

Pope Nicholas invested him as his legate, with jurisdiction "over the Swedes, Danes and Slafs, as well as over any other nations in those parts." Eighty-eight years later, Pope Agapetus granted similar jurisdiction to Archbishop Adalgarus over Swedes, Danes and *Norwegians*. In 1022, Pope Benedict VIII. granted the same over Swedes, Danes, Norwegians and *Icelanders*. This is the first mention of Iceland in the pontifical documents. Thirty-one years later, Pope Leo IX. confirmed these powers to Archbishop Adelbert over Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, Icelanders, Laplanders and over *Greenland*.<sup>25</sup> This is the first mention of Greenland in the pontifical documents, while we learn that in 1121 Erik Upsi was granted similar powers over the countries before mentioned, and in addition, *Vinland*. It is said that in 1121 Erik Upsi was appointed Bishop of Iceland, Greenland and Vinland.

It is also acknowledged that Columbus was in Iceland in the year 1477, fifteen years before the discovery of America. The most remarkable record perhaps, and one which it seems Columbus must have seen, since he was a student and eager to obtain knowledge of new countries, is that of Adam of Bremen, who died in the year 1076. His book on the "Propagation of the Christian Religion in the North of Europe" was published in 1073 and read by educated men throughout Europe.

At the end of this book is a geographical treatise entitled, "On the position of Denmark and other regions beyond Denmark," and having given an account of Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Iceland and Greenland, the author says, "Besides.