käserei in der Vahfreude’, a noted novel of the 19th century by Jeremias Gotthelf. Vahfreude was a place very far away where the animals are full of joy. Wegmann explored the area in August 1934. (Vahfreude.)

Valborghytta 72Ø-59.0´ N 24°33.4´ W. Norwegian hunting hut in NW Geological Society Ø, built in September 1930 by Arktisk Næringdrift. It is reported to have been named after one of the hunters’ homes in Norway. It is also known as Røballebyhütten, Svedenborg och Jupplasen. (Valborghytten.)

Valdemarsmuren 77Ø-108 (77°11.7´ N 20°10.3´ W; Map 4). Eastern edge of the highland area of Søndermarken, forming the west border of Slædelandet. Named by the 1938–39 Mørkeford expedition, the name derives from the Valdemarsmuren, the main ram-part of the Dannevirke, Sydslesvig, Germany. The Dannevirke earth walls date back to 800, while the main wall of stone was built by Valdemar the Great from 1160–80.

Valdemarshaab 74Ø (74°15.9´ N 19°23.0´ W). Danish hunting station built by Østgrønlandske Fangstkompagni at Kap Borlase Warren in 1922, and taken down in 1923. It was replaced by a new hut built at Sandodden, Ny Valdemarshaab, now known as Sandodden. Both stations were named after Arner Ludvig Valdemar Manniche (1867–1957), a director of Østgrønlandske Fangstkompagni. The station has also been known as Kap Borlase Warren Hytten and Station.

Valhal 75Ø-79 (75°01.0´ N 22°23.4´ W; Map 4). Ice plateau south of inner Grandjean Fjord. The name originated from the wintering party at Kulus in the 1931–34 Tøræskexpeditionen and was given for the ‘valhalla’ of Nordic mythology, the home of the gods.

Vallballbreen 71Ø (71°52.1´ N 25°06.8´ W; Map 5). Name given to a northern branch of Roslin Gletscher by the 1996 Norwegian Stau-ning Alper expedition. See Valhal.

Valmuehytten 72Ø (72°40.9´ N 22°02.1´ W). Hut built by Sirius in 1956 or 1956 on eastern Geological Society Ø, 3 km west of Kap McClintock (valmue = poppy). It is also known as Kap Mac Clin-tock Hytten.

Van Hassens Fjeld 75Ø (75°10.9´ N 19°48.6´ W). Name occasionally used by Danish hunters in the 1930s for Nordre Muschelberg, Hochstetter Forland. James van Hauen was a hunter with Nanok from 1929 to 1931.

Vandfaldsklippe 710–435 (71°09.7´ N 28°43.8´ W). Cliff on the east side of Graben Land, where a large river falls over the cliff edge to Eielson Gletscher. Named by Peter Homewood during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions.

Vandhukkløft 710–317 (71°38.9´ N 24°37.3´ W; Map 5). Ravine on the north side of the front of Bjørnbo Gletscher. So named by Enrico Kempter during Lauge Koch’s 1956–58 expeditions, because the river has eroded a hole through the Permian arkoses to expose an inlier of crystalline rocks.

Vandreblok 74Ø-309 (74°05.8´ N 21°15.1´ W). Ice-transported boulder on the low ridge between Østelv and Østhavn, east of Eskimonaas station, south Clavering Ø. The name originated from the wintering party at Eskimonaas during the 1931–34 Tøræskexpeditionen (vandre = wander, travel).

Vandreblokkene 70Ø-96 (c. 70°39.3´ N 24°00´ W; Map 4). Large, ice-transported boulder 15 × 10 × 5 m in size on the SW coast of Jameson Land. Named by G.C. Amstrup’s 1898–1900 expedition as Vandreblok.

Vandredalen 800–60 (80°30.0´ N 20°50.5´ W; Maps 1, 4). Extensive N–S valley west of the alpine mountains of Kronprins Christian Land, extending from Marmorvigen to the head of Bjørnbo Gletscher. Named by Peter Homewood during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions.

Vandssand 71Ø-293 (71°51.3´ N 26°54.3´ W). Ice-dammed lake in Frederiksdal, Nathorst Land. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1938–39 expedition who traversed the valley in 1939 and considered it to be the likely migration route of musk ox between North and East Greenland. It has also been viewed as an Inuit migration route.

Vandspasset 75Ø-71 (75°55.8´ N 21°58.0´ W; Map 4). Pass in Nordland Land between inner Bessil Fjord and Knæksø. The name originated from the wintering party at Kulus during the 1931–34 Tøræskexpeditionen (vandre = wander, travel).

Vandskelsø 710-293 (71°51.3´ N 26°54.3´ W). Ice-dammed lake in Frederiksdal, Nathorst Land. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1954–55 expeditions by Hans Zweifel. The lake lies on the watershed (vandskel), and when full can overflow southwards; when the glacier dam is broken it drains to the north.

Vandso 76Ø (76°46.5´ N 18°42.6´ W). Name used by staff at Danmarkshavn for Skibssø, which is the source of their drinking water. In spring and early winter aeroplanes bringing supplies and post sometimes landed on this lake.

Vandyke Klipper 72Ø-18 (72°07.6´ N 22°20.6´ W). The SE part of Traill Ø was described by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as a stupendous cliff of singular beauty, with a prevailing colour of slate blue, intersected by zig-zag strata of bright yellow and red. He named it Vandyke Cliffs, probably because the colours and patterns reminded him of works by the notable Dutch painter Anthony Van Dyke [1599–1641], who is said to have altered the whole course of painting in England. (Van Dyk Rock.)

Varde Els 700Ø (70°36.1´ N 22°37.4´ W). Name used by Rosenkrantz (1934) for the river in Vardekløft, on the west side of Hurry Inlet.

Varde Nunatak 710–427 (71°11.0´ N 29°16.4´ W; Map 4). Nunatak
on the west side of Vindue Gletscher. So named by Peter Homewood during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions because of a cairn (= varde) on the summit.

Vardalen 800 (80°35.6´N 18°23.4´W). Valley on the north side of Ingolf Fjord, NE of Brede Søparengletscher. So named by Elmar Drastrup’s 1938–39 expedition because they erected a cairn, Scoresby-sundvarden, at the mouth of the valley.

Vardefjeld 720–261 (72°15.2´N 24°38.6´W; Map 5). Mountain in the north Stauing Alper on the east side of Skjoldungebrea. It was first climbed by a Norwegian party in 1951. The name was adopted by John Haller following explorations during Laage Koch’s 1954 expedition (varde = cairn).

Vardefjeld 730–156 (73°27.8´N 20°36.1´W; Map 4). Mountain 790 m high in SE Hold with Hope. It appears on an NSIU map (1932a) in the form Vardefjell, and was presumably named for a cairn.

Vardelkfogt 700–141 (70°36.1´N 22°37.4´W). Ravine in Neill Klinten on the west side of Hurry Inlet. So named by G.C. Amdrup’s 1898–1900 expedition because the remains of a cairn (varde) built by Carl Ryder in 1891 were found on the cliff top above the ravine. (Vardekloft, Vardelkfogt, Várde Klaft.)

Vardal – See Kløft 1.

Varndanes 740–49 (74°32.1´N 18°48.8´W). Peninsula on the south side of Sabine Ø, east of Germania Havn. Named by Karl Kolde-Moey’s 1869–70 expedition as Cairn-Spitze, because they built a cairn here with a report on the work of the expedition. (Cairnspitze, Cairn Point.)

Varderyggen 760–232 (76°49.6´N 18°50.8´W; Map 4). Ridge in south Germania Land, NW of Danmark Havn. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, because a cairn was built here. (Cairn Ridge, Varse Ridge.)

Vårdeponynt – See Nuungajivaa.

Værdefjordet 720 (72°25.0´N 24°33.8´W). Norwegian hunting station 2 km SE of Kap Peterssen built by the More expedition in 1930 (Bogue 1981). It is better known under the names Sunnmørsheimen or Kapp Peterssen.

Værgbukta 730 (73°19.7´N 25°17.5´W). Bay on the west coast of Ymer Ø, the present Blomsterbugten. So named by NSIU in 1929, because the crew of the Veslekar were surrounded by a pack of five wolves while capturing a musk-ox calf here. The name first appeared on several NSIU maps of the 1930s. (Vær-Bukta.)

Værdefjorden 730 (73°19.9´N 25°16.9´W). Norwegian hunting hut in Blomsterbugten, west Ymer Ø, built by Arktisk Næringsdrift in 1930. While building the hut Olav Kjetbøn and Hallvard Devold were surrounded by a pack of eight wolves, who subsequently followed them throughout their winter hunting trips. This was the same pack which Henry Rudi trapped with poison at Revet Strait, because the remains of a cairn here with a report on the work of the expedition.

Værløva 730 (73°36.0´N 22°38.7´W). Valley west of Ankerbjerg on the north side of Moskosuksfjorden, the present Prospekt Dal. It was used as a botanical reference locality in the report on NSIU investigations by Vage (1932).

Værskvik 720 (72°55.7´N 22°07.5´W). Bay on the north side of east Geographical Society Ø, NW of Kap Mackenzie. The name is used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), and was given for the boggy nature of the ground bordering the bay (vass = water).

Væstidal 730–81 (73°35.2´N 23°05.8´W; Map 4). Western of two exactly parallel valleys on central Gauss Halve draining north to Moskosuksfjorden. Named by Laage Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions as Væst Valley, or Våstidal, the name having been inspired by that of nearby Gåstidal. The name means ‘western valley’.

Væxhall 720 (72°10.5´N 24°47.5´W; Map 5). Mountain 2140 m high between Harlech Gletscher and Dunottar Gletscher, north Stauing Alper. First climbed by the 1963 Imperial College expedition, and named after the London village, now swallowed up by Lambeth, whose name is preserved in Vauxhall Bridge.

Vedel Sø 760–332 (76°26.5´N 24°35.0´W; Map 4; Fig. 21). Lake between Pony Gletscher and Einar Gletscher, Dronning Louise Land. Named by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition after the Danish Vice-Admiral Age Helgersen Vedel [1894–1981], head of the Søværnet from 1950 to 1958 with special interests in the Arctic and Greenland. He was chairman of the Dansk Peary Land Ekspeditionen, which had assisted the British expedition during their preliminary 1951 expedition.

Vedt Hytten 750 (75°01.8´N 20°37.5´W). Danish hunting hut about 2 km south of Kap Negri in Fligely Fjord, at the foot of the mountain Vedetten. It was built by Nanok in August 1951. It has sometimes been known as Kap Negri Hytten.

Vedetten 730–551 (73°01.2´N 27°57.3´W). Mountain 2200 m high in Goodenough Land, named by J.M. Wordie’s 1929 expedition as Sentinel for its appearance.

Vedetten 750–67 (75°03.0´N 20°41.2´W; Map 4). Mountain behind Kap Negri in NE Th. Thomsen Land. The name originated from the wintering party at Kulhus during the 1931–34 Træskrexpeditonen.

Vega Sund 720–63 (72°53.5´N 24°00.0´W; Maps 3, 4; Fig. 12). Sound between Geographical Society Ø and Traill Ø. Named by A.G. Nathorst in 1899 as Vega Sund, after the steamer Vega, which carried the successful Swedish expedition to Spitsbergen in 1868, and through the NE Passage in 1878–1880. (Vega Strait, Vega Sound, Vagassund.)

Veganestet 720 (72°50.1´N 23°10.0´W). Peninsula on the north side of Traill Ø, equivalent to the present Ostermarks. So named by NSIU in 1929, because it lies on a pronounced bend of Vega Sund. The name has been used as a reference locality in Danish botanical reports. The cape was later called Kapp Wollebak in Lacmann’s (1937) volume of Norwegian maps.

Vegetation Valley 779 (77°32.6´N 20°47.9´W). Valley in Nordmarken, draining south to H.G. Backlund Fjord. Named by the 1987 Irish expedition to northern East Greenland.

Veje Fjord 700–233 (70°45.5´N 21°42.0´W; Map 4). Fjord on the east coast of south Liverpool Land. So named during the 1931–34 Træskrexpeditonen by Laurits Bruhn after the fjord of the same name on the east coast of Jylland, Denmark.

Vejrholj 750–49 (75°02.2´N 22°54.7´W). Nusavik Head of the Head of Goodenough Land. Named by J.M. Wordie’s 1929 expedition because they built a cairn here with a report on the work of the expedition. (Verena Gletscher, Verena Gletscher.)
south of Dybendal, so named during Lauge Koch's 1936–38 expeditions by Heinrich Büttler after the mountain chain of the same name in the Savoy Alps.

Verlorenes Tal 72Ø (72°27.0’ N 22°00.0’ W). Name used by Stauber (1938) for a valley on east Trall Ø, following work during the 1936–38 Two-year expedition. It takes its name from a wild valley south of Thüs, Switzerland. In a slightly modified sense it was approved in the form Ødedal, a name attributed to Hans Peter Schaub (Schaub 1942a, b).

Vermessungsbjerg 74Ø (74°02.4’ N 22°38.4’ W). Name used by Helge G. Backlund for the present Rungstedbjerg, south of Woldie Bugu in north Hudson Land.

Vertebrae 72Ø (72°07.7’ N 25°09.8’ W; Map 5). Small glacier on the north side of Gully Gletscher. Probably named by the 1963 Cambridge University expedition, which climbed many peaks in this region.

Vesle Finsch 73Ø 74Ø (74°00.3’ N 21°07.0’ W). Next largest of the Finsch Øer, so named on an NSIU map (1932a) for its size relative to Store Finsch. (Lille Finsch Ø, Vesle Finschøya).

Vesle Vinterøya 73Ø (73°11.5’ N 23°00.0’ W). Smaller of the two Vinterøer at the mouth of Dusén Fjord, so named on an NSIU map (1932a) for its relative size.

Vest Kap 76Ø (76°23.1’ N 20°54.7’ W). Cape on the west side of Gefion Fjord, Godfred Hansen Ø. The name is used in Den Grenlandiske Lods (1968).

Vestelv 70Ø-55 (70°40.2’ N 25°32.6’ W; Map 4). River west of Kap Leslie, east Milne Land, named during the 1931–34 Træreskexpeditionen by Hermann Aldinger as Westfluss.

Vestelven 74Ø (74°28.6’ N 20°36.3’ W). Reference locality used by visitors to Zackenberg Forskningsstation.

Vestdalen 76Ø-100 (76°46.8’ N 18°48.6’ W). Valley west of Danmarkshavn on the NW side of Harefeldet. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. (West Valley.)

Vesterglev 74Ø-255 (74°06.3’ N 21°17.6’ W). Small river near Eskimovig in south Clavering Ø. The name is used in Den Grønlandske Lods (1968).

Vestelven 74Ø (74°00.3’ N 21°07.0’ W). Used in Den Grønlandske Lods (1968).


Vestre Vikingeborg 73Ø-190 (73°25.5’ N 21°51.5’ W; Map 4). Broad plain west of Mackenzie Bugu, named on an NSIU map (1932a) as Vestfjeldet. The 1932 NSIU expedition used the area as the main base for its flying operations, and established their Balås flyveplass here.

Vestre Fjord 700-14 (70°28.5’ N 28°38.0’ W; Maps 3, 4). Fjord extending westwards from the southern part of Redefjord. So named by Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition for its direction. (West Fjord, Våtfjorden.)

Vestre Gletscher 700-390 (70°18.0’ N 29°24.0’ W; Maps 3, 4). Large glacier at the head of Vestfjord. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1958 expedition by Eduard Wenk.

Vestfjord 74Ø-257 (74°05.9’ N 21°18.3’ W). Small harbour east of Eskimoen station, south Clavering Ø. The name originated from the wintering party at Eskimoen during the 1931–34 Træreskexpeditionen. (West Harbour.)


Vestkareet 74Ø (74°28.8’ N 20°35.1’ W). Reference locality used by visitors to Zackenberg Forskningsstation.

Vestlandet 70Ø-14 (70°15.0’ N 28°00.0’ W). Name used for the present Gæsland in Ragnvald Knudsen’s diaries of Carl Ryder’s 1891–92 expedition to the Scoresby Sund region.

Vestmar Bjerg 74Ø-193 (74°13.3’ N 21°18.3’ W; Map 4). Mountain on SW Clavering Ø. The name was first used by Helting (1934) in the form Mt. Westmar, and was given for N.C. Vestmar, captain of the Gustav Holm during the 1931–34 Træreskexpeditionen. (Vestmar Mountain.)

Vestplateau 74Ø (74°02.1’ N 21°39.5’ W). Minor plateau on the north slope of Frebold Bjerg, west of River 6, north Hold with Hope. So named during the 1931–34 Træreskexpeditionen by Eigil Nielsen.

Vestporten 71Ø-431 (71°13.2’ N 27°55.9’ W; Map 4). Mountain forming the west side of Edvard Bay Dal as seen from Rypefjord. Named by J.D. Friderichsen during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions (port = gateway).

Vestre Bøgglegletscher 700-262 (70°05.9’ N 23°50.4’ W; Map 4). Glacier on Vokquaat Boon Kyst west of Borgen, so named during the 1931–34 Træreskexpeditionen by Laurits Bruhn.

Vestre Brudelv 700 (70°28.3’ N 22°13.1’ W). Name used by Alfred Rosenkranz for a west branch of Brudelv, south Liverpool Land.

Vestre Eskimovig 74Ø-91a (74°05.7’ N 21°11.5’ W). Bay west of Eskimovig in south Clavering Ø. The name is used in the form West Eskimo Bay in the archaeological report of J.M. Wodici’s 1926 expedition (Johnson 1933).

Vestre Gletscher 72Ø-300 (72°01.7’ N 24°08.0’ W; Map 5). Western of three glaciers draining into the head of Deltadal, north Werner Bjørg. The name first appeared on the maps of Styer (1951) in the form Vestregletscher, and stems from a climbing excursion during Lauge Koch’s 1950 expedition.

Vestre Havnen 76Ø-98 (76°45.4’ N 18°42.5’ W). Peninsula on the west side of the mouth of Danmark Havn. So named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. (Vr. Havnenes, West Harbour Pt.)

Vestre Skanse 76Ø-302 (76°57.6’ N 20°05.9’ W). Plateau area west of Pennmikanelv, south Germania Land. Østre Skanse occurs east of the river. Named by the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition.

Vestre Sparregletscher 72Ø-450 (72°54.5’ N 26°19.1’ W). Western of two glaciers in Sues Land which merge to dam Murgangsso. Adopted from a suggestion by Eugène Wegmann who explored the region in 1933 during the 1931–34 Træreskexpeditionen.

Vestre Twillingegletscher 72Ø-285 (72°32.2’ N 26°29.2’ W; Fig. 88). Western of twin glaciers south of the head of Rhedin Fjord. Named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch’s 1952–53 expeditions.


Vestre Vikingeborg 73Ø-437 (73°03.9’ N 26°43.6’ W). Mountain on
the west side of Borggletscher, on the south side of Kejser Franz Joseph Fjord. Named by John Haller following explorations during Laue Koch’s 1952–53 expeditions.

**Vestreplateau** 730-84 (71°04.5´N 21°41.4´W). Small plateau 1000 m high west of Margrethedral on Gauss Halvo. Named by Laue Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions as **Western Plateau**.

**Vesttind** 740-192 (74°12´N 21°15´W). Mountain peak on the NW side of Taggletscher on SW Clavering Ø. The name was first used by Gelting (1934) during the 1931–34 Treårskexpeditionen, together with Østtind.

**Vibeke Dal** 74Ø (74°06.5´N 23°29.0´W). Informal name used by Sønderholm et al. (1989) for the valley in Hudson Land containing Vibeke Sø and Vibeke Elv.

**Vibeke Elv** 74Ø-329 (74°05.4´N 23°29.0´W; Map 4). River draining Vibeke Sø, flowing eastwards through Promenadeadal to Wordie Gletscher. Named by Heinrich Bütler during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions, originally in the form Vibeckefluss. See also Vibeke Gletscher.

**Vibeke Gletscher** 74Ø-301 (74°14.1´N 23°58.6´W; Map 4). Glacier between Steno Land and Ole Rømer Land, dividing northwards into Østre and Vestre Vibeke Gletscher. Mapped and named by Laue Koch during flights in 1932 on the 1931–34 Treårskexpeditionen.


**Vibeke Sø** 74Ø-330 (74°08.5´N 23°46.0´W; Map 4). Large lake at the front of Vibeke Gletscher. Named by Heinrich Bütler during Laue Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions, and used first in the form Vibekeesee. (Vibeke Sø.)

**Vibbekeflåt** 74Ø (74°10´N 20°14´W). Mountain on east Clavering Ø, part of Magnetikerbjerg. The name appears on a sketch map in Gustav Thostrup’s 1921 logbook. Girl’s name.

**Vigfus Dal** 76Ø-226 (76°57.8´N 21°45.5´W; Map 4). Valley at the head of Mørkefjord. Named by the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition after Vigfús Sigurdsson [1875–1950], an Icelandic farmer who looked after the horses used on J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition to the region. He also took part in Alfred Wegener’s 1930–31 Eismitt expedition.

**Vigfus Elv** 76Ø (76°57.8´N 21°27.6´W). Name occasionally used for the present Mørkefjordselv. It occupies Vigfus Dal at the head of Mørkefjord.

**Vigfusdalfjord** 76Ø (76°57.0´N 21°27.6´W). Name occasionally used

**Mt. Victor Madsen**. See also Victor Madsen Gletscher.

**Victor Madsen Gletscher** 730-588 (73°15.0´N 28°52.5´W; Map 4). Major N–S glacier between west Franken Land and Martin Knudsen Nunatak, which flows north, then swings east to join Jættegletscher. Mapped by Laue Koch during flights in 1932 on the 1931–34 Treårskexpeditionen, and named after Victor Madsen [1865–1947], director of the Geological Survey of Denmark from 1913 to 1937. He was also on the committee of the Treårskexpeditionen. (Victor Madsens Gletscher.)

**Vidarbreen** 74Ø (74°13.0´N 21°01.3´W). Glacier on south Clavering Ø draining into Skrællingedalen. Used on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), the name is derived from old Nordic mythology.

**Vifteelv** 70Ø (70°28.6´N 22°11.3´W). Name used by Rosenkranz (1942) for the small, fan-shaped river in south Liverpool Land draining Guldfjelde (vifte = fan).

**Vifteelv** 72Ø-523 (72°12.8´N 24°23.7´W). River flowing into Skjeldal on the east side of the Stauning Alper. The name was suggested by N.P. Lasca following field work in 1966–67, and records the numerous, large, depositional fans.

**Vifteelv** 77Ø-85 (77°03.3´N 20°16.8´W; Map 4). River on the north side of eastern Sælsøen. Named by the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition, for the fan-shaped delta.

**Vigdisdalen** 74Ø (74°18.0´N 21°40.0´W). Valley on west Clavering Ø, draining into Ejigil Elv and Revet. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), the name is derived from an old Norwegian personal name.

**Vigfus Dal** 76Ø-226 (76°57.8´N 21°45.5´W; Map 4). Valley at the head of Mørkefjord. Named by the 1938–39 Mørkefjord expedition after Vigfús Sigurdsson [1875–1950], an Icelandic farmer who looked after the horses used on J.P. Koch’s 1912–13 expedition to the region. He also took part in Alfred Wegener’s 1930–31 Eismitt expedition.

**Vigfus Elv** 76Ø (76°57.8´N 21°45.5´W). Name used occasionally for the present Mørkefjordselv. It occupies Vigfus Dal at the head of Mørkefjord.

**Vigdisdalsfjord** 76Ø (76°57.0´N 21°27.6´W). Name occasionally used

Fig. 88. Two glaciers (Østre Tvillingegletscher and Vestre Tvillingegletscher) draining north-east from the Lyell Land ice cap into the valley between Wäldenberg Gletscher and Rhedin Fjord. The John Haller photograph collection, GEUS archive.
by the 1938–39 Morkefjord expedition for Morkefjord, into which Vígrus Dal drains.

**Vikingebugt** [Kangikjájj Kangertersajua] 70°00-75 (70°19.1´N 25°14.2´W; Maps 3, 4). Large bay between Kapp Stevenson and Helgenes. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Træåreskpedition.

**Vildthorn** 74°07-174 (74°13.7´N 21°34.1´W). Small river on NW Clavering Ø, a tributary to Granatelv. The name appears to have been first used during the 1931–34 Træåreskpedition, and was employed by Malmquist (1932) in the form Wildthach.

**Vildbækdalen** 74°00-263 (74°13.7´N 21°34.1´W). Valley on NW Clavering Ø in which Vildbæk flows. The name came into use during the 1931–34 Træåreskpeditionen. *Kvitsdalalen* has also been used.


**Villienskafte** 72°10-720 (72°02.3´N 23°15.9´W). Mountain 1002 m high west of Antarctic Havn, north Scoresby Land. Named by Hans Kapp during Lage Koch’s 1957–58 expeditions, for its appearance.

**Villa** 71°00 (71°57.0´N 22°44.1´W). Original name for the Norwegian hunting hut built in August 1930 by the Møre expedition, NW of Kap Biot. It is also known as *Davy Sund byttten og Biot-stua*.

**Villaen** 73°00 (73°56.4´N 21°53.2´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the east coast of Loch Fyne, north of Strommen, built by the Foldvik expedition in 1927. The only pretentious thing about the original hut was said to be its name. It has been described as about the size of a large coffin, 2 m in length, 1 m high, and with a door in the roof (Giæver 1958). It was built and used by Fritz Oien from 1926 to 1927, but demolished when a larger hut was built in 1927. The present hut has been known as *Norske Villa, Strømbytten og Tonnerhuset*.

**Villaen** 740 (74°32.2´N 18°48.3´W). According to Hvidberg (1932) this name was used for the house at Germaniahavn, Sabine Ø, which he describes as the largest house in East Greenland. It was also known as *Germaniabaten og Blæsebælgen*.

**Villaen** 760 (76°46.2´N 18°41.1´W). Name used by the 1906–08 Danish expedition for the expedition house built at Danmarkhavn – see also Danmarkshavshuset. It was used by Danish hunters as a wintering station in the period 1919–21. The house is still standing, and now bears the name *Danmarksmindes*.

**Vimmelskafte** 710-75 (71°42.7´N 22°44.0´W). Minor valley on the NW side of Wegener Halva, and also the name of the small house built at the mouth of the valley. The name appears to have been first used by Spärck (1933) during the 1931–34 Træåreskpeditionen in the form *Vimmelskafte Vally*. The valley takes its name from the Copenhagom street, which is narrow in its central part like a *carrpenter’s ‘vimmelbor’, a large drill with a long shaft. (Vimmelskafte)}

**Vimmelskafte** 710 (71°43.0´N 22°44.4´W). Small wintering station built in 1931 by the 1931–34 Træåreskpeditionen on the east side of Fleming Fjord, in the mouth of the valley Vimmelskafte. It is also known as *Kap Brown Huset og Flæmningfordhuset*.

**Vindblæsalen** 700-392 (70°15.0´N 29°00.0´W; Map 4). Broad valley in the inner part of Gæsland noted for the almost constant strong katabatic winds from the ice cap to the west. Named by the 1963 Geodætisk Institut expedition.

**Vindhjørne** 700-374 (70°16.9´N 29°45.0´W; Map 4). Nunatak on the north side of Vestfjord Gletscher. So named during Lage Koch’s 1958 expedition by Eduard Wenk, because of the strong winds experienced here.

**Vindseleøen** 760-28 (76°48.5´N 20°19.3´W; Map 4). Island in NW Dove Bugg, so named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen for its shape (vindsele = reel). (*Vindseleøen, Vindsel Island, Vindselebyn*).

**Vindselebytten** 760-199 (c. 76°48’ N 20°12’ W). Danish hunting hut on the east coast of Vindseleøen, NW Dove Bugg, built by Nanok in November 1938. A very small hut, it has now disappeared. (*Vindsele byttten*).

**Vindslugten** 690-77 (69°48.0´N 26°24.0´W). Outflow gap at the SW corner of Geikie Plateau, on the divide between Magga Breg and Bartholin Breg. It was named so by the 1969 Watkins Bjerre expedition, because they were held up here by a prolonged blizzard. (*Windy Gap*).

**Vindev Gletscher** 710-637 (71°14.0´N 28°55.0´W; Maps 3, 4). Glacier running along the west and north side of Græben Land. So named by Peter Homewood during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions because several geological ‘windows’ exposing older rocks occur beside the glacier.

**Vindev Nunatak** 710-426 (71°14.7´N 29°06.2´W; Map 4). Nunatak west of Vindev Gletscher where older, geological formations are exposed by erosion through a thrust, a so-called ‘window’. Named by Peter Homewood during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions.

**Vindevsatskarmen** 710-255 (71°55.7´N 22°38.0´W). Mountain on the east side of the Werner Bjerge, south of Blomsterfjellet. Named during Lage Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk, originally as *Sill-Rygen* for the numerous basalt sills, subsequently corrupted to *Vindevsatskarmen* (= window sill).

**Vinkeldal** 700-407 (70°39’N 26°20’W). Broad valley on south Milne Land with several marked, right-angled bends. Named by Stuart Watt during the 1967–72 GGU Scoresby Sund expeditions (vinkel = angle).

**Vinkelklipe** 770-131 (77°01.2´N 24°30.2´W; Fig. 21). Cliff on the north side of Admiralty Gletscher, Dronning Louise Land, where the glacier makes a sharp turn to the NE. Named by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition as *Vinkel Klippe*.

**Vinkelsø** 720-431 (72°26.5´N 27°26.7´W; Map 4). Ice-dammed lake in the upper reaches of Violingløtscher, SW of Cecilie Nunatak. So named during the 1931–34 Træåreskpeditionen by Ove Simonsen because of the right-angled shape of the lake (vinkel = angle).

**Vintertaga** 740 (74°16.9´N 20°56.9´W). Large glacier on central Clavering Ø, the present Skillegletscher. So named on NSU maps of Lacman (1937) because when snow covered in the winter it can be used as a route to the interior of the island.

**Vinterøer** 730-29 (73°12.6´N 23°05.6´W; Map 4). Islands off the mouth of Dusén Fjord. Named *Vinterøarne* by A.G. Nathorst in 1899 because they seemed a suitable place to overwinter, a good harbour and sheltered site for a hut being available. These islands were originally named *Broch Insels* by Koldeweij 1869–70, but this name was moved by Nathorst to islands off the mouth of Sofia Sund. (*Winter Islands, Winter Islands.)*

**Vintzer Jensen’s Twilling** – See Twilling.

**Violingløtscher** 720-424 (72°15.8´N 26°46.7´W; Map 4). Large glacier draining SE into the head of Furesø. Named by Eugène Wegmann who visited the area in 1933 during the 1931–34 Træåreskpeditionen. The overall form of the glacier is S-shaped, as are groups of crevasses, reminiscent in shape of the head of a violin.

**Virgo Gletscher** 720 (72°54.8´N 25°10.0´W; Map 5). Small glacier in the south Stuuning Alper, a minor branch of Jupiter Gletscher. Named *Virgo Glacier* by John Hunt’s 1960 expedition, after the constellation.
during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen as [Vivianbjærg.] possibly named after Herbert Vivian Hertz, a colleague at the marine school in 1898 (J. Love, personal communication 2009),

Volldal – See Bjørnedal.

Volquaa Boon Kyst 700-74 (70°06.0´N 23°14.0´W; Maps 3, 4). Stretch of mountainous coast along the south side of Scoresby Sund between Kap Stevenson and Kap Brewster. The name was suggested by the Geodetic Institute in 1938 to commemorate the original discovery of Scoresby Sund by Volquaa Boon, a Danish whaler aboard a Dutch or German ship. When following the coast from 76°30´N to 68°40´N in 1761, the ship was swept by a strong current into a wide and deep fjord at about 70°40´N (Bobé 1936).

Von Krogh – See Krogh-Hytta.

Vrangelven 730-117 (73°55.8´N 23°58.9´W). River draining Krumme Langsø via Johan Davidsen Dal to Waltershausen Gletscher. So named by Sigurd Skau and Harald Welde during their 1932 expedition as J.H.L. Vogt's fjell, after one of Velde's school teachers.

Vuachehytten 720 (72°37.0´N 22°38.4´W). Hunting hut about 4 km west of Kap Palander on the NE coast of Traill Ø. Built by Arktisk Næringsdrift in 1929. (Vogts hytta, Thorkild Vogts Hytta, Thorolf Vogts Hytta.)

Voldal – See Bjørnedal.

Volquaa Bucht.) after William Wallace [1768–1843], who succeeded John Leslie as professor of medicine and botany at Uppsala University from 1829. (Wahlenberg Glacier.)

Wagner Nunatak 690-78 (69°32.0´N 27°42.0´W; Maps 3, 4). Group of isolated nunataks south of Scoresby Sund, on the route followed by the 1969 Watkins-Bjerge expedition. Named after L.R. Wagner who had made some of the earliest geological mapping and climbs in the region. Lawrence Rickard Wagner [1904–65], a distinguished geologist, was professor at Durham University from 1944 to 1950 and at Oxford from 1950 to 1965. He is especially noted for his studies of the Skærgaard intrusion. In 1935 he was one of the party that made the first ascent of the highest peak of the Watkins Bjerge (Gunnbjørn Fjell / Hvitserk; 69°55´N).

Wahlenberg Gletscher 720-405 (72°30.0´N 27°00.0´W; Map 4). Glaciers at the head of Rhedin Fjord. Named by A.G. Nathorst in 1899 as Wahlenbergs Glacier after Georg (Goran) Wahlenberg [1780–1851], a Swedish botanist, geographer and geologist, who was professor of medicine and botany at Uppsala University from 1829. (Wahlenberg Glacier.)

Waller Bay 700 (c. 69°57´N 22°25´W). The name was applied by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 to a pronounced bay on his chart SW of Kap Brewster, but as there are only indentations of the coast here of no great depth, the name has not been preserved. It was named after William Wallace [1768–1843], who succeeded John Leslie as professor of mathematics at Edinburgh University in 1819. (Wallace Bucht.)

Walter Martin Bjerg 710-345 (71°43.5´N 22°33.6´W). Pyramid-
shaped mountain 608 m high SW of Kap Brown, Wegener Halvo. Named by Rudolf Trümper in memory of Walter Martin, a geology student from Zürich who took part in the 1958 Lauge Koch expedition, and died in October 1959 in a climbing accident in the Uri Mountains.

Watkinsen Gletscher 730–501 740–389 (74°00.0´N 24°40.0´W; Maps 2, 4). Major glacier 10 km wide between Strindberg Land and Hudson Land. So named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition, after Baron Wolfgang Sartorius von Waltershausen [1809–76], a noted German geologist who was professor of mineralogy and geology at the University of Göttingen. (Waltershausen-gletscher, Waltershausen Bra, Walters Hansen Glacier.)

Waterson Nunatak 740–389 (74°15.0´N 26°15.0´W; Map 4). Large nunatak in the upper part of Waltershausen Gletscher. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1956–58 expeditions by John Haller. Wapping 720 (72°09.3´N 24°32.2´W; Map 5). Mountain 1680 m high on the east side of lower Bersærkerbræ, north Staaning Alper. First climbed by the 1963 Imperial College expedition, and named after the east London parish of Wapping.

Warming Island 710 (71°28.9´N 21°51.5´W). Island in northern Liverpool Land with three north-facing capes. It was formed by the melting of the ice cap to the south connecting it with Liverpool Land, and reported by Dennis Schmitt in 2005 as evidence for rapid global warming. It has been given the unofficial name Unnar og Qeqertaaq in Greenlandic.

Warming Nunatak 740 (74°24.2´N 23°29.9´W). Name proposed during Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions for a nunatak in Wordie Gletscher already named Faraway How by J.M. Wordie. The name appeared on maps of Seidenfaden (1931) and Backlund (1932), and was given for Johannes Eugenius Bülow Warming [1841–1924]. He was a noted botanist, and professor at the University of Copenhagen, Denmark.

Waahburna Hüs 720 (72°13.3´N 24°03.2´W). Name generally used by staff at Mestersvig airfield for the house north of Tunneldyv used by A.I. Waahburn as the headquarters for his geomorphological studies between 1955 and 1964 (Waahburn 1965). It has also been referred to as Camp Tahoe and Det lille rode hus.


Watkins Bjerge 680–46 (69°00.0´N 29°30.0´W). Mountain range lying almost entirely south of latitude 69°N, inland from the Blossseville Kyst. This is one of the highest and most prominent mountain ranges in East Greenland, rising to an altitude of almost 3700 m (Blossseville Fjeld or Heitserk). The highest summit of the range has been convincingly argued by Tornøe (1935) to be identical with the Heitserk of the Icelandic sagas, although others (e.g. Poul Nerlund) had considered it improbable that Heitserk could be so far north. During their 1900 journey along the Blossseville Kyst and southwards to Ammassalik, Amdrup (1902b) reported seeing very high mountains looking northwards from the top of Nordre Aputiteq, with a pyramid-shaped peak that may have been the present-day Gunnbjørn Fjeld. In September 1930 the range was observed by Gino Watkins during a flight along the coast, and it was also observed on flights in 1933 by Knud Rasmussen and Lauge Koch. Watkins originally called the range the Ammassalik region of East Greenland. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1956–58 expeditions by John Haller. Warming Island was used on a map compiled by Lauge Koch in 1933. The first ascent of Gunnbjørn Fjeld in the range was made by a party including Ebbe Munck, L.R. Wager and A. Courtada in 1935. Henry George (Gino) Watkins [1907–32] had attained an enviable reputation for his enthusiastic leadership of polar expeditions in Labrador, Spitsbergen and Greenland, notably the 1930–31 British Arctic Air Route expedition (Watkins 1932). He was drowned during his 1932 expedition to the Ammassalik region of East Greenland.

Einar Mikkelsen Gletscher, corresponding roughly to the present extent of Kong Wilhem Land. The name first appeared on the 1932 1:1 million scale Geodætisk Institut map prepared on the basis of aerial observations by Lauge Koch during the 1931–34 Treærskedepositionen, and was given for Gino Watkins – See Watkins Bjerge. The name was dropped from later maps on the grounds that the region was not composed of nunataks, and the improbable grounds that there might be confusion with the Watkins Bjerge south of Scoresby Sund.

Watson Plateau 730–297 (73°35.2´N 23°30.0´W; Map 4). Plateau on west Gauss Halvo, named during the 1931–34 Treærskedepositionen by Gunnar Sæve-Söderbergh after David Meredith Seares Watson [1886–1973]. A British geologist who had described Devonian fishes and early tetrapods, Watson was for many years professor at University College, London. (Watsoni Plateau.)

Weasleyhytte 760–353 (76°39.7´N 19°40.7´W). Hut on the south side of Weaseløen, a small island south of Sandre Orientoingøs. The name was given by the staff at Danmarkshavn weather station because the hut was transported to the site by the Weasel tractors of the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition in March 1953. Often damaged by bears, it was replaced in 1991 by a new hut, Åndehullet. (Weasel Hut.)

Weaseleen 760–353 (76°40.0´N 19°40.8´W; Map 4). Small island in Dove Bugt. The name was reported by Hans Meltofte to be in general use by the staff at Danmarkshavn weather station in 1969–1971, because it was the site of Weasellytte. Weaseleen 760–353 (76°40.0´N 19°40.8´W; Map 4). Small island in Dove Bugt. The name was reported by Hans Meltofte to be in general use by the staff at Danmarkshavn weather station in 1969–1971, because it was the site of Weasellytte.

Weesigalen 720 (72°57.8´N 24°25.0´W). Valley on west Geographical Society Ø draining north into Sofia Sund. So named on the NSIU maps of Løhmann (1937) after Gunnar Weizinger [b. 1900], a Norwegian artist who took part in several NSIU expeditions to Svalbard and Greenland.

Wegener Halvo 710–87 (71°44.0´N 22°34.0´W; Map 4). Peninsula between Fleming Fjord and Nathorst Fjord. Named by Arne Noe-Nygaaard during the 1931–34 Treærskedepositionen as Wegener Peninsula, after the German scientist Alfred Lothar Wegener [1880–1930]. A German geophysicist and meteorologist, he took part in the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, the 1912–13 crossing of Greenland led by J.P. Koch, and died in 1930 on the Inland Ice during his own expedition. (Wegener Halbinsel, Wegenerhalbinsel, Alfred Wegeners Halvø.)

Wegener Öer 800–54 (80°34.3´N 16°46.6´W; Map 4). Group of small islands in the outer part of Ingolf Fjord. So named by Eigil Nielsen during the 1938–39 Mørkeford expedition because Alfred Wegener built a cabin there during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. See also Wegener Halvo.

Wegenerfjya 720 (72°50.9´N 22°12.3´W). Hillside on east Geographical Society Ø, corresponding to the low-lying east slope of Leitch Bjerg. So named on the NSIU maps of Løhmann (1937) after A.L. Wegener. See also Wegener Halvo.

Weinschenk Island 720 (72°50.9´N 22°12.3´W). Hillside on east Geographical Society Ø, corresponding to the low-lying east slope of Leitch Bjerg. So named on the NSIU maps of Løhmann (1937) after A.L. Wegener. See also Wegener Halvo.

Weinschenk Ægeløs 770–141 780–50 (77°53.9´N 21°11.8´W; Map 4). Island NW of Nordmarken. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1956–58 expeditions by John Haller, after a member of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. See also Wegener Halvo.

Weissende Insel 720 (72°39.3´N 25°06.1´W; Map 5). Name used by Hans Gesellman’s 1957 expedition for a mountain close to, or a
little SE of Korsspids, central Stauning Alper. The description of the first ascent in Koglbauer (1965) reads as if a range of peaks covered by new snow was intended to bear the name. (Weissen Wand.)

Weisskopf 73Ø (73°26.4´N 26°17.6´W). Ice-capped mountain in southern Andrée Land. The name appears on a panorama drawn by John Haller in 1949, reproduced in Schwarzenbach (1993). It may have been intended as a tribute to John Haller’s wife, Susanne Haller-Weisskopf.

Wellenkamp Spids 71Ø (71°57.2´N 25°40.0´W; Map 5). Mountain on the west side of Sparregletscher between Castor Glacier and Pollux Glacier. First climbed by the 1967 Berchtesgadener expedition, who named it after J. Wellenkamp, a mountaineer who made a number of notable climbs in the Himalayas and Andes in the 1950s.

Wendel Pynt 760-99 (76°45.6´N 18°48.0´W). Peninsula west of Davis Land, south of Harefjeldet. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen as Wendels Pynt, possibly after Andreas C.D. Wendel of the Royal dockyard (J. Løve, personal communication 2009).

Wenkborn 73Ø (73°25.1´N 26°14.5´W). Mountain in southern Andrée Land. The name appears on a panorama drawn by John Haller in 1949, reproduced in Schwarzenbach (1993). It was intended as a tribute to John Haller’s professor at the University of Basel, Eduard Wenk [1907–2001].

Werenskioldflya 72Ø (72°42.7´N 22°00.0´W). Land area on SE Geographical Society Ø, immediately NW of Kap McClintock. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), the name was given for Bjørn Western [b. 1913], Norwegian telegraphist on a 1932–34 hunting expedition to East Greenland, and in 1935–36 telegraphist on Jan Mayen. (Western Øya.)

Westerdale Nunatak 73Ø-575 (73°51.8´N 29°22.3´W; Map 4). Nunatak west of J.L. Mowinckel Land, named by Arne Høygaard and Martin Mehren in 1931 after the noted Norwegian company founded by Hans Westfall-Larsen in 1905. (Westfal-Larsens Nunatak.)

Westertekst Skarvenes 74Ø (74°30.6´N 20°04.0´W). Name used in a report of Vischer (1943) for the mountains on the west side of Storellet, Wollaston Forland. The name derives from work by Wolf Maync and Andreas Vischer during the 1936–38 Two-year expedition.

Westminster 72Ø (72°04.2´N 24°44.0´W; Map 5). Mountain 2500 m high between Bersærkerbreg and Schuchert Gletscher, Stauning Alper, which Bennet (1972) considered identical with Royal Peak climbed by the 1961 Bangor JMC expedition. However, some climbers consider Westminster to be a subsidiary summit a short distance east of Royal Peak. This was climbed and so named by the 1963 Imperial College expedition, who gave it this name for the London district, since 1900 the City of Westminster.

Westdalsbreen 72Ø (72°03.4´N 25°06.1´W). Mountain about 2700 m high on the NE side of Sefström Gletscher, so named and climbed by the 1964 AAC Zürich expedition. It is close to and may be the same as Korsspids or Weiss Wand (Bennet 1972).

White 71Ø (71°53.5´N 24°55.4´W; Map 5). Mountain about 2000 m high at the head of Gannochy Gletscher, central Stauning Alper. Named for the colour of the 1968 University of Dundee expedition who made the first ascent.

Whitefront Mtns 71Ø (71°46.6´N 23°09.9´W). Name used in an ornithology report of the 1963 British East Greenland expedition (Hall & Waddingham 1966) for a lake on the north side of Ørsted Dal. A single Greenland white-fronted goose was seen here on 18 July 1963.

Whittard Berg 73Ø-57 (73°49.4´N 22°36.1´W; Map 4). Mountain in east Hudson Land, named by Lauge Koch’s 1929–30 expeditions as Whittard Mins after the chief geologist of James Wordie’s 1929 expedition. The original usage was for a wider region including the present Aravis and Saussure Massiv (Seidenfaden 1931), but Backlund (1932) restricted the name to the SW peak on the ridge. Walter Frederick Whittard [1902–66] was professor of geology at Bristol University from 1937, where he was noted for his encouragement of work in the Arctic. (Whittardfjellet, Whittardberg.)

Wildspitz 750-15 (75°20.9´N 20°48.2´W; Map 4). Mountain 1599 m high in the southern Barth Bjerge. Named during Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition, probably by Julius Payer, after the highest mountain in the Ortal Alps, Austria. Wildspitz was climbed in 1952 by members of the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition from a temporary base at Kap Rink, and in 1980 by members of Exercise Icy Mountains VI, in both cases with the exception of the tottering 5 m summit tower.
Wilkins Nunatakke 74°0.175 (74°10.3’ N 27°23.2’ W; Map 5). Nunataks on the north side of Eevind Fjeld Gletscher. Mapped by Lauge Koch during flights in 1932 on the 1931–34 Træårsekspeditionen, and named Wilkins Nunatak after George Hubert Wilkins [b. 1888], an Australian pilot who with C.B. Eielson made a pioneer flight with a Lockheed Vega in 1925 over the Arctic Ocean from Barrow, Alaska to Green Harbour, Spitsbergen (Wilkins 1928).

William Smith Dal [Adam af Bremen Dal] 720–257 (72°48.8’ N 22°31.2’ W). E–W-trending valley on Geographical Society Ø between Cambridge Bugt and Vega Sund. So named by Desmond T. Donovan during Lauge Koch’s 1949–50 expeditions after William Smith, the pioneer of stratigraphy known as the father of English geology, who was the first to make a geological map of England. The valley has another authorised name, Adam af Bremenen Dal, but this has rarely been used. Branddal has been used for the same valley by Norwegian scientists.

Wiman Bjerg 730–112 (73°25.0’ N 23°09.1’ W). Mountain on the south coast of Gauss Halvo. Named during the 1931–34 Træårs-ekspeditionen by Gunnar Säve-Söderbergh as Mt. Wiman, after Carl Wiman [1867–1944], a Swedish palaeontologist and stratigrapher. A professor at the University of Uppsala, he was considered the initiator of Swedish vertebrate palaeontology. Norwegian maps of the 1930s used Rannmefeld for the same feature.

Windy Corner 770 (74°16.7’ N 24°14.8’ W). Northern end of Prins Axel Nunatak, where a party of the 1952–54 British-Norwegian Greenland expedition was storm-bound for two days. It was known as a particularly windy area. The name was occasionally used informally in expedition accounts (Simpson 1957).

Wing Kyst 760–35 (76°50.0’ N 19°15.0’ W; Map 4). SW coast of Germania Land, between Snaes and Stormkap, a region where many of the detailed ornithological studies of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen were carried out, and many features were named after birds. Named after Adolf Herluf Winge [1857–1923], a Danish zoologist noted for his publications on Greenland birds and animals, and who was vice-inspector of the Zoological Museum in Copenhagen. Winge assisted Manniche (1910) in writing up his report. (Winges Kyst.)

Winston Bjerg 760–312 (76°54.4’ N 25°03.0’ W; Map 4; Fig. 21). High mountain between Admiralty Gletscher and Borg Gletscher in west Dronning Louise Land. The name was given by the 1952–54 British-Norwegian Greenland expedition for Winston Churchill, who in 1952 was prime minister of Great Britain and a vice-patron of the expedition. He had made a substantial donation to the expedition. Sir Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill [1874–1965], orator, author and statesman, is particularly remembered as the initiator of Swedish vertebrate palaeontology. Norwegian maps of the 1930s used Rannmefeld for the same feature.

Windy Corner 770 (74°16.7’ N 24°14.8’ W). Northern end of Prins Axel Nunatak, where a party of the 1952–54 British-Norwegian Greenland expedition was storm-bound for two days. It was known as a particularly windy area. The name was occasionally used informally in expedition accounts (Simpson 1957).

Wood Bjerg 710–27 (71°23.4’ N 22°43.5’ W). Mountain 730 m high on the west side of Carlsberg Fjord. Named by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822 as Cape Wood, after Peter Wood, a family friend and merchant with whom William Scoresby Sr. had business dealings. Scoresby visited the Woods at least once a week while he was at Edinburgh University.

Wood Valley 730 (73°39.6’ N 21°27.7’ W). Name used occasionally for the valley in which Traeavl flows in southern Hold with Hope.

Wordie Bugt 740–275 (74°03.7’ N 22°20.9’ W; Map 4). Bay in the inner part of Godthåb Gulf, at the front of Wordie Gletscher. Named in the form Wordiebukta on the NSIU (1932a) map. James Mann Wordie [1889–1962] was a British polar explorer and petrolologist who was chief of scientific staff on Shackleton’s Imperial Trans-Antarctic expedition 1914–17, visited Spitsbergen in 1919, Ian Mayen in 1921 and East Greenland in 1926 and 1929. In 1929 he made the first ascent of Petermann Bjerg. He was a founder member of the Scott Polar Research Institute, and its chairman from 1937 to 1955. (Wordiebucht.)

Wordie Gletscher 740–97 (74°15.0’ N 23°05.0’ W; Maps 2, 4). Large glacier draining into Godthåb Gulf, named by Lauge Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions after J.M. Wordie [1890–1962]. See also Wordie Bugt. (Wordie Glacier, Wordies Gletscher.)

Wordie Klint 730–50 (73°59.5’ N 21°22.9’ W). Ravine in north Hold with Hope, named by Lauge Koch’s 1926–27 expeditions as Wordie Creek after J.M. Wordie, whose 1926 expedition had carried out important work here. See also Wordie Bugt. According to Teichert & Kummel (1976) Koch’s original description gave no precise location for the ravine. Rosenkrantz (1932) considered it to correspond to River 16, but Nielsen (1935) to River 15. However, Koch [1931] had called River 16 by the name Blue River, now known in approved form as Blaev.

Wordie Pas 720–498 (72°08.4’ N 25°06.0’ W; Map 5). Easy pass between the glaciers known as Vertebræ and Invertebræ, providing a link between Gully Gletscher and Vikingebræ. Named by the 1963 Cambridge University expedition. See also Wordie Bugt. (Wordie Pass.)

Wordie’s Cairn 730 (73°07.5’ N 27°14.3’ W), Cairn on the east side of the mouth of Kjerulf Fjord, built by J.M. Wordie’s 1929 expedition to mark a fixed point in his survey of the region, and approximately on the site of one of the fixed points in Dusén’s 1899 survey. The site is marked ‘cairn’ on Wordie’s maps, and appears first in the form Wordie’s Cairn on the maps of Louise Boyd’s 1933 expedition (Boyd 1935). The remains of the cairn were found by a GGU expedition in 1975 and rebuilt. See also Wordie Bugt.

Wordesbughbytten 740 (74°01.5’ N 22°17.8’ W). Norwegian hunting hut built in 1936 on the south side of Wordie Bugt, about 2 km west of Surprise Elv in Hudson Land. It is also known as Kalles Hytte. (Wordie Bugt Hütten.)

Wuss Glacier 710 (71°59.4’ N 24°59.1’ W). Minor glacier on the west side of Storgletscher, named by the 2007 SMC East Greenland expedition.

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Ydberguten 760-95 (76°45.0’N 18°34.0’W). Bay east of Danmark Havn, named in this form by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen (yder = outer). Hans Meltoft reported in 1972 that the name Østersen was then in general use for this bay by the staff at Danmarkshavn weather station. (Yder Bay.)

Yderdalen 730-120 (73°50.5’N 20°19.3’W). Valley in Home Forland draining east to the coast south of Kap James. Named on the NSIU (1932a) map as Ytterdalen, for its exposed position.

Ylderbugten 760° (76°35.7’N 18°44.7’W). Danish hunting hut on the east coast of Store Koldewey, close to the low pass leading over to Berg Fjord. Officially known as Bergfjordbyttten, it is also known as Palsbyttten. The name Ylderbyttten (= outer hut) is used to distinguish it from the nearby Norwegian hut in Berg Fjord, also known as Bergfjordbyttten and Inderbyttten (= inner hut). Yellow Tor 750° (72°25.4’N 20°59.5’W). Mountain north of Ardencafe Fjord, Nordland Land, climbed by Michael Banks and Richard Brooke in 1952 during the British North Greenland expedition (Banks 1955). It was named for the yellow quartzites forming the summit. (Yellow Peak.)

Ylis 710° (71°41.6’N 24°16.1’W; Map 5). Peak about 1881 m high in the south Stauning Alper between Roslin Gletscher and Bjørnbo Gletscher. Climbed by the 1971 Lancaster University expedition.

Ymer Klinte 810° (81°08.8’N 12°49.9’W). Low cliffs in marine Quaternary sediments incised by the river Andaun in east Kilen, Kronprins Christian Land. The name is found on a coloured geological map of Kilen printed in 1991 (Pedersen 1991), and was named after the Ymer, the Swedish ice-breaker that sailed along the coast in 1980.

Ymer Nunatak 770-40 (77°24.8’N 24°16.1’W; Maps 2, 4; Fig. 21). Large nunatak at the northern extremity of Dronning Louise Land, named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen as Ymers Nunatak. Ymer was a giant of Norse mythology.

Ymer Ø 730-26 (73°09.0’N 24°25.0’W; Maps 3, 4). Large island between Sofia Sund and Kejser Franz Joseph Fjord. Named by A.G. Nathorst in 1899 as Ymers Ø, after the Swedish geographical journal ‘Ymer’, which published many accounts of Swedish expeditions.

Yngvar Knudtzons Fjell 730-118 (73°56.1’N 23°48.8’W). Mountain in west Hudson Land, named by Sigurd Skau and Harald Welde in 1932 as Yngvar Knudtzons Fjell.

Young Sund 740-9 (74°23.0’N 20°23.5’W; Maps 2, 4). Sound between Clavering Ø and Wollaston Forland joining up to the west with Tyroldfjord. It was originally named Young’s Bay by William Scoresby Jr. in 1822, in compliment to Thomas Young [1773–1829], secretary of the Board of Longitude from 1818 to 1828. A physician and Egyptologist, he was noted for his deciphering of hieroglyphics. Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition used Tyrolerfjord. It was originally named Zackengrat by William Tyrell in 1829, later vice-admiral and director of the Royal Dockyard. He had also published a book on geodetic surveying (J. Love, personal communication 2009). (Zacharias Isstrom, Zacharias Bra.)

Zacharsen Grav 750° (75°19.2’N 17°48.1’W; Fig. 1943–44 Bassegeiger). Grave of Gerhard Zacher at Kap Sussi. He was a member of the German 1943–44 Bassegeiger meteorological expedition, shot during a raid by the sledge patrol on 22 April 1944. The grave was intact in 1988, and the inscription on the broken cross still legible. A new, white-painted cross now marks the grave.

Zackenberg 740-63 (74°29.2’N 20°54.7’W; Map 4). Mountain 1338 m high on the north side of Tyroldfjord. Named by Karl Koldewey’s 1869–70 expedition, for its saw-tooth like summits. (Mt. Zackenberg, Sachenberg, Zackenbergfeldet, Jagged Mtn.)

Zackenberg Forskningsstation 740-70 (74°27.9’N 20°37.9’W). Danish hunting station erected by Nanok in Zackenberg Bugt in the summer of 1945. It was manned in the periods 1945–53 and 1959–60. The station is often used by Sirius, and is in good condition. Repairs were carried out by Nanok in 1991–1992. It has also been known as Horñas Fangststation.

Zackenberg 700° (70°44.5’N 22°51.7’W). Name used for a mountain in Jameson Land north of J.P. Koch Fjeld by Suryk et al. (1973).

Zackenberg Basen 740° (74°27.9’N 20°38.4’W). House and store-hut built by the 1947–50 Danish Peary Land expedition in Zackenberg Bugt immediately west of Zackenberg hunting station. These facilities were also used by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition, whose Sunderland flying boats transported stores from here to Britannia So, Dronning Louise Land. (Basen.)

Zackenberg Bukt 740-319 (74°27.5’N 20°58.9’W; Map 4). Bay on the north side of Young Sund, east of Zackenberg, named by Louise Boyd’s 1937 expedition.

Zackenbergdalen 740° (74°28.7’N 20°33.9’W). Broad valley north of Zackenberg Bugt. The name is in common use by scientists visiting Zackenberg Forskningsstation.

Zackenberg Forskningsstation 740-1000 (74°28.3’N 20°33.6’W). Scientific field station north of Zackenberg Bugt adjacent to a gravel landing strip. The station was the concept of the Danish Polar Center; it was built in 1995, officially opened in August 1997, and has since housed visiting groups of scientists during the summer season. (Zackenberg Zero.)

Zackenberg-slette 740° (c. 74°28’N 20°34’W). Name used by various authors for the plain north of Zackenberg Bugt (e.g. Christensen 1965; Rosenberg et al. 1970).

Zackenbergvelo 740° (74°27.9’N 20°33.9’W). River draining Store Sødal, flowing east of Zackenberg into Zackenberg Bugt. The name has been used by various authors in the past (e.g. Jennov 1939), and has more recently come into regular use in the form Zackenbergelen by scientists visiting nearby Zackenberg Forskningsstation.

Zackenbergbyttten 740° (74°27.9’N 20°37.9’W). Danish hunting hut in Zackenberg Bugt, SE of Zackenberg, built by Nanok in July 1930 mainly for summer salmon fishing.

Zackenbergpasset 740° (73°35.5’N 20°44.0’W). Name used by Wolf Maync (1947) for the pass about 200 m high in Lindemandsland. Wolf Maync recorded the name as in use by Danish and Norwegian hunters during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions.


Zackengrat 740° (74°21.5’N 20°37.4’W). Mountain 518 m high in SE Hold with Hope, corresponding to the present Rochuspids. So named on an NSIU map (1932a) because it is the easternmost and most exposed of this group of peaks.

Z

Zacharias Isstrom 780-13 (78°55.0’N 21°00.0’W; Maps 1, 4). Major glacier between Hertugen of Orléans Land and Lambert Land. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen after Georg Hugh Robert Zachariae [1850–1937], a Danish naval officer, later vice-admiral and director of the Royal Dockyard. He had also published a book on geodetic surveying (J. Love, personal
where quartz-barytes-galena veins with a distinctive striped intergrowth were found in 1971 (Harpøth et al. 1986).

**Zebra Klippe** 77Ø-122 (77°13.1’ N 24°49.3’ W; Maps 2, 4). Northern cliff of iuel-Brockdorff Bjergr, Dronning Louise Land. So named by the 1952–54 British North Greenland expedition because it was formed of stripes of light sandstone and dark shale, which produced a distinctive zebra-like striped pattern.

**Zechsteinelv**. 74Ø (74°34.8´ N 22°42.9´ W). Mountain ridge on central Clavering Ø, west of Skillegletscher. So named on the NSIU maps of Lacmann (1937), after the optical company Carl Zeiss, Jena, Germany, to commemorate their great advances in photo-grammetric instrumentation.

**Zeissfjellet** 74Ø (74°35.6´ N 17°39.3´ W). Mountain on the west side of Jupiter Gletscher, south Stauing Alper. First climbed by James Clarkson’s 1961 expedition and named after the chief deity of the Greek pantheon.

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**Zoologdalen** 73Ø-659 (73°21.0’ N 24°17.7’ W). N–S valley cutting across Gunner Andersson Land, north Ymer Ø. The name was used during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen and was adopted at the suggestion of R. Spärck. **Zuckerhütl** (73°40.0’ N 25°40.3’ W; Map 5). Mountain near the upper basin of Spærregletscher. Climbed by Karl Hertzkoff’s expedition on 19 August 1966, and possibly named after the small town of Zuckerhüt in NW Germany.

**Zuckla-Husa**, 74Ø (74°56.0´ N 17°39.3´ W). Depot house built for the Baldwin-Ziegler expedition in 1901 at Kap Philip Broke. It was inspected by the Fiala-Ziegler expedition in 1905, and ceded in 1930 to the Norwegian state. With other Norwegian hunting huts it passed to Danish ownership in 1969. It has also been known as Baldwin-Huset and Kap Philip Broke. The same name, Ziekla-Husa, has also been used for the similar huts built by the same expedition at Bass Rock (74°42.8´ N 18°15.5´ W).

**Zielers Sund** 76Ø (76°16.5’ N 20°43.8´ W). Sound between Tvillingerne and the north coast of Ad. S. Jensen Land, north Ymer Ø. The name origi- nated during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen after the Danish locality in the Mols district, now spelt Ebeltoft Vig.

**Zweigenprofil** 74Ø (74°44.2´ N 20°01.2´ W). Geological reference locality on SE Kuhn Ø, used by Maync (1947) in his description of work during Lauge Koch’s 1936–38 expeditions.

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**Æbeltoft Vig** 72Ø-83 (72°30.0´ N 22°10.0´ W; Map 4). Bay on east Traill Ø, east of Mols Bjergr. Named by Ove Simonsen during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen after the Danish locality in the Mols district, now spelt Ebeltoft Vig.

**Zeus** (1838–1917), who developed the airship for commercial services. The same name, Ziekla-Husa, has also been used for the similar huts built by the same expedition at Bass Rock (74°42.8´ N 18°15.5´ W).

**Zelexfjellet** 74Ø (74°35.6´ N 17°39.3´ W). Mountain on the west side of Jupiter Gletscher, south Stauing Alper. First climbed by James Clarkson’s 1961 expedition and named after the chief deity of the Greek pantheon.

**Zorko** (71°50.7´ N 25°23.1´ W; Map 5). Small peak in the SE corner of the upper basin of Spærregletscher. Climbed by Karl Hertzkoff’s expedition on 19 August 1966, and possibly named after the small town of Zorko in NE Hudson Land, between Stordal and Loch Fyne. The name is attributed to Paul Stern, who worked with Lauge Koch’s expeditions from 1955 to 1958 (æsel = donkey).

**Ættestupan** (Zwerg Spids.) 71Ø-391 (71°31.9´ N 22°54.2´ W). Valley draining into Pingel Dal. The name was suggested by Russel Maris following his journey in 1968, and given for the common flowering plant of the figwort family.

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Øbjerg 710-276 (71°55.6´N 23°39.2´W). Mountain in the Werner Bjerge on the south side of upper Sirius Gletscher, an island (= ø) in the ice. Named during Lauge Koch's 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk.

Øbjerg 720-337 (72°28.6´N 22°08.1´W). Mountain on SE Traill Ø. So named by H.P. Heres during Lauge Koch's 1956–58 expeditions for its island-like position.

Øbgått 720 (72°26.3´N 22°18.4´W). Name used by Staubø (1938) in a report on work during Lauge Koch's 1936–38 expeditions for Begtrup Vig on the north side of Mountnorris Fjord. There is an island (ø) in the mouth of the bay.

Ødedal 720-169 (72°27.0´N 22°00.0´W). Valley on east Traill Ø, between Tækkerne and Kap Parry, named during Lauge Koch's 1936–38 expeditions by Hans Peter Schaub for its barren appearance. (Verlorenes Tal.)

Ødedal 740-369 (74°55.3´N 21°41.9´W). Valley in Th. Thomsen Land on the south side of Grandjean Fjord. So named by the 1948 Leeds University expedition for its desolate and bleak character, in contrast to Gronningen to the south. (Desolate Valley.)


Ødemarksdal 730-404 (73°22.1´N 25°54.0´W). High plateau in south Andrée Land on the north side of Benjamin Dal. So named by Eredhart Fränk during Lauge Koch's 1948–50 expeditions because of its desolate character, formed of limestone blocks that are very difficult to walk on.

Ødemarksdal 710-308 (71°31.1´N 24°47.0´W; Map 5). Valley west of Karstrængen, west of Schuchert Fjord, formed in desert-like, barren sandstone. Named by Enrico Kempter during Lauge Koch's 1956–58 expeditions.

Ødepas 720-138a (72°25.4´N 23°26.6´W). Most prominent N–S pass in the Svinhufvud Bjerge, Traill Ø. Named by Lars B. Clemmensen during a 1975–76 University of Copenhagen expedition, to describe its barren and silent character.

Øen 760 (76°46.1´N 18°40.2´W). Area west of Ørsted Valley where it drains into Danmark Havn. It has also been called The Island.

Øen 740-304 (74°05.2´N 21°16.7´W). Small island very close to the south coast of the peninsula Eskimonæs, south Clavering Ø. The name originated from the wintering party at Eskimonæs during the 1931–34 Trærækspeditionen.


Øjfjord [Kaasakajik] 700-5 710-41 (71°00.0´N 26°12.0´W; Maps 3, 4). Long fjord between Renland and Milne Land. Discovered and named by Carl Ryder's 1891–92 expedition during the exploration of the Bjørnøeren in September 1891 (Fig. 7). There are no islands within the main stretch of the fjord, and the name derives from the Bjørnøeren group of islands at the NE end of the fjord. (Øjfjord, Ø fjord.)

Ølensfjellet 730 (73°42.4´N 21°33.2´W). Mountain 768 m high on the east side of Loch Fyne, equivalent to the present Knasten. So named on an NSIU map (1932a) after Fritz Øien, a Norwegian hunter who hunted in the Loch Fyne region for the 1926–28 Foldvik expedition. He later spent five years on Jan Mayen as meteorologist and telegraphist during World War II.

Ølens hus 730 (73°40.6´N 21°44.9´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the east side of southern Loch Fyne, built in August 1926 by the 1926–28 Foldvik expedition. Named after Fritz Øien, one of the hunters who helped build the hut. From about 1930 the hut was generally known as Byghuset or Bynhuset.

Øksnebladet 760-39 (76°45.6´N 18°25.0´W). Peninsula east of Danmark Havn, so named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen because its shape resembles a two-sided axe. A hut between Ørnen Ø and Øksnebladet, built in 1949 by Danmarkshavn weather station personnel, is sometimes known as Øksebladet, and also as Heeringshus. (Øksebladet, Axe Blade.)

Økenvald 740 (74°00.0´N 22°06.6´W). Broad delta on the west side of the mouth of Loch Fyne. Used only on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), the name is derived from a Norwegian dialect word for a place where cattle (in this case musk ox) go down to the water to drink.

Øresund 760-73 (76°42.1´N 18°39.1´W; Map 4). Sound between Lille Koldeway and Kap Bismark. The name was used by Trolle (1913) in his hydrographical reports of the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, and was probably given for the sound of the same name between Sweden and Denmark. See also Lille Bælt and Store Bælt. (Ørenæsund.)

Ørensbyhøyt 760 (76°38.9´N 18°46.9´W). Hut on the NE side of Store Koldeway, opposite Raseleth, built by the 1938–39 Norsk–Franske Ekspedisjonen. The name is misleading, as the sound it borders is Lille Bælt not Øresund. It is also known as Dagmar Haven Høyten.

Ørkenbjergene 710-79 (71°35.8´N 23°51.6´W). Hills south of the head of Fleming Inlet, named during the 1931–34 Trærækspeditionen for Arne Noe-Nygaard as Desert Mts, because of their appearance. (Desert Bjergene.)

Ørkendal 720-141 (72°56.2´N 22°19.1´W). Valley in SE Suss Land, in which the river Kuskajik flows. Named during the 1931–34 Trærækspeditionen by Ove Simonsen, for its desert-like appearance. Rud Johansen Valley has also been used. (Ørkedal.)

Île O 770 (77°43.0´N 17°45.0´W). Name used for the present Île de France (from 2004 Qeqertaq Prins Henrik) by Sophus Poulsen during the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen (Lundbyte 1984). The island was first mapped by the Duke of Orléans in 1905.

Ørnen Ø 760-69 (76°44.0´N 18°26.8´W). Island east of Danmark Havn, so named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen, by Christian B. Thostrup after the Danish navy petty officer association. (Ørnens Ø, Eagle Island.)

Ørnereden 720 (72°52.6´N 25°06.7´W). Name often used for the main building of Lauge Koch's Ella Ø scientific station built in 1931 during the 1931–34 Trærækspeditionen. The name translates as 'eagle's nest'. Lauge Koch was reputed to keep watch on the activities of expedition members with an eagle-eye from the main east-facing windows.

Ørneret 730 (73°58.7´N 21°17.4´W). Norwegian hunting hut SW of the Finsch Øer, in Hold with Hope, built by the Foldvik expedition in August 1926. The name appears in this form on the 1932a NSIU map, and translates as 'eagle's nest'. Now said to be a ruin. (Ørnereden.)

Ørsted Dal 710-50 (71°47.5´N 23°12.0´W; Map 4). Broad, E–W-trending valley draining into Fleming Fjord. Named by Amund 1898–1900 as Ørsted Dal, after Hans Christian Ørsted [1777–1851], noted Danish physicist and chemist. (Ørsted Dal, Ørsted Valley, Ørsted Dalhytten.)

Ørsted Dal Hyttten 710 (71°45.6´N 23°23.8´W). Norwegian hunting hut built by Helge Ingestad and Normann Andersen in Ørsted Dal, at the mouth of Alliday Dal, in 1932–33. It was repaired in 1982 by Otto Lapstun, as a memorial to Norwegian hunting activities. All-day Hytte has also been used. (Ørstedal Hyttten.)


Østereø 740-254 (74°06.0´N 21°15.3´W). Small river east of Eskimonæs station, south Clavering Ø. The name originated from the wintering party at Eskimonæs during the 1931–34 Trærækspeditionen. Trafra is also been used. Østereølv 800-65 (80°41.4´N 16°21.6´W; Map 4). Eastern of two rivers in south Amdrup Land. Named originally as Eastern river in a 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen report, and approved in the
present form in 1958.

Østerelven 760-101 (76°46.1´N 18°39.5´W). Eastern of two rivers flowing into Danmark Havn near the original expedition house. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen as Øster-Elven.

Østersøen 760-97 (76°45.3´N 18°39.3´W). Peninsula on the east side of the mouth of Danmark Havn, so named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen. (Or. Havnenes.)

Østre Skanse 760-301 (76°57.0´N 20°03.6´W). Plateau area east of Pemmiokløft, south Germania Land. Vestre Skanse occurs west of the river. Named by the 1938–39 Merkefjord expedition.

Østre Sparregletscher 720-449 (72°53.7´N 26°07.7´W). Eastern of two glaciers in Suez Land which merge and dam Murgangssø. Adapted from a suggestion by C. Eugène Wegmann who explored the region in 1933 during the 1931–34 Træsrækspeditionen.

Østergletscher 720-295 (72°50.4´N 25°03.7´W). Name used in a report on Hans Gesellman's 1957 expedition (Koglbauer 1965) for the glacier on the NE side of Sefstrøm Gletscher, more commonly referred to in mountaineering literature as Kirkbræ. It was named after Ostereisbistatze at the head of the glacier.

Østernes 760-204 (76°54.0´N 23°20.2´W). East of a rise near the boundary of the easternmost section of the coastal ridge at Skande Ø, named by the Place Name Committee in the 1930s as a substitute for the names Kapp Wollbek and Veganeset used by Norwegians for the same feature.

Østerport 740 (74°29.4´N 20°34.4´W). Feature in the vicinity of Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name is used as a reference locality in reports by visiting scientists.

Österreich-Gletscher 720 (72°00.4´N 25°03.7´W). Name used in a report on Hans Gesellman's 1957 expedition (Koglbauer 1965) for the glacier on the NE side of Sefstrøm Gletscher, more commonly referred to in mountaineering literature as Kirkbræ. It was named after Ostereisbistatze at the head of the glacier.

Øste-Elven. Named by the 1906–08 Danmark-Ekspeditionen as Østerelven.

Østporten 740 (74°29.4´N 20°34.4´W). Feature in the vicinity of Zackenberg Forskningsstation. The name is used as a reference locality in reports by visiting scientists.

Östliche Schwarze Hügel 760 (76°45.0´N 18°34.0´W). Name at one time in general use by the staff at Danmarkshavn weather station for the present Yderbugten, east of Danmarkshavn. Hans Meltofte reported that the name was used in correspondence, and by the Catalina aircraft crew who used the locality as a landing site.

Østhavn 740-256 (74°05.6´N 21°16.0´W). Bay east of Eskimonæs station, south Clavering Ø. The name originated from the wintering party at Eskimonæs during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen.

Østhytta 740 (74°20.6´N 24°05.4´W). Branch of Vibeke Gletscher on the east side of Vibeke Nunatak. The name was given by John Haller during Laue Koch's 1956–58 expeditions, but was not approved.

Østtinden 740-194 (74°09.2´N 21°08.8´W). Mountain peak on south Clavering Ø. The name was first used, together with Vesttinden, in a report by Gelting (1934) on work during the 1931–34 Træsrækspeditionen.

Østunde 760-57 (76°43.6´N 23°11.3´W). Small plateau east of the east side of Borggletscher, on the south side of Kejsar Joseph Fjord. So named during Lauge Koch's 1952–53 expeditions by John Haller, for the castle-like appearance.


Østtungerne 770-57 (77°11.0´N 18°57.0´W; Map 4). Glacier in NE Germania Land on the east side of Fladebugt. Named by David Malmquist during the 1931–34 Træsrækspeditionen as Østtunge.Østtungerne. Østkysten 740-50 (74°12.1´N 22°53.1´W). Norwegian hunting hut on the SW coast of Clavering Ø, 5 km SE of Kap Oetker, built by the Foldvik expedition in 1927. It was replaced by a new hut in 1954. It has also been known as Nes-Odden and Kap Øster Hytten.

Østved 760-301 (76°57.0´N 20°03.6´W). Branch of Vibeke Gletscher on the east side of Vibeke Nunatak. The name was given by John Haller during Laue Koch's 1956–58 expeditions, but was not approved.

Østarkosedal 710-304 (71°34.5´N 24°45.3´W; Map 5). Upper part of the valley draining via Nedre Arkosedal to Bjørnmo Gletscher, with deep-red arkosic sandstone on both sides. Named by Enrico Kempter during Laue Koch's 1956–58 expeditions.

Øver Frederiksborg Gletscher 680-156 (69°00.0´N 31°32.0´W). Name used for the glacier on the east side of Frederiksborg Nunatak which extends to just north of latitude 69°N. The name was used by L.R. Wager's 1935–36 expedition in the form Upper Frederikseborg Gletscher, as it is an upper northward extension of Frederikseborg Gletscher (Wager 1937). The original name was given after the royal castle Frederiksborg, Hillerød, Denmark.

Øver Gefionelv 720-185 (72°10.4´N 24°12.1´W; Map 5). River in north Scoresby Land on the NW side of Søele Bjerg, joining Nedre Gefionelv just before reaching Store Blydal. Named by prospecling teams associated with Laue Koch's 1948–49 expeditions. See also Nedre Gefionelv. (Øvre Gefionelv.)

Øvre Gefionpas 720-525 (72°10.2´N 24°15.2´W; Map 5). Pass between Skeldal and Øvre Gefionelv. The name was suggested by N.P. Lasca following work in the area in 1966–67. (Gefion Pass.)

Øvre Mysteriesso 730-615 (73°15.3´N 28°11.0´W). Higher of two lakes in Mysteriessøene. Louise Boyd in 1933 distinguished Wors¬"d's 1929 Mystery Lakes as Upper Mystery Lake and Lower Mystery Lake.
**Øvre Randgletscher** 710-286 (71°52.7’N 24°07.4’W; Map 5). Upper and eastern of two glaciers south of Aldebaran Gletscher, on the north flank of Randspids. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk.

**Øvre Rygegletscher** 780-547 (78°00.9’N 28°03.2’W). Upper, NE-trending branch of Rygegletscher, north Goodenough Land, named by J.M. Wordie’s 1929 expedition as **Upper Pismenny Glacier**.

**Øvre Studer Gletscher** 720-307 (72°01.1’N 23°51.0’W; Map 5). Glacier in the north Werner Bjerge. Named during Lauge Koch’s 1953–54 expeditions by Peter Bearth and Eduard Wenk. See Nedre Studer Gletscher.


**Øyedalen** 710 (71°52.7’N 22°57.6’W). Broad valley in north Scoresby Land south of Antarctic Havn, the present Henrik Møller Dal. The name was used by Norwegian hunters, and arose because the meandering river had left a series of ‘islands’ (= øyar). (**Øyadalen.**) Øyedalsbytten 710 (71°53.1’N 23°01.0’). Norwegian hunting hut built in 1932–33 for Helge Ingstad’s expedition in Henrik Møller Dal, which Norwegian hunters called Øyedalen.

**Øyneset** 730 (73°43.7’N 20°26.4’W). Peninsula on the south side of Carlshavn, eastern Hold with Hope, equivalent to the present Knudshoved. So named on an NSIU map (1932a), and possibly derived from a place name in the Aust-Agdar district of Norway.

**A**

**Aage Bertelsen Gletscher** 800-114 (80°17.0’N 19°35.5’W; Fig. 24). Glacier on the north side of Hekla Sund. Named by John Haller following explorations during Lauge Koch’s 1956–58 expeditions after Aage Bertelsen [1873–1945] – See also Kap Aage Bertelsen.

**Aage de Lemos Dal** 720-92 (72°46.1’N 24°06.9’W; Map 4). Valley on NW Ymer Ø. The name was suggested by Ove Simonsen in 1983, and given for Aage de Lemos. A long-serving member of Lauge Koch’s geological expeditions, he was telegraphist from 1931 to 1934, station leader on Ella Ø 1933–42 and equipment chief 1947–59. He was a member of the Sledge Patrol in 1941–42, and was sometimes referred to as the ‘King of Ella Ø’. De Lemos wintered at the station on Ella Ø for a longer period than anyone else, made many climbs around Ella Ø, and surveyed the skerries in Vega Sund. **Aage Nielsen Fjeld** 700 (70°30.3’N 22°10.1’W). Name used by Rosenkrantz (1934, 1942) for one of the summits of Gufjeld in southeast Liverpool Land. See also Aage Nielsen Gletscher. (**Mt. Aage Nielsen.**) Aage Nielsen Gletscher [**Apusikajik.**] 700-215 (70°40.2’N 21°48.9’W). Glacier in SE Liverpool Land. So named by Laurits Bruhn during the 1931–34 Træskesexpeditionen after Aage Nielsen [1902–26], a young astronomer who overwintered at Scoresbysund during the expedition to found the colony in 1924–25, and died soon after returning to Denmark. (**Aage Nielsen Gletscher.**) Agenaasjøet 740 (74°21.0’N 20°47.6’W). Mountain on north Clavering Ø, equivalent to the present Koralbjerg. The name is used on the NSIU maps of Lamm (1937), and was given for Sigurd Aagenes [1905–33], a Norwegian pilot who took part in the NSIU expedition in 1932.

**Åkerblom Ø** 720-33 (72°29.3’N 24°37.8’W; Map 4). Island at the mouth of Segelsålskapet Fjord, named by A.G. Nathorst in 1899 as **Åkerblomøya** after Filip Åkerblom [1869–1942]. He was a geophysicist, subsequently professor of meteorology at the University of Uppsala from 1907 to 1934. Åkerblom acted as meteorologist, hydrographer and physicist on the 1899 expedition. (**Åkerblomøya.**) Ålborghus 700-205 (76°23.3’N 20°54.4’W; Map 4). Danish hunting station at Gefion Havn on the south side of Godfred Hansen Ø. Built in August 1938 by Nanok with funds raised by the Danish newspaper ‘Aalborg Stiftstidende’, and named originally in the form Aalborghus. It replaced a hut on the same site built in 1933. The station was manned in the periods 1938–41 and 1945–52, and was maintained by Sirius until 1988. (**Aalborghus station.**) Andehuslet 760 (76°39.7’N 19°40.8’W). Hut built by staff of Danish expedition to East Greenland, kept in the periods 1938–41 and 1945–52, and was maintained by Sirius until 1988. (**Andehuslet station.**) Arnøya 720 (72°55.7’N 23°35.5’W). Pass on western Geographical Society Ø, so named on NSIU maps of Lamm (1937) after the Norwegian botanist Sigurd Anstad [b. 1906], who took part in the 1932 NSIU expedition to East Greenland.

**Århus Bugt** 710-98 (71°44.0’N 22°06.0’W; Fig. 90). Bay or fjord in east Canning Land, named during the 1931–34 Træskesexpeditionen by Arne Noe-Nygård as **Århusbugt**.

Fig. 90. View southwards of the eastern peninsula of Canning Land, Kap Tyrrell and Kap Wardlaw, separated by the ice-covered waters of Århus Bugt. The John Haller photograph collection, GEUS archive.
north Canning Land, named during the 1931–34 Treårsekspedi-
tionen by Arne Noe-Nygaard as Aarhus Bøgt after the town in Jylland, 
Denmark. Noe-Nygaard was a student at Aarhus Kathedralskole.

**Åresøen** 73Ø-585 (73°59.5´N 24°22.1´W). Lake in south Ole Rø-
mer Land, named by Sigurd Skaun and Harald Welde in 1932 as 
Åsevannet. Girl’s name. (*Aase*.)

**Åsen** 75Ø-68 (75°14.4´N 19°46.9´W). Hill in southern Hochstetter 
Forland. The name originated from the wintering party at Kulhus 
during the 1931–34 Treårsekspeditionen. (Åsen = the ridge).

**Aarsethsundet** 72Ø (72°42.9´N 22°44.7´W; Fig. 14). Sound between 
Silja Ø and south Geographical Society Ø, in Vega Sund. Used only 
on NSIU maps (Lacmann 1937), the name was given for Elling 
Aarseth [b. 1897], a Norwegian ship-owner who supplied ships used 
by NSIU expeditions.
Glossary

Administrative organisation of Greenland
Grønlands Styrelse (Statsministeriet) – Greenland Administration under the Ministry for State (1925–50)
Grønlandsdepartement (Statsministeriet) – Greenland Department under the Ministry for State (1950–55)
Ministeriet for Grønland – Ministry for Greenland (1955–87)
Selvstyre – Self-government (2009–)

Abbreviations
AWI: Alfred Wegener Institute for Polar and Marine Research, Bremerhaven, Germany
BGR: Bundesanstalt für Geowissenschaften und Rohstoffe, Federal Institute for Geosciences and Natural Resources, Hannover, Germany
CEDME: Centre for Studies and Documentation on Polar Areas, Dijon, France
DMU: Danmarks Miljøundersøgelser, Danish Environmental Research Institute
ECOPOLARIS: Successor to the CEDME organisation from 2003, based in Dijon, France
GBU: Grønlands Botaniske Undersøgelse, Greenland Botanical Survey
GEUS: De Nationale Geologiske Undersøgelser for Danmark og Grønland, Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland
GFM: Grønlands Fiskeri- og Miljøundersøgelser, Greenland Environmental Research Institute
GREA: Groupe de Recherches en Écologie Arctique, Arctic Ecology Research Group
GGU: Grønlands Geologiske Undersøgelse, Geological Survey of Greenland
GI: Geodætisk Institut, Geodetic Institute
GTO: Grønlands Tekniske Organisation, Greenland Technical Organisation
ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization
KMS: Kort & Matrikelstyrelsen, National Survey and Cadastre
Nanok: Østgrønlandsk Fangstkompagni Nanok A/S, East Greenland Trapping Company Nanok Ltd.
NSIU: Norges Svalbard- og Ishavundersøkelser, Norwegian Svalbard- and Arctic Ocean Survey
Sirius: Slædepatruljen Sirius, Sirius Dog Sledge Patrol
USAF, WAC: United States Air Force, World Aeronautical Charts, Aeronautical Chart and Information Center, St. Louis, USA
Vildbiologisk Station, Kalo: Wild Game Station, Kalo
Zackenberg ZERO: Zackenberg Ecological Research Operations, Zackenberg, Greenland

Geographical terms
Bjerg, bjerge: mountain, mountains
Bøl: glacier
Bugt: bay
Dal, dalen: valley, the valley
Elv: river, stream
Fangsthytte/station: hunting hut/station
Fjeld, fjelde, fjellet: mountain, mountains, the mountain
Gletscher: glacier
Halvø: peninsula
Havn: harbour
Hus, huset: house, the house
Hytte: hut, cabin
Kap: cape
Klint: cliff
Klippe: crag, cliff
Kyst: coast
Land: land
Næs: headland, cape
Pynt: point
Skær: skerry
Spids: pointed summit
Strand: beach
Sund: sound
Sø: lake
Tinde: pinnacle, peak
Ø, Øer: island, islands
References

BMC report archive: British Mountaineering Council, Freepost NAT 11244, Manchester M20 7ZA, UK. A British organisation working for climbers, hill walkers and mountaineers, BMC receives reports from expeditions that it has advised or supported. Since about 2000, these reports have been available online and can be downloaded in PDF format (www://thebmc.co.uk).

DPC report archive: Polarbiblioteket (the Polar Library), Strandgade 102, DK-1401 Copenhagen K, Denmark. Following the closure of the Danish Polar Center (DPC) in 2009, many staff and some functions were transferred to the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation, but after widespread protests the DPC library facility (now known as Polarbiblioteket) was preserved on the ground floor of the original DPC building. The Library holds a large collection of unpublished expedition reports dating from about 1973 to 2008, most of which were submitted during the period when DPC was officially responsible for granting permission for scientific and sporting expeditions to Greenland. Submission of a report after the return of an expedition was one of the conditions of being granted a permit.

GEUS archive: Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (GEUS), Øster Voldgade 10, DK-1350 Copenhagen K, Denmark. The Survey holds a large collection of material arising from the activities of staff geologists and summer contract geologists in Greenland and Denmark, including those of the former Geological Survey of Greenland (GGU) and the former Geological Survey of Denmark (DGU). The Survey also holds several hundred black and white prints of photographs taken from Norseman aircraft by Lauge Koch’s geological expeditions in the 1950s; the photograph collection was formerly held by John Haller, chief geologist of Lauge Koch’s expeditions, and was donated to the Survey by John Haller’s widow. A much larger collection of several thousand negatives of aerial photographs taken during Lauge Koch’s expeditions is held by the Geological Museum, Copenhagen.

Kort & Matrikelstyrelsen (KMS: National Survey and Cadastre): KMS incorporates the former Geodatisk Institut (Geodetic Institute), and continues to have responsibility for production of maps of Greenland. However, after the transfer of the archives of the Place Name Committee to Greenland (see below) it has retained only a short run of the Place Name Committee minutes (1967–80). There is very little documentation of the work of the Place Name Committee at the Danish Rigsarkivet (State Archive), apart from standard names lists and other documents widely distributed by the former Geodetic Institute.

Place Name Committee archive: Considerable documentation of the work of the Place Name Committee for Greenland (Stednavneudvalget for Grønland) between 1934 and 1983 was formerly held by the Danish Geodetic Institute, now part of Kort & Matrikelstyrelsen (KMS). This documentation included the work of the Stednavneudvalget sub-committees and an almost complete set of the minutes of the meetings of the Place Name Committee. On 1 January 1984 the responsibility for place names in Greenland was transferred to Qeqasiiortut / Grønlands Sprognævn in Nuuk, Greenland, which includes Nunat Aqqinni Aalajangisartut / Grønlands Stednavnenævn; the latter institute now holds the archives of the former Place Name Committee for Greenland.

RGS report archive: Royal Geographical Society (RGS), 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR, UK. The Royal Geographical Society is the most important geographical organisation in England, and acts as an adviser to expeditions planning journeys to all parts of the world. It holds a large collection of unpublished expedition reports from 1965 onwards.


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In front pocket
Map 4: Place name map of northern East Greenland, 1: 1 000 000. A.K. Higgins (2010).

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Map 5: Place name map of Stauning Alper, 1: 150 000. A.K. Higgins (2010).