

*HANDBOOKS PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE  
HISTORICAL SECTION OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.—No. 132*

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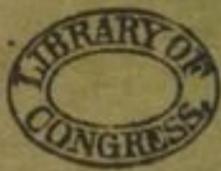
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# GREENLAND

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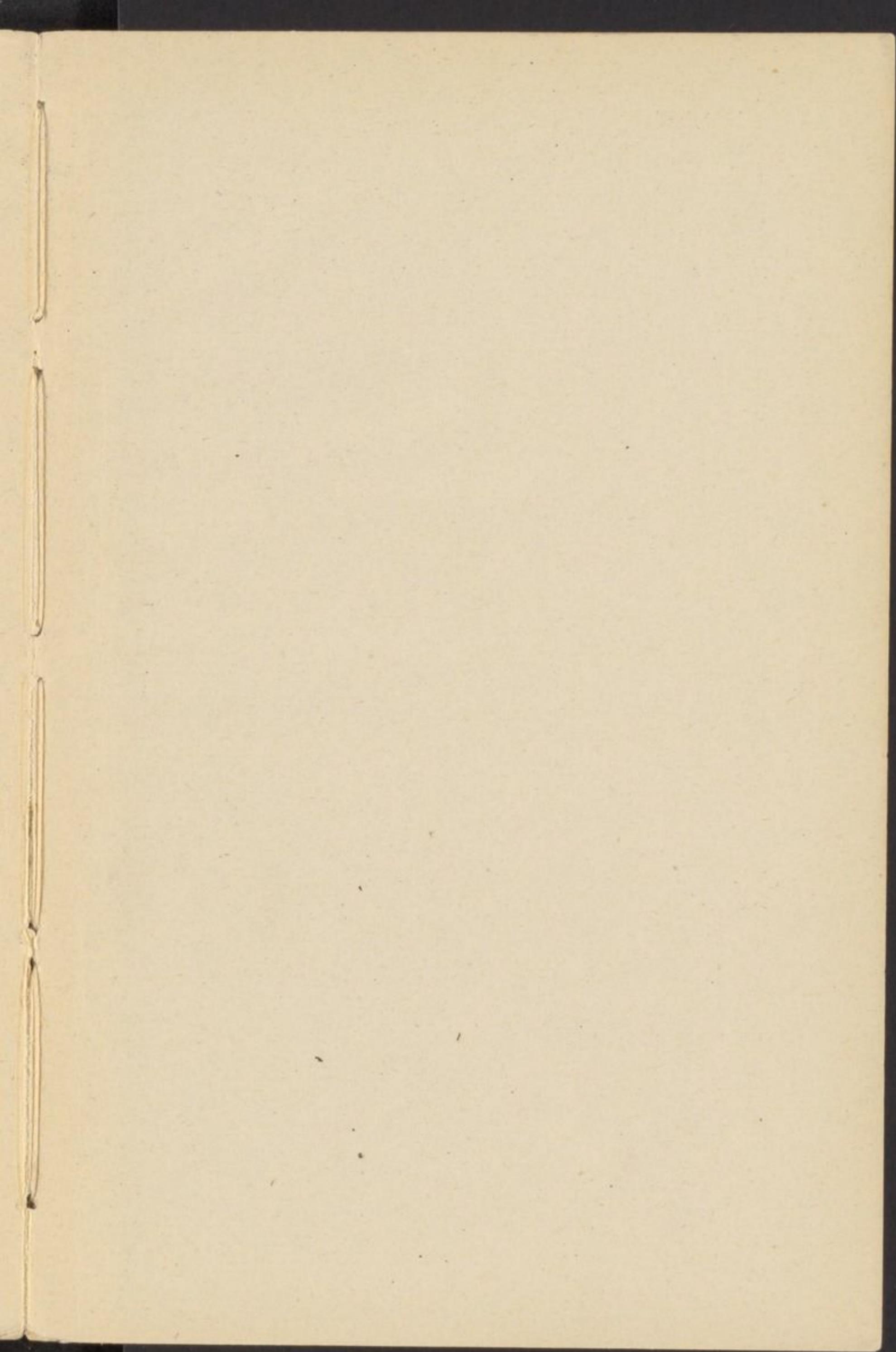
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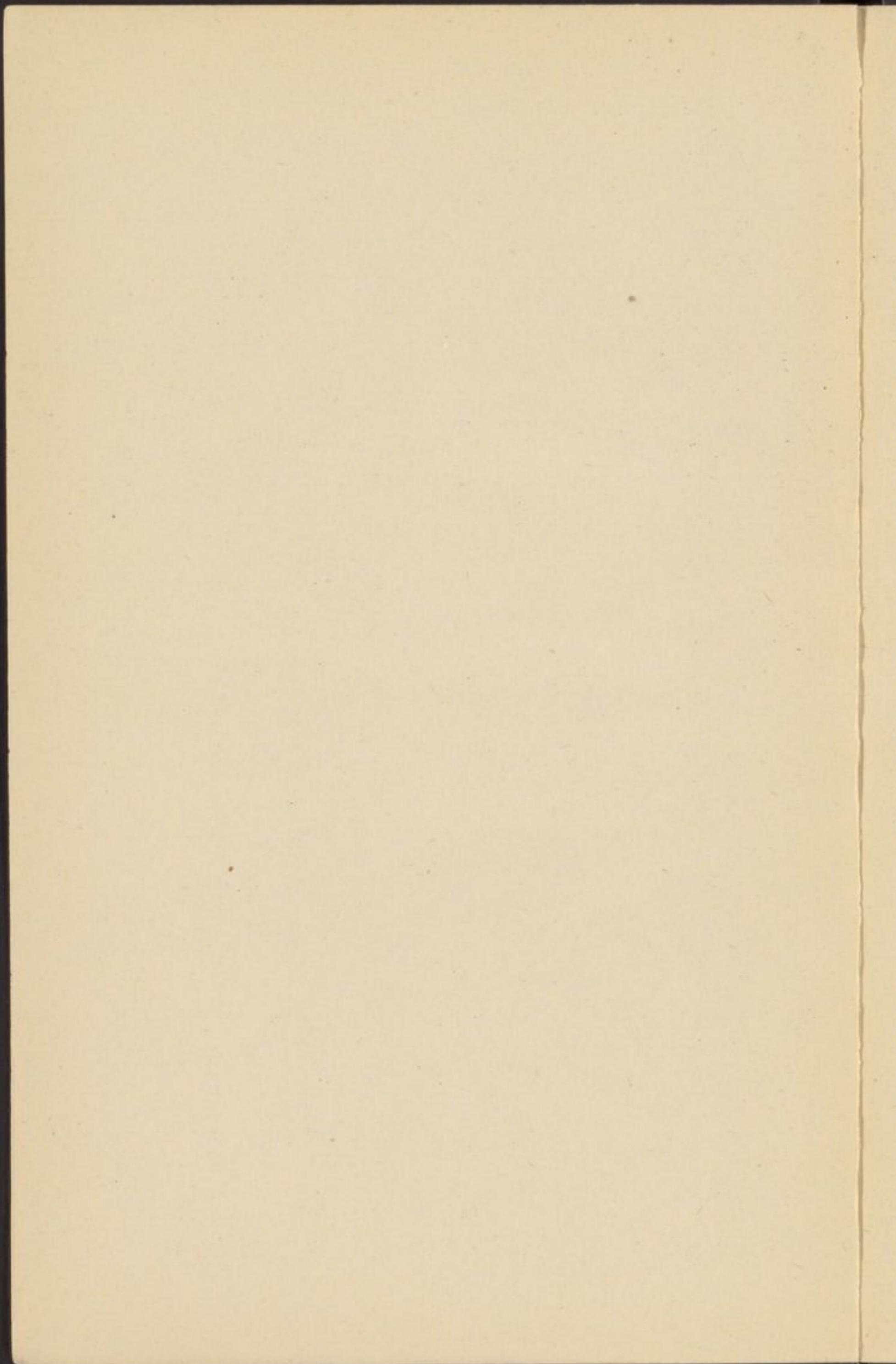


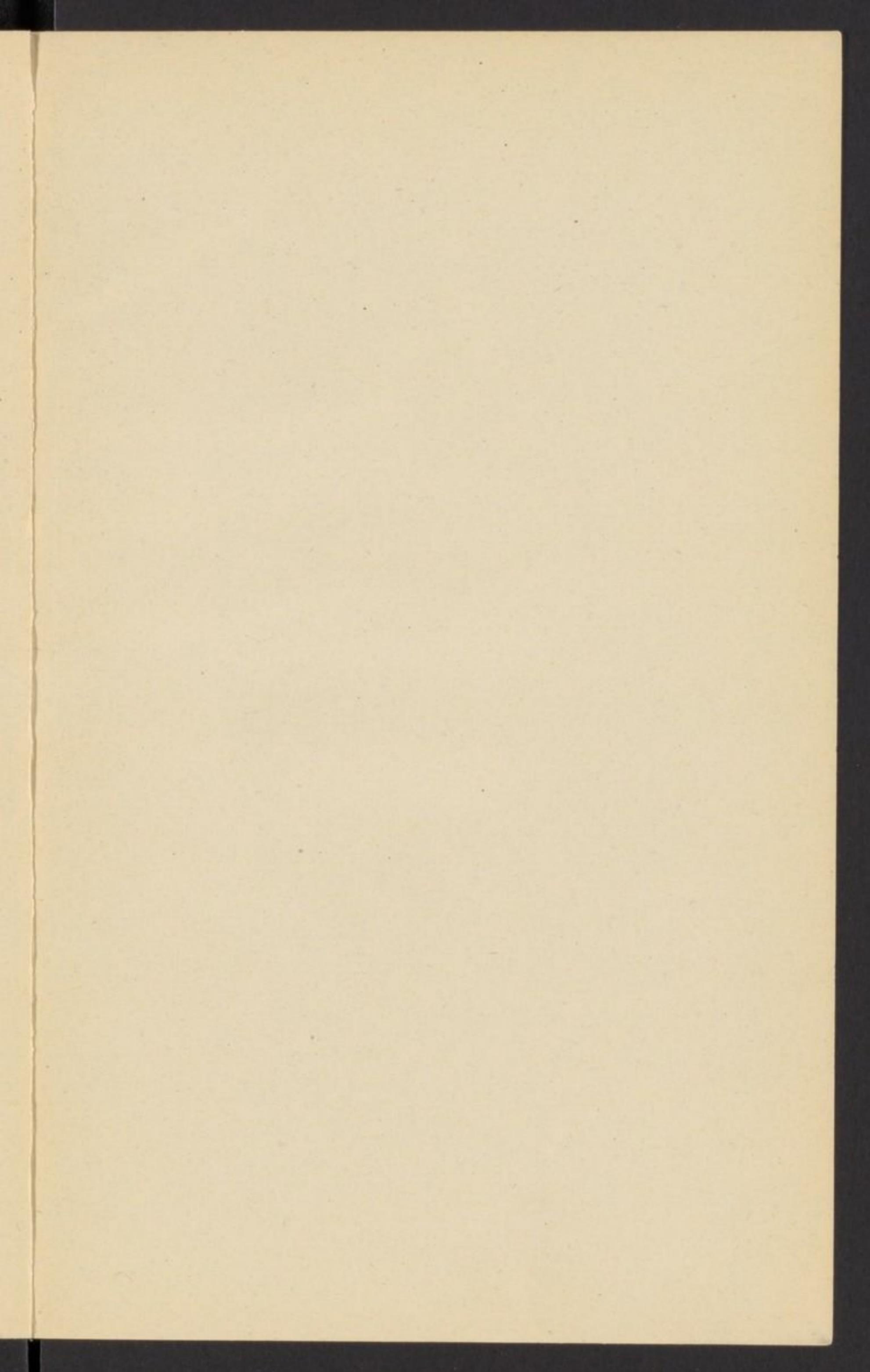


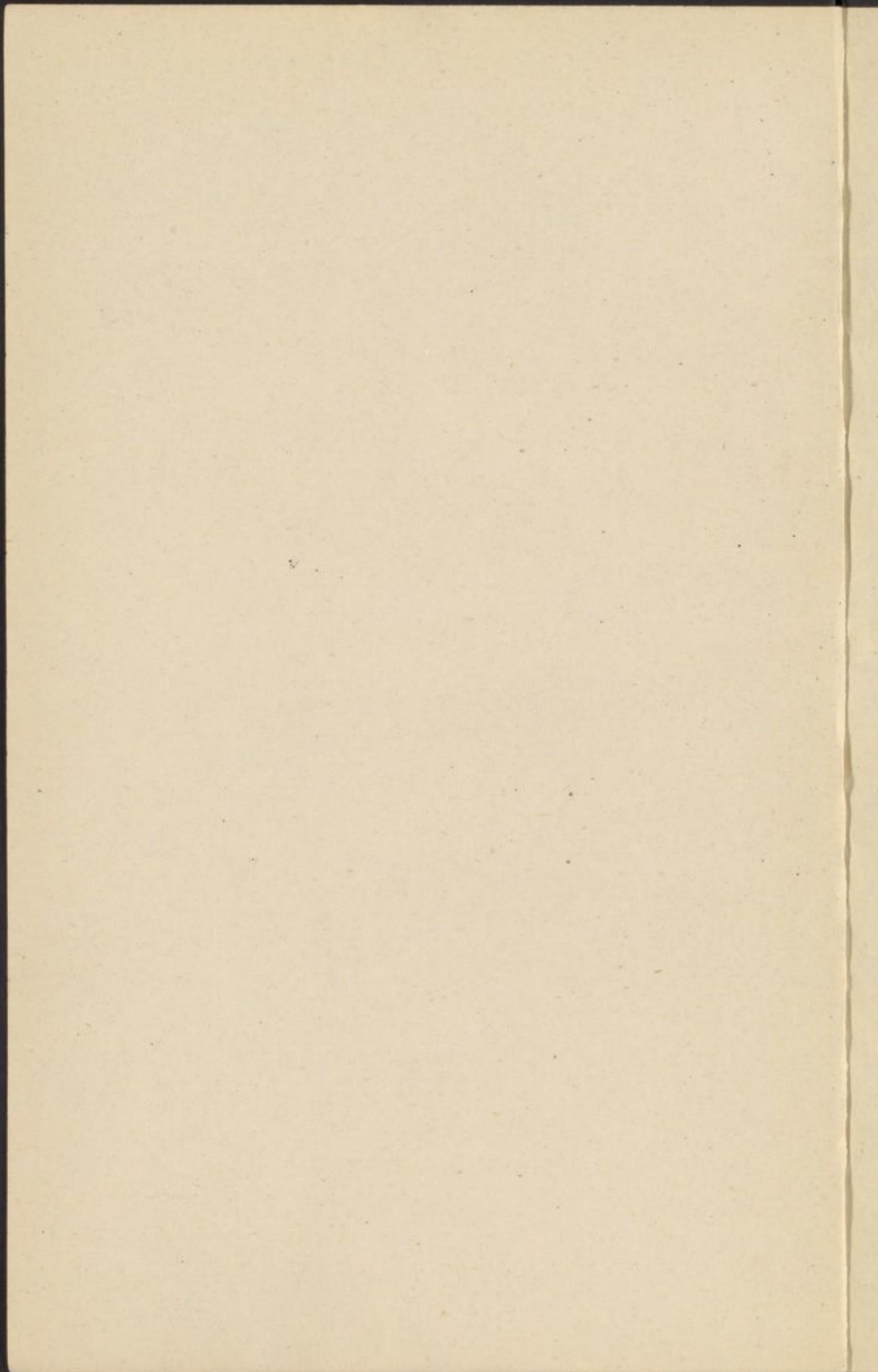
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HISTORICAL SECTION OF THE FOREIGN OFFICE.—No. 132

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# GREENLAND

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THE SECRETARY OF STATE  
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY  
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## EDITORIAL NOTE

IN the spring of 1917 the Foreign Office, in connexion with the preparation which they were making for the work of the Peace Conference, established a special section whose duty it should be to provide the British Delegates to the Peace Conference with information in the most convenient form—geographical, economic, historical, social, religious, and political—respecting the different countries, districts, islands, &c., with which they might have to deal. In addition, volumes were prepared on certain general subjects, mostly of an historical nature, concerning which it appeared that a special study would be useful.

The historical information was compiled by trained writers on historical subjects, who (in most cases) gave their services without any remuneration. For the geographical sections valuable assistance was given by the Intelligence Division (Naval Staff) of the Admiralty; and for the economic sections, by the War Trade Intelligence Department, which had been established by the Foreign Office. Of the maps accompanying the series, some were prepared by the above-mentioned department of the Admiralty, but the bulk of them were the work of the Geographical Section of the General Staff (Military Intelligence Division) of the War Office.

Now that the Conference has nearly completed its task, the Foreign Office, in response to numerous inquiries and requests, has decided to issue the books for public use, believing that they will be useful to students of history, politics, economics, and foreign affairs, to publicists generally and to business men and travellers. It is hardly necessary to say that some of the subjects dealt with in the series have not in fact come under discussion at the Peace Conference; but, as the books treating of them contain valuable information, it has been thought advisable to include them.

It must be understood that, although the series of volumes was prepared under the authority, and is now issued with the sanction, of the Foreign Office, that Office is not to be regarded as guaranteeing the accuracy of every statement which they contain or as identifying itself with all the opinions expressed in the several volumes ; the books were not prepared in the Foreign Office itself, but are in the nature of information provided for the Foreign Office and the British Delegation.

The books are now published, with a few exceptions, substantially as they were issued for the use of the Delegates. No attempt has been made to bring them up to date, for, in the first place, such a process would have entailed a great loss of time and a prohibitive expense ; and, in the second, the political and other conditions of a great part of Europe and of the Nearer and Middle East are still unsettled and in such a state of flux that any attempt to describe them would have been incorrect or misleading. The books are therefore to be taken as describing, in general, *ante-bellum* conditions, though in a few cases, where it seemed specially desirable, the account has been brought down to a later date.

G. W. PROTHERO,

*General Editor and formerly  
Director of the Historical Section.*

*January 1920.*

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## I. GEOGRAPHY PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL

### (1) POSITION AND AREA

GREENLAND is a long island, surrounded by a fringe of smaller islands, lying between the Atlantic and Arctic oceans, off the north-east coast of America. It extends from Cape Farewell (on a small island) in  $59^{\circ} 46'$  north latitude to Cape Morris Jesup (on the peninsula called Peary Land) in  $83^{\circ} 39'$  north latitude. Its average breadth is about 750 miles down to  $70^{\circ}$  north latitude, where it begins to taper southwards to Cape Farewell.

The total area of Greenland is estimated to be 826,500 square miles, of which about 86 per cent. is covered by an ice-cap.

### (2) SURFACE, ICE, COASTS AND ISLANDS

#### *Surface*

Practically the whole of Greenland consists of a plateau about 6,000 ft. above sea-level, an elevation which is exclusive of the superincumbent ice-cap (see below). The plateau falls abruptly to the sea, leaving little land at sea-level, and its edge, cut by deep valleys, gives the appearance of lofty mountain ranges varying in height from 3,000 to 7,000 ft. On the east coast around Franz Josef Fjord the coast mountains are said to reach 8,000 to 9,000 ft., and Cape Farewell is 2,150 ft. high.

The only rivers are numerous short streams from the inland ice which run only in summer, when they often cause disastrous floods locally. Hot springs are found, especially in the island of Unartok ( $60^{\circ} 30' N.$ ).

Despite the work of explorers Greenland is still imperfectly known, with the exception of the south-west coastal region.

### *Inland Ice*

The ice-cap covers the whole of the interior of the country, and its area is calculated to be 712,750 square miles. Formed from accumulations of snow, it rises gently from the edges of the plateau near the coasts to a maximum elevation in the interior of 9,000 to 10,000 ft. Its thickness may be 3,000 to 5,000 ft. It completely masks the underlying features of the plateau, and only near its edges, where the ice is thinner, do any peaks (called *nunataks* by the Eskimos) stand above its surface. The surface is in the interior an even plain of snow, but towards the edges it is rugged, broken, and much crevassed. Large glaciers drain the surplus of the ice-cap and descend to the fjords, the largest being the Humboldt Glacier in the north-west, which is about 50 miles wide at its mouth, and the many glaciers in Melville Bay.

The inland ice forms an almost impassable barrier between the east and west coasts, and has been crossed only on seven occasions.

### *Coasts and Islands*

The coasts are deeply indented by fjords, some of which, in the central parts of the east and west coasts, are of considerable length. Scoresby Sound, on the east coast, is 180 miles long, and Danmark Fjord and Independence Sound in the north are likewise of considerable extent, but on account of ice are unnavigable. The only part of the coast-line that is little indented is at Melville Bay, in the north-west.

Off the indented coasts lie numerous islands, most of

which are small, but there are several larger ones, of which the chief is Disko Island, on the west coast (about 70° N.), which has an area of 3,000 sq. miles.

### *Sea Ice*

The sea between Greenland and North Spitsbergen is the chief outlet for the ice of the Arctic Ocean and is generally blocked throughout the year. The ice conditions on the north-east coast are largely dependent on the wind, but north of Scoresby Sound the coast is usually blocked by ice, although in summer there is often a strip of coast-water behind the pack.

Denmark Strait, between Greenland and Iceland, has generally an open passage on the Iceland side at least from May to December, and in August the sea thereabouts is usually clear.

Cape Farewell may be free of ice from August or September to January, but streams of pack often pass south round the cape and continue north even in those months.

The south-west coast is generally free from ice from about April or May to October or November, but conditions vary a good deal. Baffin and Melville Bays, on the north-west, are notorious for their ice, and Smith Sound is obstructed with pack and bergs even in midsummer.

### (3) CLIMATE

The climate of the interior is severe, and the temperature low all the year round, but on the coasts it is less severe, especially in the south-western region, where the conditions are less Arctic than the latitude would suggest. Julianehaab has a winter temperature not much lower than that of Norway in the same latitude; its summer temperature, however, is considerably lower,

though exceptional readings of over 70° F. (21° C.) have been recorded.

There are occasional warm (*föhn*) winds, causing a sudden rise of temperature, which may be as much as 40° to 50° F. (22° to 27.5° C.) in twenty-four hours. One result of these winds is that rain may fall even in midwinter, but otherwise most precipitation falls as snow, which occurs even in summer.

The following table gives the mean temperature for the coldest and warmest months, and the total annual precipitation for certain stations in Greenland:

	<i>February.</i>		<i>July.</i>		<i>Total precipitation.</i>	
	° F.	° C.	° F.	° C.	in.	mm.
Ivigtut . . . . .	18	-7.7	49	9.4	46	1,170
Godthaab . . . . .	14	-10	45	7.2	25	640
Jakobshavn . . . . .	-2	-19	47	8.3	8.5	216
Upernivik . . . . .	-9	-22.7	42	5.5	9	230
Angmagsalik . . . . .	12	-11	43	6.1	—	—
Sabine Is. (one year)	-11	-24	39	4.0	—	—

#### (4) SANITARY CONDITIONS

Europeans find the climate very healthy, and frost-bite and snow-blindness, both of which are preventable, are the only ills from which they suffer. The Eskimos, on the other hand, though of good physique, suffer much from bronchial troubles, tuberculosis, and rheumatism. Epidemics of influenza occur, and venereal diseases are common in some parts of the west coast. A form of hysteria, possibly connected with the gloom of the long winter night, occasionally occurs among the northern Eskimos. The attack is sudden but short, and has no permanent effect.

#### (5) RACE AND LANGUAGE

The natives are Eskimos, a people of uncertain racial origin, although it is possible that they are related to the North American Indians. The Eskimo dialect

differs little throughout the tribes in Greenland, and the language is essentially the same from Greenland to Alaska and Siberia. Many of the natives speak Danish.

The Europeans in Greenland are practically all Danes, who reside there as administrators, missionaries, doctors, schoolmasters, and traders. There are a certain number of half-castes, who as a rule show considerable intelligence and are treated as the equals of the Danes.

Foreigners are as far as possible excluded from Danish Greenland, and are only allowed to land in the territory by permission of the Danish Government.

#### (6) POPULATION

##### *Distribution*

By the census of 1911 the population of Danish Greenland was 13,459, of whom 384 were Europeans. The Eskimos are distributed generally along the west coast as far as Melville Bay, the shores of which are uninhabited. The region between Cape York and Humboldt Glacier is occupied by a small tribe numbering about 200, known as the Arctic highlanders, who have few if any relations with the Eskimos of the south and are beyond Danish jurisdiction. Along the whole of the east coast, except in Peary Land, there are numerous signs of former Eskimo occupation, but only at Angmagsalik do Eskimos remain in any considerable number.

##### *Settlements*

Eskimo settlements usually exist in places where the ice breaks up early, as such places favour an early resumption of fishing after the winter.

There are about 60 settlements on the west and one

on the east coast, at many of which are Danish *kolonier*. The chief Danish *kolonier* from south to north are as follows: Julianehaab, Frederikshaab, Godthaab (the chief settlement of the southern inspectorate), Sukkertoppen, Holstenborg, Egedesminde, Christianshaab, Jakobshavn, Godhavn or Lively on Disko Island (the capital of the northern inspectorate), Ritenbenk, Umanak, and Upernivik. The most northerly settlement of the civilized Eskimos on the west coast is Tasiusak ( $73^{\circ} 25' N.$ ), some 50 miles north of Upernivik. On the east coast the only *koloni* is Angmagsalik ( $65^{\circ} 60' N.$ ). No settlement contains more than 5 or 6 Danes and 100 to 200 Eskimos, except those near the mines.

#### *Movement*

Under Danish rule the population has more than doubled in the last 100 years. In the ten years ending 1911 the population showed an increase of 1,566, or 11.6 per cent. From 1860 to 1911 the increase was 3,579. The birth-rate, some few years ago, was 44 per 1,000 and the death-rate 33 per 1,000, the latter being raised by the number of men who perish in their *kayaks* (skin canoes).

## II. POLITICAL HISTORY

### CHRONOLOGICAL SUMMARY

- 982 Eric the Red explores Greenland.
- 986 Two Norse colonies founded on west coast.
- 1294 Norwegian royal edict making trade with Greenland a Crown monopoly.
- 1410 Norwegian settlers left to themselves.
- 1585 Davis finds only Eskimos on coast.
- 1728 Danish settlement at Godthaab.
- 1733 Moravians at Ny Herrnhut.
- 1774 Danish Government undertakes management.
- 1900 Withdrawal of Moravian Mission.

### (1) DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION

IN 982 Eric the Red sailed from Iceland to investigate the land sighted earlier in the century by Gunbjörn, and in 986 founded two colonies on the west coast. It is he who is said to have given the country the name of Greenland, with the object of attracting settlers to it. Subsequently the Norsemen extended their voyages up the coast, certainly up to  $72^{\circ} 55'$  N. lat., where a runic inscription has been found at Kingigtorsuak bearing the date 1235, and perhaps to Melville Bay.

The two colonies, Vesterbygd (i. e. Western Settlement) and Österbygd (i. e. Eastern Settlement), established by Eric the Red in the districts of the present towns of Godthaab and Julianehaab, where Norse remains have been found, flourished for a long period, the population increasing to nearly 2,000 with 280 homesteads, a bishop, and four churches. The colonists managed their own affairs, but towards the end of the thirteenth century swore allegiance to the King of

Norway, and the trade was made a Norwegian Crown monopoly.

This was disastrous to the prosperity of a colony depending to a large extent on outside support for the necessities of life. Communication with Greenland was confined to one ship, called *Knarren*, or—as Hakluyt translates it—the *Cog*, and this ship frequently failed to reach its destination for years together. Other circumstances which adversely affected the question of communication were in all probability the ravages of the Black Death in Norway in 1349, the growing influence of the Hanseatic League over Norwegian commerce in the fourteenth century, and the union with Denmark, whereby the seat of government was moved to Copenhagen, which was comparatively uninterested in Norwegian trade. When Ivar Bárðson went to the Western Settlement about 1341, he found no human beings there, and the cattle and sheep which he saw appear to have become wild.

In 1410 the ship which maintained communication with Norway was withdrawn, and the colonists left Greenland or adopted the mode of life of the Skrælings, as the Norsemen called the Eskimos, or were murdered by them. At any rate the colonies ceased to exist, and when Davis visited the coast in 1585 he saw Eskimo only.

In Scandinavia, however, the extinction of the Norse colony remained unknown, and it is clear that as late as 1607 the King of Denmark supposed its survival to be in any case probable. 'We do not doubt', he says in his instructions to an expedition organized in that year, 'that they [the inhabitants] understand either Icelandic or Old Norse.' He also gives careful instructions that the explorers shall 'diligently inquire if the aforesaid churches, monasteries, &c., are to be found there'. At the beginning of the sixteenth century,

Archbishop Walkendorff of Trondhjem contemplated the renewal of communication with the Greenland bishopric, and collected all available information bearing on the subject. In the reign of Frederick II of Denmark two or three expeditions were sent out between the years 1568 and 1581, with the intention of restoring the interrupted communications. That these were unsuccessful in effecting a landing was due probably to a mistaken idea that the so-called Eastern Settlement of Eric the Red was to be found on the east coast—then as now practically inaccessible on account of ice—instead of in the neighbourhood of Julianehaab, where in fact it was. In 1605 Christian IV of Denmark sent out an expedition under an English pilot, James Hall, who was probably a relation of Frobisher's pilot, Christopher Hall. In spite of protests from the Danish members of the expedition, Hall brought his ships safely to the west coast of Greenland, which he explored in some detail. Further expeditions for the exploration of the country were sent out by Christian IV in the years immediately following.

To the world at large, however, these Scandinavian enterprises seem to have been unknown, and when the Portuguese, about 1500, came upon Greenland, they described it as 'a point of Asia' and named it Labrador from a *llavrador* or yeoman farmer who was the discoverer. The representation of Greenland in the Portuguese 'Cantino' map of 1502 is so accurate as to make the identification quite certain. When Frobisher, in 1576, sighted the coasts of Greenland, a further element of confusion was introduced, for, being misled by the fictitious map of the Venetian Zeno, the explorer identified the country with an imaginary 'Frisland'. Thus there were at this time three possible names by which Greenland might be described—Labrador, Frisland, and Greenland. The

identification of the spurious Frisland with Greenland led to the transference westwards of the name Labrador, more or less to the region known by that name to-day. But when Frobisher spoke of Labrador, though in fact he was describing either that country or Baffin Land, he thought he was speaking of Greenland, and therefore his principal discoveries in Baffin Land were transferred to Greenland by those who eliminated the mythical Frisland or marked it elsewhere on their maps.

The confusion thus created was so great that when Davis on his first voyage, 1585, sighted Greenland, he treated it as a new discovery and called it the Land of Desolation, though in the account of his later voyages, during which the west coast was explored as far as  $72^{\circ} 41'$  north latitude, the country is correctly named.

In 1616 Baffin penetrated as far north as Smith Sound. In the years 1652-4 three expeditions to Greenland were made by a Scandinavian named Danell. In 1818 Sir John Ross skirted the west coast to Melville Bay and Smith Sound. During the renewal of Arctic exploration which followed the loss of Sir John Franklin, Inglefield (1852), and the Americans Kane, Hayes, and Morton (1853-5), Hayes again in 1860-1, and Hall in 1871, explored Kane Basin, Kennedy Channel, and Robeson Channel, advancing as far north as about  $82^{\circ}$ . Nares followed in 1875-6 and wintered in Polaris Bay, whence Lieut. Beaumont travelled with sledges to the farther side of Sherard Osborn Fjord, while in 1882 Lieut. Lockwood, attached to the Greely expedition, sighted Cape Washington. In 1892, and again in 1895, Lieut. Peary crossed the inland ice from M'Cormick Bay to Independence Sound, which separates the mainland from the large peninsula of Peary Land. In 1900 he skirted the northern coast of this land to Cape Bridgman, and then advanced

south-eastwards down to latitude  $83^{\circ}$ , thus determining the northern extension of Greenland.

*The East Coast.*—Except Hudson's Cape Holdwith-Hope, sighted by him in 1607, and the bay visited by Gael Hamke in 1654, points not identified with certainty, it is only within the last 100 years that the east coast has been explored. Dr. Scoresby in 1822 surveyed about 400 miles of coast from Knighton Bay to Gael Hamke's Bay; and in 1823 Clavering and Sabine discovered Shannon Island and the Pendulum Islands. Koldewey and Payer, of the German expedition of 1869, reached as far north as Cape Bismarck in latitude  $77^{\circ}$ ; while the Mylius Erichsen expedition of 1906–8 linked up these discoveries with those of Peary by traversing the coast from Cape Bismarck to Cape Bridgman. The southern part has been explored by Danes—Graah in 1829–30, Holm and Garde in 1883–5, and Amdrup (1898–90), who travelled northwards to latitude  $67^{\circ} 22'$ .

*The Inland Ice.*—Besides Peary's crossing in the north, two explorers have crossed from coast to coast in lower latitudes—Nansen in 1888 from Umivik on the east coast to Godthaab, and the Swiss traveller De Quervain, in 1912, from Ata Sound, north of Jakobshavn, to Angmagsalik. In the same year Rasmussen crossed from the Clements Markham Glacier to Danmark Fjord and Independence Sound; and in 1913 Captain Koch, landing at Danmark Harbour, marched to Lakse Fjord near Upernivik, a distance of 700 miles. The inland ice was also visited by Nordenskiöld in 1870 and again in 1883.

## (2) THE DANISH SETTLEMENTS

In 1721 the Danish missionary Hans Egede landed at the mouth of the Godthaab Fjord, and in 1728 settled

permanently at Godthaab. The Moravians followed in 1733 and established themselves at Ny Herrnhut, half a mile from Egede's village; and the two communities gradually extended their sphere of work north and south. In 1734 a monopoly of trade was granted to a private merchant, and in 1750 transferred to a company which was not successful; consequently the Danish Government took over the management in 1774.

### III. SOCIAL AND POLITICAL CONDITIONS

#### (1) RELIGIOUS

THE Moravian missions were withdrawn in 1900,<sup>1</sup> and since then there has been only one Church in Greenland, the Lutheran Church of Denmark, which is supported by grants of £2,000 a year from the Greenland Board of Trade and £880 from the Danish Government. It has churches and schools all over the colony and at Angmagsalik, and a station has been established at Melville Bay. All the Greenland Eskimos, except the Arctic highlanders in the north-west, are nominally Christians of the Lutheran Church.

#### (2) POLITICAL

The affairs of the colony, both political and commercial, are in the hands of the Royal Greenland Board of Trade (Den Kongelige Grønlandske Handel), a Government department founded in 1774. Its privileges were defined by a Royal Statute dated March 18, 1776, by which, treaties having been made with Great Britain, the United States, and other Powers, the west coast from lat. 60° to 73° N. was closed to foreign ships and Danish, except those of the Danish Government. This regulation was confirmed in the Sailing Directions for Davis Strait of May 8, 1884, where it was expressly stated that the object of this restriction was to prevent

<sup>1</sup> It appears from Trebitsch that a mission station was established at or near Cape York in 1909, and private advices in 1917 speak of this as Moravian (*Geographical Journal*, vol. 1, p. 305), but the facts are not quite certain.

the ruin of the natives through the introduction of infectious diseases, and the importation of spirituous liquors and other such goods. Damaged vessels may, however, enter Greenland ports to make necessary repairs. Strangers, including Danes, unless they are employed in the country, are forbidden to land without special permission from the Danish Government. This is granted only to applicants who have a scientific object, and they must submit previously to a medical examination.

The country is divided into two provinces, North and South Greenland, the dividing line running at latitude  $60^{\circ} 40'$ , north of the Holstenborg district; and each of these is presided over by an inspector, the one for North Greenland residing at Godhavn on Disko Island, and the other at Godthaab. These provinces are subdivided into districts, the chief towns of which are called *kolonier*, where directors reside who are at the same time the political chiefs of the districts and trade managers. Smaller trade centres are entrusted to native managers.

While the inspectors have absolute control over political and commercial affairs, some of their powers are now delegated to District Councils. In old times it was the custom for the storekeepers of the Board of Trade to assist indigent natives by doles from the Government stores. This practice, however, tended to pauperize the people, and the Councils were therefore established to administer a fund raised by a tax of one-sixth on goods purchased from the natives within each district. Each Council is composed of the missionary of the chief station, officials of the trade and mission, and members elected by the people. The Council meets twice a year; and a needy person can apply for relief through his representative. A distinction is

made between persons whose poverty is due to their own negligence and idleness, and those in distress from circumstances beyond their control. In the spring the surplus is divided among those of the community who have not received any help from the fund. The Council also decides civil cases, apportions inheritances, and tries criminal cases, imposing small fines for the smaller offences, while the more serious crimes are reported to the inspector.

### (3) EDUCATIONAL

Almost all the natives can read and write, and besides other elementary subjects they are taught the Danish language, in which, however, few are proficient, most adhering to their own Eskimo tongue with a few Danish words added. At Godthaab there is a seminary where native students are educated for the ministry and as schoolmasters ; they generally go to Denmark to complete their education. In the same town a printing establishment issues a monthly journal in Eskimo, which is distributed gratis ; it has also published a few books. A mission printing-house produces some religious and educational works, but the great majority of these comes from Denmark. A scientific station has been established at Angakudsarvik, near Godhavn, with a library of 3,000 volumes and a laboratory.

## IV. ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

### (A) MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

#### (1) INTERNAL

##### (a) *Sledges and Boats*

THE chief means of communication of the Greenlanders are dog-sledges and boats.

The Greenland dog-sledge is one of the most ingenious of contrivances as regards cheapness and handiness. It is bound together merely by sealskin thongs, which give it elasticity and prevent it from being broken by the rugged surfaces over which it often has to pass. In favourable circumstances, and upon perfectly smooth ice, it is capable of covering sixteen miles in an hour; its average rate of progression is only four or five miles. The team used for a sledge varies from four to twelve dogs, according to the wealth of the owner: 500 lb. may be considered a suitable load for a team of eight. The dogs are fed chiefly upon the offal of the animals killed by their masters, and require very little care.

In North Greenland communication by sledge between the stations generally opens about the middle of January and lasts till late in April. Holstenborg is the most southerly point at which conditions permit of the use of sledges, and in South Greenland there is no communication between the stations from October to April. There is good sledging along the margin of Disko Bay, which greatly facilitates communications, but the bay is not frozen over with sufficient permanence to render sledging at all safe from the Godhavn district, which is situated on the south and west shores of Disko

Island, and that district is therefore extremely isolated during winter.

The Greenlanders have two forms of boat, the *kayak*, or skin canoe, and the *umiak*, or women's boat, but European boats are also used. The *kayak* is fitted out especially for the pursuit of seals and whales, but there are numerous other purposes of daily life for which it is almost as necessary. It measures upwards of 18 ft. in length and about 2 ft. in breadth, and weighs about 55 lb., so that a man on landing can take it in one hand and carry it along with him. It will bear a load of 200 lb., besides the man who sits in it.

The *umiaks* are used for removing the family from one hunting or fishing station to another, carting fuel, fetching the produce of the chase, &c. They are 25 to 37 ft. long, 5 ft. broad,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. deep, and quite flat-bottomed. They used always to be rowed by women, but now the rowing is mostly done by men and women, or by men alone; a man always steers. They require to be managed with the greatest care, the stretched skin being liable to be cut by ice or by the sharp edge of a stone when being launched. They can, however, be very quickly and easily repaired. But the perfect familiarity of the natives with this mode of travelling admits of these boats being used to cross fjords crowded with icebergs, when almost no thoroughfare can be discovered. Exposure to the open sea is, however, avoided as far as possible. The largest boats carry about 3 tons; the smaller, which are the more common, only half that weight. As only the framework and thwarts are of wood and the rest consists of a skin covering, a large boat may very well be transported by land, eight or ten men taking it bottom upwards on their backs. Thirty or forty miles is an ordinary day's journey in an *umiak*, but in case of urgency as much as sixty miles may be covered.

Some parts of the coast, for example that between Frederikshaab and Ivigtut, are very dangerous for small boats on account of the unsheltered condition of the shore and the large number of icebergs.

(b) *Posts*

Mails from abroad only arrive by ships which leave Denmark from the end of March to the end of June. Letters are forwarded between the stations by *kayaks*, or in the north in winter by dog-sledges. From Upernivik, the most northerly district of Danish Greenland, the only regular communication with the outside world is by one ship in summer and a single sledge post which comes up from Umanak Fjord in winter.

(2) EXTERNAL

(a) *Ports*

All the fjords are deep and good harbours are numerous, but the best are available only for small vessels. The harbour at *Holstenborg*, on the west coast, is one of the best in Greenland, as there is a beach where ships can run at high tide and undergo repairs when the tide is out. The harbour at *Godthaab*, the capital of South Greenland, is about two miles distant by sea from the settlement, in front of which it is not always safe for vessels to ride at anchor on account of the rapid current, drifting ice, and occasional heavy swells. The harbour at *Frederikshaab* is well sheltered, being surrounded by numerous islands; it is capable of accommodating several vessels. At *Upernivik* the harbour is small, but two or three ships by judicious management might be safely secured. Several large warping rings are let into the rocks for the use of the Danish trader which visits the place annually.

On the east coast there is a good though small harbour on the southern side of Angmagsalik Island.

Loading and unloading are easy, except at low water, when the inner part of the harbour is dry. It is visited yearly by a Danish Government vessel.

The Danish settlement and colonies on the west coast of Greenland, which extend from latitudes 60° to 74° 30' north, are closed to all vessels without special permission from the Danish Government, excepting only that water may be obtained at Holstenborg, Godhavn, and Upernivik under certain conditions. Masters of vessels contravening these regulations are liable to have their vessels and cargoes confiscated. Small quantities of coal can generally be obtained at Ivigtut, Arsuk Fjord, and Godhavn, but these supplies cannot be relied on, as the coal-mines on Disko Island are not worked regularly.

#### *(b) Shipping Lines*

Communication between Denmark and Greenland is maintained principally by the vessels belonging to the Greenland Company, the head office of which is at Copenhagen. The fleet consisted in 1915 of two steamers, four brigs, three barques, and three smaller vessels. In 1915 Greenland was also visited by twelve vessels belonging to the cryolite mining company.

### (B) INDUSTRY

#### (1) LABOUR

The total population of Greenland in 1911 was 13,459. The local distribution and migration of the inhabitants are determined by the movements of the game and seal.

The natives show considerable capacity for acquiring the rudiments of any manual occupation and adapting it to their own requirements. This is only to be expected when it is considered that the members of

an Eskimo household have to supply by their own labour all their chief necessities, and surmount by their own ingenuity the difficulties met with in travelling over uninhabited land. They are, of course, perfectly fitted for employment as sailors on board the coasting boats, and they have also proved able, as carpenters, coopers, and smiths, to perform all the work required by the trading establishments, though their acquirements are naturally limited when compared with those of European artisans. They generally combine with their chief trade a certain skill in various other occupations, which makes them very useful in such isolated places. They show themselves good bricklayers, glaziers, brewers, bakers, and cooks. They do not take kindly to mining industries, which are chiefly worked by imported labour. A large number of natives are employed by the Royal Greenland Board of Trade (see p. 13) in loading and unloading vessels and transporting goods, in the oil factories, and in carrying the post between the settlements.

## (2) AGRICULTURE AND NATURAL PRODUCTS

Vegetation is scanty, and is confined to the coast regions, where it flourishes only in sheltered places. The shortness of summer and the want of soil prevent the cultivation of cereals, but cabbages, turnips, carrots, and onions are grown successfully in the gardens of some of the settlements. Scanty natural pasture occurs in sheltered places. 'Iceland moss' is common on the islands of the south. An attempt to grow potatoes at the southernmost station proved a failure.

In the south-west there are copses of low-growing gnarled birches 8 to 10 ft. high, Arctic willows 5 to 6 ft. high, and stunted alder and juniper bushes. Introduced rowan trees grow in a similar manner in the

south. Bilberries, cowberries, and crowberries ripen, and are collected by natives and Danes. The wood of the birch, alder, and other bushes is used by the Eskimos for fuel. Peat of a fair quality also serves for fuel and for building. Siberian driftwood, brought by the current round Cape Farewell, is found on the southwest coast.

The export of *reindeer* skins was formerly important, and the reindeer hunt used to occupy the greater part of the population during two or three months in the summer, but after 1850 the number of animals was rapidly reduced by the indiscriminate slaughter which followed the introduction of the rifle.

The *fox* (*Vulpes lagopus*) is found in two varieties, commonly known as the blue and white; the skins of these are solely articles of commerce, and are not made use of by the natives themselves. There is a great difference in the value of the two kinds; the wholesale price of blue skins before the war being from £5 to £15, and that of the white from 50s. to £5. These foxes are most numerous by far in the south, but are found in the extreme north. The greatest number ever killed in one year seems to have been 5,000 in 1872. They are decreasing in number.

A certain number of *bears* are killed throughout the country, and 100 skins were exported in 1916.

Other land mammals are the *musk ox*, the *banded lemming* (*Luniculus torquatus*), neither of which are found as far south as the Danish possessions, the *ermine* or *stoat* (*Putorius erminius*), and the *Arctic hare*. The *Arctic wolf* is found on the east, but seldom on the west coast.

The *seafowl* afford profitable hunting to the natives, more especially in winter, when, except for them, they would sometimes have nothing but fish for food. The feathers are an article of trade, and the skins, with

the feathers or down still adhering to them, form an excellent clothing, being at the same time warm and light. Some of the skins, distinguished for their colour and softness, even have a considerable value in the European market. There is a great variety of sea-birds, but the *auk* and the *eider-duck* are by far the most numerous. *Ptarmigan* are also found in considerable numbers.

The breeding-places of the eider-duck are limited to certain clusters of islets, which are regularly visited by the natives in June and July in search of eggs and down. The reckless taking of eggs and the general persecution of the bird are no doubt the causes of the decrease in the production of down, which between 1857 and 1877 fell from 5,600 lb. to 2,000 lb. annually.

### (3) FISHERIES

(a) *Seal and Whale Hunting*.—This is the most important occupation of the Greenlanders. Both seals and whales are caught from *kayaks* or canoes with harpoons, to which bladders of sealskin are attached by a line, so that the animal cannot sink to the bottom. Both gun and hand harpoons are used. In South Greenland, where the harpoon is seldom employed, the catch is sometimes lost, as the animals with a thinner coat of blubber sink. In the winter the seals are stalked on the ice, and caught in nets let down below the ice.

The flesh and blubber of seals and whales supply the natives with their most nutritious food and with the means for heating and lighting their houses. The sealskins are used for the manufacture of clothes, boots, and tents, and for covering the boats, while the skin of the whale forms a favourite food.

Whale-fishing proper, however—that is, the capture of the ‘right’ whale (*Balaena mysticetus*) or other large species, which used to be carried on from several stations

in Greenland—has now practically ceased, the only whale which is at all plentiful in these seas being the small white whale (*Beluga catodon*). This appears in migration along the coast, chiefly in the spring, as soon as the bay-ice breaks up, and in the autumn before the new ice forms. It measures 12 to 16 ft. in length, and yields about 400 lb. of blubber, and an equal or greater amount of edible parts. The number killed yearly may be estimated at about 600. The narwhal is also taken in small numbers.

There are several varieties of seal, none of which are fur-seals; the principal are as follows:

The *Phoca foetida*, which remains on the coast throughout the year and of which about 51,000 are killed annually. The average weight is about 84 lb., the blubber amounting to about 33 lb.

The *Phoca vitulina*, which is the most common seal of all on the northern coast of Europe, but is much less numerous in Greenland than the last-named variety. It occurs, however, here and there on the coast throughout the winter. The skin is highly valued in Greenland for making clothes. The annual catch is doubtful, but is probably somewhere between one and two thousand.

The *Phoca groenlandica*. This species, which forms the chief object of chase to the European sealing-ships in the Spitsbergen and Newfoundland seas, is migratory, but visits the shores of Greenland during the greater part of the year, the catch being most plentiful in October and November. It is of inestimable importance to the natives on account of its skin, out of which the usual covering of their boats is made. A full-grown seal of this species weighs about 253 lb., the blubber, in winter, amounting to about 80 lb. The annual catch is calculated at 17,500 full-grown and 15,500 half-grown seals.

The bladdernose seal (*Cystophora cristata*) is one of the largest. It is only occasionally found along the greater part of the coast, but visits a very limited tract between latitudes 60° and 61° north in great numbers. It yields about 120 lb. of blubber and 200 lb. of flesh. The annual catch is about 2,000 on an average.

The *ugsuk* or 'thong' seal (*Phoca barbata*) is the largest of the Greenland seals. It occurs only in small numbers and chiefly at the northern and southern extremities of the coast; but it is of the utmost importance to the natives, as its skin is the only one considered suitable for making the hunting-lines of the 'kayakers', whose safety depends on the line running out easily without being liable to the slightest entanglement. The annual catch hardly amounts to a thousand.

*Walruses* are at times found in considerable numbers in the tract between latitudes 66° and 68° north; elsewhere they are rarely met with. The number killed yearly can hardly exceed 200.

The total average number of sea animals killed yearly is 89,000 seals and 700 white whales and narwhals. This provides on an average 2 lb. of meat a day per inhabitant, but it is not of course equally distributed throughout the year or throughout the country, and there are sometimes periods of great scarcity.

(b) *Fishing*.—The capture of fish proper has always been a subordinate trade with the Greenlanders, when they are in a prosperous condition, but the advantages derived from it have nevertheless been of importance to their households. In some of the northern waters fish seem to be very scarce, but in the greater part of Danish Greenland they are plentiful and contribute essentially to the maintenance of the inhabitants.

*Sharks* (*Somniosus microcephalus*) alone have any commercial value. They are caught with a line and hook, especially through holes in the ice, and vary in

length from 6 to 16 ft. The liver, which is the only part retained, weighs between 20 and 60 lb., in rare instances much more. It is used for the production of the finer types of oil. The flesh is considered unwholesome and is only used in times of the greatest necessity. The number annually captured varies from ten to twenty thousand.

*Codfish* make their appearance after June 20 on the fishing-grounds, which are situated between latitudes  $64^{\circ}$  and  $68^{\circ}$  north at a distance of 60 miles from the shore; in July and August they resort to the inlets up to about latitude  $70^{\circ}$  north. The occurrence of codfish is peculiarly variable, the catch in some years proving abundant and in others a total failure. The average number annually caught may be estimated at somewhere about 200,000.

*Salmon-trout* are found in the lakes and streams and at their outlets along the whole coast.

The *larger halibut* occurs on the banks as well as in different places outside the islands up to latitude  $70^{\circ}$  N. The capture of this fish has been the object of commercial speculation; foreign ships, chiefly American, have been engaged in it apparently with better success than in the cod-fishery.

Other fish found are the *smaller halibut*, the *red fish* (*Sebastes norvegicus*), the *nepisak* (*Cyclopterus lumpus*), the *capelin*, and several other kinds, inferior in quality, but of great value to the inhabitants on account of their being widespread and generally obtainable at a season when other provisions are most scanty. Various forms of shell-fish are also collected for food.

#### (4) MINERALS

*Cryolite* is the only mineral that has become an article of trade and given rise to commercial enterprise of any importance connected with mining in Greenland.

It occurs at Ivigtut in the Frederikshaab district, which is almost the only place in the world where it has been found. It is fortunately situated sufficiently close to the shore to make shipment easy. The cryolite bed is a monopoly of the Danish Government and is farmed out, thus proving a valuable source of revenue.

The total area of the cryolite bed before it was worked may be estimated at 400 ft. in length and from 50 to 100 ft. in breadth; the depth has not yet been ascertained, but, as far as is known, amounts at least to 100 ft. Within these confines the cryolite forms the principal part of the rock, being almost pure for a horizontal extent of several hundred or perhaps a thousand square feet, but elsewhere accompanied by other minerals, including metallic ores such as copper, argentiferous lead, zinc, and tin. Attempts have been made to work these metallic ores, but they have been found to be too scantily spread to offer any promise of gain, so that as yet cryolite is the only article of trade produced from the mine.

The output of ore from the mine in recent years has been as follows:

- 1912. 9,945 metric tons, of which 1,904 tons went to the United States, the rest to Denmark.
- 1913. 10,200 metric tons, of which 1,900 tons went to the United States, the rest to Denmark.
- 1914. 11,300 metric tons, of which 4,000 tons went to the United States, the rest to Denmark.

The whole output of the Greenland mine, with the exception of the exports to the United States, goes to Copenhagen in the first instance. In 1916 the imports into Denmark were 10,049 metric tons. Little cryolite, if any, is used in Denmark, but the concessionaire of the Greenland deposits, the Øresund Chemical Factory, of Copenhagen, scours the raw cryolite and re-exports it. In 1912 the re-exports amounted to 7,095 tons. In

1915, owing to war orders, they rose to 10,000 tons. The export for the year ending June 30, 1917, was estimated by the manager of the factory as likely to amount to 18,600 tons. Germany, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Norway, France, Great Britain, and Russia are the principal customers.

The pre-war demand of the several customers for washed cryolite is illustrated by the following figures of the export from Denmark in 1912 :

	<i>Metric Tons.</i>
Germany . . . . .	1,565
Switzerland . . . . .	1,193
France . . . . .	929
Austria . . . . .	881
United Kingdom . . . . .	851
Russia . . . . .	560

The exports in 1915 were distributed as follows :

	<i>Metric Tons.</i>
Germany and Austria . . . . .	4,500
Switzerland . . . . .	1,000
Allies and Norway . . . . .	4,500

The estimated exports for the year ending June 30, 1917, were :

	<i>Metric Tons.</i>
Germany and Austria . . . . .	5,900
Switzerland . . . . .	2,100
Allies and Norway . . . . .	10,600

Cryolite is primarily used as a solvent for alumina in the electrolytic production of aluminium from bauxite. If bauxite were unobtainable, aluminium could be derived from cryolite, but the cost of production would be high—about eight to ten times that of producing from bauxite. Cryolite is also used in the manufacture of opaque glasses and enamels.

*Graphite* is widely distributed, and occurs in particular abundance near Upernivik, but the production is insignificant. The sole concessionaire, the Greenland

Minedrifts Company, imported into Denmark about 400 tons during the first two years of the war. One-fifth of this amount was relatively good in quality, containing about 70 per cent. of pure graphite; the remainder had a graphite content of as little as 20 per cent. and was only suitable for making crucibles. On August 24, 1916, the *Ribe Stifts-Tidende* published a report that new deposits had been discovered at Anisok, and that a cargo of 800 tons had already reached Denmark from that source. But the total import of graphite from all sources into Denmark during 1916 only amounted to 276 tons, and it has yet to be learnt whether the Anisok mine is of any real value.

The *steatite* or *pot-stone*, used by the natives for making lamps and other domestic ware, no doubt comprises several different minerals, all of which are soft enough to be cut with an ordinary knife. This mineral is fairly common, but only in certain localities does it form seams of sufficient thickness and coherency to be of use. Nowadays the manufacture of these utensils is greatly on the decline. The green translucent steatite has been employed for various fancy articles for Europeans, and it might form the basis of a profitable domestic industry, but the dust produced by cutting and filing the mineral is injurious to health.

Native *iron* in nodules has been found at Ovifak, on Disko Island, and elsewhere on the west coast, notably at Cape York, where the natives make use of it. These nodules are probably of meteoric origin.<sup>1</sup> The largest of them, which is said to have weighed 90 tons, was removed by Commander Peary to America.

<sup>1</sup> It has, however, been shown by the Danish geologist Steenstrup that other masses of iron found in northern Greenland are not meteoric.

*Coal* is found in various districts on the west coast, but it is of rather poor quality and has little coherency. The heating power of Greenland coal is estimated at only half that of English coal, mixed with which it works well in every respect, producing little ash and smoke. Since 1908 the coal-mines at Karsuasak have produced about 1,500 tons of coal, which is only suitable for home consumption. The natives, however, generally use wood, peat, and seal and whale oil.

The cretaceous formation on the west coast of Greenland contains the richest deposits of fossil plants known in the world—including 335 species of ferns, cycads, conifers, magnolias, poplars, oaks, &c. A large quantity of this vegetation has been transformed into *lignite*.

Metallic ores have hitherto proved rather scanty in Greenland. In 1850 a licence was given to a company for exploring and working mines in the country. Six expeditions were sent out before 1855, from which period the explorations on behalf of the company were continued by an English scientific traveller until 1860. Since that time the company seems to have abandoned its plans. *Copper* ore has been traced in several places and worked intermittently, but the production is insignificant. Traces of *lead*, *tin*, and *zinc* ore in other parts of Greenland are even more scanty.

*Tourmaline* is found in many localities. *Talc* and *asbestos*, both of good quality, occur, and could, it is said, be turned to economic account.

A large number of rare minerals have been discovered. According to Professors Ussing and Bøggild twenty-one minerals previously unknown to science, and twenty hitherto undiscovered in Greenland, have been found there since 1876. Among the latter are andalusite, cyanite, gold, manganese spar, monazite, and rutile.

## (5) MANUFACTURES

The manufactures of the natives are confined to domestic industries. A man makes his own boat or *kayak*, with all the appertaining implements; the women build up the house walls, cut up the seals and prepare their skins, help to unload the boats, row in the *umiaks*, sew together the sealskins to cover the boats, and make all the clothing for themselves, the children, and the men.

No mechanical industry, handicraft, or commerce whatever has been developed except in the service of the Europeans. For this service young people have been trained up partly in Greenland and partly by spending a couple of years in Denmark. A kind of waterproof sealskin clothing is the only manufactured article sold to the Royal Greenland Board of Trade (see below, and p. 13 above).

## (C) COMMERCE

The entire trade of Greenland is a Danish Government monopoly, and with the exception of the cryolite, is in the hands of the Royal Greenland Board of Trade, a Government department founded in 1774.

For purposes of trade as well as of Government, the west coast up to latitude 74° 30' north is divided into two inspectorates, the southern extending to 67° 40' north, the other comprising the rest of the country. Each of these inspectorates, of which the respective capitals are Godthaab and Godhavn, is divided into districts, having in addition to the chief settlement or *koloni* several outlying posts and Eskimo hunting-stations. The trade is centred in the *kolonier*, which are visited annually by one or two Government vessels. The chief trading centres in the southern inspectorate are Julianehaab, Frederikshaab, Godthaab,

Sukkertoppen, and Holstenborg; in the northern, Egedesminde, Christianshaab, Jakobshavn, Godhavn, formerly an important whaling centre, Ritenbenk, Umanak, and Upernivik. From the Eskimo hunting and fishing stations blubber is the chief article received, and is forwarded in casks to the *koloni*, where it is boiled into oil and prepared for despatch to Copenhagen. About 30,000 sealskins, 11,000 barrels of blubber, chiefly seal, and about 3,800 barrels of sharks' livers are bought annually from the natives, also 1,500 white and blue fox-skins, a few bearskins, and a little eiderdown. The catch of white whales and narwhals has fallen off so considerably that it is now of no importance, and the quality of the fox-skins has deteriorated. Hardly any reindeer skins are now obtained.

There is only one trading station on the east coast, at Angmagsalik, which was established in 1894, and where about 1,000 sealskins and small numbers of bear and fox-skins are purchased yearly.

The prices to be paid for European and native products are fixed annually. Out of payment five-sixths is given to the sellers and one-sixth is made over to a public fund maintained for the purposes of charity, public works, and provision against emergencies. The prices paid in Greenland for the products of the country are about 22 per cent. of their value on the European market.

#### (a) Imports

Imports from Europe are sold at low prices, hunting and fishing implements at cost price, bread and some other necessaries at about their cost and freightage. It is forbidden to import spirits except in small and strictly limited quantities for the use of the Danes resident in Greenland. At Angmagsalik coffee and

bread are also prohibited, lest the Eskimos should become accustomed to luxuries which they may not always be able to procure. Here, too, blubber is not bought from the natives, who need it for home consumption in the winter. At the Government stores the Greenlanders can buy bread, flour, sugar, salted butter, tobacco, and coffee, of which they are extremely fond. Dried figs, common chocolate, and sugar-candy are also on sale. In addition to the Government goods the natives are allowed to order goods other than the prohibited articles direct from private dealers on paying freight for them at stated rates. The imports into Greenland under the Royal Greenland Board of Trade are stated to have amounted in 1914 to 520,689 *kroner* (£28,930).<sup>1</sup>

Figures of values of the chief imports for the years 1904-5, 1910 and 1914 are given in the Appendix (Table I).

#### (b) Exports

The chief articles of export may be summarized as including seal-oil, fish products, fox-, bird-, and bear-skins, eiderdown, and a certain quantity of worked skins. The value of the exports under the monopoly was, in 1914, 955,420 *kroner* (£53,000).<sup>1</sup>

The Danish Government expected that the exports for 1917 would show a very considerable increase on the previous years, particularly in the case of seal and shark-liver oil and fox-skins. This increase can only

<sup>1</sup> These figures represent only the trade under the Royal Greenland Board of Trade monopoly, and do not include private trading or the mineral production. The total value of the exports from Denmark to Greenland in 1914 is stated in the *Statistik Aarbog* for 1915 to have been 859,000 *kroner* (£47,722), and of the imports into Denmark from Greenland 1,576,000 *kroner* (£87,555), including minerals to the value of 738,000 *kroner* (£41,000). A certain amount of cryolite was also exported to America.

be temporary, due to the exceptional prices which these articles have been realizing during the war. The trade of Greenland has, on the whole, much decreased in recent years.

Figures of values of the chief exports for the years 1904-5, 1910, and 1914 are given in the Appendix (Table II).

#### (D) FINANCE

Budget and taxes are terms which do not apply to Greenland. The country is entirely in the hands of the Royal Greenland Board of Trade, which is conducted on the lines of a commercial company, except that being a Government department it can carry on at a loss, drawing on the Danish Exchequer to make good the deficit. The difference between the prices paid to the natives and those the goods would fetch in an open market is virtually a tax, the proceeds of which are spent in the administration. The only direct impost is that for the benefit of the public fund mentioned on page 31. The principal source of revenue is the cryolite royalty. The figures for the revenue and expenditure are not published regularly. The deficits appear in the Danish Budget.

It was stated in 1905 that the trade monopoly and the mission together cost the Government about £11,000 annually, the mission receiving a yearly grant of £2,000 from the trading revenue, besides a contribution of £880 from the State. Though this was partly covered by the royalties from the cryolite mine, there was a yearly deficit of about £6,000, which was made good by the Danish Exchequer.

The receipts and expenditure for the years 1912-13, 1913-14, and 1914-15 were as follows: <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Statistik Aarbog*, 1915. These figures are approximate only, 18 *kroner* being reckoned to £1.

	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	£	£	£
Receipts . . . . .	64,478	67,777	102,321
Including royalties . . . . .	6,548	6,622	32,980
Expenditure . . . . .	73,658	86,948	82,781
Including church and schools . . . . .	9,099	9,259	10,482

### (E) GENERAL REMARKS

There is little to be added to what has already been said on the subject of Greenland. The present relation of the country to Denmark is supported more by motives of humanity than by hope of profit, and the regulations of the Government have chiefly in view the protection of the native population. The prospect of any marked commercial or social improvement is not encouraging. The capture of the 'right' whale has almost entirely ceased, while the reindeer have so decreased that there are scarcely enough to supply the wants of the natives, and the eider-ducks are also much diminished in number. Cryolite is the only article of any great commercial value produced or likely to be produced.

Greenland is a Danish 'reservation'. No travellers are allowed to visit the country without special permission from the Danish Government, and this is very rarely given.

## APPENDIX

TABLE I

VALUE OF IMPORTS INTO GREENLAND, 1904-5, 1910, 1914<sup>1</sup>

<i>Articles.</i>	1904-5. <i>Kroner.</i>	1910. <i>Kroner.</i>	1914. <i>Kroner.</i>
Agricultural products and groceries . . . . .	148,406	226,464	213,686
Firearms, utensils . . . . .	20,148	33,876	23,165
Stuffs . . . . .	63,508	86,081	86,275
Cordage . . . . .	13,845	14,348	16,807
Tobacco . . . . .	29,126	32,004	27,009
Tools . . . . .	12,967	13,853	12,434
Woods, timber, &c. . . . .	45,718	48,343	51,745
Oil, &c. . . . .	13,126	21,165	12,238
Barrels . . . . .	79,569	66,900	64,202
Soap, candles, &c. . . . .	19,020	7,911	2,637
Various . . . . .	7,533	18,145	10,491
	<u>452,966</u>	<u>569,090</u>	<u>520,689</u>

TABLE II

VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREENLAND, 1904-5, 1910, 1914<sup>1</sup>

<i>Articles.</i>	1904-5. <i>Kroner.</i>	1910. <i>Kroner.</i>	1914. <i>Kroner.</i>
Seal and other oil . . . . .	483,417	378,000	582,150
Sealskins . . . . .	95,107	58,000	113,400
Blue fox-skins . . . . .	122,284	102,000	49,700
White fox-skins . . . . .	20,177	52,900	15,400
Bearskins . . . . .	25,025	25,500	8,235
Shark-skins . . . . .	—	—	9,300
Eiderdown . . . . .	3,080	5,000	2,570
Feathers . . . . .	13,270	11,100	14,850
Salt fish . . . . .	49,082	75,000	119,170
Various . . . . .	16,152	19,000	40,645
	<u>827,594</u>	<u>726,500</u>	<u>955,420</u>

<sup>1</sup> Authority: *Statistik Aarbog*. These figures refer only to the trade carried on by the Royal Greenland Board of Trade.

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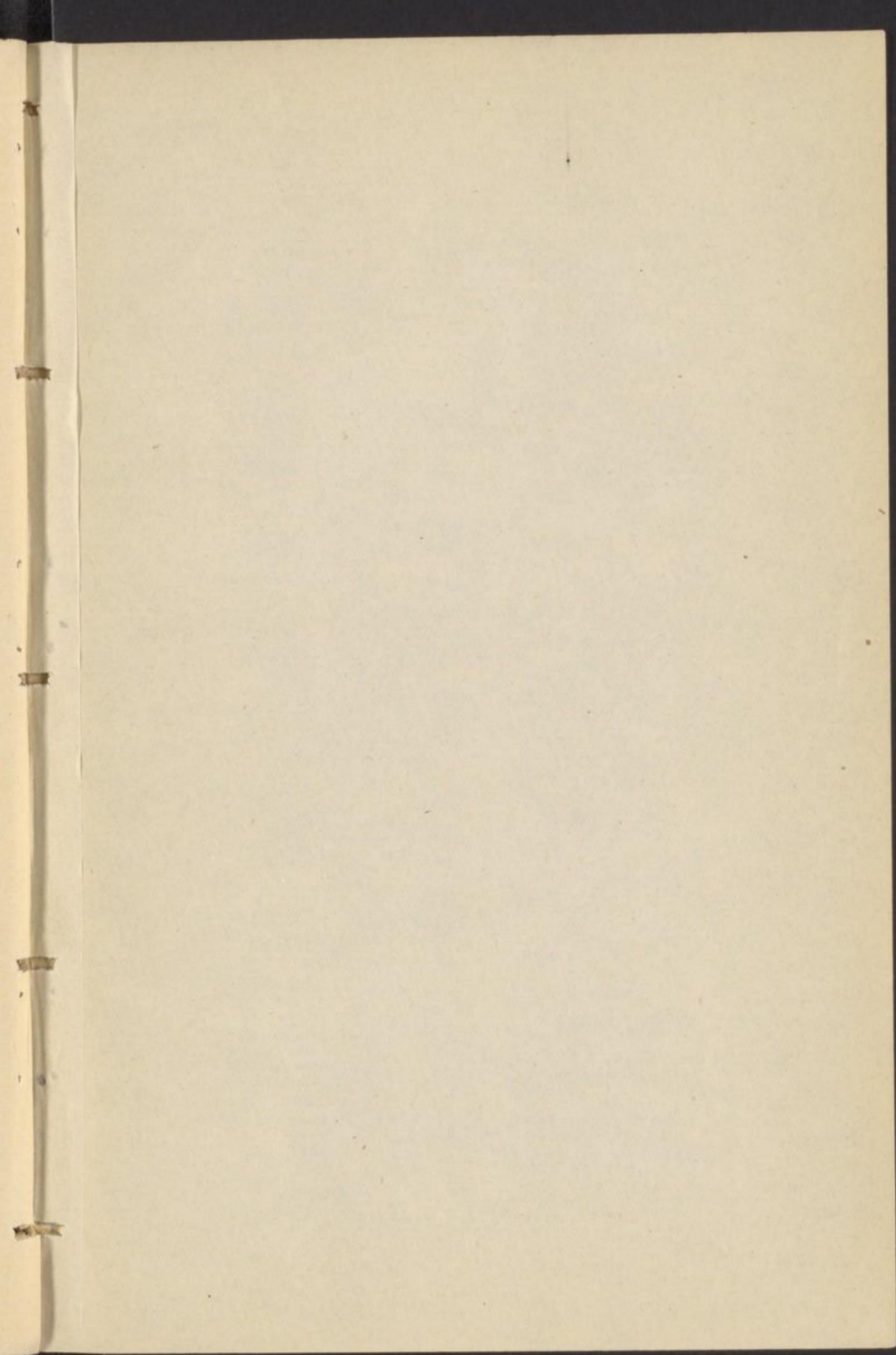
#### MAPS

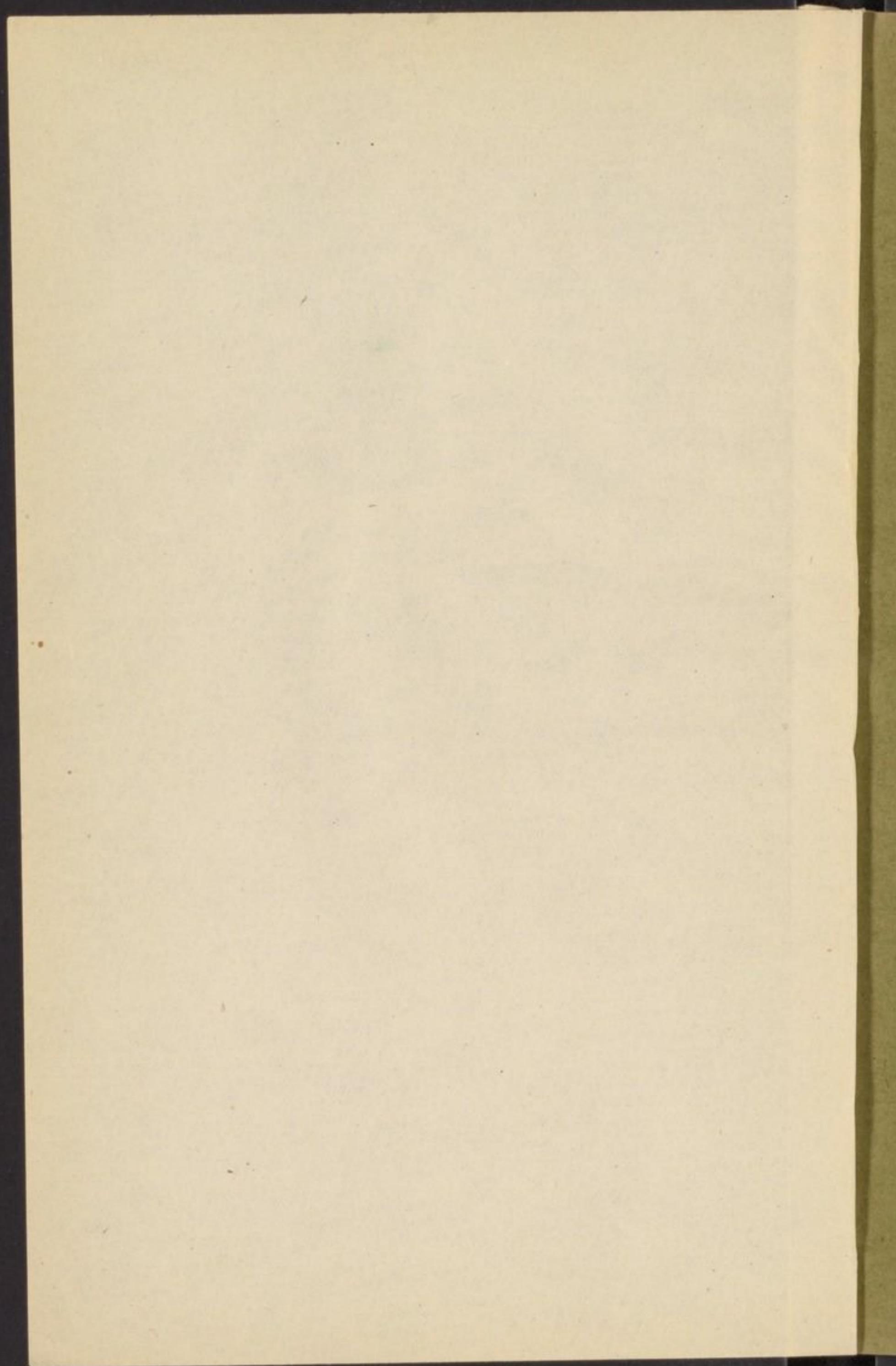
Kort over Grønland udgivet af Commissionen for Ledelsen af de geologiske og geografiske Undersøgelser i Grønland. Scale 1:2,000,000 or 1 inch to 31.6 miles. 4 sheets. (Copenhagen: published by the Commission, 1906.) The best general map of Greenland.

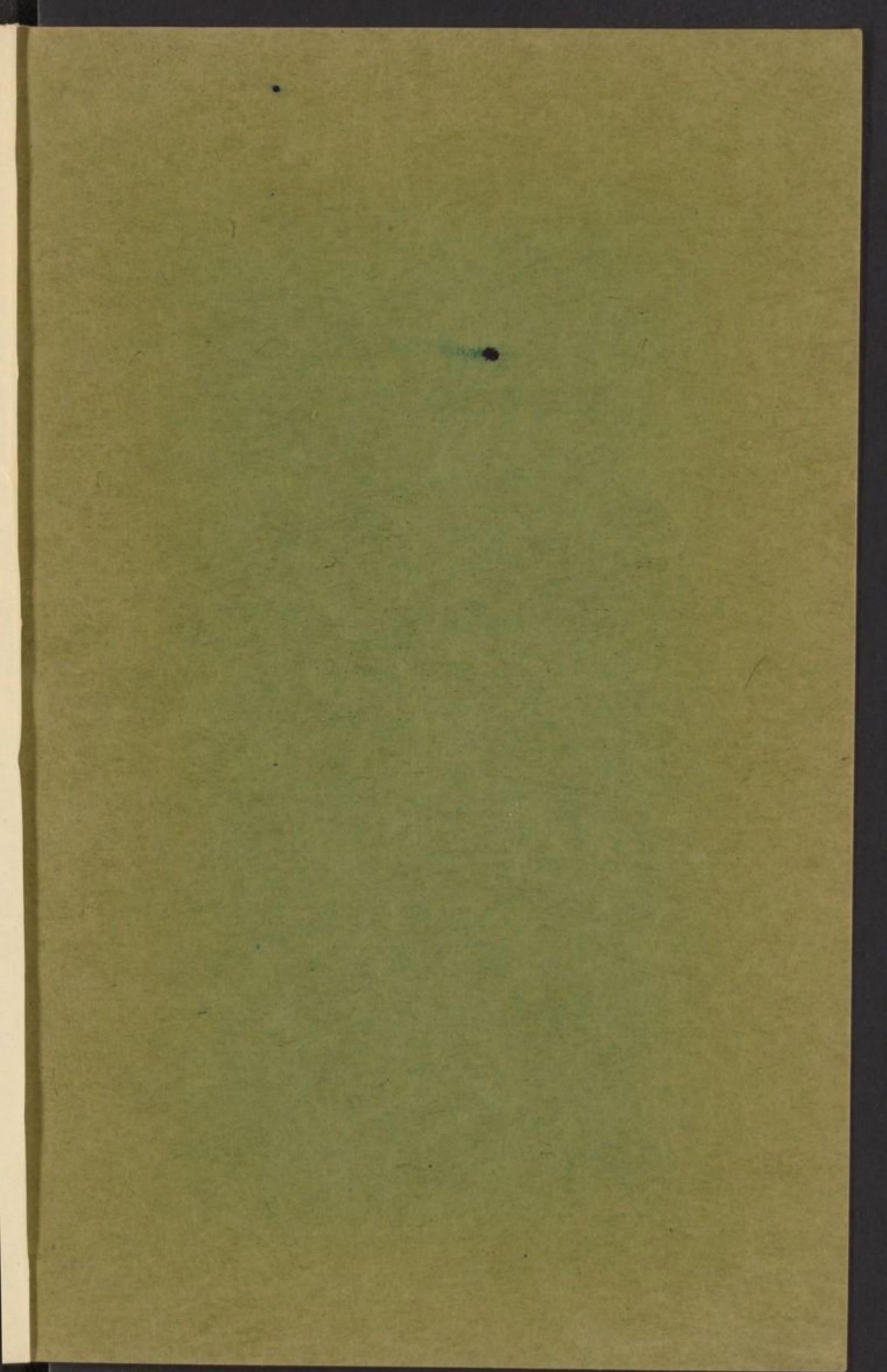
The following information was obtained from the records of the  
 Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, on  
 the subject of the proposed acquisition of land for the  
 establishment of a national monument in the State of  
 California. The land in question is situated in the  
 County of San Diego, and is owned by the  
 State of California. The proposed monument  
 would cover an area of approximately 10,000  
 acres, and would be bounded on the north by  
 the State Highway No. 56, on the south by  
 the State Highway No. 52, on the east by  
 the State Highway No. 54, and on the west by  
 the State Highway No. 58. The proposed  
 monument would be situated in the  
 vicinity of the town of Escondido, and  
 would be bounded on the north by the  
 State Highway No. 56, on the south by  
 the State Highway No. 52, on the east by  
 the State Highway No. 54, and on the west by  
 the State Highway No. 58. The proposed  
 monument would be situated in the  
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 the State Highway No. 52, on the east by  
 the State Highway No. 54, and on the west by  
 the State Highway No. 58.

Notes

The proposed monument would be situated in the  
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