

Page 27. Herr Justitsraad C. S. M. Olrik has been made Knight of Dannebrog for his services.

Page 32. There are beds of coal at Godhavn, and in the rock strata at Disko Island there is coal.

The cryolite (soda) mine at Ivigtut on the west coast of South Greenland has been leased by the Danish Government to a Pennsylvania company.

Page 50. Angekok—this is in northern Greenland among the Arctic Highlanders, who seem to have little, if any religion. They are north of Upernavik, above the Danish possessions.

Page 52. Many years are required to melt a monolith iceberg two miles long and 200 feet high. Literally ice mountain, with great depth below the water. It has been recorded that the Karajat glacier is about 4 miles wide and that it moves from 32 to 38 feet in a day. Dr. Rink thinks that some of the Greenland glaciers move 51 feet daily in the summer and that icebergs are then discharged from them.

Page 53. Hans Egede, that noble missionary, landed at what is now Godthaab with his wife and children and established a mission in July, 1721. The Esquimaux who are now in Danish Greenland are said to be all nominally Christians, 2000 of them being connected with Moravian missions and 8000 with Lutheran churches. There are numerous native catechists and schoolmasters.

Page 56. Godhavn is Good Haven. Godthaab is Good Hope. Godhavn is also called Lievely by Englishmen. It is said that a foreigner cannot remain long here without special permission from one of the inspectors.

Page 59. A lead is a lane of open water between pieces of ice. Epes Sargent, Esq., in "Wonders of the Arctic World."