



THE CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY EAST GREENLAND EXPEDITION 1926

By the year 1926, the whole of the coasts of Greenland had been visited and surveyed, with the exception of a strip on the East Coast between latitude $72^{\circ}00'$ N. and 74° N. Between these latitudes lie, perhaps, the most interesting parts of the whole coast, including, as they do, the wonderful system of fiords discovered and surveyed by the Swedish Expedition in 1899.

The existing map of this coast was based on that made by William SCORESBY, a Liverpool whaling captain, who during the summer of 1822 made a survey, carried out with a sextant from the crow's-nest of his ship, which could get no nearer than from 20 to 30 miles from the land.

It was for this part of the coast that the party of eight members of Cambridge University left Aberdeen on June 30th 1926, in the sealing ship "Heimland I.". Among others, the objects were the following :

To carry out pendulum experiments on Sabine Island.

To carry out a topographical, geological and ethnological survey of the coast between latitudes $72^{\circ}00'$ N. and $74^{\circ}30'$ N.

The expedition returned to Aberdeen on September 8th after ten weeks' absence.

The results of the expedition were laid before the Royal Geographical Society by Mr. WORDIE (*Geographical Journal*, September 1927). They are summarized briefly by Lieutenant P. F. WHITE, R.E., in the *Royal Engineers Journal* for September 1928, pages 461-467.

The unmapped portion of the sea coast was mapped with an accuracy quite sufficient for the purposes of the expedition, and as great as could be expected with the instruments and time at its disposal.

A map is given showing at a scale of 1:1,000,000 the coast region of East Greenland between Davy Sound and Little Pendulum Island, from surveys by G. MANLEY and other members of the Cambridge Expedition 1926, under the direction of J. M. WORDIE, with the mapping of earlier explorers shown in outline. This map is of invaluable interest for completing the cartography of East Greenland.

It was noted by Lieutenant P. F. WHITE that the effect of refraction was very pronounced and beautiful. Icefields became rows of towers and minarets, with the whole reproduced above them in inverted form. Reflections of distant mountains were also seen upside down on the tops of the originals. This refraction proved very valuable in the survey as points below the horizon were so refracted that they became visible.

