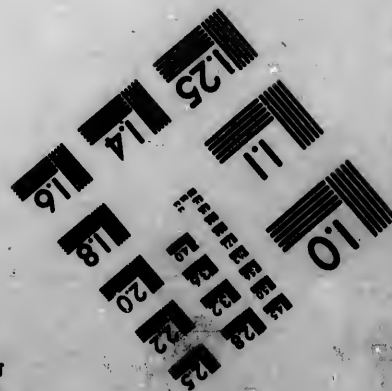
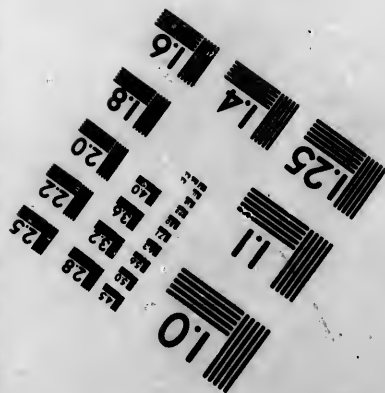
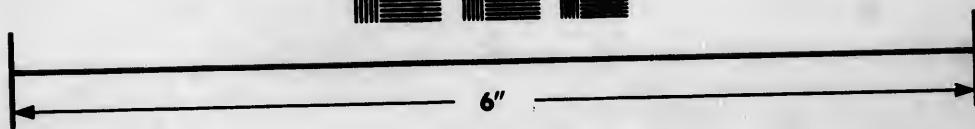
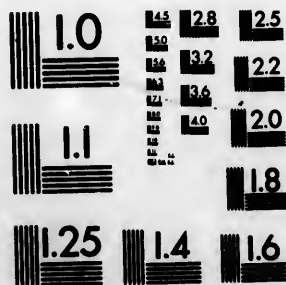


IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)



Photographic
Sciences
Corporation

23 WEST MAIN STREET
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14590
(716) 872-4503

**CIHM/ICMH
Microfiche
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH
Collection de
microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1983

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- ☐ Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- ☐ Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- ☐ Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- ☒ Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- ☐ Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- ☐ Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- ☐ Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- ☒ Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- ☐ Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la
distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- ☐ Blank leaves added during restoration may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont
pas été filmées.
- ☐ Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- ☐ Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
- ☐ Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
- ☐ Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- ☐ Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- ☐ Pages detached/
Pages détachées
- ☐ Showthrough/
Transparence
- ☐ Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- ☐ Includes supplementary material/
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- ☐ Only edition available/
Seule édition disponible
- ☐ Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to
ensure the best possible image/
Les pages totalement ou partiellement
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à
obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

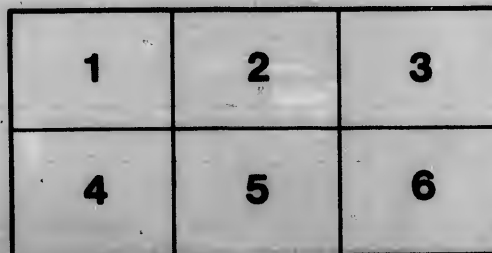
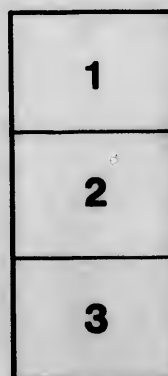
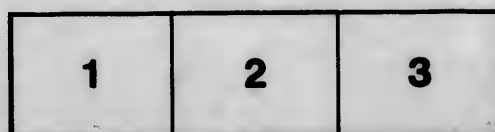
Library of Congress
Photoduplication Service

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol ➡ (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▼ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Library of Congress
Photoduplication Service

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole ➡ signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole ▼ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

ARTICLE III.

VIEW OF THE ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY
OF THE
ARCTIC REGIONS OF AMERICA,
FROM ACCOUNTS CONTAINED IN OLD NORTHERN MANUSCRIPTS.

BY CHARLES C. RAFFN,
Sec. of Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen.

5036

ARTICLE III

OF THE

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE III

OF THE

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

OF THE

UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

OF THE

UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

OF THE

UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

OF THE

UNITED STATES

OF AMERICA

ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY OF
THE ARCTIC REGIONS OF AMERICA.

THE east coast of Greenland was, in ancient times, uninhabited by Europeans; although, from the account of Are Frode, the earliest Icelandic historian, it would appear that on the discovery of the country and survey of its coast, there were found, both on the east coast and on the west coast, remains indicative of their having been resorted to at an earlier period by the Skroelingar or Esquimaux of America. The *Svalbardé* of the ancient Scandinavians, discovered in 1194, appears to be the tract of coast surveyed in 1761 by Volkert Bohn, of the island of Foehr, in Denmark, and rediscovered by Scoresby, by whom it is called Liverpool coast. The *Gunnbiarnarsker*, or *Gunnbiarnareyjar*, discovered in 877 by Gunnbiörn Ulfson, will be the islands seen off the coast by Capt. W. A. Graah, R. N., in latitude $65^{\circ} 20' N.$; *Hvitserk*, the southernmost promontory, Cape Farewell; the chief seat of the colony, *Eystribyggð*, the present district of Julianehaab. The most important of the colonized firths are named, in order, from South to North, in four original written sources; of which the latest and most circumstantial is a Chorography by Ivar Bardson, who, in 1341, was sent by Hakon, bishop of Bergen, to Greenland, and who for many years was superintendent of the episcopal see of Gardar. *Heriulfsnes* with *Heriulfsfirth*, where Heriulf Bardson settled in 986, and where his son, Biarne Heriulfsen, arrived in the autumn of the same year after having seen the more southern Amer-

ican coast, is the Ikigeit of the present day. Of the church mentioned in Bishop Gudmund Arason's Saga, some of the ruins are still left, and several inscriptions have here been found. *Ketilsfirth* with its two churches is the modern Tessermiut, where Mr. J. J. A. Aroe found a quantity of ruins. *Rafnsfirth*, which, in the first year of the landnam or colonization, 986, was colonized by the landnamsmann Rafn, is now Ournartok. According to the ancient description of Ivar Bardson of the 14th century, there were in this firth islets with springs of hot water. There are in the island of Ounartok three warm springs, which have given to the island and firth their Esquimaux name, signifying in that language the boiling. Capt. Graah, who visited the place in July, 1828, found the temperature of the water in these springs ranging from 26 to 33½° R. *Siglusfirth* is now Aglutsok; here the rudera of Vogar church were discovered by the Rev. Valentine Müller, who visited this firth in the years 1832 and 1833, on behalf of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries. He saw, moreover, the ruins of a mansion belonging to the king, by Ivar Bardson called Foss, or waterfall, situated near a large stream, forming a waterfall of 200 feet in height. *Einarsfirth* is Igalikko; the ruins of the cathedral and episcopal see of Gardar, (which was founded in 1126, and stood for upwards of three centuries) were rediscovered at Kaksiarsuk on the eastern arm of this firth. *Ericafirth*, where the chief leader of the landnamsmenn or colonists, Eric the Red, settled in 986, is now Tunnudluarbik, together with the northern arm of Igalikkofirth, at which the ruins of the principal settlement of *Brattahlid*, with Leidar kirkia (the church of the district), have been found, and especially, among the numerous buildings there, rudera of the house of Brattahlid itself, so denominated from its being built up against the side of a steep precipice (from *brattr* and *hlid*). The Rev. Mr. George F. Joergensen, who has furnished a description and ground-plan of the whole settlement, which may be com-

pared to an entire town, observes that a steep rock forms one of the walls of this house, the building of which was accomplished with incredible labour. This house was built by Eric the Red, who in the year 986 made it his residence. It was subsequently occupied, at the commencement of the 11th century, by his celebrated son Leif the Happy, and by his grandson Thorkel Leifson; and it continued, down to the latest times of the colony, to be the abode of the sheriffs (logmenn). Here, in this house, the far-famed couple, Thorfinn Karlsefne and Gudrid Thorbiornsdotter, celebrated, in 1007, their nuptials, and determined on their remarkable voyage of discovery to that more southern land which 7 years before had been discovered and visited by Leif Ericson, viz. Vinland (the present Massachusetts and Rhode Island). *Isafirth*, which was the most western firth in the Eystribyggð, will be the great bay in which lies the island of Sennerut. One arm of this firth was called *Utbliksirth*, a name adopted by the ancient Northmen from the Esquimaux, with whom they must consequently have held intercourse at an early period in Greenland; for it is the Esquimaux word *Itiblik*, signifying an isthmus, and there is here a remarkable isthmus which the Esquimaux still call by that name. Eystribyggð comprised anciently 190 settlements, with 12 churches, of most of which unquestionable ruins have been found. The site of *Vestribyggð*, which included but 90 settlements and 4 churches, lay farther towards the North; and the ancient *Steinsnes* must be placed at Aglomersæt; *Rangeirth* at Amaraglik; *Agnafirth*, with a church, at Hope, in Baals Revier in the present district of Godthaab, and *Lysufirth* will be Isertok in Sukkertoppen's district. Of the ancient *Nordrsetur*, or summer stations for fishing and hunting, we may mention *Biarney* (which had been already visited in 1007 by Thorfinn Karlsefne in his voyage to Vinland), now Disco, the island of Kingiktorsoak to the North of the most northern of the present Danish establishments Upernivik, where a curious

runio stone of 1135 was found in 1824, and *Kroksfirth*, through which some clergymen from the episcopal see of Gardar performed, in 1266, an exploratory voyage, and which, from the astronomical notices contained in the ancient account of this journey, are proved to be Sir James Lancaster's Sound and Barrow's Strait, together with Prince Regent's Inlet.

sfirth,
see of
, and
ne an-
James
with



