

and establishing two more camps. The Dome was ascended on July 6 by Herzog and Jenkins and again on the 7th by Herzog and me and the Cone on July 7 by Jenkins and Ogenhag. Our aneroid barometer readings showed that the former is 3790 meters and the latter 3780 meters high.

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*Note on the Altitudes of Gunnbjørns Fjeld, Dome and Cone.* Although Major Olsson has made the claim that both Dome and Cone are higher than Gunnbjørns Fjeld and has suggested that Dome be named "Ingemars Fjeld" and Cone "Lars Fjeld," the Danish Geodaetisk Institut has informed us that Ingemar Olsson's surveying methods were very primitive and that further control has proved that Gunnbjørns Fjeld is the highest mountain in Greenland. The Institute further informed us that it will not accept the names of Ingemars Fjeld and Lars Fjeld as mountains cannot be named for living persons.

*Gunnbjørns Fjeld.* A Mountain Travel expedition made another ascent of Gunnbjørns Fjeld. On June 26, Americans Jim Williams, Jerry Corr, Robert Hoffman and I and Dane Gunnar Jensen climbed to the summit. An original objective of measuring neighboring peaks by triangulation was not possible because of the weight of carrying the theodolite to the top in soft snow.

LEO LE BON

*Previous History of Gunnbjørns Fjeld.* James Lowther has been kind enough to supply us with further data about Gunnbjørns Fjeld. After Gino Watkins' expedition of 1930-31 had spotted the peak, Martin Lindsay fixed its position in 1934 during his remarkable crossing of Greenland from the west coast. In 1935 Augustine Courtauld succeeded in getting to the peak from the east coast and climbing it. His route followed the Sorgenfri Glacier from Jakobsen's Fjord and crossed the Christian IV Glacier from Icefall Pass. The party took aneroid barometer readings on the summit, which gave a height of 12,200 feet (3718 meters). In 1984, the Geodaetisk Institut determined the height to be 3708.53 meters, using a Global Positioning System, a difference of only 10 meters. Before 1988, the region was visited again only twice. In 1971, Alistair Allen's expedition approached from the Rosenborg and then the Korridoren Glacier. (See *AAJ*, 1972, pages 151-2.) In 1987, Woolley's expedition roughly followed Courtauld's route from Sødalen. (See *AAJ*, 1988, p. 153.) On all three ascents of Gunnbjørns Fjeld, two mountains were noted, which resembled a cone and a dome, probably the second and third highest mountains in the Arctic. We apologize for previous misspellings of Gunnbjørns Fjeld. Mr. Lowther has given us more details about the peaks climbed by his group and also of the 1986 expedition, in which he participated.

*Gunnbjørns Fjeld, 1988, More Details.* (This will help complete the report given in *AAJ*, 1989, page 164.) In addition to Greg Englefield, Nick Hulton,