

those on the northern coast; their dwellings are made of sods or turf, and have wooden roofs and sleeping bunks of the same material; though the interior of the huts are arranged, in other respects, much like those of the northern tribes. At this settlement it is no uncommon thing for marriages to take place between Danish men and Esquimaux women; the consequence is that a mixed breed is produced, which is superior in some particulars to the original stock on either side. The women of the mixed races are much handsomer than those of pure Esquimaux blood, the latter being scarcely distinguishable from the men except by their dress. The Esquimaux of this locality have begun to learn some of the arts and to appreciate some of the comforts of civilized life. Their houses are kept very neat and clean; the sides or walls are sometimes papered or covered with pictures, chiefly of German or Danish production, representing southern landscapes, agricultural scenes, cities, soldiers and other objects, of which these people can have but a very faint conception, as they are so very unlike any thing that may be seen in their own desolate country. Some of the huts have, in addition to the common Esquimaux lamps, very convenient iron stoves, which are exported to this region by the Greenland Trading Company. These stoves, as a matter of policy, are sold to the natives at very low prices, because the use of them makes less consumption of oil, and the company obtain larger supplies of that commodity for exportation to Denmark, Sweden, and other European countries.

A priest and a schoolmaster are stationed at this settlement, and the Esquimaux children are taught to read and write in their own language, for which a suitable alphabet has been contrived. Like the tribes of the north, the Esquimaux of Upernavik change their places of residence twice in each year, occupying their huts in winter and tents in summer. Their tents are made of prepared seal skins stretched on poles.