
APPENDIX

Contents

	Page
Tables 1a-22a	3
Report on Conditions ... 1900-1901	18
Report on Conditions ... 1901-1902	21
Tables 23a-39a	24
Report on the Fishing Trials in South Greenland in the Summer of 1910	40
Report on the Practical Fishing Operations in 1920	45
Report on the Practical Fisheries in 1930	49
Progress of the Fisheries in 1939	54
The Status on the Cod Fisheries in 1940	60
Status of the Fisheries in 1950	63
Basis of Fishery Limits	74
Statement — Ad. S. Jensen	75
Tables 40a-70a	76
Population Notes	110
I. Tables 40a-48a	110
II. Notes on Population from Various Beret. vedr. Grønland	111
III. Acknowledgements	113
Conversion Factors for Cod	114
Tables 71a-92a	115

Tables 1a—22a

Table 1a. *The Population of Greenland 1805–1910, Native Greenlanders.*

District	1805	1840	1860	1880	1890	1901	1910*
Julianehåb	1819	2165	2598	2267	2445	2717	2963
Frederikshåb	579	602	769	752	757	795	834
Godthåb	712	1157	1181	914	907	927	1062
Sukkertoppen	277	529	697	950	934	953	1081
Holsteinsborg	129	677	664	574	564	660	710
Total S. Greenl.	3516	5130	5909	5457	5607	6052	6650
Egedesminde	390	666	926	1001	1067	1269	1542
Christianshåb	483	395	517	489	491	490	511
Jakobshavn	270	285	381	418	449	558	569
Ritenbenk	408	367	372	487	480	426	559
Godhavn	182	217	275	205	277	296	274
Umanak	348	489	690	912	985	1200	1383
Upernavik	449	328	578	751	851	899	1001
Total N. Greenl.	2530	2747	3739	4263	4600	5138	5839
Total W. Greenland	6046	7877	9648	9720	10207	11190	12489
East Greenland**	—	—	—	—	—	431	—
Greenland***	6046	7877	9648	9720	10207	11621	12489

* As of 31 December in 1910. Other years as of 1 October.

** Year 1901 only year with statistics available for E. Greenland.

*** Excluding Polar Eskimos (Thule area).

Source: Sammendrag af Statistiske Oplysninger om Grønland, Statistiske Meddelelser, 4th række, bd. 39, 2d hft. 1912, p. 7.

Table 2a. *The Population of Greenland 1805–1910, Europeans.*

District	1805	1840	1860	1880	1890	1901	1910*
Julianehåb	—	42	39	41	46	35	27
Frederikshåb	—	12	16	113	144	118	18**
Godthåb	—	44	49	32	20	19	22
Sukkertoppen	—	12	8	5	8	5	9
Holsteinsborg	—	10	12	11	7	6	10
Total S. Greenl.	—	120	124	202	225	183	86
Egedesminde	—	17	11	15	12	21	23
Christianshåb	—	15	17	14	16	8	12
Jakobshavn	—	10	19	14	13	7	8
Ritenbenk	—	13	11	7	10	3	4
Godhavn	—	34	9	8	14	5	12
Umanak	—	22	20	10	7	27	18
Upernavik	—	20	21	10	12	8	14
Total N. Greenl.	—	131	108	78	84	79	91
Total W. Greenland . . .	—	251	232	280	309	262	177
East Greenland	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Greenland	—	251	232	280	309	272	177

* As of 31 December in 1910. Other years as of 1 October.

** Most of the seasonal workers at the cryolite mine at Ivigtut (included with statistics for Frederikshåb) had left for Denmark when the census was taken. Other years include these workers, since the count was made on 1 October.

Source: Sammendrag af Statistiske Oplysninger om Grønland, Statistiske Meddelelser, 4th række, bd. 39, 2d hft. 1912, p. 7.

Table 3a. *Annual catch of seals (ave. per inhabitant) in South Greenland, 1874/75–1904/05.**

Year	Jhb.	Frhb.	Ghb.	Skt.	Hbg.	S. Greenl.
1874/75	5.4	6.7	4.4	4.3	3.0	5.0
1875/76	5.3	6.3	4.3	5.3	3.2	5.0
1876/77	8.3	7.8	3.9	5.2	4.0	6.4
1877/78	7.7	7.5	3.7	5.2	3.9	6.2
1878/79	9.0	8.6	4.5	5.3	4.6	7.1
1879/80	7.5	6.9	3.1	3.8	3.1	5.6
1880/81	6.4	6.2	3.5	4.1	3.4	5.2
1881/82	7.5	6.8	3.5	4.6	3.9	5.9
1882/83	10.4	9.3	3.9	3.8	3.8	7.3
ave. 1874–83	7.5	7.3	3.9	4.6	3.7	6.0
1883/84	7.6	6.7	4.5	4.0	2.3	5.7
1884/85	7.7	8.4	5.9	4.6	2.6	6.4
1885/86	8.7	6.3	4.6	5.2	3.5	6.5
1886/87	8.4	5.7	4.9	4.2	3.3	6.2
1887/88	8.4	8.0	4.8	4.4	2.8	6.5
1888/89	6.6	5.5	3.6	2.9	2.9	5.0
1889/90	7.1	5.8	3.9	5.0	5.3	5.9
1890/91	8.7	5.5	3.3	3.2	3.2	5.1
ave. 1883–91	7.9	6.5	4.4	4.2	3.2	5.9
1891/92	5.4	4.6	2.5	3.8	3.3	4.3
1892/93	6.4	6.8	5.4	5.3	4.7	5.9
1893/94	6.8	6.3	4.3	4.3	5.4	5.8
1894/95	7.6	7.2	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.7
1895/96	6.4	5.9	3.3	4.4	4.5	5.2
1896/97	6.9	8.1	7.2	7.6	6.2	7.2
1897/98	6.4	7.4	5.4	5.0	7.1	6.2
1898/99	7.4	8.2	9.1	9.0	7.4	8.0
1899/1900	5.9	4.0	4.0	4.8	4.0	5.0
1900/01	6.4	6.1	3.6	3.8	4.1	5.3
ave. 1891–01	6.6	6.5	5.0	5.4	5.3	6.0
1901/02	7.5	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.1	5.3
1902/03	6.5	5.7	4.4	4.6	3.9	5.5
1903/04	7.3	4.9	4.4	4.9	4.3	5.9
1904/05	6.8	3.8	4.2	5.3	3.7	5.4
ave. 1901–05	7.0	4.6	4.1	4.5	3.8	5.3
Averages						
1874–83	7.5	7.3	3.9	4.6	3.7	6.0
1883–91	7.9	6.5	4.4	4.2	3.2	5.9
1891–01	6.6	6.5	5.0	5.4	5.3	6.0
1901–05	7.0	4.6	4.1	4.5	3.8	5.3

* Adapted from RYBERG, C., 1894a, p. 95; 1903–4, p. 73–74; 1906, p. 24–27.

Sammendrag af Statistiske Oplysninger om Grønland, Statistiske Meddelelser, 4th række, bd. 39, 2d hft. 1912, p. 16.

Table 4a. *Average catch of seals per seal hunter in South Greenland, 1874-1905.**

Period	Jhb.	Frhb.	Ghb.	Skt.	Hbg.	S. Greenl.
1874-83.....	38.1	37.4	22.6	25.0	19.9	31.5
1883-91.....	40.8	36.1	26.7	22.7	18.3	32.8
1891-1901.....	33.7	36.1	27.3	26.2	24.3	30.6
1901-05.....	35.6	27.1	25.5	26.1	17.7	29.6

* Adapted from RYBERG, C., 1906, pp. 34-5.

Table 5a. *Annual production of blubber* (barrels) in S. Greenland, 1874-1901.***

Year	Jhb.	Frhb.	Ghb.	Skt.	Hbg.	S. Greenl.
1874-75.....	2855	478	386	577	367	4663
1875-76.....	2501	378	436	701	272	4288
1876-77.....	3214	680	482	946	389	5711
1877-78.....	2787	607	364	969	312	5039
1878-79.....	3445	833	457	782	374	5891
1879-80.....	2025	637	391	687	320	4060
1880-81.....	1648	613	436	676	310	3674
1881-82.....	2438	578	303	624	309	4252
1882-83.....	3309	802	337	489	362	5299
ave. 1874-83	2691	623	399	717	334	4764
1883-84.....	2255	671	415	569	189	4099
1884-85.....	2155	606	518	741	151	4171
1885-86.....	2754	530	646	705	223	4858
1886-87.....	3308	506	483	547	233	5077
1887-88.....	3409	621	393	583	210	5216
1888-89.....	2333	670	415	539	250	4207
1889-90.....	2225	519	412	633	316	4105
1890-91.....	2999	524	274	532	276	4605
ave. 1883-91	2680	581	445	606	231	4542
1891-92.....	2100	465	251	638	255	3709
1892-93.....	2215	791	506	701	343	4556
1893-94.....	2018	598	346	631	378	3971
1894-95.....	2413	599	503	626	447	4588
1895-96.....	2368	414	829	619	388	4618
1896-97.....	2489	597	642	768	432	4928
1897-98.....	2043	749	545	741	608	4686
1898-99.....	2456	623	720	1070	618	5487
1899-00.....	2355	378	461	763	408	4365
1900-01.....	2872	628	511	554	343	4908
ave. 1891-1901	2333	584	531	711	422	4581
Averages:						
1874-83.....	2691	623	399	717	334	4764
1883-91.....	2680	581	445	606	231	4542
1891-01.....	2333	584	531	711	422	4581

* Blubber of seal and beluga, both bought for same price from Greenlanders and not differentiated by type.

** 1 barrel = 120 potter = 230 D. lb. = 115 kg. = 253 U.S. lbs.

Source: Adapted from RYBERG, C., 1894a, p. 104.

RYBERG, C., 1903-04, p. 76.

Table 6a. *Catch of Seals in North Greenland, and catch per inhabitant (1862/63–1876/77, 1887/88, 1892/93, 1903/04, and 1904/05).*

Year	total seals	seals per inhabitant
1862/63–1869/70 (ave.)	48,215	12.3
1870/71–1876/77 (ave.)	45,562	11.2
1887/88	37,291	8.2
1892/93	53,626	11.7
1903/04	52,399	9.9
1904/05	62,009	11.6

Source: RYBERG, C., 1906, pp. 30, 31, 37, 39.

Table 7a. *Summary of production of Greenlandic products in 1900–1901.**

District	blubber (seal) bar.**	liver (shark) bar.	Polar bear skin ea.	Blue fox ea.	White fox ea.	Seal skin ea.	Eider down pd.***	Bird feath. pd.
Julianehåb	2873	99	21	196	208	4049	–	5246
Frederikshåb	842	8	2	87	55	1074	5	484
Godthåb	572	14	–	240	107	664	7	3291
Sukkertoppen	593	233	–	100	38	1102	50	497
Holsteinsborg	353	222	–	81	136	603	70	628
South Greenl.	5233	576	23	704	544	7492	132	10146
Egedesminde	1176	365	–	140	60	1600	248	1834
Christianshåb	611	475	–	41	41	855	26	865
Jakobshavn	662	1047	–	20	10	902	–	170
Ritenbenk	717	218	–	21	23	1322	–	98
Godhavn	299	30	–	53	16	278	–	192
Umanak	2000	1548	1	33	18	7222	–	–
Upernavik	1828	180	15	13	5	7676	157	229
North Greenl.	7293	3863	16	321	173	19855	431	3388
W. Greenland	12526	4439	39	1025	717	27347	563	13534

* (Period 1 April 1900–31 March 1901).

** Bar. = barrel = 120 Danish potter (1 potte = ca. 1 qt.) = 230 Dan. lb. = 115 kg. = 253 U.S. pounds.

*** Pd. = Danish pound = .5 kg. = 1.1 U.S. pounds.

Source: Meddelelser fra Direktoratet for den kongelige grønlandske Handel 1902 (1): 12.

Table 8a. *Summary of production of Greenlandic products in 1901-1902.**

District	blubber (seal) bar.**	liver (shark) bar.	Polar bear skin ea.	Blue fox ea.	White fox ea.	Seal skin ea.	Eider down pd.***	Bird feath. pd.
Julianehåb	2700	70	19	282	325	6761	12	6275
Frederikshåb	503	1	1	109	57	824	4	1024
Godthåb	631	68	—	240	119	586	63	4765
Sukkertoppen	659	348	—	76	41	1007	49	903
Holsteinsborg	359	332	—	139	139	552	61	1412
South Greenland	4852	819	20	846	681	9730	189	14379
Egedesminde	1220	373	1	124	47	1898	306	3124
Christianshåb	501	566	—	36	21	553	96	530
Jakobshavn	531	1057	—	22	11	808	—	224
Ritenbenk	748	191	—	13	18	1388	—	92
Godhavn	378	78	—	35	10	477	3	226
Umanak	1971	1736	—	23	7	6671	—	—
Upernavik	2051	235	24	13	7	9136	133	—
North Greenl.	7400	4236	25	266	121	20931	538	4196
West Greenl.	12252	5055	45	1112	802	30661	727	18575
1900-1901	12526	4439	39	1025	717	27347	563	13534

* (Period 1 April 1901-31 March 1902).

** Bar. = barrels = 120 Danish potter (1 potte = ca. 1 qt.) = 230 Dan. lb. = 115 kg. = 253 U.S. pounds.

*** Pd. = Danish pound = .5 kg. = 1.1 U.S. pounds.

Source: Meddelelser fra Direktoratet for den kongelige grønlandske Handel 1903 (1): 67.

Table 9a. *Quantity of Products sent from Greenland to Denmark.*

	Weight or number	Yearly average														
		1861 -65	1866 -70	1871 -75	1876 -80	1881 -85	1886 -90	1891 -95	1896 -1900	1901 -05	1906 -10	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
Seal oil, light	hl	2009	2984	2579	2310	2610	1330	1833	1712	1737	1155	1025	501	1158	1642	1445
Seal oil, brown	-	9367	9634	9083	7928	7716	4622	4564	6802	10237	8595	10324	5753	12252	5079	9567
Humpback whale oil	-	35	20	56	44	44	74	60	56	154	58	116	81	-	8	85
Cod liver oil	-	59	16	78	53	22	5	34	29	16	7	12	2	-	7	14
Miscellaneous oil	-	98	179	68	2	44	197	226	175	1105	2267	1504	2989	1614	1844	3387
Seal oil, unrendered	-	-	-	-	1387	-	5201	4448	3667	636	2278	-	4118	-	7271	-
Total oil	-	11568	12833	11864	11724	10436	11429	11165	12441	13885	14360	12981	13147	15024	15851	14498
Seal skin	ea.	40519	32228	30446	31458	29990	27751	29826	29283	26887	24806	22272	20332	31053	30941	19431
Reindeer skin	-	126	7	3	9	7	5	17	30	36	67	68	61	3	74	129
Fox pelts, blue	-	751	653	1560	1613	1486	858	1326	1412	1359	1913	1908	1619	1887	1983	2169
Fox pelts, white	-	536	493	1054	1012	908	642	1033	1075	928	1264	1212	1095	1190	1330	1491
Polar bear skins	-	57	37	38	34	55	36	69	127	135	166	197	93	242	164	132
Water-proof clothing	set	673	690	379	162	154	55	8	12	2	35	62	32	79	-	-
Water-proof fur	ea.	425	-	6	6	19	22	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	15	-
Water-proof trousers	pair	590	645	198	29	12	-	-	-	-	29	-	-	-	146	-
Eider down, cleaned	kg	358	332	342	302	259	158	98	78	79	92	123	67	53	50	166
Eider down, waste	-	140	162	237	232	222	177	126	92	95	144	210	75	88	70	276
Bird skin blankets	ea.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129	619	568	875	537	717	399
Bird feathers	kg	3377	3415	4877	3842	6365	5378	5962	7706	7842	9833	10502	12532	8440	10808	6882
Bird wings	ea.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	815	30723	80079	53055	-	1316	19164
Baleen	kg	-	1156	548	-	-	16	174	298	330	566	218	430	910	692	582
Narwhal tusks	-	169	348	297	187	130	346	118	102	97	218	193	171	288	251	185
Walrus tusks	-	43	35	57	75	96	114	-	5	68	60	238	4	57	-	-
Walrus skin	ea.	-	-	1	1	6	4	6	6	15	49	59	51	32	48	57
Greenland halibut, salted ..	kg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15900	10120	21300	45500	30500	50000	50300
Halibut, salted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7980	2100	4800	900	18200	13900
Arctic char, salted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13800	46100	48300	41000	42500	77100	21500
Klipfish and dried fish	-	16025	5572	17200	5894	3936	-	-	12	-	118	-	-	-	589	-

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Appendix

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Table 10a. *Value of Products sent from Greenland to Denmark.**

	Yearly average (kr.)														
	1861	1866	1871	1876	1881	1886	1891	1896	1901	1906	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910
	-65	-70	-75	-80	-85	-90	-95	-1900	-05	-10					
Seal oil, light	115502	157368	134137	101242	126811	43115	55005	49145	51545	34433	29780	15613	34480	47394	41866
Seal oil, brown	473152	501938	472296	347949	348860	156868	139231	195246	300234	237685	276811	154853	344167	135527	277068
Humpback whale oil 1911		715	1788	1313	1322	736	727	915	2591	1124	1335	1877	-	189	221
Cod liver oil	2166	624	3024	1388	841	77	439	517	388	143	133	51	-	165	368
Miscellaneous oil . .	5983	8445	3358	60	946	1875	2646	2835	25029	58251	31629	76621	40679	44206	95120
Seal oil, unrendered	-	-	-	49899	-	145537	112140	97895	17562	62448	-	118220	-	194021	-
Total oil	598714	669098	614603	501851	478780	348208	310188	346553	400349	394084	342688	367265	419326	421502	419639
Seal skin	36823	62355	77853	60601	66084	69220	69735	74601	81875	84451	85134	78075	120796	75187	62762
Reindeer skin	1400	39	20	42	26	26	68	147	107	258	156	115	24	376	619
Fox pelts, blue	10357	12042	46834	32641	29359	44706	42632	69919	56148	103427	109119	106286	114277	91929	95523
Fox pelts, white . . .	1700	1803	4310	5247	3826	5089	6069	14615	12009	32933	29524	28546	28715	47165	30715
Polar bear skins . . .	4579	3750	3169	2558	7775	5663	12926	20102	23104	24903	28427	11507	32377	30331	21875
Water-proof clothing	7084	7440	4378	3051	1103	681	80	204	39	617	956	640	1490	-	-
Water-proof fur . . .	1044	-	20	45	65	98	-	-	-	} 437 {	-	-	-	} 2185 {	-
Water-proof trousers	2248	2445	1036	292	60	-	-	-	-		-	-	-		-
Eider down, cleaned	12403	10110	14087	8297	9833	5396	2417	2152	2191	2883	3670	1987	1615	1489	5657
Eider down, waste.	48	84	203	72	89	114	60	50	28	32	42	15	17	14	72
Bird skin blankets .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4182	15066	19070	24127	11260	13000	7871
Bird feathers	5837	5896	12606	6316	9187	8416	8394	12277	10117	14636	15753	18797	11817	15564	11251
Bird wings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	895	1565	1326	708	296	579
Baleen	6462	9789	3726	-	17	5	1105	2448	39	196	22	43	218	301	396
Narwhal tusks . . .	7932	3850	4238	2934	2705	1594	724	600	1719	4157	6952	4880	4496	2660	1795
Walrus tusks	192	158	257	240	202	114	-	5	68	59	234	4	57	-	-
Walrus skin	-	8	23	12	38	56	64	61	133	1876	600	290	1020	3624	3847
Greenland halibut, salted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12322	30259	24173	31796	22126	37330	35871
Halibut, salted . . .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2786	344	1627	220	6181	5560
Arctic char, salted .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6492	24063	15210	23448	25282	43365	13007
Klipfisk and Dried fish	4328	1645	5500	2516	1022	-	-	12	-	29	-	-	-	147	-
Other wares	992	328	39	-	56	40	52	11	11	39	-	-	-	193	-
Barrels, returned . .	37600	48400	43500	49100	42700	47600	49600	57700	58000	57000	53800	54700	59600	62300	54600
Total	739743	839240	836402	675815	652927	537026	504114	601457	668972	795086	737739	755474	855441	855139	771639

* Value in Copenhagen, actual value including addition of profit and subtraction of loss on trade goods.

Table 11a. *Houses, Tents, and Equipment of Native Greenlanders in W. Greenland 1880–1910.*

Year	Houses	Tents	Kayaks	Umiaks	Wood Boat	Ice Net	Rifles	Sleds
1880.....	980	—	2216	253	—	2368	—	273
1885.....	1129	388	2294	263	61	3008	—	338
1890.....	1227	357	2549	277	99	3144	1998	367
1895.....	1330	374	2624	311	128	3937	2169	508
1900.....	1471	465	2740	341	157	4137	2242	582
1905.....	1590	488	2734	369	190	4230	2386	588
1906.....	1613	502	2805	370	204	4868	2403	641
1907.....	1641	519	2766	354	192	4940	2526	650
1908.....	1690	514	2856	360	205	5957	2622	723
1909.....	1728	518	2861	357	229	5870	2670	742
1910.....	1753	509	2850	355	238	6166	2676	754
1910								
Julianehåb.....	487	67	699	107	8	—	567	—
Frederikshåb.....	124	27	195	4	33	—	117	—
Godthåb.....	132	88	221	19	34	—	149	—
Sukkertoppen.....	112	58	214	18	41	57	159	—
Holsteinsborg.....	86	42	153	11	37	181	154	26
S. Greenland....	941	282	1482	159	153	238	1146	26
Egedesminde.....	165	92	364	66	17	1489	368	120
Christianshåb.....	63	16	125	17	8	572	142	71
Jakobshavn.....	85	19	136	14	21	205	135	65
Ritenbenk.....	83	31	148	18	10	513	170	90
Godhavn.....	43	8	87	7	3	446	95	31
Umanak.....	230	18	297	27	18	1140	369	223
Upernavik.....	143	43	211	47	8	1563	251	128
N. Greenland....	812	227	1368	196	85	5928	1530	728
W. Greenland.....	1753	509	2850	355	238	6166	2676	754

Source: Sammendrag af Statistiske Oplysninger om Grønland, Statistiske Meddelelser, 4th række, bd. 39, 2d hft. 1912, p. 15.

Table 12a. *Occupations of Native Greenlanders in West Greenland 1860-1910.*

Occupation	1860	1880	1890	1901	1910
Church & School					
priests	—	1	—	—	4
catechists	132	88	88	129	125
pensioned	7	8	5	—	—
housewives & children	416	334	476	469	n.d.
Moravian Mission					
Catechists	48	—	4	—	—
housewives & children	218	44	49	—	—
Administration & Trade					
Colony managers, assistants etc.	2	4	1	—	2
Midwives	21	41	44	54	76
Outpost managers	13	20	25	30	35
Foremen & boat skippers	15	22	20	26	29
Carpenters, Smiths etc.	26	42	43	51	78
Cooks	16	9	11	10	14
Apprentices	74	43	51	53	18
pensioned	10	16	16	12	8
housewives & children	919	774	759	842	n.d.
Cryolite mine					
Office & mine workers	—	5	—	2	—
Natives with trad. occ.					
Hunters	1649	1499	1668	1901	2109
Fishermen		426	445	400	383
Cattle farmers		—	3	3	—
Housewives & children	6107	6344	6485	7205	n.d.
Total	9648	9720	10207	11190	12489

Source: Sammendrag af Statistiske Oplysninger om Grønland, Statistiske Meddelelser, 4th række, bd. 39, 2d hft. 1912, p. 14.

Table 13a. *Annual catch of seals at Newfoundland, the White Sea and Arctic Ocean, and Greenland's west coast.*

Year	Newfoundland	Arctic & White Sea	West coast of Greenland	
1817-19.....	158,312	i	no	
1820-29.....	265,655	n	data	
1830-39.....	457,893	s	"	
1840-49.....	461,246	u		
1850-59.....	439,632	f		
1860-69.....	361,933	f	80,404	
1870-79.....	433,289	i	77,000	(approx.)
1880-89.....	275,514	c	76,000	"
1890-99.....	254,720	i	74,000	"
1900-09.....	252,057	e	97,000	"
1910.....	333,349	n	107,862	
1911.....	304,591	t	97,087	
1912.....	175,130		107,190	
1913.....	272,965	d	108,282	
1914.....	233,719	a	100,446	
1915.....	47,004	t	97,816	
1916.....	241,302	a	79,297	
1917.....	196,228	"	84,138	
1918.....	151,431	"	101,417	
1919.....	81,293	"	83,859	
1920.....	33,983	"	90,456	
1921.....	101,452	"	75,866	
1922.....	126,031	"	82,702	
1923.....	101,770		75,825	
1924.....	129,541	294,107	79,552	
1925.....	127,882	402,443	81,006	
1926.....	211,531	311,857	52,988	
1927.....	n	317,485	59,408	
1928.....	o	283,634	59,386	
1929.....		167,110	64,495	
1930.....	d	212,439	60,637	
1931.....	a	149,736	60,600	
1932.....	t	232,883	58,334	
1933.....	a	244,913	75,388	
1934.....	"	144,833	72,670	
1935.....	"	125,962	64,334	
1936.....	"	147,099	59,440	
1937.....	"	128,758	insuff.	
1938.....	"	129,058		
1939.....	"	128,623	data	

Source: Beret. vedr. Grøn. Styr. 1942-46, Statistiske Oplysninger om Grønland, afsnit 13, p. 611.

Table 14a. *Average annual catch of seals (absolute numbers)—towns (kolonipladser).*

District	1900-10	1910-20	1920-25	1925-26	1933-34
Julianehåb	1,304	1,353	988	856	775
Frederikshåb	440	400	611	270	232
Godthåb	219	228	210	195	279
Sukkertoppen	1,074	794	614	926	475
Holsteinsborg	396	375	180	286	404
South Greenland	3,433	3,150	2,603	2,533	2,165
	1903-10	1910-20	1920-25	1925-30	1930-35
Egedesminde	435	658	414	125	228
Christianshåb	228	260	214	128	91
Jakobshavn	889	687	711	754	1,023
Ritenbenk	686	580	327	334	486
Godhavn	773	850	670	572	389
Umanak	1,103	1,826	892	769	684
Upernavik	1,463	1,329	1,244	1,036	907
North Greenland	5,577	6,190	4,472	3,718	3,808

Source: Statistiske Oplysninger om Grønland, afsnit 13, p. 613.

Table 15a. *Average annual catch of seals (absolute numbers)—outposts and living places (udsteder and bopladser).*

District	1900-10	1910-20	1920-25	1925-26	1933-34
Julianehåb	17,918	15,182	10,284	8,749	7,987
Frederikshåb	3,918	3,115	4,123	3,444	2,917
Godthåb	3,928	3,252	3,459	3,108	3,119
Sukkertoppen	3,161	2,473	1,594	2,173	1,257
Holsteinsborg	2,445	2,057	1,526	2,323	2,223
South Greenland	31,370	26,079	20,986	19,797	17,503
	1903-10	1910-20	1920-25	1925-30	1930-35
Egedesminde	11,963	12,806	9,827	5,517	6,416
Christianshåb	3,368	3,086	2,499	1,955	2,355
Jakobshavn	3,457	3,138	2,930	2,415	2,623
Ritenbenk	5,704	5,360	4,789	4,137	3,856
Godhavn	2,021	2,025	1,188	888	630
Umanak	16,076	17,095	14,790	12,819	10,555
Upernavik	13,148	17,806	16,811	19,113	18,312
North Greenland	55,737	61,316	52,834	46,844	44,747

Source: Statistiske Oplysninger om Grønland, afsnit 13, p. 613.

Table 16a. *Average annual catch of seals per hunter—towns (kolonipladser).*

District	1905-10	1910-20	1920-25	1925-30	1930-35
Julianehåb	29	26	20	18	17
Frederikshåb	13	11	18	10	10
Godthåb	9	10	10	11	13
Sukkertoppen	17	13	11	16	13
Holsteinsborg	12	11	6	9	10
South Greenland	17	15	14	14	13
Egedesminde	20	21	13	3	5
Christianshåb	17	17	13	4	3
Jakobshavn	19	14	14	12	15
Ritenbenk	27	26	13	12	19
Godhavn	34	26	18	13	8
Umanak	26	39	18	13	10
Upernavik	31	32	34	22	17
North Greenland	25	26	18	12	12

Source: Statistiske Oplysninger om Grønland, afsnit 13, p. 615.

Table 17a. *Average annual catch of seals per hunter—outposts and living places (udsteder and bopladser).*

District	1905-10	1910-20	1920-25	1925-30	1930-35
Julianehåb	34	28	20	17	21
Frederikshåb	33	23	31	27	22
Godthåb	27	21	22	20	20
Sukkertoppen	28	19	12	16	17
Holsteinsborg	22	18	13	20	18
South Greenland	31	24	20	19	20
Egedesminde	39	37	29	16	19
Christianshåb	35	32	25	16	19
Jakobshavn	49	43	35	30	35
Ritenbenk	52	48	43	36	35
Godhavn	38	37	24	22	16
Umanak	56	55	48	39	30
Upernavik	65	80	68	66	61
North Greenland	49	51	43	36	33

Source: Statistiske Oplysninger om Grønland, afsnit 13, p. 615.

Table 18a. *Average annual catch of seals per 1,000 inhabitants, towns (kolonipladser).*

District	1900-10	1910-20	1920-25	1925-26	1933-34
Julianehåb	3,940	3,727	2,308	1,783	1,325
Frederikshåb	2,500	2,062	2,777	1,093	700
Godthåb	796	665	554	465	446
Sukkertoppen	2,775	1,855	1,201	1,608	657
Holsteinsborg	1,859	1,459	669	1,007	900
South Greenland	2,484	1,987	1,441	1,263	798
	1903-10	1910-20	1920-25	1925-30	1930-35
Egedesminde	2,620	3,826	1,865	472	644
Christianshåb	2,478	2,796	1,845	914	655
Jakobshavn	2,383	1,842	1,729	1,536	1,674
Ritenbenk	6,929	4,674	2,369	2,651	4,339
Godhavn	7,801	6,639	3,722	2,344	1,409
Umanak	5,867	9,130	4,168	3,495	2,661
Upernavik	9,031	8,411	7,494	5,630	4,699
coal mine	—	—	—	—	246
North Greenland	4,730	4,960	3,092	2,226	1,961

Source: Statistiske Oplysninger om Grønland, afsnit 13, p. 616.

Table 19a. *Average annual catch of seals per 1,000 inhabitants, outposts and living places (udsteder and bopladser).*

District	1900-10	1910-20	1920-25	1925-26	1933-43
Julianehåb	7,099	5,590	3,513	2,966	2,455
Frederikshåb	6,160	4,670	6,037	4,892	3,858
Godthåb	5,471	4,175	4,022	3,709	3,528
Sukkertoppen	5,123	3,669	2,181	2,878	1,453
Holsteinsborg	5,094	4,294	2,912	4,201	3,557
South Greenland	6,306	4,907	3,666	3,413	2,742
	1903-10	1910-20	1920-25	1925-30	1930-35
Egedesminde	9,412	9,320	7,301	3,981	4,289
Christianshåb	8,441	7,454	6,080	4,335	4,757
Jakobshavn	16,782	14,732	15,585	14,636	15,897
Ritenbenk	14,015	11,602	11,429	10,635	9,989
Godhavn	11,888	11,066	6,285	5,414	4,013
Umanak	14,264	14,462	12,996	10,818	8,803
Upernavik	16,373	20,052	18,193	19,483	17,423
coal mine	—	—	—	—	—
North Greenland	12,717	13,002	11,448	9,922	9,042

Source: Statistiske Oplysninger om Grønland, afsnit 13, p. 616.

Table 20a. *Average annual catch of seals (absolute numbers), all places in North and South Greenland.*

South Greenland	1900-10	1910-20	1920-25	1925-26	1933-34
towns	3,433	3,150	2,603	2,533	2,165
outposts	31,370	26,079	20,986	19,797	17,503
North Greenland	1903-10	1910-20	1920-25	1925-30	1930-35
towns	5,577	6,190	4,472	3,718	3,808
outposts	55,737	61,316	52,834	46,844	44,747

Source: Statistiske Oplysninger om Grønland, afsnit 13, p. 613.

Table 21a. *Average annual catch of seals per hunter, all places in North and South Greenland.*

	1905-10	1910-20	1920-25	1925-30	1930-35
South Greenland					
towns	17	15	14	14	13
outposts	31	24	20	19	20
North Greenland					
towns	25	26	18	12	12
outposts	49	51	43	36	33

Source: Statistiske Oplysninger om Grønland, afsnit 13, p. 615.

Table 22a. *Average annual catch of seals per 1,000 inhabitants, all places in North and South Greenland.*

South Greenland	1900-10	1910-20	1920-25	1925-26	1933-34
towns	2,484	1,987	1,441	1,263	798
outposts	6,306	4,907	3,666	3,413	2,742
North Greenland	1903-10	1910-20	1920-25	1925-30	1930-35
towns	4,730	4,960	3,092	2,226	1,961
outposts	12,717	13,002	11,448	9,922	9,042

Source: Statistiske Oplysninger om Grønland, afsnit 13, p. 616.

Report on Conditions in Greenland from September 1900 to September 1901.

(Beretning om Tilstanden i Grønland fra September 1900 til September 1901).

Medd. fra Dir. for den kgl. grønsl. Handel 1902 (1): 7-9. (author's transl.).

According to the reports received from Greenland this year, the autumn of 1900 was cool and unsettled everywhere. Snowfall began early without, however, being particularly heavy. The real winter cold began in November and increased steadily in to January 1901. At the end of that month quite unusual, milder conditions were found extensively over the land with prevailing, warm, southeasterly winds; during this period the thermometer at some places read up to 8 to 10 degrees R.¹⁾ The winter in general must be characterised as mild and weather conditions as generally quiet. The spring, on the other hand, was quite cold and stormy with much snow; the cool and damp weather continued long into summer and not until the end of summer (1901) did the weather conditions improve somewhat.

The ice-cover in South Greenland was without significance and in North Greenland only in the month of January was it of such extent that connection between the colonies with dog sled was possible.

The East Greenland pack ice (storis) appeared in December in Julianehåb district, but withdrew before again packing close into land in February; in March the storis drifted out to sea where it stayed during the whole spring and summer. At Frederikshåb the ice was found tight into land in February, but also here it drifted out to sea and appeared later only in the month of July without hindering navigation. The storis has also appeared in the southernmost part of Godthåb district but at no place farther north.

The west pack ice (vestis) reached land in the southern part of North Greenland in the autumn where it quickly froze together with the winter ice, but on the other hand there are no reports from South Greenland that the vestis has been present or observed at all there.

Concerning the Greenlanders' occupations, seal hunting produced quite a good result in autumn and winter in North Greenland with the exception of Godhavn, while in South Greenland seal hunting was generally quite poor; the spring and summer seal hunt was uniformly good in the whole of North Greenland and in Julianehåb district in South Greenland, but in the remaining parts of South Greenland it was only modest.

While the shark fishery at the two northernmost colonies of South Greenland, where this pursuit usually gives quite good results, must be termed a failure, this fishery was unusually good in North Greenland.

The whale hunt at Holsteinsborg has also not produced much. On the other hand, the hunt for humpback whales (Greenlandic = Qiporqaq; Lat. = *Megaptera nodosa* BONAT.) gave the good result of 16 whales at Frederikshåb and 2 at Godthåb.

¹⁾ O° R. = O° C. = 32° F.

80° R. = 100° C. = 212° F.

The catch of polar bear and arctic fox have given a uniformly good result, and caribou hunting has been particularly good.

The hunt of sea birds has been less successful, but the hunt for land animals satisfactory.

The gathering of capelin (Angmagsætter) has again this year been carried out with good result, and drying seems to have been good everywhere despite the unfortunate summer, with the exception of the southernmost part of Julianehåb district where this failed completely. Fishing for cod, redfish, arctic char, halibut, and Greenland halibut has given a good result at all places where this activity can be pursued.

The net production of blubber and liver totals for the year 1 April 1900 to 31 March 1901: 12,525 barrels of blubber and 4,439 barrels of liver versus 11,500 and 4,174 barrels respectively in 1899-1900.

Nutritional conditions for the entire year 1900-1901 must in general be characterized as satisfactory. Only in certain areas in the course of the winter has there been any hunger on account of failure of hunting, so that the *forstanderskaber* (local councils) had to offer help in greater extent than normal.

Health conditions have been unusually good everywhere, the usual sickness with colds in the spring has been mild everywhere, and the country has been free of real epidemics.

According to the census lists received, the number of native born persons at the end of the year 1900 was:

North Greenland	2,399 men	2,687 women,	total 5,086
South Greenland	2,799	3,233	6,032
Greenland	5,198 men	5,920 women,	total 11,118

At the end of the year 1899 the number was:

North Greenland	2,387 men	2,636 women,	total 5,023
South Greenland	2,787	3,164	5,951
Greenland	5,174 men	5,800 women,	total 10,974.

There was therefore in 1900 a growth of North Greenland's population of 63, and of South Greenland's population of 81 persons, a growth in Greenland of 144 persons, to which must be noted that 40 persons have migrated in from East Greenland. The number of births and deaths was in North Greenland 185 and 121 respectively, in South Greenland 231 and 185. Causes of death were, as usual, overwhelmingly child diseases and various kinds of abdominal and chest illness; a total of 44 died as a result of accidents, at which 25 drowned in kayak accidents.

Rabies has only appeared during the year in the northernmost part of Upernavik district, without however of much consequence, and the numbers of dogs was at full strength everywhere.

The shipping to Greenland ports was carried out this year by eight of the Directorate's ships, of which the schooner "Godthaab" has done three trips for every two of the sailing ships. Navigation was carried out without accidents worth mentioning; in April on the bark "Nordlyset", Captain SØBY, rescued a crew from a sunken French fishing vessel in the Atlantic Ocean.

Some Scottish whalers and an American ship with provisions for Lt. PEARY's expedition called at a few of the colonies, namely Godhavn and Upernavik.

The Commission for Geological and Geographical Investigations in Greenland (Kommissionen for Ledelsen af geologiske og geografiske Undersøgelser i Grønland)

sent out Dr. DEICHMANN to Holsteinsborg to carry out bacteriological investigations. He returned in the autumn via Ivigtut after having travelled the entire medical district of Godthåb where he carried out medical consultations in place of the regular doctor who had to travel home unexpectedly in the spring. Also returning home was cand. mag. W. THALBITZER, who was sent to North Greenland last year to study Greenlandic language etc.

The trade and mission station at Angmagssalik on Greenland's east coast was visited this year by the schooner "Godthaab" which left Copenhagen on 15 August and reached its destination on 5 September. The winter (at Angmagssalik) was unusually mild as in West Greenland. In spring and summer, on the other hand, the weather was raw and cold and the storis was constantly packed tight to the coast to a large extent. Hunting conditions were poor and it was not possible to gather winter food of any consequence. Health conditions were nevertheless good among both Europeans and Greenlanders.

"Godthaab", which had had difficulties reaching Angmagssalik because of the storis, was held up nine days after unloading and loading before it succeeded in sailing out through the ice. The ship, which therefore first departed on 18 September, arrived home on 29 September, the entire trip taking 45 days.

Cand. mag. C. KRUSE and family travelled with "Godthaab" to Angmagssalik to stay a year at the trade station, with the support of the Carlsberg Fund, in order to make botanical investigations in nearby fjords.

Thirteen shipments were made in summer and autumn 1901 from the cryolite mine at Ivigtut, containing 614.9 kubicfavne¹⁾ cryolite. The work force at the mine consisted of 92 men during the past summer, of which one entered the Directorate's service and 50 returned home to Denmark during the autumn, after which 41 men would continue the work at the mine through the winter.

¹⁾ 1 kubicfavne (cubic fathom) = 6.12 cubic meters therefore 614.9 kubicfavne = 3,763 cu. meters = ca. 132,884 cu. ft.

Report on Conditions in Greenland from September 1901 to September 1902.

(Beretning om Tilstanden i Grønland fra September 1901 til September 1902).

Medd. fra Dir. for den kgl. grønsl. Handel 1903 (1): 61-64. (author's transl.).

According to reports from Greenland during the past year the weather in the autumn of 1901 was cold and stormy in South Greenland and had, especially at the two southernmost colonies, a harsh and stormy character, whereas in North Greenland—with the exception of a cooler period in October—the weather was unusually mild, although somewhat windy with prevailing southeasterly winds. After Christmas the weather became somewhat colder, but the first part of the winter was mild for that time of year in North Greenland with a temperature extreme of minus 12-15 degrees Réaumur,¹⁾ while the unsettled, and at times storm-filled, weather prevailed until the middle of March when a calm period with intense cold began. Precipitation during the entire autumn and a part of winter was heavy and quite significant in the whole country.

Spring began at the end of May and was unusually mild and beautiful with calm, clear weather which stayed right up to the month of July when there again occurred an unsettled and stormy period with heavy precipitation.

As a result of the mild and windy weather it was only in Sukkertoppen district that the ice cover was of any importance in the beginning of winter, because the ice which formed in the calmer periods in Disko Bugt and Umanak Fjord was always broken up by subsequent storms and driven from place to place until the cold brought on by calmer weather in March resulted quickly in the ice freezing together making possible a lively connection between Disko Bugt colonies. A milder period beginning in May, which was accompanied by strong SE storms, broke up the winter ice everywhere, the winter ice shortly thereafter drifting out to sea.

The vestis (west ice) appeared early in the autumn in Egedesminde district, drifted later into Disko Bugt, where it froze together with the winter ice, and disappeared with it.

The storis (East Greenland pack ice) has been present in great amounts in 1902 without however going farther north than the southernmost part of Sukkertoppen district. Already the first of February it appeared at Julianehåbsfjord, but drifted shortly thereafter out to sea and at the end of March it lay in widely spread masses off Nanortalik and Sagdlit. In April the ice again neared the coast which it blocked right from Kap Farvel up towards Godthåb, thereby putting great hindrances in the way of navigation and sailing to and from the outposts (udstederne). After the middle of July the ice began to spread out and in August the whole coast was ice-free.

Concerning the economic pursuits of the native population, seal hunting seems to have been satisfactory throughout the entire country. In South Greenland the result in autumn was insignificant, but the catch with nets at Sukkertoppen and the spring catch at the other colonies succeeded everywhere despite the fact that the

¹⁾ See note Appendix p. 18.

storis, especially at Julianehåb, at times placed hindrances in the way of the hunt. North Greenland reported a tolerably good autumn and spring hunt, but also a great loss of ice-nets as a result of the numerous occasions on which the ice broke up, something which seems to have affected Umanak colony especially where a successful result of the winter hunt depends (more than at the country's other colonies) on a solid ice cover remaining for a long period.

The shark fishery showed good results in South Greenland, but because of a lack of ice cover in the northern colonies it was less satisfactory.

The catch of fox was successful everywhere with the exception of Sukkertoppen and Godthåb districts.

Caribou hunting and the hunt for sea birds was successful everywhere, but fishing for halibut and fjord cod gave far from the good result of previous years; on the other hand, capelin fishing was successful and this made up for the poor fishery in other respects, especially in Disko Bugt where a great deal of winter provisions were layed in.

The hunt for humpback whales was attempted at Frederikshåb and Godthåb with a result of three and six whales respectively.

Polar bear hunting was good at Julianehåb, but less successful at Upernavik.

The net production of blubber and liver totalled for 1901-1902:

12,252 barrels blubber and 5,055 barrels shark liver vs.

12,526 barrels blubber and 4,439 barrels shark liver in 1900-01.

Nutritional conditions seemed to have been fairly satisfactory at most of the places, perhaps with the exception of Julianehåb and Umanak where there was some need during certain periods. The population, during periods of less satisfactory hunting conditions, has gotten by with the rich supply of stored food of dried meat and fish without it having been necessary for the *forstanderskaber* (local councils) to aid in any great degree.

The health conditions were without complaint everywhere; during the period the usual spring and autumn colds have not been avoided, but they seem to have run normally everywhere, and an influenza epidemic at Godthåb and a children's disease at Umanak did not result in any deaths.

According to the census lists received the number of native-born persons at the end of 1901 were:

North Greenland	2,428 men	2,739 women	total	5,167
South Greenland	2,831	3,285		6,116
West Greenland	5,259	6,024		11,283

At the end of 1900:

North Greenland	2,399 men	2,687 women	total	5,086
South Greenland	2,799	3,233		6,032
West Greenland	5,198	5,920		11,118

There was therefore in 1901 an increase of North Greenland's population of 81 and of South Greenland's population of 84 persons, an increase therefore in West Greenland of 165 persons.

The number of births and deaths was 220 and 144 respectively in North Greenland, and 241 and 157 in South Greenland, while the number of immigrants were 7 more than the number of emigrants. The causes of death were as usual made up overwhelmingly of child diseases and pulmonary diseases; accidents caused 36 deaths, of which 21 in kayak drownings.

Rabies appeared in the summer of 1902 at the udsted Ujarasugssuk in Ritenbenk district. More details about the disease's course are lacking, but it is hoped that because of the place's remote location further spread of the disease has been hindered.

The shipping to Greenland ports was especially difficult in 1902, and the ships could not carry out the planned navigation schedule in its entirety. The bark "Nordlyset", which should have made two trips, was delayed so much by storis on her first trip that the ship first returned to Copenhagen the 25th of August and she was unable to carry out the second voyage and had to be replaced by the freighter "Sophie" from Sandefjord (Norway), as well as the brig "Tjalfe", having on her first trip to give up sailing to Frederikshåb and instead unloading the cargo at Godthåb.

The bark "Thorvaldsen" has not returned home this year; as late as 25 September the ship had only sailed to Sukkertoppen because its trip down to Godthåb was hindered by such violent and persistent SW storms that it had to turn around five times. The ship will presumably winter at Sukkertoppen.

Besides the ship "Sophie", named above, it has been necessary, because of the size of shipments bound for Greenland, to charter the bark "Tordenskjold" of Rønne, which carried out one trip to the colonies Umanak and Upernavik.

Of foreign vessels, the Scottish whaling ships have as usual visited various harbors.¹⁾

Greenland has in the past year been visited of various expeditions, among which was the geologist Dr. SCHWANTKE who travelled in Egedesminde district and the botanist Cand. PORSILD and a companion who travelled on the island Disko, while Dr. ENGELL, also with a companion, carried out investigations of Jakobshavns Isbræ and mapping of terrain around Jakobshavns Isfjord.

With the second trip of "Godthaab" the "Danish Literary Greenland Expedition" (Den danske litterære Grønlands-Ekspedition) left for the colony of Godthåb from which it travelled north with the colony Jakobshavn as temporary goal.

This year the trade and mission station of Angmagssalik on Greenland's east coast was visited by schooner "Godthaab" which left Copenhagen 16 August and reached its destination 28 August. After unloading and loading, the ship returned to Copenhagen, leaving Angmagssalik 2 September and arriving at Copenhagen 27 September after visiting Julianehåb on the way home.

At Angmagssalik the autumn weather was unusually mild with much precipitation; the winter and spring on the other hand were cold with great temperature changes without great snowfall.

The storis, which blocked the coast about the station for the entire summer of 1901, disappeared completely in the beginning of September, but appeared again in December from which point it held near the coast until June the following year.

The hunt has been unusually successful, and the natives have throughout the entire winter had a surplus of blubber and dried meat.

The health conditions among the native population has been without complaint.

The number of natives at Angmagssalik totalled 31 December 1901:

209 men
227 women
<hr/> 436 total

In the summer and autumn of 1902 15 loads were shipped from the cryolite mine at Ivigtut, containing 760 cubic favne of cryolite. The work force at the beginning of spring totalled 73 men, of which 2 men were killed in accidents, while 27 went home to Denmark, after which the work force for the coming winter will be 45 men.

¹⁾ Allowed in emergencies or for watering (author's note).

Tables 23a—39a

Table 23a. *Production of Cod Products (Klipfish and Saltfish) in West Greenland, 1904/05–1938/39 (in kg.).*

Year	Cod and Klipfish	Saltfish	Klipfish
1904–05.....	—	—	—
1905–06.....	—	—	—
1906–07.....	—	—	—
1907–08.....	—	—	—
1908–09.....	—	—	—
1909–10.....	—	—	—
1910–11.....	—	—	—
1911–12.....	—	—	—
1912–13.....	—	—	—
1913–14.....	71,309 ¹⁾	—	—
1914–15.....	27,262 ¹⁾	—	—
1915–16.....	28,306 ¹⁾	—	—
1916–17.....	47,688 ¹⁾	—	—
1917–18.....	62,746	—	—
1918–19.....	161,650	—	—
1919–20.....	183,182	—	—
1920–21.....	132,270	—	—
1921–22.....	155,762	—	—
1922–23.....	191,632	—	—
1923–24.....	—	288,113	—
1924–25.....	—	269,668	—
1925–26.....	—	328,140	26,302
1926–27.....	—	715,548	46,739
1927–28.....	—	1,128,392	55,525
1928–29.....	—	1,388,338	46,605
1929–30.....	—	2,305,665	70,085
1930–31.....	—	3,056,616	—
1931–32.....	—	3,407,200	—
1932–33.....	—	2,962,180	—
1933–34.....	—	2,885,050	—
1934–35.....	—	2,993,150	—
1935–36.....	—	2,507,481	—
1936–37.....	—	2,444,800	—
1937–38.....	—	3,438,987	—
1938–39.....	—	1,792,246	—

¹⁾ Computed from Danish pounds. 1 Danish pound = 500.45 grams.

Sources: yearly Beretninger vedrørende Grønland and predecessors of varying titles.

Table 24a. *Production of Fish Products (shark liver, arctic char, hellefisk, and common halibut) in West Greenland, 1904/05–1938/39.*

Year	CHAR			HALIBUT		
	shark liver bbls.	salted (bbls.)	tinned pd.	hellefisk salted (bbls.)	salted bbls.	tinned (kg.)
1904–05.....	6,161	388	—	103	—	—
1905–06.....	5,473	406	—	419	—	—
1906–07.....	5,596	410	—	432	—	—
1907–08.....	5,809	425	—	456	—	—
1908–09.....	5,065	373	—	304	110	—
1909–10.....	6,339	398	—	489	110	—
1910–11.....	7,744	368	—	702	181	—
1911–12.....	6,797	390	—	1,082	239	—
1912–13.....	6,408	422	—	754	213	—
1913–14.....	5,880	546	2,928	774	452	—
1914–15.....	4,782	259	23,088	1,563	411	—
1915–16.....	3,753	330	22,686	1,423	429	—
1916–17.....	5,562	218	13,152	1,780	541	—
1917–18.....	6,443	107	16,751	1,168	455	—
1918–19.....	4,854	99	—	719	361	—
1919–20.....	4,815	139	—	1,146	425	—
1920–21.....	5,739	308	—	1,771	265	—
1921–22.....	4,893	350	—	1,551	408	—
1922–23.....	4,748	108	—	2,288	331	—
1923–24.....	5,079	179	—	2,845	817	—
1924–25.....	6,664	324	—	2,150	986	—
1925–26.....	6,784	194	—	1,847	953	51,026
1926–27.....	7,872	240	—	1,748	1,128	82,749
1927–28.....	7,719	141	—	2,511	363	120,518
1928–29.....	7,610	298	—	2,556	363	124,248
1929–30.....	7,646	279	—	3,187	226	80,696
1930–31.....	8,089	322	—	2,928	28	42,044
1931–32.....	6,967	484	—	999	39	42,600
1932–33.....	7,716	782	—	1,225	232	15,552
1933–34.....	7,181	652	—	1,196	6	13,680
1934–35.....	8,098	588	—	922	—	5,166
1935–36.....	8,131	700	—	947	8	5,851
1936–37.....	7,934	590	—	836	—	9,696
1937–38.....	6,943	523	—	867	1	5,355
1938–39.....	4,831	348	—	1,059	—	—

Sources: yearly Beretninger vedrørende Grønland and predecessors of varying titles.

Table 25a. *Landing of Arctic Char in West Greenland, 1904/05–1938/39 (in barrels, salted).**

Year	District					Total
	Godthåb	Sktpn.	Hbg.	Egedes- minde	Godhavn	West Grnld.
1904–05.....	—	204	179	5	—	388
1905–06.....	—	199	207	—	—	406
1906–07.....	—	238	159	13	—	410
1907–08.....	—	216	202	7	—	425
1908–09.....	—	206	159	8	—	373
1909–10.....	—	239	155	4	—	398
1910–11.....	44	162	159	3	—	368
1911–12.....	105	131	154	—	—	390
1912–13.....	115	136	171	—	—	422
1913–14.....	134**	139	273	—	—	546**
1914–15.....	40**	110	109	—	—	259**
1915–16.....	36**	164	130	—	—	330**
1916–17.....	19**	139	60	—	—	218**
1917–18.....	29**	56	22	—	—	107**
1918–19.....	18	73	8	—	—	99
1919–20.....	1	107	31	—	—	139
1920–21.....	—	102	206	—	—	308
1921–22.....	—	173	177	—	—	350
1922–23.....	—	47	61	—	—	108
1923–24.....	—	91	88	—	—	179
1924–25.....	—	144	177	3	—	324
1925–26.....	—	69	125	—	—	194
1926–27.....	—	106	132	2	—	240
1927–28.....	—	97	44	—	—	141
1928–29.....	—	166	132	—	—	298
1929–30.....	—	150	129	—	—	279
1930–31.....	—	138	184	—	—	322
1931–32.....	20	276	188	—	—	484
1932–33.....	21	375	386	—	—	782
1933–34.....	36	458	158	—	—	652
1934–35.....	37	479	72	—	—	588
1935–36.....	32	507	158	—	3	700
1936–37.....	59	354	177	—	—	590
1937–38.....	46	363	114	—	—	523
1938–39.....	19	256	73	—	—	348

* 1 barrel = ca. 250 kg. char, round fresh weight.

** For production of tinned char from Godthåb district during these years, see Table 24a.

Sources: yearly Beretninger vedrørende Grønland and predecessors of varying titles.

Table 26a. *Landing of Greenland Halibut (hellefisk) in West Greenland 1904/05–1938/39 (in barrels, salted).**

Year	District						Total
	Jhb.	Frb.	Chrb.	Jksn.	Rit.	Uman.	West Grld.
1904–05....	–	–	–	17	22	64	103
1905–06....	–	–	81	247	29	62	419
1906–07....	–	–	80	266	27	59	432
1907–08....	–	–	–	353	44	59	456
1908–09....	–	–	47	220	37	–	304
1909–10....	–	–	27	341	54	67	489
1910–11....	206	–	23	344	51	78	702
1911–12....	684	–	23	310	44	21	1,082
1912–13....	394	–	21	260	68	11	754
1913–14....	340	–	11	367	46	10	774
1914–15....	830	–	15	633	54	31	1,563
1915–16....	796	–	62	516	8	41	1,423
1916–17....	1,156	–	26	598	–	–	1,780
1917–18....	609	–	26	517	–	16	1,168
1918–19....	489	2	7	221	–	–	719
1919–20....	552	–	48	491	–	55	1,146
1920–21....	797	–	154	777	–	43	1,771
1921–22....	874	–	126	458	–	93	1,551
1922–23....	1,065	–	73	1,116	–	34	2,288
1923–24....	1,587	–	125	1,079	–	54	2,845
1924–25....	1,144	–	89	868	–	49	2,150
1925–26....	894	4	113	779	–	57	1,847
1926–27....	562	2	318	755	–	111	1,748
1927–28....	473	–	494	1,326	–	218	2,511
1928–29....	383	–	363	1,638	–	172	2,556
1929–30....	344	33	556	1,909	–	345	3,187
1930–31....	270	5	355	2,027	–	271	2,928
1931–32....	30	–	8	960	–	1	999
1932–33....	–	–	44	1,133	–	48	1,225
1933–34....	61	–	17	1,101	–	17	1,196
1934–35....	–	–	79	843	–	–	922
1935–36....	–	–	10	937	–	–	947
1936–37....	–	17	5	814	–	–	836
1937–38....	2	26	4	835	–	–	867
1938–39....	–	57	2	1,000	–	–	1,059

* 1 barrel = ca. 250 kg. hellefisk, round fresh weight.

Sources: yearly Beretninger vedrørende Grønland and predecessors of varying titles.

Table 27a. *Export of Shark Skins and Wolffish Skins from West Greenland, 1920-1950.**

Year	Shark Skins (ea.)	Wolffish Skins (ea.)
1920-21.....	—	—
1921-22.....	—	—
1922-23.....	2,831	—
1923-24.....	7,300	—
1924-25.....	9,052	—
1925-26.....	8	—
1926-27.....	13,250	—
1927-28.....	15,710	—
1928-29.....	17,438	—
1929-30.....	16,968	—
1930-31.....	15,291	—
1931-32.....	14,290	—
1932-33.....	23,225	—
1933.....	17,903	—
1934.....	20,781	—
1935.....	31,143	—
1936.....	29,582	—
1937.....	19,285	—
1938.....	10,285	86,615
1939.....	6,452	33,368
1940.....	272	1,948
1941.....	—	—
1942.....	—	—
1943.....	—	—
1944.....	—	—
1945.....	?	?
1945-46.....	—	14,293
1946-47.....	—	51,252
1947.....	96	66,871
1948.....	1,178	57,868
1949.....	1,891	144,011
1950-51.....	638	94,833

* The first statistics on export of shark skins from Greenland during a calendar year were published for the year 1933 (in Beret. og Kundg. vedr. Styr. af Grøn. 1934 (2): 248). This set of statistics runs concurrently with the normal landing and production figures for each Financial Year (1 April-31 March) except during the years 1945-1947 and 1950-51. Before 1933, figures are for total landing of shark skins in Greenland.

Sources: compiled from various issues of Beretninger.

Table 28a. *Cod landings in South Greenland, 1911–1950, in tons, whole fresh weight (according to conversion factors determined in 1952).*

Year	Jhb.	District				Total
		Frø.	Ghb.	Skt.	Hbg.	S. Grld.
1911.....	—	—	19	—	—	19
1912.....	—	—	5	—	—	5
1913.....	—	—	66	—	—	66
1914.....	—	—	60	—	—	60
1915.....	—	—	45	6	47	98
1916.....	—	—	103	24	66	193
1917.....	—	—	59	28	67	154
1918.....	169	—	140	26	106	441
1919.....	137	148	140	37	39	501
1920.....	95	23	187	32	117	454
1921.....	196	7	97	92	116	508
1922.....	158	40	144	178	82	602
1923.....	307	—	147	116	120	690
1924.....	267	1	221	223	128	840
1925.....	168	45	318	371	110	1,012
1926.....	499	170	673	785	94	2,221
1927.....	1,027	305	982	974	272	3,560
1928.....	1,199	497	1,153	888	331	4,068
1929.....	2,052	642	1,335	1,572	1,042	6,643
1930.....	2,312	994	1,681	2,326	1,492	8,805
1931.....	2,453	835	1,520	2,026	999	7,833
1932.....	3,258	731	1,042	2,130	941	8,102
1933.....	2,296	948	1,148	1,743	1,090	7,225
1934.....	3,591	921	952	1,473	1,181	8,118
1935.....	2,466	670	769	1,277	1,003	6,185
1936.....	2,185	717	705	1,199	1,082	5,888
1937.....	2,061	496	854	1,433	1,213	6,057
1938.....	1,035	347	703	1,406	1,124	4,615
1939.....	1,430	431	896	1,732	1,427	5,916
1940.....	1,759	646	1,061	1,600	1,396	6,462
1941.....	1,868	593	823	1,473	1,826	6,583
1942.....	2,733	1,003	1,332	2,249	2,111	9,428
1943.....	2,073	1,134	1,240	2,016	2,680	9,143
1944.....	2,168	1,198	1,547	2,355	1,729	8,997
1945.....	2,192	1,474	1,207	2,844	2,086	9,803
1946.....	2,715	1,139	1,438	2,871	1,900	10,063
1947.....	4,118	1,658	2,096	3,323	1,967	13,162
1948.....	4,820*	1,652*	1,657*	3,756	2,166	14,051
1949.....	3,140*	2,151	2,110	3,666	1,499	12,566
1950.....	4,383	2,278	2,357	4,140	2,097	15,255
Total.....	61,330	23,894	33,032	52,390	35,746	206,392

* Approximate.

Source: Beretninger vedrørende Grønland 1952 (1): 144–145.

Table 29a. *Cod Landings in North Greenland, 1911–1950, in tons, whole fresh weight (according to conversion factors determined in 1952).*

Year	Ege	Chrb.	District				Uman.	Total N. Grld.
			Jak.	Rit.	Godh.	Qutd.		
1911.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1912.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1913.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1914.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1915.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1916.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1917.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1918.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1919.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1920.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1921.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1922.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1923.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1924.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
1925.....	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
1926.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
1927.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
1928.....	95	—	—	—	—	—	—	95
1929.....	437	—	—	—	—	—	—	437
1930.....	716	106	—	—	31	—	—	853
1931.....	906	289	—	6	20	—	—	1,221
1932.....	772	272	—	35	9	—	42	1,130
1933.....	709	256	—	16	—	—	32	1,013
1934.....	899	402	—	21	3	—	25	1,350
1935.....	867	396	10	28	6	—	34	1,341
1936.....	957	296	—	20	—	—	13	1,286
1937.....	769	106	3	13	—	—	13	904
1938.....	619	217	7	15	—	—	19	877
1939.....	829	350	13	32	—	—	21	1,245
1940.....	1,082	339	60	45	—	—	38	1,564
1941.....	1,403	488	34	61	—	—	53	2,039
1942.....	1,720	495	275	41	—	—	68	2,599
1943.....	2,376	702	705	—	—	25	75	3,883
1944.....	2,593	812	829	—	—	57	97	4,388
1945.....	2,901	615	833	—	—	55	82	4,486
1946.....	3,310	653	998	—	115	45	78	5,199
1947.....	3,294	714	646	—	87	59	67	4,867
1948.....	3,494	413	489	—	142	37	49	4,624
1949.....	3,081	432	660	—	146	70	95	4,484
1950.....	4,261	549	814	—	135	82	77	5,918
	38,118	8,902	6,376	333	694	430	978	55,831

Note: After Ritenbenk was closed as a colony in 1942, the fish landed in that district were included partly in both Jakobshavn and Qutdligssat districts.

Source: Beretninger vedrørende Grønland 1952 (1): 144–145.

Table 30a. *Total Yearly Cod landings in North and South Greenland, 1911–1950 in tons, whole fresh weight (according to conversion factors determined in 1952).*

Year	South Greenland	North Greenland	Total
1911.....	19	—	19
1912.....	5	—	5
1913.....	66	—	66
1914.....	60	—	60
1915.....	98	—	98
1916.....	193	—	193
1917.....	154	—	154
1918.....	441	—	441
1919.....	501	—	501
1920.....	454	—	454
1921.....	508	—	508
1922.....	602	—	602
1923.....	690	—	690
1924.....	840	3	843
1925.....	1,012	12	1,024
1926.....	2,221	3	2,224
1927.....	3,560	10	3,570
1928.....	4,068	95	4,163
1929.....	6,643	437	7,080
1930.....	8,805	853	9,658
1931.....	7,833	1,221	9,054
1932.....	8,102	1,130	9,232
1933.....	7,225	1,013	8,238
1934.....	8,118	1,350	9,468
1935.....	6,185	1,341	7,526
1936.....	5,888	1,286	7,174
1937.....	6,057	904	6,961
1938.....	4,615	877	5,492
1939.....	5,916	1,245	7,161
1940.....	6,462	1,564	8,026
1941.....	6,583	2,039	8,622
1942.....	9,428	2,599	12,027
1943.....	9,143	3,883	13,026
1944.....	8,997	4,388	13,385
1945.....	9,803	4,486	14,289
1946.....	10,063	5,199	15,262
1947.....	13,162	4,867	18,029
1948.....	14,051	4,624	18,675
1949.....	12,566	4,484	17,050
1950.....	15,255	5,918	21,173
	206,392	55,831	262,223

Source: Beretninger vedrørende Grønland 1952 (1): 144–145.

Table 31a. *Export of tinned fish products from the Holsteinsborg canning plant 1924-1950.*

Year	Tinned	Prawns		Crabs	(90 gr. tins)
	Halibut (kg.)	90 gr. tins	180 gr. tins		
1924-25.....	—	—	—	—	—
1925-26.....	—	—	—	—	—
1926-27.....	—	—	—	—	—
1927-28.....	120,518	—	—	—	—
1928-29.....	124,248	—	—	—	—
1929-30.....	80,696	—	—	—	—
1930-31.....	42,044	—	—	—	—
1931-32.....	42,600	—	—	—	—
1932-33.....	15,552	—	—	—	—
1933-34.....	13,680	—	—	—	—
1934-35.....	5,166	—	—	—	—
1935-36.....	5,851	22,440	—	—	—
1936-37.....	9,696	72,018	—	3,000	—
1937-38.....	5,355	113,020	9,216	840	—
1938-39.....	—	93,960	7,056	231	—
1939-40.....	849	117,600	7,920	—	—
1946-47.....	162	25,140	2,193	—	—
1947-48.....	—	73,711	—	—	—
1948-49.....	—	108,410	—	—	—
1949-50.....	—	38,362	—	—	—
1950-51.....	—	118,019*	—	—	—

* Raw prawns supplied from Christianshåb by boat.

Sources: yearly Beretninger vedrørende Grønland.

Table 32a. *Kayaks Owned by Greenlanders in West Greenland 1880–1950 (per 31 December).*

Year	South Greenland	North Greenland	Total
1880.....	1,253	963	2,216
1890.....	1,425	1,124	2,549
1900.....	1,492	1,248	2,740
1910.....	1,482	1,368	2,850
1915.....	1,527	1,515	3,042
1920.....	1,565	1,512	3,077
1925.....	1,378	1,414	2,792
1930.....	1,153	1,297	2,450
1935.....	1,130	1,327	2,457
1936.....	1,106	1,245	2,351
1937.....	1,056	1,206	2,262
1938.....	1,154	1,225	2,379
1939.....	1,096	1,166	2,262
1940.....	1,116	1,240	2,356
1941.....	1,116	1,268	2,384
1942.....	1,109*	1,316	2,425
1943.....	1,055*	1,324	2,379
1944.....	1,135*	1,211	2,346
1945.....	984	1,184	2,168
1946.....	973	1,136	2,109
1947.....	897	1,105**	2,002
1948.....	799	1,118	1,917
1949.....	746	1,140	1,886
1950.....	762***	1,118	1,880

* Statistics for town of Godthåb missing.

** Excluding Agto, statistics missing.

*** Statistics for Julianehåb missing, those for 1949 used.

Sources: Sammendrag af Statistiske Oplysninger om Grønland, Beret. vedr. Grøn. Styr. 1942–45, p. 576. Beret. vedr. Grøn. 1948 (1): 47; 1949 (2): 126; 1950 (1): 117; 1951 (1): 124; 1952 (1): 130.

Table 33a. *Rowboats Owned by Greenlanders in West Greenland 1880–1950 (per 31 December).*

Year	South Greenland	North Greenland	Total
1880.....	50	33	83
1890.....	66	33	99
1900.....	110	47	157
1910.....	153	85	238
1915.....	187	130	317
1920.....	228	159	387
1925.....	347	211	558
1930.....	652	505	1,157
1935.....	802	667	1,469
1936.....	665	655	1,320
1937.....	746	653	1,399
1938.....	744	658	1,402
1939.....	743	673	1,416
1940.....	769	710	1,479
1941.....	795	752	1,547
1942.....	738*	806	1,544
1943.....	748*	837	1,585
1944.....	811*	906	1,717
1945.....	733	946	1,679
1946.....	779	997	1,776
1947.....	749	973**	1,722
1948.....	866	1,014	1,880
1949.....	1,282	1,040	2,314
1950.....	1,226***	1,089	2,315

* Statistics for town of Godthåb missing.

** Excluding Agto, statistics missing.

*** Statistics for Julianehåb missing, those for 1949 used.

Sources: Sammendrag af Statistiske Oplysninger om Grønland, Beret. vedr. Grøn. Styr. 1942–45, p. 570. Beret. vedr. Grøn. 1948 (1): 42; 1949 (2): 126; 1950 (1): 117; 1951 (1): 124; 1952 (1): 130.

Table 34a. *Motorboats Owned by Greenlanders (incl. communities) in West Greenland 1923-1950 (as per 31 December).*

Year	South Greenland	North Greenland	Total
1923.....	—	—	—
1924.....	—	2	2
1925.....	—	1	1
1926.....	—	1	1
1927.....	1	1	2
1928.....	3	2	5
1929.....	5	3	8
1930.....	7	5	12
1931.....	11	8	19
1932.....	17	11	28
1933.....	20	11	31
1934.....	28	10	38
1935.....	32	10	42
1936.....	34	8	42
1937.....	34	11	45
1938.....	36	19	55
1939.....	42	30	72
1940.....	41	28	69
1941.....	41	28	69
1942.....	38*	30	68
1943.....	38*	31	69
1944.....	39*	29	68
1945.....	44	39	83
1946.....	75	52	127
1947.....	126	56**	182
1948.....	134	101	235
1949.....	194	131	325
1950.....	243***	147	390

* Statistics for town of Godthåb missing.

** Excluding Agto, statistics missing.

*** Statistics for Julianehåb missing, those for 1949 used.

Sources: Sammendrag af Statistiske Oplysninger om Grønland, Beret. vedr. Grønl. Styrl. 1942-45, p. 572. Beret. vedr. Grønl. 1948 (1): 43; 1949 (2): 126; 1950 (1): 117; 1951 (1): 124; 1952 (1) 130.

Note: Statistical inconsistencies exist in the various sources; where these occur, the latest source is used.

Table 35a. *Fishing Gear: Hand-Lines and Long-Lines in North Greenland 1929-1950, and number per 1,000 inhabitants in parentheses.**

Year	Hand-Lines		Long-Lines	
	no.	per 1,000	no.	per 1,000
1929.....	1,061		316	
1930.....	1,208	174	433	62
1931.....	1,167		369	
1932.....	1,270		370	
1933.....	1,210		412	
1934.....	1,080		481	
1935.....	931	125	555	75
1936.....	828		491	
1937.....	694		480	
1938.....	858		610	
1939.....	667		638	
1940.....	648	81	643	81
1941.....	574		657	
1942.....	667		776	
1943.....	718		862	
1944.....	731		773	
1945.....	757	84	822	94
1946.....	771		789	
1947**.....	718		867	
1948.....	619		724	
1949***.....	608		852	
1950+.....	387	42	1,986	215

* These data are inconsistent in various issues of Beretninger vedrørende Grønland.

** Agto missing.

*** Egedesminde and Qutdligssat missing.

+ Long-line statistics missing for Christianshåb.

Hand-line = dybvandssnøre

Long-line = langline

Sources: Sammendrag af Statistiske Oplysninger om Grønland. Beret. vedr. Grønl. Styrl. 1942-45, p. 590, 592. Beret. vedr. Grønl. 1948 (1): 56; 1949 (2): 126; 1950 (1): 117; 1951 (1): 124; 1952 (1): 130.

Table 36a. *Value of Greenlandic products exported from Greenland and Goods Sent to Greenland 1900–1939. (in kroner).*

Year	Exports	Imports
1900.....	510,917	351,873
1901.....	524,060	380,180
1902.....	577,842	413,035
1903.....	576,735	493,801
1904.....	574,248	461,143
1905.....	766,080	457,965
1906.....	683,939	567,792
1907.....	700,774	617,158
1908.....	795,841	631,794
1909.....	792,839	613,850
1910.....	717,039	580,329
1911.....	796,695	422,234
1912.....	818,066	482,874
1913.....	875,552	483,777
1914.....	955,590	456,487
1915.....	3,170,772	508,355
1916.....	1,184,471	791,607
1917.....	2,777,431	801,777
1918.....	3,602,954	1,200,219
1919.....	5,839,209	1,175,903
1920.....	2,544,879	1,509,788
1921.....	2,962,129	1,697,736
1922.....	1,896,386	1,924,772
1923.....	2,120,283	2,013,617
1924.....	3,328,087	1,817,531
1925.....	1,838,393	2,100,532
1926.....	2,005,072	1,947,355
1927.....	2,305,445	1,705,812
1928.....	2,692,090	2,249,155
1929.....	2,490,519	3,597,378
1930.....	1,783,099	4,048,830
1931.....	1,666,534	4,058,196
1932.....	1,815,571	3,603,840
1933.....	2,609,345	2,821,265
1934.....	2,323,631	2,913,800
1935.....	2,307,087	2,496,999
1936.....	2,521,877	2,083,698
1937.....	2,577,845	2,002,531
1938.....	1,983,541	2,141,314
1939.....	2,278,604	2,346,825

Source: Statistiske Oplysninger om Grønland, Beret. vedr. Grøn. 1942–45, afsnit 29, p. 889.

Table 37a. *Production of Salted Cod and Dried Fish in West Greenland 1938–39 to 1950–51, excluding amounts sold or consumed locally 1938–1946 (which is shown in parentheses up to 1943–44).*

Year	Saltfish (kg.)	Dried Fish (kg.)
1938–39.....	1,792,246	—
1939–40.....	2,445,330 (130)	7,535
1940–41.....	2,681,780 (500)	— (1,636)
1941–42.....	2,832,610 (620)	4,297 (1,930)
1942–43.....	3,894,520 (8,410)	— (1,390)
1943–44.....	4,273,790 (1,540)	27,146 (19,101)
1944–45.....	4,241,432	27,376
1945–46.....	4,730,570	35,477
1946–47.....	?	?
1947.....	6,207,500	126,000
1948.....	5,681,300	95,000
1949.....	5,257,050	61,995
1950–51.....	6,028,700	86,505

Note: Up to and including the trade year 1945–46 saltfish and dried fish production is listed under “landed production” (indhandlede produktionen), production for 1946–47 is not listed, and after that date (beginning with 1947 calendar year) these products are listed under “production sent to Denmark” (hjemsendte produktionen). Production of these products in 1946–47 is missing from the statistics.

Sources: computed from statistics in various numbers of Beretninger.

Table 38a. *Production of Fish Products (shark liver, cod liver, arctic char, hellefisk, and common halibut) in West Greenland 1938–39—1950–51, excluding amounts sold or consumed locally during the period 1938–1946.*

Year	Liver (kg.)		salted	salt	salt
	shark	cod	char (bbbs)	hellefisk (bbbs)	halibut (bbbs)
1938–39.....		4,831 bbbs.	348	1,059	—
1939–40.....	407,270	99,210	496	1,282	5
1940–41.....	479,780	70,250	509	1,860	—
1941–42.....	579,060	23,710	136	127	—
1942–43.....	619,910	49,380	21	150	—
1943–44.....	637,200	54,620	15	164	—
				kg.	kg.
1944–45.....		682,951	123	297,966	—
1945–46.....		807,826	160	70,275	—
1946–47.....	475,813	327,967	152	138,679*	64,362**
1947–48.....	577,973	405,860	118	82,125*	141,177**
1948–49.....	444,623	409,378	252	115,306*	112,981**
1949–50.....	426,827	306,008	224	188,287	76,590
1950–51.....	292,818	559,617	182 ⁺	173,258	76,616
					53,141***

* Frozen.

** Unfrozen, without head.

*** Split & cleaned, without head.

⁺) plus 6,211 kg.

Sources: various Beretninger vedrørende Grønland, compiled by author.

Table 39a. *Landed production in West Greenland in the years 1930-31, 1940-41, and 1950-51.**

Product	Unit**	1930-31	1940-41	1950-51
Blubber.....	kg.	6,432 bbl.	873,980	731,469
Liver				
Shark liver	kg.	} 8,089 bbl. {	479,780	292,818
Cod liver	kg.		70,250	559,617
Whale liver ...	kg.		-	1,608***
Oil				
Medicinal oil ..	kg.	-	-	9,442***
Spermaceti	kg.	-	-	1,212
Whale carcass .	kg.	-	-	10,634***
Polar bear skin ..	ea.	19	17	4
Fox skin				
Blue.....	ea.	4,182	1,696	2,131
White	ea.	2,935	1,177	1,321
Silver.....	ea.	-	-	26***
Seal skin	ea.	3,476	17,204	13,379
Walrus skin	kg.	192 ea.	95,143	8,448
Narwhal tusk	kg.	99	61	19
Baleen.....	kg.	1,677	-	48
Shark skin	ea.	-	288	1,454
Wolf fish skin	ea.	-	2,232	100,150
Char, salted	barrels	322	509	182+
Saltfish	kg.	3,056,616	2,681,780	6,028,700***
Dried fish	kg.	-	-	2,820
Hellefisk, salted ..	barrels	2,928	1,860	301***
Halibut, salted ..	barrels	38	-	-
Halibut, tinned ..	kg.	42,044	-	-
Prawns	kg.	-	-	23,919
Eider down	kg.	43	1,185	494
Feathers	kg.	3,360	14,320	9,532
Bird skin rugs ...	ea.	533	1	-
Meat, lamb & sheep	kg.	-	32,787	-
Wool	kg.	-	10,628	4,583***
Skins	kg.	-	18,782	10,672++
Lamb tallow	kg.	-	-	4,169***

* For the year 1930-31, statistics are for landed production (indhandlede produktion) excluding products re-sold locally in Greenland.

For the year 1940-41, statistics are for landed production of North and South Greenland (except Thule) excluding products re-sold locally in Greenland as a whole (including East Greenland and Thule).

For the year 1950-51, statistics are for landed production in West Greenland, except where noted as exported (hjemsendt).

** Unit as listed except where indicated.

*** Not listed under landed products; statistics are for exported products (hjemsendt produkter).

+ Plus, 6,211 kg.

++ Including smasker, skins of newly-born lambs (265 ea.).

Sources: Beret. og Kundg. vedr. Styrl. af Grønl. 1932 (1): 890; Beret. vedr. Grønl. Styrl. 1946 (4): 121; Beret. vedr. Grønl. 1951 (1): 132-133; Beret. vedr. Grønl. 1952 (1): 134-136.

Report on the Fishing Trials in South Greenland in the Summer of 1910

(Beretning om Fiskeriforsøgene i Sydgrønland i Sommeren 1910). Beretninger og Kundgørelser vedrørende Kolonierne i Grønland 1911 (1): 225-230. (author's transl.).

1) Common halibut fishery in Holsteinsborg district.

The Inspector of South Greenland on 23 December 1910 reported the following, by means of the attached enclosure:

"Transcript of the report from Fisherman J. M. JENSEN concerning the result of the fishing trial begun last summer at the colony of Holsteinsborg, which had as its purpose to train the population there in the use of long-lines in the common halibut (helleflynder) fishery", and takes the liberty of adding the following remarks thereto:

Immediately after the two fishermen J. M. JENSEN and JOHANSEN, who were to begin the fishing trials, arrived at Holsteinsborg on 17 June the motorboat was inspected and the fishing gear made ready for use, but since the halibut could first be expected much later in the summer, the fishermen, in agreement with the instructions given M. JENSEN, assisted the Colony Manager in transporting barrels and salt to the fishing places for arctic char, which in any case was quite useless since the char fishery began very late because of unusually cold weather and partially coincided with the halibut fishery.

The first trial with long-lines was made on 4 July when 250 hooks were set 2 miles¹⁾ northwest of Holsteinsborg, but without result, and equally unsuccessful trials resulted from subsequent line sets which were made on 13 and 15 July in the vicinity of Kangårssuk or Holsteinsborg. Finally, a line with 800 hooks gave a single halibut off Isortoq on 18 July and on the following days two or three, or at most five fish were caught, but in consideration of the large number of hooks in use, the result must be considered very poor.

From 3 August the fishery seemed to have become somewhat better, as the result that day was 10 fish on 700 hooks and in the following period 11, 6, 8 and 8 halibut; but immediately after this the number went down again to 1, 2, 4, and 4 fish per line set of 700 hooks.

It is no wonder that the Greenlanders, whose fishery on the same days brought in 3-5 halibut daily per kayak, were skeptical about a fishing method which was far dearer than their own, and which resulted in a poorer, or at any rate not greater, result than the fishery with hand-lines. To JENSEN's request that they participate in the long-line fishery by going along as crew on the motorboat, the population were not only entirely passive (despite the work being paid for by the usual hiring wages), but became in many ways hostile toward the two Danish fishermen. Some of the Greenlanders therefore threatened to shoot and sink their bouys when JENSEN brought his long-lines in the vicinity of the Greenlanders' fishing place to show them how long-lines should be set and looked after, and other local leaders used every means to hinder the Greenlanders who wanted to try long-lining. What was at the

¹⁾ 1 Danish mile = 4.68 statute miles.

root of this opposition from the population is not really obvious, but it seems as though the fishing trials did not receive that support from the local authorities which could reasonably be expected, since the trials were only organized for the benefit of the Greenlandic population in order to find an economic pursuit which had good possibilities for economic advancement among the district's population.

During the discussions which the undersigned had with the Greenlandic halibut fishermen concerning the disagreement between the two parties, the Greenlanders made a series of inconsequential allegations and objections against the long-line fishery, which clearly indicated a resentment worked up against it; one was unable to trace where this originally came from. The Greenlanders, however, admitted that JENSEN had given them no reason at all for complaint, but conversely offered them a great service by towing their boats to and from the fishing places and by transporting the fish to the colony (Holsteinsborg), whereby it was possible for the Greenlanders to fish uninterruptedly and not have to spend time to get their catch to the place of sale, and they asked explicitly that JENSEN again be allowed to come to Greenland next year. In the meanwhile the Greenlanders were made aware of the fact that only a long-line fishery for export was capable of bearing the significant expenses connected with motorboat operation and salaries for one or perhaps two Danish fishermen throughout a whole summer. If the population did not wish to go over to modern methods of operation one could not recommend that the Administration comply with their desires, because fishing with hand-lines would scarcely ever be significant for the population's economic development, or give a yield which could cover the expenses for transport of the fish by motorboat.

It was clear to the undersigned that the opposition to using long-lines could quickly be broken as soon as JENSEN himself was able to get a good yield from his fishing; and when this had failed up to now, it was entirely because, in order to show the Greenlanders the method of long-lining, he set his hooks in among the islands where the best places were of course already taken by the fishermen. Toward the middle of August the halibut had drawn away from there, and although the hand-line fishery ended immediately, JENSEN was able to take a good number of halibut on the banks off Holsteinsborg despite stormy weather which only allowed a few line sets on those places where the fish were most numerous. Ten fish were caught on 700 hooks on 17 August about 5 miles NNW of Holsteinsborg, and the following day the result was 28 fish, 9 fish on 23 August and 35 fish on 27 August, of which 17 fish were caught by Greenlanders whose boats Jensen had towed out to the banks. This luck which accompanied the two Danish fishermen, who from 30 August to 3 September returned with 53 halibut, finally persuaded the Greenlanders for the most part to get themselves fishing gear, which was given them on easy payment terms, and begin the long-line fishery. The yield, however, did not come up to expectations, partly because the season was too far advanced and the weather too stormy and partly because the Greenlanders lacked boats which were sufficiently seaworthy to fish on the banks.

The total result of the summer's fishery was not particularly large, namely only 176 barrels of halibut, of which the Danish fishermen landed about 60 barrels; and even though the value is about 40 kroner a barrel, the trials could scarcely support themselves, which was not anticipated; but since the Greenlanders have now gotten the interest in long-line fishery, it is hoped that JENSEN, with one more summer's stay in Greenland, will succeed in establishing confidence in long-lining so strongly that long-lining will be the only fishing gear in the future which would be considered for halibut. It is therefore recommended that JENSEN again go to Holsteinsborg next year to continue the trials begun this year. Despite the difficulties caused by language

and the suspicious attitude of the population, he has gradually been able to gain their full confidence and there is therefore no doubt that he will succeed in laying the foundation for a new profitable economic pursuit for the district's population.

Besides working as much as possible towards getting the population to go over to long-lines, he should also certainly concern himself with surveying and locating the positions of the banks off Holsteinsborg especially frequented by halibut, since the fishery should scarcely be limited to that terrain lying within the islands alone, but the investigation should also have the object of enabling the population to go over to a sea fishery with larger vessels.

2) Arctic char fishery in Godthåb district.

The Inspector of South Greenland has reported the following, dated 16 January 1911:

In accordance with the Administration's wishes, fishing was attempted at three rivers, namely at Sarfatsiait, Kanaqsut, and Utorqarmiut.

Unfortunately the result was generally quite mediocre, in that the total of salted char was only 28 barrels at Kanaqsut and 13 barrels at Utorqarmiut, while the fishery at Sarfatsiait failed entirely.

The reason for this poor result is due, first and foremost, to the unusually cold spring and the dry summer which followed, which, for example, meant that almost no water was to be found in the river Sarfatsiait, but what really caused the failure of the fishery was the population's lack of interest in the matter, despite the Greenlanders themselves having wished to attempt the char fishery.

The fishermen at both Utorqarmiut and Kanáqsut left the rivers long before the fishing was over, and had to be replaced with new people, and what furthermore caused the result to be less than anticipated was, according to NIELSEN, that the mesh size was too small, so that a number of fish fell out of the nets.

Even though the yield generally was far from that expected, there is no reason to give up this fishery, which surely can give a good result as soon as the population realizes that the fishery demands some patience, and that the men tending the nets cannot leave the river whenever they feel like it, while the fishing is still in progress.

3) Cod fishery at Fiskenæsset.

The Inspector in South Greenland reported the following dated 28 December 1910:

Concerning the cod fishery at Fiskenæsset in this past year it can be reported officially that the building sent out for a salting house and warehouse for dried fish was built in the course of the summer and was ready for use in the beginning of August. Unfortunately the cod did not appear this year, just as few as appeared in 1909, and as a result of this klipfish will not be produced this year if the cod should appear later on in the year, which is quite improbable.

According to an agreement with the Administration the outpost manager at Fiskenæsset has received orders to purchase and process klipfish from uvak in case the cod stays away. It appears, however, that this trade gives such a large deficit, that it must be considered irresponsible to continue it. The shipment of klipfish made of uvak sent home in 1909, which was of 1,177 Danish pounds,¹⁾ was sold for 143 kroner, according to the Trade Chief, while the purchase of the fish in Greenland and its preparation cost 196 kroner, producing a deficit of 53 kroner, which was lessened by the money made on the sale of four barrels of salted uvak.

One therefore takes the liberty to suggest that uvak not be a trade item in the future.

¹⁾ 1 Danish pound = 500.45 grams.

During discussions held later between Magister ADOLF JENSEN, the Inspector, and the Administration, about this question it was contended that this trade could perhaps be profitable when a much greater amount is produced, and in consideration of the Greenlandic population another trial will be made to produce klipfish from uvak.

4) Hellefisk fishery near Sydprøven in Julianehåb district.

The Inspector of South Greenland has reported the following dated 18 December 1910:

As will appear from an earlier report from here dated 3 September 1910, the fishery began in the last days of June and immediately gave a yield of 115 and 170 fish respectively with the first two line sets, of which one half weighed over 8 pounds per fish. But the hellefisk, which at this time were to be found on their migrations from Davis Strait into the fjords, had very loose meat and until mid-July were so thin that they were less suitable for smoking.

According to Fishmaster MEYER's views, the summer fishery should not begin before about 15 July for this reason, in other words at the same time that the station began landing from the Greenlanders.

In order that the Greenlanders could learn the use of long-lines, the fishery from the station is carried out in agreement with instructions given by MEYER with the help of the natives in such a way that the lines are set in the afternoon and hauled the following morning; an attempt to let the hooks lie out an extra day gave a very modest result.

As soon as the fish is brought to land it is split (flækket), scraped, and cleaned and then lies some days in a layer of salt before the final washing and salting down in barrels. Quite a number of people are employed at the station for this work, as 3 to 4 men are employed with the fishing itself, 8 to 10 women take care of washing and salting, and finally 4 to 6 young men take care of baiting and various tasks around the station.

The fishery is therefore of great importance to the local population because a number of unemployed women and non-hunters, who have up to this time been a burden to the community, now have well-paid employment, as well as the fact that fish heads and other waste from the station contributes to feed the very poorest classes of people.

On the other hand the station has not yet had any significance worth mentioning for the real hunting population, who have hitherto pursued kayak hunting unaffected, which should be appreciated because this must be the main occupation in the foreseeable future, but unfortunately it has also not been possible to interest the real fishermen (who first and foremost should go over to this fishery), despite the fact that their wishes on permanent landing of hellefisk have been met, and despite the fact that the fish master travels daily to Angmagssivik and Ilivermiut to buy fish the Greenlanders want to sell. On the other hand this indifference is understandable since we have not been able to get the population the boats necessary for this fishery, and the possibility of buying the necessary hooks and long-lines is therefore quite futile when one lacks the means to take them out to set and to haul. Among the population long-line fishing is carried out only by one single Greenland, of course with good yields because the fjord is very rich in fish. The landing from the Greenlanders totals about 10,000 pounds.

One must point out that it is certainly necessary to lower the weight limit for fish landed from 8 to 7 pounds since the population has absolutely no use for the great numbers of small fish, or else these must at any rate be bought from the fisher-

men for use on land, but it is not possible to suggest a final regulation before it is seen to what degree the population will pursue fishing. What are needed at the moment are practical fishing boats, and until the population is supplied with these, fish landings will by and large be insignificant. At least 10 dorys must be sent out, preferably of the American type, which in consideration of transport to Greenland, must be built with loose thwarts, so that they can be piled on top of one another.

After the station was supplied with a bait facility and warehouse as reported in the communication from here dated 3 September 1910, there is presumably space enough for the entire fish production, at any rate for the time being, and additional houses need hardly be built until it is seen how the situation develops. On the other hand, it must be decided soon if it will not be necessary to build a dwelling, but since the question on this depends on the personnel at the station, one hopes to be able to deal further on this matter with the Administration.

Report on the Practical Fishing Operations in 1920 (Beretning om de Rationelle Fiskeriforetagender i 1920)

Beretninger og Kundgørelser vedrørende Styrelsen af Grønland 1921 (3):
412-415. (author's transl.).

In matters of fishing the year 1920 was characterized by the fact that the cod (Kabliau), which in 1917, 1918, and 1919, contrary to experience, appeared in large shoals in Frederikshåb and Julianehåb districts, this year appeared in far fewer numbers. It is therefore no wonder that the result of the cod fishery, which had taken such a sharp upswing in the previous years, again declined, despite that the catch in Holsteinsborg and Godthåb districts was approximately as before. Also the yield of the halibut catch was somewhat less than last year. On the other hand there was a significant increase in the fishery for the valuable hellefisk.

The seaman's strike, which hampered Danish shipping far too long, also hindered the Greenlandic fishery. During the war it was difficult to supply the fishing stations, and there was a lack of salt, barrels, petroleum for the motorboats, etc.; the seaman's strike had much the same effect in 1920.

Concerning the various fishing operations the following can be reported:

Halibut fishery in Egedesminde district

According to the report from the chief, outpost manager MARTIN HANSEN in Agto, the halibut arrived at the coast very early this summer. Already by June some halibut were caught from kayaks, but otherwise the fishery did not begin since the population was occupied with spring tasks: cutting peat, etc.

In the middle of June the first fishermen sailed out, and the fishing gave a good yield of halibut, which for the most part were dried for domestic use. On 28 July the first load of salt and barrels was sailed out and at the same time the fishermen's boats were towed out to the fishing places where they decided to remain for the summer. During the first few days thereafter the catches were unusually good at all the fishing places, but on 1 August a period began with storm, rain and high seas which made all fishing impossible, and unfortunately the weather did not change until towards the end of the month, so that in the entire month of August only nine fishing days were possible. When the weather finally improved, the halibut were almost entirely gone from the coast and had to be sought farther out to sea.

Some of the fishermen had already returned to their homes before the end of August, disgusted and bored with the everlasting rain and idleness, and some few days in the beginning of September the seal hunting was so good that the remaining Greenlanders pursued this activity. The new motorboat sent out to the station (Kerak) proved to be a good, seaworthy boat which is quite suitable for its purpose; because of unforeseen difficulties, however, it arrived too late to be fully useful, just as the station lacked salt and barrels for a long time. At any rate the yield was a bit greater than last year, namely 24,898 pounds¹⁾ halibut, which in salted form gave 88 barrels.

¹⁾ 1 Danish pound = 500.45 grams.

Since cod appeared this summer in the fjord at Iginiarfik, an amount was prepared as saltfish and sent to Copenhagen for the Trade's opinion. The shipment proved to be of large fish of good quality; therefore landing and salting of cod in 1921 at Iginiarfik will be tried.

Halibut fishery near Holsteinsborg

The leader of this fishery, Fish Master J. M. JENSEN, arrived at Holsteinsborg on 14 July. During the period 25 July to 15 August six line sets were made, whereby 342 halibut were caught. After that the leadership was transferred to Fisherman KRISTIAN HOVMØLLER. JENSEN himself was requested by the Administration to sail south and undertake various trials and investigations in the interest of the fishery as soon as he had instructed HOVMØLLER. In the period 18 August–18 September, when HOVMØLLER sailed home with "Fylla", only seven line sets were taken giving in all 725 halibut. The total yield for the summer was therefore only 1,067 halibut.

Cod fishery at Sarfánguaq

Outpost Manager DAVID OLSEN of Sarfánguaq reports the following on this fishery:

On 22 May he travelled together with fishermen from Holsteinsborg, Qerrortus-soq, and Sarfánguaq to Sarqardlit. Since the head of the fjord was still ice-covered it was impossible to sail there, so that the fish had to be salted at the ice-edge. In the beginning of June it suddenly became warm; the capelin moved in under the ice to the head of the fjord, and the cod followed, so that they were impossible to catch. Soon after the ice went out and it was possible to reach the head of the fjord on 6 June; here the fishermen caught many capelin and remained there until 11 June to dry them. On 12 June they travelled to Qeqertalik where the ice had just broken up. The capelin had already been in to spawn, however, and the cod had also arrived. Not as many fish were caught as before because the Greenlanders set their nets incorrectly and Olsen was unable to get them to correct it, despite inspecting the fishery frequently. On 14 July DAVID OLSEN sent some of the fishermen to Ikerasárssuk with IVER LENNERT as leader, and they immediately caught fish.

The weather was very poor during the entire month of August and it hampered the fishery greatly; a partial end of the fishery had already occurred in June when many of the fishermen became ill with influenza.

In all about 174,000 pounds of cod were caught, which were from the following places: Qeqertalik 70,000 pd., Ikerasárssuk 40,000 pd., Sarqardlit 36,000 pd., and Sarfánguaq 28,000 pd.

Halibut fishery at Kangâmiut

On 12 July the leader, Outpost Manager N. L. NIELSEN, sailed with 12 dorys up to the Grounds ("Grundene"), where they fished until 25 August. The weather was stormy during this period, so that it was only possible to make 13 line sets which gave a total result of 506 halibut. On 25 August they moved down to Søndre Strømfjord where the fishery was continued until 6 September; the weather was constantly very rough so that there were only seven fishing days, which brought in 189 halibut.

The result totalled 34,410 pounds of halibut or approximately the same amount in the same period last year.

Cod fishery at Atangmik

According to the wishes of the Administration, Outpost Manager N. L. NIELSEN travelled with 30 fishermen in the beginning of June down from Kangâmiut to Atangmik to participate in the cod fishery. On 10 July they returned to Kangâmiut

after having fished 31,616 pounds of cod. An additional 7,785 pounds were caught by people from Sukkertoppen. Up to 29 September the people at Atangmik itself had caught only 19,678 pounds.

Not only were the people of Atangmik still uninterested in fishing, but they also were quite unwilling for the fishermen from Kangâmiut to fish and tried to prevent them from fishing despite a traditional right of any Greenlander to carry out his hunting where he found suitable conditions. It is hoped that these difficulties will not occur in the future.

Cod fishery at Godthåb

According to the report from Colony Manager K. BUGE, landing and salting of cod began first on 27 August because the fish arrived late this year in Godthåbsfjord. In the last days of August the landings were very poor, in all 3,624 pounds, but from the beginning of September, larger landings were made each day, a few single days 8,000 pounds, and often 6,000 pounds were landed daily. The fishery continued with some luck until early October after which it declined noticeably and it ended completely at mid-month.

A total of 93,138 pounds of cod were landed which indicates a great increase from last year (37,376 pounds); by far the greatest part was landed by the population of Godthåb kommune, a smaller amount by Greenlanders from other places, especially Kangeq's and Narssaq's people. As a happy improvement can be mentioned that it was far easier this year than last to hire people to split and clean the fish.

Cod fishery at Fiskeræsset

The leader of this fishery, Outpost Manager A. GODTBERGSEN, reports that the cod appeared in the first days of July at the usual fishing places off Lichtenfels, and on 7 July landings began, which in the beginning totalled only a few hundred pounds daily, but improved each day; the total landing in July was 37,242 pounds.

In August the weather was very unsuitable, but the cod were present in great numbers, at Fiskeræsset as well as at Lichtenfels. Unfortunately all the salt was used up, and when M/S "Erik Røde" finally came with salt from the colony (Godthåb) it was only a small supply which was enough only for a few days. Total August landings, however, were 122,079 pounds.

In September the weather was excellent and there were still large numbers of cod present. Finally on 11 September the large boat arrived with 175 sacks of salt, which were, however, used up in eight days.

The total landing was 234,662 pounds, or about the same amount as last year.

Cod fishery at Frederikshåb

According to the report of Colony Manager IBSEN, the cod did not arrive before 10 August and only in small numbers. Therefore only 1,180 pounds were landed on 10 August, 544 pounds on 11 August, 562 pounds on 12 August, and similarly until 19 August when landings began to increase a bit up to 1,320 pounds. The weather during the entire fishing period was very unsuitable, but production increased steadily until it culminated on 30 August with 3,524 pounds. After this the production declined steadily again and totalled only 1,434 pounds on 1 October. Up to 3 October only 46,216 pounds had been landed, produced on 35 fishing days.

Fishery for Hellefisk in Julianehåb district

No report has been received from the stations about the fishery other than a total of the catch, which totalled 150 barrels for Narssaq, 285 barrels for Qarsorsat, and 362 barrels for Sarfâ.

The year's production of salted hellefisk for Julianehåb district was therefore 797 barrels which indicates a significant increase from the two previous years (1919: 552 barrels; 1918: 473 barrels).

Cod fisheries in Julianehåb district

Colony Manager HASTRUP reports that the cod, in contrast to last year, scarcely appeared at the Colony, Qagssimiut, Narssaq, or Sârdloq; some few fish were caught now and then, but not in amounts justifying landing (indhaling) to be set up. At Sydprøven the cod was present, but in far poorer numbers than in the past few years. Landing began in the beginning of August, steadily increased thereafter, and reached a maximum in the middle of October, when landings on a few days rose to 11,110 pounds. After this the fishery declined rapidly so that landing was stopped on 29 October. At Sarfâ the cod fishery was equally poor; the daily landing varied from 90 to 614 pounds, which latter amount was reached on 6 September. At Nanortalik the fishery began on 11 September with a landing of 600-1,600 pounds daily; in the first half of October the landings rose to 2,600 pounds daily, but after this the fishery declined so that all landings stopped on 29 October. The fish which last year were found in great numbers near Nanortalik itself, this year had to be sought far away, partly about two miles north of Nanortalik in the fjord up off Amitsoq, partly in Tasermiut.

At Nanortalik 29,890 pounds were landed, at Sarfâ 4,958 pounds, and at Qarsorsat 131,404 pounds; the total production of the district was therefore 166,252 pounds.

Report on the Practical Fisheries in 1930

(Beretning om de rationelle Fiskerier i 1930) Beretninger og Kundgørelser vedrørende Styrelsen af Grønland 1931 (4): 699-704. (author's transl.).

In 1930 the cod fishery gave a yield that was greater than at any time previously, as 8,160,733 kilograms were landed. The year-class 1922, which has been by far the dominating one in the catches since 1926, still composed about 50 per cent of the catch in 1930 (eight years old); but the year-class 1924, which began to be found in the catches from 1928 and 1929, composed about 25 per cent of the catch; the very large 13 year old cod of the year-class 1917 still composed 10 per cent of the catch; the remaining 15 per cent was divided among the various "poor" year-classes.

As in the two previous years cod was landed without head and guts; of this fish the following quantities were landed in:

Egedesminde district	465,483 kg.
Holsteinsborg	-	978,210 -
Sukkertoppen	-	1,479,763 -
Godthåb	-	1,034,006 -
Frederikshåb	-	649,820 -
Julianehåb	-	1,513,268 -

Comparing with the yield of last year, which had been the previous high, it can be seen that all districts posted an impressive increase.

The great abundance of cod in recent years has made the fishery after cod a most easy and profitable occupation, and for that reason almost all interest in fishing has concentrated on the cod fishery. The difficult and less profitable halibut fishery declined for that reason, among others, namely at Holsteinsborg and Agto. Similarly, the fishery for hellefisk in Julianehåb district is in constant decline.

Concerning the individual fisheries the following can be reported:

Cod fishery in Egedesminde district

In the southerly part of the district and at Hunde Ejland the cod arrived in the first half of July, at Akúnâq at the end of July, at Egedesminde not until about 6 August; great shoals of cod came throughout the summer and autumn, and the population showed great interest in the fishery, which this year was started at several new places; a knowledgeable fishermen from Holsteinsborg was appointed as Fish Master at Egedesminde and, in the course of the summer, showed many of his compatriots from the outposts how the fish should be prepared correctly.

Until 20 October the following quantities had been landed:

Agto	68,500 kg.
Ikerasak	25,000 -
Iginiafik	20,958 -
Kangâtsiaq	84,152 -
Manermiut	42,179 -
Hunde Ejland	24,259 -
Akûnâq	65,000 -
Egedesminde	135,935 -

The entire district therefore totalled 465,483 kilograms.

When the cod arrived in large shoals the fishery for halibut, which had just begun at Agto, was stopped, partly because income from the cod fishery was greater, partly because operating costs in the cod fishery were significantly less. In all only 1,150 kilograms of halibut were landed, which when salted gave five barrels.

Halibut fishery at Holsteinsborg

This fishery began on 12 July, but this month as well as August gave only a poor result. The first half of September brought an increase, which however did not last, and the main result of the summer's fishery, which only totalled 42,321 kg., produced in 54 fishing days, must be characterized as being near the poorest imaginable, because far fewer halibut have been fished than in any previous year compared with the number of boats.

The reason for this poor result can to some degree be a smaller number of halibut than normal, but mainly because the fishermen were more interested to fish cod, since this fish occurred in such great numbers that the work of catching it, despite the somewhat lower price compared with halibut, gave a far better result than the harder work with long-line setting for halibut.

Some halibut were transported from Kangâmiut during the course of the summer up to Holsteinsborg, but the total amount which the canning plant could produce was only 62,207 kilograms which gave 83,887 1/2 kg. tins of preserved halibut, in addition to 15 barrels of fins.

The Cod fishery in Holsteinsborg district

The cod appeared as early as March in the fjords, but because of the low temperatures (down to -17°C) landing first began towards the middle of April. At the outer coast the cod were at first quite dispersed, but became more numerous in the first half of May, giving uniformly good landings all over. After this the cod went into the fjords and this caused a decline in landings out at the coast at the same time that the fishermen followed it in to the places in the vicinity of Sarfânguaq, where some good landing days (up to 15,000 kg.) took place because of the arrival of so many people. In June a decrease occurred partly because of capelin catching, which gained the attention of the fishermen. In July the cod began to leave the fjords and the people followed, so that the fishing places at the outer coast showed the best results; but at the same time fishing remained good in the fjords so that there was good fishing everywhere, whereby July resulted in the largest monthly landings of the season (248,000 kg.). In August the cod left the fjords completely so that only the coastal stations had any fishing, but in September the cod once again began to enter the fjords, although not in the same numbers as in the spring. There were still cod in numbers in October, but wind and weather began to hamper the fishery, so the result was not as good during October, especially for the last half, when the temperature fell to 10° under freezing.

The results from each trading place were as follows:

Isortoq	25,998 kg.
Holsteinsborg	333,068 -
Qerrortussoq	166,799 -
Sarfánguaq	306,213 -
Itivdleq	146,132 -

The total landing for the district was therefore 978,210 kg.

Cod fishery in Sukkertoppen district

In April the cod arrived in great numbers, especially in the fjords at Íkamiut and Kangerdluarssuk, Søndre Isortoq, Hamborgersund and at the outpost Agpamiut. At Sukkertoppen itself the cod first appeared in July in such great numbers that the fishery gave the usual result. In May the large boat "Hilda" was located at the outpost of Íkamiut, where in the course of five weeks 92,000 kilograms of cod were fished; after this the boat was moved to Agpamiut as a salt depot.

Landings began at Kangâmiut on 11 March. During the entire spring the cod was in the fjords as usual, in July it left the fjords and remained for the rest of the summer in the waters around Kangâmiut, at times in great masses. Up to 1 October 442,120 kg. had been landed.

At Agpamiut about 200,000 kilograms were landed.

At Sukkertoppen the fishery gave a good yield from about 20 July until 10 October. The fish did not remain in the same place for long, on some days it had almost disappeared entirely, other days it was present in great numbers. Landings were, however, the largest ever made at Sukkertoppen, namely 548,000 kg. (including 92,000 kg. fished at Íkamiut), which was due in part to the fact that all the Greenlanders have acquired boats, so that they are not dependent upon one another.

At Napassog the fishery began on 1 April; in June the fishing was almost exclusively with nets, when the cod followed the capelin right in to the coast. Up to the end of October 156,885 kg. had been landed.

The fishery began at Atangmik on 21 March, in May and June fishing took place in the fjords near Angmagssivik, but in the following months the fish moved out to sea. Up to the middle of October 152,758 kg. had been landed.

The total landings of the district were 1,479,763 kg. cod.

At Kangâmiut, in addition to the great cod fishery, there is a fishery for halibut from a motorboat with Greenlandic crew under the leadership of a Danish fisherman. The weather was rough and stormy throughout the entire summer, so that they had to fish within the skerries; in September the weather was better, so that the boat could go out to the banks, which gave a better result. The entire production totalled 1,335 fish with a weight of 28,784 kilograms, of which 26,137 kg. were sent to the canning plant at Holsteinsborg, while the remainder was salted.

The Cod fishery in Godthåb district

Landing began at Kapisigdlit in the beginning of April; on 89 fishing days about 60,000 kg. were landed.

Landing began at Qôrnoq on 14 March; the largest landing days were 14 April with 3,217 kg., 15 May with 3,427 kg., and 8 August with 3,756 kg. In May and June the fishery was ruined partly by the great rainfall which flooded lakes and rivers causing great amounts of clay to be carried out making the water milky. On 101 fishing days 143,170 kg. were landed.

Prams have been sent out to Sârdloq three times; on 63 fishing days 32,830 kg. were landed.

At Godthåb the landings began on 17 March; the total landings were 117,852 kg.

On 31 fishing days at Kakaliak, where prams were sent 66,737 kg. were landed, and at Nordland 21,348 kg. on 17 fishing days.

The fishery was begun at Kangeq in the middle of March. The greatest landing on one day took place in September with 5,845 kg., but in both June and July there were days when the landing was between 5 and 6,000 kg. on one day. On 86 fishing days a total of 176,213 kg. was landed.

Landing also began at Narssaq in March; the largest landing day was 15 May, namely 3,655 kg. A total of 104,215 kg. was landed on 93 fishing days.

In the Godthåbsfjord area therefore a total of 722,365 kg. was landed.

The fishing began at Fiskenæsset on 1 April. The largest landing days were 21 and 24 July with 8,744 kg. and 9,295 kg. respectively. The largest monthly landing was in August, and September was equally good. This year the Greenlanders have built some prams here, so that soon each man will have his own pram or boat, also some fishermen have begun to use long-lines which give more and larger fish. A total of 281,641 kg. fish was landed on 105 fishing days.

The total landing for the district was 1,004,006 kg., in addition to about 30,000 kg. which was caught in October and the beginning of November 1929 after the end of the previous report period.

Cod fishery in Frederikshåb district

At Frederikshåb itself the landings began on 14 April and continued steadily, but only small amounts were landed. Not until the end of June did the fishing pick up, and in July, August, and September there were large numbers of cod. A total of 344,180 kg. was landed.

In addition, 140,213 kg. were landed at Avigait, 71,681 kg. at Vigen, and 88,746 kg. at Arsuk.

The entire district's landings totalled 644,820 kg. besides 5,000 kg. which were landed last winter after the previous report.

At Vigen 1,129 kg. hellefisk were also taken, which gave five barrels of salted fish after preparation.

Cod fishery in Julianehåb district

The fishery continued during the winter of 1929-1930 and gave a relatively good result, namely 416,312 kg. In the months of May, June, and July the seal hunt was good, and therefore the fishery in the summer half of the year did not show such a comparative increase; at any rate the yield was good, namely 1,096,956 kg., so that the total landing for the trade year was 1,513,268 kg., which was broken down among the various places as follows:

Qagssimiut	126,792 kg.
Narssaq	205,923 -
Julianehåb	119,289 -
Sârdloq	151,824 -
Qarsorsat	304,582 -
Sletten	125,953 -
Nanortalik	213,013 -
Augpilagtoq	180,859 -
Sangmissoq	85,096 -

Hellefisk fishery in Julianehåb district

This fishery again showed a decline, as only 25,293 kg. were landed in the winter half of the year, in the summer half 68,321 kg. Aside from Lichtenau Fjord, where the hellefisk is now found only in small amounts, the decline is due to the cod fishery as usual, which gives a greater yield for less trouble.

The amount of fish caught gave 270 barrels salted hellefisk, which was divided among 180 barrels at Narssaq, 10 barrels at Sydprøven, 24 barrels at Sletten, and 56 barrels at Augpilagtoq.

Progress of the Fisheries in 1939

(Fiskeriernes Gang i 1939) Beretninger vedrørende Grønlands Styrelse 1940 (1): 334-339. (author's transl.).

The cod fishery from 1 October 1938 to 30 September 1939 gave a yield of 6,192,921 kilograms of whole fish, which is an increase of 1,483,944 kg. whole fish in comparison with the catch last year, and there has been an increase in all districts.

The catch in the individual districts is divided as follows (the landed quantity has been converted to whole weight):

Umanak district	18,200 kg.
Ritenbenk	28,056 -
Jakobshavn	11,294 -
Christianshåb	302,400 -
Egedesminde	717,913 -
Holsteinsborg	1,234,146 -
Sukkertoppen	1,497,661 -
Godthåb	774,357 -
Frederikshåb	372,534 -
Julianehåb	1,236,360 -

The increase was first and foremost because of good occurrences of cod almost everywhere, which again depends upon the fact that the sea temperature has been significantly higher than last year; and secondly the generally calm weather conditions during a greater part of the fishing period.

The year-classes of cod which in 1939 meant most for the yield of the cod fishery were: 1926, 1931, 1932, and 1924, listed in order of importance by weight. According to their occurrence in numbers in the catch the order is: 1932, 1931, 1934, and 1926.

The fishing for hellefisk in North and South Greenland gave about the same yield as last year.

The fishery for halibut failed because of lack of fish. The arctic char fishery gave a somewhat better result than last year.

The catch of Greenland sharks gave a poor result in South Greenland. In North Greenland the yield was good, but nevertheless most places reported that there have been fewer sharks this year than previously, and that this has caused a decline in production compared with last year.

The prawn fishery had a good result that was better than any previous year.

The Cod fishery in Umanak, Ritenbenk, Jakobshavn, Christianshåb and Godhavn districts

In Umanak district landings have only taken place at Niaqornat, where they totalled about 13,000 kg., which, when converted to whole weight, is 18,200 kg.

At Ritenbenk 6,640 kg. were landed during the period 18 August to 30 September and at Ujarasugsuk 14,000 kg. The total landings of 20,040 kg. give a converted amount of 28,056 kg. whole fish.

The fishery at Jakobshavn began in a very small way at the end of July and ended in mid-September. The result was 8,067 kg., which when converted is 11,294 kg. whole weight.

The cod arrived in Christianshåb district in about the middle of July, somewhat earlier than last year; and landing was quickly set up and in the end of September it finished because of unsettled weather conditions despite the fact that the fish had not yet left the coast. Landings were 122,300 kg. at Claushavn, 35,800 kg. at Christianshåb, 21,000 kg. at Akugdlit, and 36,900 kg. at Íkamiut, which gave a total of 216,000 kg. cod, or when converted 302,400 kg. whole weight.

Cod fishery in Egedesminde district

The fishery began in early July and ended at the end of September. The landings were 55,326 kg. at Akúnâq, 79,956 kg. at Egedesminde, Manermiut 78,501 kg., 161,229 kg. at Kangâtsiaq and the salt houses at Ivnalik and Qeqertarssuatsiaq, 31,118 kg. at Iginiarfik and the salt house at Ikerasârssuk, 24,016 kg. at Niaqornârssuk, 82,649 kg. at Agto with the salt houses at Aqigsserniaq and Ikerasak, altogether 512,795 kg. or 717,913 kg. round, fresh weight. The fishery was not pursued at Hunde Ejland this year.

Cod fishery in Holsteinsborg district

The fjord fishery began at the end of April and gave good results in May and June. After the fjord fishery began to decline towards the end of June, it continued at Holsteinsborg and great numbers of fish appeared at sea, but during the entire months of August and September the weather became rough, and since the fishing took place at Qagssit islands 12-14 nautical miles from the coast, the fishermen in their small boats could only reach the fishing places a few times because of continual high seas. Despite the bad weather in the last part of the season, a total production of 881,533 kg. was reached, divided among the following places: Isortoq 14,700 kg., Holsteinsborg 302,134 kg., Qerrortussoq 158,346 kg., Sarfânguaq 293,032 kg., Itivdleq 113,321 kg. This equals 1,234,146 kg. in round, fresh weight.

Cod fishery in Sukkertoppen district

The fishery began in April, in part already in March, but with generally poor catches; it was better in May when the cod came into the coast, and in June, July and August, and partly in September there was fine fishing. The total landing up until 30 September has been 1,069,815 kg., divided among the following places: Kangâmiut 344,442 kg., Agpamiut ca. 78,000 kg., Sukkertoppen 361,955 kg., Napas-soq 361,955 kg., and Atangmik 130,782 kg. Converted to whole, round weight this equals 1,497,661 kg.

Cod fishery in Godthåb district

The yield of the winter fishery was 44,668 kg.

The summer fishery began in April with the exception of Godthåb and Narssaq where the landing first began in May. The fishery has been favored by good weather until mid-September, from which time southwest storms hindered things at several places; Landings were divided at each place as follows: Kapsigdlit 107,856 kg., Qôrnoq 103,455 kg., Godthåb (with Sârdloq and Qôrqu) 51,695 kg., Kangeq 113,588 kg., Narssaq 23,922 kg., and Fiskenæsset 107,928 kg.

In the summer were landed 508,444 kg. The total landings were 553,112 kg., which is 774,357 kg. whole weight.

Cod fishery in Frederikshåb district

In the winter half-year 10,543 kg. were landed.

The summer fishery gave a result of 255,552 kg., divided among the following places: Avigait 67,260 kg., Frederikshåb 81,835 kg., Kvanø 25,842 kg., Iluilårssuk 19,839 kg., Narssalik 18,121 kg., and Arsuk 42,655 kg. The cod appeared in April and May, but only sparsely; in August and September the weather conditions were unfavorable and the number of fishing days quite limited.

The total yield was 266,095 kg., or 372,534 kg. whole weight.

Cod fishery in Julianehåb district

In October 1938 there were landings throughout the entire district and also in November at the two southernmost places, after which landings were stopped because of cold. A total of 145,407 kg. was landed.

There were no landings in April, and in May and June fishing took place at most of the places, and in July, August and September there was good fishing.

During the entire summer the fishery has been favored by unusually fine weather, also the storis which hampered things last summer has not appeared in the district since the beginning of June.

In the summer half of the year 737,707 kg. were landed, which together with the winter fishery was divided among the following places:

Place	Winter 1938-39	Summer 1939
Qagssimiut	3,514 kg.	37,034 kg.
Narssaq	13,655 -	87,761 -
Igaliko	-	16,749 -
Julianehåb	7,757 -	65,304 -
Sårdloq	13,193 -	112,550 -
Sydprøven	63,435 -	196,879 -
Sletten	14,820 -	34,386 -
Sagdlit	-	4,961 -
Nanortalik	12,202 -	110,478 -
Augpilagtoq	7,553 -	24,712 -
Sangmigssog	9,278 -	46,891 -

The year's landings therefore totalled 883,114 kg., or in whole, fresh weight 1,236,360 kg.

Fishery for Halibut

This fishery has not been important this year. Partly because there were few halibut, and partly the fish that were caught were small. The stock of halibut off Greenland has declined sharply, and the halibut remaining are generally small; the foreign expeditions, which formerly pursued this halibut fishery, are absent since the large fish have been almost fished up, but the numerous foreign vessels which fish for cod off West Greenland constantly get small halibut on their hooks, so that the stock is held down.

At Holsteinsborg a trial with the Administration's vessel M/B "Kapisilik" was held; 34 line sets were made with a total catch of 236 halibut which weighed only 1642 kg. At Kangâmiut M/B "Nipisok" held trials; 7 line sets gave only 20 halibut. The attempt at Kangâmiut had to be ended quickly since the population refused to continue because they could earn more by going out in their own boats and fishing cod; and at Holsteinsborg they succeeded in getting a crew for only one line boat on

the condition that the Administration guarantee the fishermen a normal daily wage as a minimum.

Of the halibut caught at Holsteinsborg, 120 kg. were sold locally and the remainder (1,522 kg.) gave 1,770 tins of 1/2 kg. each. The fish caught at Kangâmiut were salted down.

The Hellefisk fishery

This fishery in Umanak district has been of no importance except at Ikerasak, where the fishing improved and gave more and larger fish; no landings were made however, as the local population had use for the entire catch.

At Jakobshavn 166,031 kg. winter fish were landed, of which 5,974 kg. were re-sold locally in frozen state, 160,237 kg. were salted down and gave 421 barrels. Landings of summer fish were 145,027 kg., of which 1,468 kg. were re-sold for local use and the remaining 143,559 kg. were salted down and gave 490 barrels. During the winter, as well as in April and May, the fishing took place at Nunartarssuaq and Autdlainiarfik, otherwise the summer fish was caught in the area from Isfjeldsbanken, Nordre Næs, Bredebugt. The winter fish, and to some degree also the summer fish, turned out large. The weather did not hinder the fishery to any great extent, but a lengthy epidemic of colds decreased the population's will to work in August and September; in this connection the summer fishery gave 112 barrels less than last year, while the winter fishery gave 125 more.

At Rodebay 9,657 kg. winter fish and 20,841 kg. summer fish were salted down, which gave 25 and 77 barrels respectively, which was 32 barrels less winter fish and 22 barrels more summer fish than last year. The winter fish, and to an extent also the summer fish, were large. The weather has been good for the fishery.

In Christianshåb district from the middle of January to the middle of June 16,010 kg. frozen and 9,723 kg. unfrozen hellefisk were landed, of which 4,957 kg. of frozen and 173 kg. unfrozen hellefisk were re-sold, while the remainder was salted down and gave 29 and 28 barrels respectively. The fish were for the most part caught in Tasiussaq. After the middle of June no hellefisk were caught because of icebergs.

In Frederikshåb district at Arsuk 4,306 kg. hellefisk were landed last summer, which gave 15 barrels salted fish. There were only 13 fishing days, and the fishery was hindered somewhat by drifting storis.

During the winter half-year in Julianehåb district 21,189 kg. hellefisk (42 barrels) were landed, of which 4,521 at Narssaq, 16,296 kg. at Sletten, and 372 kg. at Augpilagtoq. Landings in the summer half-year were 54,311 kg. (204 barrels), namely 4,091 kg. at Narssaq, 8,344 kg. at Sydprøven, 40,653 kg. at Sletten, and 1,223 kg. at Augpilagtoq.

The total production was therefore 1,071 barrels in North Greenland and 261 barrels in South Greenland.

Arctic Char fishery

In Holsteinsborg district 96 barrels red and 7 barrels white arctic char were landed, in Sukkertoppen district 366 barrels arctic char, and in Godthåb district 31 barrels red and 2 barrels white arctic char.

Therefore 502 barrels were produced in all.

Shark fishery

Julianehåb: the shark catch has only been pursued at a few places, and aside from good fishing in April, it has been generally poorer than in former years.

Frederikshåb: at Frederikshåb the number of shark caught were given as ca. 300. This fishery is pursued only to a little extent at the outposts.

Sukkertoppen: There has been only a sparse occurrence of sharks and therefore only a poor fishery.

Holsteinsborg: The shark fishery here was quite poor and resulted in only 73 sharks.

Egedesminde: In all 2,561 sharks (of which 1,113 at Hunde Ejland) were caught, 486 skins landed and 54,461 kg. liver.

Christianshåb: 4,202 sharks were caught, 2080 skins landed, and 44,300 kg. liver.

Jakobshavn: At Jakobshavn 874 shark skins were landed and 29,170 kg. liver. At Rodebay 480 shark skins and 14,942 kg. liver were landed in the Finance Year 1938-39, and 200 skins and 4,140 kg. liver at Ata. In the Finance Year 1938-39, 1,292 sharks were caught at Jakobshavn, 962 at Rodebay, and 358 at Atå.

Ritenbenk: The colony (Ritenbenk) reports normal catches, but at the outposts the catch has decreased everywhere. In 1938, 1,020 sharks were caught in the entire district.

Godhavn: From 1 April to 1 October 539 shark skins and 16,000 kg. liver were landed at Godhavn. Interest in the shark fishery is increasing at the outposts, and a fair result reached.

Umanak: There has been a marked decrease in number of sharks in the entire district and landings have fallen off. In all 114,800 kg. liver were landed; in the Finance Year 1938-39, 13,775 sharks were caught.

Upernavik: This district reported that 3,234 sharks were caught, 496 skins and 18,727 kg. liver landed.

Deep-Sea Prawn fishery

The higher sea temperatures, the overwhelmingly warm days of sunshine in early summer, and further the favoring of calm and still weather conditions, gave the prawn fishery the basis for good working conditions. In mid-April preparation and repair of the Administration's three trawling vessels began as well as the private vessel "Nakuak", and they were launched 9-10 May. It appeared immediately that prawns were present in great numbers in Amerdloq's known fishing places. Already by 12 May 2,081 kg. prawns were brought in, and throughout the whole month of May, June and July, the fishery gave a good yield. When unsettled weather conditions set in at the beginning of August, the yield decreased in relation to the weather's progressive deterioration, and was not really good later; from mid-September the catches had declined to such a degree that each vessel's catch was between 40 and 60 kg. or less per fishing day. At the end, fishing in early morning and throughout the afternoon was almost without result; the fishery was therefore limited to the lightest hours of the day in order to avoid unnecessarily large consumption of fuel oil for the large motors. On 1 October the fishery was ended for this season.

The yield of the prawn fishery was divided between the four vessels:

M/B "Carl Ryberg", Danish skipper, 109 fishing days, 21,252 kg. prawns.

M/B "Sulupaguk", Danish skipper, 105 fishing days, 18,465 kg. prawns.

M/B "Ekaluk", Greenlandic skipper, 105 fishing days, 15,596 kg. prawns.

M/B "Nakuak", Greenlandic consortium, 98 fishing days, 16,256 kg. prawns.

The total result was 71,569 kg. prawns, which is 16,825 kg. more than last year and the largest production to date; in the 1937 season, when only the three first-named boats were in use, their respective catches were a bit larger than in 1939.

The unusually mild spring made the opening of the canning factory much easier than usual, because the fresh water required could be supplied in great amounts through a pipe. Of the named quantity of prawns, 400 kg. had to be discarded because they were deemed unfit for further processing at a period of shortage of labor. The remainder gave 122,660 tins (of 90 gr. ea.) and 9,835 tins of 180 gr. each. Crabs for canning were not landed this year.

As reported in the previous fishing report, a new prawn bed in the mouth of the fjord was discovered last year by bottom studies, depth measurements, and trawl experiments; this place was used this year and played a large part, as $\frac{2}{3}$ of the catch this year was from that trawling ground.

The Status of the Cod Fisheries in 1940

(Torskefiskeriernes Gang i 1940) Beretninger vedrørende Grønlands Styrelse 1946
(4): 60-62. (author's transl.).

During the period 1 October 1939 to 30 September 1940 the cod fisheries gave a result of 4,959,119 kg. landed, split, and cleaned fish. If this figure is converted to whole, round weight by adding 40 per cent, the result becomes 6,942,749 kg., which is an increase compared with the five previous years, when the yield varied between 4,708,977 kg. and 6,576,497 kg.

At the individual districts the landings were as follows, in weight converted from landed weight to whole, round fish:

Umanak	32,928 kg.
Ritenbenk	39,631 -
Jakobshavn	52,570 -
Christianshåb	292,772 -
Egedesminde	936,131 -
Holsteinsborg	1,206,881 -
Sukkertoppen	1,384,086 -
Godthåb	917,755 -
Frederikshåb	559,392 -
Julianehåb	1,520,648 -

The Cod Fisheries in Umanak, Ritenbenk, Jakobshavn, Christianshåb, and Egedesminde districts.

Landings in Umanak district were 23,520 kg. at Niaqornat.

Ritenbenk had a total landing of 28,308 kg., of which 22,048 kg. were landed at Ritenbenk and 6,260 kg. at Ujarasugssuk.

At Jakobshavn landings increased from 8,067 kg. last year to 37,550 kg.

The report from Christianshåb stated that the fishery there had been especially good. The production, however, declined because of a lack of salt. A total of 209,123 kg. cod were landed at the following places:

Claushavn	103,097 kg.
Christianshåb	36,931 -
Akugdliit	25,435 -
Íkamiut	43,660 -

Landings in Egedesminde district increase steadily year for year. A yield of 668,665 kg. cod was reached, which was divided:

Agto	119,954 kg.
Iginiafik	27,205 -
Niaqornårssuk	70,815 -
Kangâtsiaq	177,038 -
Manermiut	53,489 -
Egedesminde	114,941 -
Akúnâq	105,223 -

Cod fishery in Holsteinsborg district

The occurrence of cod in this district was good everywhere, but the fishery had to be halted in certain periods because of a lack of salt. Furthermore, the weather in August and September was not favorable and hindered the fishery somewhat. Despite these difficulties, however, a satisfactory result of 862,058 kg. was reached.

The landings at the various places were as follows:

Holsteinsborg	323,192 kg.
Qerrortussoq	153,365 -
Sarfánguaq	269,947 -
Itivdleq	116,554 -

The Cod fishery in Sukkertoppen district

The fishery began already in March in the case of some places, but the result, however, was only poor. It first became good in May, and landings were good throughout the whole summer with only a few interruptions. When the fishery was halted on 1 October, many fish were still to be found.

The entire district's landing totalled 988,633 kg. divided among the following places:

Kangâmiut	299,838 kg.
Sukkertoppen	434,377 -
Napassog	133,787 -
Atangmik	120,641 -

The Cod fishery in Godthåb district

As in Sukkertoppen district the fishery began at several places as early as March. The cod fishery gave an especially splendid result, helped by good weather and many fish throughout the season. A total of 655,539 kg. was landed vs. 545,655 kg. last year, an increase of 109,884 kg. fish.

The catch at the various places was divided thusly:

Kapisigdlit	122,885 kg.
Kangeq	176,594 -
Qôrnoq	113,274 -
Godthåb	42,483 -
Narssaq	32,112 -
Fiskenæsset	168,191 -

The Cod fishery in Frederikshåb district

During the winter half-year the fishery gave a small yield totalling 13,664 kg. cod at the following places:

Avigait	2,320 kg.
Frederikshåb	4,231 -
Arsuk	7,113 -

At the beginning of the summer season until the end of June, there was but little to fish. In July landings picked up greatly, but in August and September it was hampered by rough weather.

Compared with last year, however, there was a significant increase of not less than 130,350 kg., which was especially due to greatly increased landings at Frederikshåb town. The total landings for the summer half-year were 385,902 kg. cod. Landings were divided among the following places:

Avigait	78,415 kg.
Frederikshåb	180,497 -
Kvaneø	37,614 -
Iluilårssuk	29,476 -
Narssalik	22,960 -
Arsuk	36,940 -

The Cod fishery in Julianehåb district

The winter fishery in this district was far better than in the previous year, and landings showed, in comparison with the same period last year, an increase of 143,008.5 kg. The increase in landings was because the cod appeared in great numbers, and in the southern part of the district it was present the entire winter. The total result was 288,416 kg.

Because of the very mild weather the fishery could easily have continued throughout the entire winter.

In the summer half of the year the fishery was also favored by fine weather in the first three months. The fishing was good in July despite much storis, while in August there was a small decrease in comparison with last year. The cod appeared in only small amounts in September, which was probably because of cold water caused by the storis.

The summer fishery totalled 797,761 kg., and, with the winter fishery, was divided between the following places:

Place	1 Oct. 1939-31 March 40	1 April 1939-30 Sept. 40
Qagssimiut	4,990 kg.	62,988 kg.
Narssaq	32,583 -	164,448 -
Igaliko	-	29,923 -
Julianehåb	4,840.5 -	25,460 -
Sârdloq	26,086 -	88,428 -
Sydprøven & Igdlorpait	67,035.5 -	168,047.5 -
Sletten	41,372.5 -	86,774.5 -
Nanortalik & Frederiksdal ..	44,761 -	112,703 -
Augpilagtoq	38,631 -	20,091 -
Sangmigssoq	28,116.5 -	38,898 -

Status of the Fisheries in 1950

(Fiskeriernes gang 1950) Beretninger vedrørende Grønland 1951 (1): 136-153.
(author's transl.).

I. The Cod Fishery

a. Production of saltfish and cod fillets:

Deducting catches from the trial fishery with pound nets, the landings in the fishing season were 12,332,580 kg. split and cleaned fish, which when converted to whole, fresh weight (by adding 40 per cent) becomes 17,265,612 kg. In comparison with 1949, it is an increase of 3,192,694 kg. processed fish or 22.7 per cent. Of the 12,332,580 kg. processed fish 249,141 kg. went to the fillet factory in Sukkertoppen, and the remainder, 12,083,439 kg. was made into saltfish. It is further reported from Sukkertoppen that 80,397 kg. prepared fish were delivered direct to m/s "Greenland" belonging to Det grønlandske Fiskerikompagni (The Greenlandic Fishing Company). To this must be added the catches from the pound net fishery supported by the Greenland Department in Frederikshåb, Sukkertoppen, and Holsteinsborg districts with a total of 195,903 kg. (see further below under c).

In this fishing season cooperation between the Greenland Administration and Det grønlandske Fiskerikompagni was begun, whereby the Company's station at Tovqussaq received fillets from the newly-installed factory at Sukkertoppen. Furthermore the Company's ship "Greenland" received 26,315 kg. cod for freezing from the pound net fishery at Frederikshåb.

The large, old year-classes 1934 and 1936, which for many years have dominated the Greenlandic catches of cod, had decreased sharply in 1950. The decrease was sharpest in Frederikshåb and Julianehåb districts. In the northernmost districts, Umanak and Jakobshavn, however, occurrences in both have been rich. The year-class 1942 has played a quite large role in the catches, in that it has composed ca. 15 per cent of the catches. The year-class 1945 seems to be promising as expected, but did not, however, compose a larger proportion in the catches because most of the fish of this year-class are under the size limit for cod landings.

The year-class 1947 seemed still to be very rich among the small cod along the coast. It can first be expected to have significance in the fishery in 1952 and 1953.

Landings in each district were as shown in Table I, and the total production of saltfish was divided as shown in Table II pp. 64-65. Table III shows the status of the fisheries at each fishing place.¹⁾

Julianehåb district:

The district's total landings were 2,629,968 kg., which is an increase of 752,608 kg. or 40.1 per cent over 1949. The increase includes all places with the exception of

¹⁾ Not here included, author's note.

Egalugárssuit and Julianehåb. The decrease in these two places was because the population at Egalugárssuit had to contribute labor to building a new fish house, while in the case of Julianehåb there was a lack of interest in fishing because of sufficient income through other means. The fishery began at some places in March, and in April it was in full swing at all places. It lasted on into November.

Frederikshåb district:

The total result was 1,219,071 kg. landed, which is a decrease from 1949 of 54,958 kg. or 4.3 per cent. To this is added a further 114,418 kg. delivered from the pound net fishery. Only Arsurk and Neria showed an increase with 107,369 kg. and 23,971 kg. respectively. The fishery began in April and continued until the end of October.

Godthåb district:

Total landings in the district were 1,234,793 kg., which is an increase of 155,803 kg. or 14.5 per cent from 1949. The increase includes all the landing places in the district. It was reported that Fiskeræset and Narssaq are in bad shape regarding fish house space. At Godthåb it was believed that the poor landing conditions were the reason that the increase was not more than 33,064 kg. The fish at Qórnoq were of small size, and at Kapisigdlit the fish were also smaller than 1949. At the last named place the largest landings were in April (154,531 kg.), after which they quickly declined (in May 72,382 kg., and in June 17,053 kg.). Kangeq had only a small increase because of poor weather and poor working conditions. The fishing season lasted from March to October inclusive.

Table I.

District	Treated (split & guttet)	Untreated	% Inc. over 1949	% Dec. from 1949
Julianehåb	2,629,968 kg.	3,681,955 kg.	40.1	—
Frederikshåb*	1,219,071 -	1,706,699 -	—	4.3
Godthåb	1,234,793 -	1,728,710 -	14.5	—
Sukkertoppen*	2,416,604 -	3,383,246 -	9.3	—
Holsteinsborg*	1,223,994 -	1,713,592 -	32.3	—
Egedesminde	2,627,786 -	3,678,900 -	38.2	—
Christianshåb	335,774 -	470,084 -	25.8	—
Jakobshavn	472,451 -	661,391 -	28.5	—
Qutdligssat	50,335 -	70,469 -	51.3	—
Godhavn	83,275 -	116,548 -	—	8.2
Umanak	38,529 -	53,941 -	—	23.5
Total	12,332,580 -	13,954,525 -		

* Catches with pound net not included.

Table II. *The total production of saltfish divided by size.**

District	Number of packages at 50 kg.							
	Total	Nr. 1	nr. 2	nr. 3	nr. 4	nr. 5	nr. 6	reject
Julianehåb	24,907	1,098	4,704	8,411	5,991	3,524	1,042	146
Frederikshåb	13,329	392	2,063	5,726	3,325	1,193	484	146
Godthåb	12,906	274	855	2,122	2,941	2,968	3,746	—
Sukkertoppen	23,126	487	4,085	9,285	5,765	2,127	1,233	144
Holsteinsborg	14,265	361	3,015	5,513	2,850	1,322	1,204	—
Egedesminde	29,067	533	2,910	9,655	8,796	6,642	464	67
Christianshåb	3,743	135	959	1,469	804	373	—	3
Jakobshavn	5,047	220	2,417	1,702	525	183	—	—
Qutdligssat	558	40	271	173	74	—	—	—
Godhavn	968	48	354	299	156	111	—	—
Umanak	449	11	211	198	24	3	1	1

* Nr. 7 size category with no packages was omitted from the table.

Sukkertoppen district:

The total landing of prepared fish (excluding the pound net fishery) was 2,416,604 kg., which was an increase over 1949 of 225,949 kg. or 9.3 per cent. Out of the total of 2,416,604 kg., 249,141 kg. was delivered to the newly-installed fillet factory, while 2,167,463 kg. were used for saltfish. In addition, 80,397 kg. were delivered directly to m/s "Greenland". To this should be added a further 36,042 kg. from the pound net fishery, of which 24,220 kg. was salted, while the remainder of 11,822 kg. went for filletting.

The fishery began at Atangmik on 29 March, and two to three weeks later at the other places. In addition, a winter fishery took place at Sukkertoppen during the months of November to March inclusive. Landings increased at Sukkertoppen, Íkamiut, Agpamiut, and Kangâmiut, while Atangmik, Napassog, Ikerasak, and Kangerdluarssuk have had a decrease. In the case of Atangmik the decrease was due in part to uncertain occurrences of cod during the period June–August, while probably equally as much the fact that the fishery at Tovqussaq has drawn quite a large part of Atangmik's fishermen. At Napassog and Ikerassak the fishery failed during the high season. At all the places with the exception of Kangerdluarssuk and Íkamiut the fish were somewhat larger than normal.

Long-lines are used almost exclusively everywhere in the district, but hand-lines are however used together with long-lines in those periods when the fish are found in the upper layers of the water. The fishing is still predominantly from small prams and boats (at Íkamiut, Kangerdluarssuk, and Agpamiut exclusively with these vessels), but motorboats are steadily spreading.

Holsteinsborg district:

Apart from the catches from the pound net fishery, the district's total landings of prepared fish were 1,223,994 kg., which is 298,737 kg. or 32.3 per cent more than 1949. To this is added the yield of the pound net fishery, which totalled 45,453 kg. The fishery at all places began in May, although with the exception of Itivdleq, where it began 5 June, and it ended in October. Further information on the fishery has not been received.

Egedesminde district:

A total of 2,627,786 kg. were landed in the district, which is an increase of 725,923 kg. or 38.2 per cent over 1949. The places with especially large increases were Ikerasak, Ivnalik, Vester Ejland, Egedesminde, and Hunde Ejland, while only two places showed a decrease, namely Iginiarfik and Nivâq.

The fishery began as normal in July, and the cod remained in the fjords until the beginning of August, when they spread out and changed locations daily so that each day the motorboats had to hunt for the shoals.

The population all over the district showed great interest in using more modern fishing methods, because they have gone over to using long-lines almost everywhere. It is reported from Agto, however, that use of long-lines was stopped in the middle of September when the cod at that point came up to the surface of the water. The motorboats which were sent out (from Denmark) are used alot everywhere, and there is great interest in getting new boats, so that in time they will leave the small fishing prams.

Christianshåb district:

The total landings of prepared fish were 335,774 kg., which in comparison with 1949 is an increase of 68,792 kg. or 25.8 per cent. This fishery, which was favored by good weather and fish occurrences, took place in the period July–September, and at Íkamiut and Christianshåb also into October. The following was reported from the individual places: Íkamiut still has the largest landings. Akugdliit has had a decrease because some of the fishermen there have gone to Íkamiut. At Christianshåb, the increase evened out last year's decrease. In addition the prawn fishery hampered the cod fishery partly by occupying the fishermen on land and in the prawn boats, partly by taking up space on land for the prawn factory. Claushavn had a long and good season. Long-lines are used almost exclusively when the cod goes deep, but late in the season, when it nears the water surface, the fishermen go over to hand-lines.

Jakobshavn district:

The district's total landings were 472,451 kg. which is an increase of 104,842 kg. or 25.8 per cent compared with 1949. The fishing season was from about mid-July to the beginning of October, when frost made landings impossible.¹⁾

It was reported from individual places: In Jakobshavn landings rose by about 50 per cent because of greater cod occurrences. The fish were quite dispersed in July and the beginning of August, but from the middle of August to the end of September they were quite dense and close to land, and thereafter there was a steady decline. The fish were somewhat larger than last year. The result at Rodebay was a bit over last year's. The fish were quite spread out and the fishery was hampered by poor weather. Ritenbenk had a significant decrease because of variable cod occurrences. Long-lines were used exclusively and the fishermen were unwilling to use jigs²⁾ even when the fish were higher in the water and cannot be taken on long-lines. Qeqertaq has had a decrease because occurrences of fish were declining; but also the ice has at times been a great hindrance for the fishery.

Qutdligssat district:

Landings have only been made at the outpost Ujarasugssuk, where 50,335 kg. were landed. This is an increase of 17,066 kg. or 51.3 per cent over 1949. The landing

¹⁾ Unless fish houses are heated, preparing saltfish is not possible when the temperatures drop below freezing. (author's note).

²⁾ Handlines.

season lasted from 18 July until 3 October. The fish occurred in quite rich numbers, and they were fished along the stretch of coast between Ujarasugssuk and Unartoq.

Godhavn district:

The district's total landings were 83,275 kg. which is a decrease of 7,451 kg. or 8.2 per cent from 1949. Landings began in July and ended in October. While Godhavn had a decrease in landings of about 37 per cent, Kronprinsens Ejland has an increase of 64 per cent; Diskofjord's result was about the same as last year's.

Umanak district:

A total of 38,529 kg. were landed which is a decrease of 10,633 kg. or 23.5 per cent from 1949. The cod came to the fjords the first days of August and began to disappear in the beginning of October. They were not found in such great numbers as last year. Landings for salting were made only at Niaqornat, Sermiarssuit, and Umanak. At Qaersut, Ikerasak, and Satût landings were only for drying, and at Uvkusigssat, Igdlorssuit, and Nugâtsiaq, no landings were made because fishing was only for domestic use. Interest in cod fishing has been low and the boats sent here have not participated in the fishery at Umanak town where only young people 14-17 years old are fishing.

b. Production of dried fish (tørfisk):

In Julianehåb district 75,946 kg. were landed in the period October 1949-March 1950, which gave 16,499 kg. dried fish. Further information is lacking. In Frederikshåb district during the period November 1949-May 1950 64,567 kg. were landed giving 13,927 kg. dried fish. This is an increase of 3,427 kg. Further information is lacking. In Godthåb district during the period November 1949-April 1950 landings were 220,448 kg. which gave 41,527 kg. dried fish, a decrease of 29,471 kg. dried fish. Other than that there is no further information. In Sukkertoppen district during the period November 1949-March 1950 103,134 kg. were landed which gave 27,303 kg. dried fish, an increase of 10,603 kg. dried fish. It was reported that the quality was poor again this year since the weather conditions in the district were too unstable for first class production. At the colony Holsteinsborg landings have not taken place, but at Qerrortussoq and Sarfanguaq total landings of about 25,000 kg. were made which is less than last year, due to poor weather conditions. In Egedesminde district 2,607 kg. were landed in October 1950 at Egedesminde town. No landings were made the previous year. In Christianshåb district 3,081 kg. were landed at Akugdlit and Claushavn in October 1950, which is a decrease of 3,856 kg. from 1949. In Jakobs-havn district 27,037 kg. were landed in October-November 1950, a decrease of 12,867 kg. which was due to the decline in number of cod when the cold came, as well as general poor weather conditions which made fishing difficult. In Umanak district 9,021 kg. were landed in August-October 1950 for drying, which is a decrease of 4,258 kg. In addition, 90 kg. of dried fish were landed at Qaersut. No information has been received from Qutdligssat and Godhavn.

c. Trial fishery with pound nets:

Again this year the pound net fishery at Frederikshåb was tried and the total yield was 114,408 kg. cod, of which 88,093 kg. went to salting and 26,315 kg. to freezing. Landings of cod liver were 7,115 kg. The yield of herring was only 484 kg. The fishery began on 30 April (with 3,241 kg.) and ended 5 July (with 85 kg.). The day with the largest catch was 15 May with 7,099 kg. It is reported that the catches were greatly limited by lack of stable work force. Concerning fish occurrences it is

reported that the cod comes into the fjord to spawn in late April or early May and leaves again at the end of June or early July. In recent years almost exclusively small cod have been found. The herring fishery failed completely, since the herring for the most part did not appear. In Sukkertoppen district the result of the pound net fishery was 36,042 kg., of which 11,822 kg. went to filleting and 24,220 kg. to salting. Otherwise no further information about this fishery was received.

The total yield of the pound net fishery at Holsteinsborg was 45,453 kg. split cod. The pound net was set out on 3 June and remained until 22 June. In the beginning many undersized cod came, at times up to 75 per cent, of which the greatest part were returned to the water. It is reported that the reason for the poor result is lack of labor, and complaints are received that a lot of sabotage on this fishery is committed.

II. The Hellefisk fishery

Jakobshavn district:

Landing took place during the period November 1949–September 1950, and the total result was 242,425 kg., of which 74,745 kg. were summer fish.

The winter fishery showed an increase, which is attributed to the fact that fishing was possible for a longer period at the closer fishing banks Autdlainiarfik. The total landings were 167,679 kg., of which 136,234 kg. were landed at Jakobshavn and 31,445 kg. at Rodebay. At Jakobshavn 86,092 kg. were taken out to make "strips" (ræklinger), and at Rodebay 16,424 kg. were used to make 2,021 kg. ræklinger. At Jakobshavn 31,789 kg. hellefisk were salted down in 96 barrels, and at Rodebay 1,535 kg. were salted down in 5 barrels. Of that amount salted down at Jakobshavn, ten barrels were sent to Denmark while the rest was sold in Greenland. The remainder of the landings were partly sold and partly distributed in other places. The ten barrels which were sent to Denmark from Jakobshavn, and which were salted in a heated building, got favorable criticism and it would be good to see more fish of that quality sent home.

The summer fishery at Jakobshavn gave 45,182 kg. (decrease of 12,167 kg.) and at Rodebay 25,563 kg. (increase of 12,842 kg.). It was reported that the decrease at Jakobshavn was because of a greater interest in cod fishing.

The other districts:

At other places there has only been an insignificant fishery pursued. Some landings have taken place at Claushavn, and in March–April 9,432 kg. frozen hellefisk were landed and 1,922 kg. unfrozen hellefisk in April.

III. Halibut fishery

In Frederikshåb and Godthåb districts the fishing was only for domestic use. Halibut is taken in Sukkertoppen district on cod long-lines at each fishing place, but it is not the basis for a special fishery since it is not landed. Through the respective outpost managers 1,170 kg. were delivered to Tovqussaq from Atangmik and 1,012 kg. from Napassaq, and undoubtedly Tovqussaq has received some (halibut) direct from the fishermen. The fishery is not important at all at Holsteinsborg and does not even meet local needs. Some halibut are fished in Egedesminde district, but a real fishery is not pursued. In Godhavn and Diskofjord 46 fishermen caught 48,566 kg. in 31 days, mainly in August–September as well as a bit in October. Some few halibut are caught in Umanak district at various places. It is reported from Angmagssalik that the fishery was good in the area near Kûngmiut and Tiniteqilâq.

IV. Wolf fish fishery

In all were landed, apart from Holsteinsborg district, ca. 91,200 wolf fish skins. The fishery in the various districts was as follows:

Julianehåb district:

At Augpilagtoq, Nanortalik, and Sydprøven 1,592 wolf fish skins were landed.

Frederikshåb district:

Landings at Frederikshåb were 1,376 spotted and 139 unspotted wolf fish skins.

Godthåb district:

Wolf fish was only caught at Fiskensæset where 1,620 skins were landed.

Sukkertoppen district:

Total landings of the entire district were only 724 skins, which is a decrease of 1,153 skins. There were no landings at Atangmik. Wolf fish is used here for bait and it is presumed that some is sold to Tovqussaq. Napassoq had a landing of 153 skins vs. no landings in 1949. Sukkertoppen and Kangâmiut have had a large decrease, which is believed to be due to poor occurrences.

Holsteinsborg district:

Occurrences at all places were less than in 1949 and this fishery is only pursued in connection with the cod fishery. No information is at hand concerning any landings.

Egedesminde district:

In all 8,987 skins were landed, which is a decrease of 1,881 skins from 1949. A regular wolf fish fishery is not found, but only in connection with the cod fishery.

Christianshåb district:

The district's total landings were 8,148 skins. Occurrences at Íkamiut, Akugdliit, and Christianshåb have been good, especially in April and May, and since the regular pursuits during these months were poor, the population showed great interest in landing wolf fish skins. For the above places the landings were 7,185 skins, which is an increase of about 200 %. At Claushavn 963 skins were landed. Occurrences were not particularly good, but better than in 1949, and the population shows little interest because they consider the price too low. The relative good result was because of Nordre Huse.

Jakobshavn district:

In all 4,450 skins were landed which is an increase of 1,742 skins compared with 1949. There is no interest for this fishery at Jakobshavn, and landings have therefore practically speaking ended. There were no occurrences at Rodebay. There has been good occurrence and increase in the fishery at Atâ and Qeqertaq, while the fishery has decreased at Ritenbenk and Sarqaq.

Qutdligssat district:

At Qutdligssat 788 skins were landed, and at Ujarasugssuk, from where no report was received, landings were estimated at ca. 1,500 skins which compares roughly with last year's landings.

Godhavn district:

In all during the period July–October 6,926 skins were landed, which is an increase over 1949 of 2,595 skins. Only Kronprinsens Ejland showed a decrease.

Umanak district:

During the period November 1949–October 1950 total landings in the district were 34,930 skins, which is a decrease of 4,766 skins. The decrease includes Qaersut, Umanak, Uvkusigssat, Igdlorssuit, and Nugåtsiaq, while Ikerasak and Satut have had an increase, and Niaqornat has had about the same production as in 1949.

Upernavik district:

The total landings during the period March–October were 20,061 skins, which is a decrease of 6,205 skins. The decrease was greatest at Søndre Upernavik and Tasiussaq. There was no production at Kraulshavn and Ottos Havn.

V. The Shark fishery

Julianehåb district:

Total landings during the period March–October were 8,372 kg. liver, of which 7,781 kg. were landed at Narssaq.

Frederikshåb district:

Total landings of liver were 1,061 kg., of which 913 kg. were landed at Frederikshåb, and the remainder at Kvaneø.

Godthåb district:

The shark fishery has been very poor and the result was 1,756 kg. liver, of which 958 kg. were landed at Fiskebæset and 798 kg. at Kapisigdlit. At the latter place there are signs of increased interest in this fishery.

Sukkertoppen district:

Total landings from October 1949 to September 1950 were 4,263 kg. liver, which is a decrease of 2,317 kg. for the district. Shark skins are not landed, and all places report continued poor occurrences; but lack of interest is also believed to be part of the reason for the poorer result.

Holsteinsborg district:

All places report that the shark fishery is without importance, but it is believed it could be encouraged.

Egedesminde district:

Total landings from October 1949 to October 1950 were 30,574 kg. liver, which is a decrease of 14,295 kg. The decrease was greatest at Manermiut and Akúnâq. The reason for this decrease must be sought in lack of interest for this fishery. Landing of shark skin has no interest for the population.

Christianshåb district:

Total landings were 14,058 kg. liver, which is a decrease of 29,098 kg. Landing has taken place in the period April–November. The decrease, which occurred throughout the entire district, was caused in part by poor occurrences, in part by the good cod fishery. The shark fishery is pursued everywhere, mainly with long-lines. The population at Akugdlit has shown a steady interest for landing of shark skin, and 233 skins were landed; besides 22 skins were landed at Christianshåb, while Íkamiut and Claushavn had no landings.

Jakobshavn district:

Total landings for the period March–November were 39,837 kg. liver, which is a decrease of 18,925 kg. from 1949. The decrease which was especially large at

Jakobshavn and Ritenbenk, was because of poorer occurrences. Only Ritenbenk reported a slight increase in landings. Landing of shark skins has not taken place in the district.

Qutdligssat district:

During the period April–October 912 kg. liver were landed, which is a decrease of 3,728 kg. The decrease was because m/b “Olrik” was out of operation, and besides that it was also because of the good cod fishery. It is reported in the meanwhile that in November (after the end of the season) there have been good landings.

Godhavn district:

Total landings for the period March–October were 24,925 kg. liver, which is a decrease of 16,808 kg. The decrease includes Godhavn, Diskofjord, and Kronprinsens Ejland, while Skansen has had an increase.

Umanak district:

The total landings during the period November 1949–October 1950 were 119,613 kg. liver, which is an increase of 8,980 kg. In addition 272 shark skins were landed at Satūt.

Upernavik district:

During the period March–October 51,400 kg. liver were landed, which is a decrease of 1,189 kg. In addition 442 shark skins were landed, of which 437 at Prøven.

Thule district:

The shark fishery was pursued from the ice at Savigssivik and Kangerdluarssuk during the period 26 October–1 December. At these places 1,500 kg. and 4,300 kg. liver were landed respectively.

Angmagssalik district:

The trial fishery showed good occurrences in the whole of the fjord Sermilik and equally good off Angmagssalik and Kap Dan, while that off Skjoldungen gave a poor result. Interest in this fishery is low, but it is reported from Kap Dan that they had landings of five tons (5,000 kg.) liver in December.

Scoresbysund district:

The fishery has been poor because of failing interest among the population, but it is believed that a summer fishery could be important at Scoresbysund and Kap Hope.

Trial fishery in Julianehåb and Umanak districts:

In Julianehåb district a trial fishery was taken from the cutter “Henrik Lund” in Sermilik and Tunugdliarfik. In the first-named place three line sets were taken, which gave 8–10 sharks each, and at the last named place 150 sharks were caught in all, and the best result was 46 sharks caught on a line set of 87 hooks. A trial fishery was also made in Umanak district at the outpost Uvkusigssat with long-lines during the period 1 April to 10 October. The total result was 69 sharks, which gave a yield of liver of 886 kg., of which one half went to the fishermen and one half to the Greenland Trade.

VI. Redfish fishery

This fishery is pursued only for domestic use in Frederikshåb, Godthåb, Sukkertoppen, Holsteinsborg, and Angmagssalik districts. It is carried out mainly as a winter fishery.

VII. Fishery of Arctic Char

In Frederikshåb district only a little is fished for domestic use. In Godthåb district 45 barrels of red char (fjældørred), were landed, an increase of 10 barrels. The char is sold mainly fresh in Godthåb town. In Sukkertoppen district this fishery has been somewhat poorer than in the two previous years. In all eight barrels of salted char were produced as well as 6,211 kg. sent to Tovqussaq. The population has little interest in this fishery because it comes at a time when the cod fishery is at its highest. In Holsteinsborg district the production was a bit less than last year, and the fishermen believe that economically it does not pay to devote time to this fishery. In Egedesminde district this fishery has been unimportant and pursued almost as a Sunday fishery. There were occurrences in Angmagssalik district in August-September at Kûngmiut and Tiniteqilâq, where the population have fished well. In Scoresbysund, char have only been caught for domestic use. No information was received from the other districts.

VIII. Capelin Gathering

Julianehåb district:

The catch has been poor. It is used mainly as bait for the cod long-lines, and only a small quantity was dried.

Frederikshåb district:

Fishing for domestic use took place during the spring throughout the entire district, and the population dried some for winter provisions.

Godthåb district:

Capelin was gathered for domestic use in the district.

Sukkertoppen district:

Only small occurrences have been observed, and therefore the gathering gave poor results. In addition, the interest of the population seems to be waning.

Holsteinsborg district:

Gathering was good at Itivdleq but poor at Sarfânguaq because of windy weather. Capelin was not found at Qerrortussoq.

Egedesminde district:

The capelin arrived in mid-June all over the southern part of the district and disappeared at the end of June. Gathering gave good results everywhere.

Christianshåb district:

Occurrences have been large, and the population's interest has been great, so that winter requirements have been met everywhere.

Jakobshavn district:

Large occurrences are reported almost everywhere as well as good catches. Only at Ritenbenk have the occurrences, as well as the population's interest, failed.

Qutdligssat district:

Fairly good occurrences are reported at Ujarasugssuk where the population has provided for great supplies for human as well as dog food.

Umanak district:

There have been quite large occurrences, but the population's interest has been low.

No information is at hand from Angmagssalik. Capelin has not appeared at Scoresbysund.

IX. Herring fishery

The fishery failed at both Frederikshåb and Sukkertoppen. At Frederikshåb 484 kg. were taken in pound nets. Only 70 kg. were taken in pound nets in Sukkertoppen district at Kangerdluarssuk, but since the fishery was only begun late in the season, it was doomed to failure. It was reported that the herring taken in June was large and fat, while that taken in July was quite small.

X. Prawn fishery

Julianehåb district:

The cutters "Ekaluk" and "Henrik Lund" have together delivered to the canning plant at Julianehåb 12,768 kg. prawns, of which 228 kg. were sold locally and the rest gave 20,585 tins. In the beginning of the season fishing was at Narssaq where the waste from the American bases was a great disturbance, but at the end of July the fishery was moved to Lichtenau Fjord where the prawns were larger. "Henrik Lund" had 40 fishing days with a total of 133 trawls (ca. 3.3 trawls per day on the average). During this time 7,431 kg. prawns were caught, that is an average of 186 kg. per day or 55.9 kg. per trawl. In comparison "Ekaluk" had 39 fishing days with a total of 129 trawls (average 3.3 trawls per day), when 5,337 kg. were fished, which is an average of 137 kg. per day, or 41.4 kg. per trawl.

Canning Factory at Holsteinsborg:

As in 1949, prawns were not found at Holsteinsborg in 1950, for which reason the factory had to be supplied from Christianshåb. In all 73,895 kg. prawns were sent down from Christianshåb, of which 5,199 kg. had to be discarded since they had spoiled during the long trip. Of the usable prawns 256 kg. were sold locally, and of the remainder, 68,440 kg., resulted 118,019/4 tins of prawns, which gives 1.7 tins of 90 grams per kilogram of unpeeled prawns.

Disko Bugt:

The prawn fishery this year in Disko Bugt was carried out as a cooperative effort between the Greenland Department and Det grønlandske Fiskerikompagni (The Greenlandic Fishing Company). The fishing was done by the four cutters of the Greenland Department and two Skagen cutters chartered by the Department. In addition, the private Greenlandic boat "Nakuak" was fishing. Aside from the catches transported down to the factory at Holsteinsborg, the rest was processed at the newly-installed factory at Christianshåb, which was installed in the lower floors of the colony's two warehouses, and to which Det grønlandske Fiskerikompagni delivered the freezing plant. In all the two Skagen cutters, the private boat "Nakuak", and the four cutters of the Greenland Department (total fishing days 285) caught 162,358 kg. prawns, which is to say that each cutter had a daily average of 566 kg. The largest catch per fishing day was obtained by the Skagen cutters, whose average result was 733 kg. per day, while the other cutters fished an average of 438 kg. per day. The Skagen cutters each had 63 fishing days and the private boat "Nakuak" 54 days. On the other hand the four boats of the Greenland Department had only 105 fishing days together, as many days had to be spent transporting prawns down to Holsteinsborg.

Of the total production, 162,358 kg., 73,895 kg. were transported down to Holsteinsborg (see above), while the rest, 88,463 kg. was processed at the factory at Christianshåb. The daily capacity of the factory is three ton prawns, which are packed and frozen in either raw or cooked condition. Of the 88,463 kg. processed prawns came 934 cartons (5 lbs. each) of head-peeled raw prawns, and 87,264 cellophane bags of cooked prawns of 150 grams each. In addition freezing in tins of 650 grams each was tried.

Basis of fishery limits

The establishment of fishery limits off Greenland did not take place until the early 1900's when the Ministry of Interior (Indenrigsministeriet), in an announcement on 27 July 1905, set the fishing limits off Greenland's coasts the same as off the Faroes and Iceland—three nautical miles (kvartmil).¹⁾ Bays under ten nautical miles in breadth would be closed.

RIESENFELD (1942, p. 217) states:

“In 1912 the Norwegian Minister asked the Danish Government what waters were closed to foreigners. The reply of July 31, 1912, stated that exclusive fishing rights were, in general, claimed in the way set forth in the decree of 1905 . . .”

This policy seemed valid only for the west coast of Greenland (or part of it); according to a new announcement of “Information to Navigators in Davis Strait” (Underretning til Søfarende i Davis Strædet)²⁾, which reaffirmed the closed status of Denmark's colonies in Greenland, the part of the west coast closed to foreign powers was from 60°N. to 74° 30'N.

¹⁾ Medd. fra Dir. for den kgl. grønsl. Handel 1906 (4): 197.

²⁾ Medd. fra Dir. for den kgl. grønsl. Handel 1905 (3): 178.

Statement – AD. S. JENSEN

In an interview in 1946, Professor AD. S. JENSEN was asked what the Greenlanders would do if the climate worsened and cod decreased in number in Greenland waters. JENSEN said:

“It will be a catastrophe for the Greenlanders if by that time (arrival of cooler climate) they have not learned to become real seamen, so that they can throw themselves into a sea-going fishery and follow after the cod wherever it moves, to Iceland or to Newfoundland.

One time, many years ago, the Ministry took the initiative to outfit a ship *Hvidfisken* which, under a Danish man, would take Greenlanders from Holsteinsborg, where at that time there was no cod, down to Kapisilik at the bottom of Godthåb Fjord, to fish for cod and with full cargo sail back to Holsteinsborg again. They quickly got a full load and the trial went excellently. Afterwards they were to have gone out on the banks and fish, thereby learning the sea-going fishery, but the whole promising scheme fell through. The excuse was that Greenlanders were not enthusiastic about sailing out, but perhaps the Danish captain was not the right man to teach the Greenlanders. It was a pity and a shame that this attempt did not amount to more—one fine day there will be a crying need for those men who could have gotten their first training in a sea-going fishery”. (VIBE, 1946, p. 34) (author's transl.).

NANORTALIK

Table 40a.

Place	Type	1901	1918	1930	1946	1960	1966	Remarks
(Prins Christianssund) wx stn.		—	—	—	—	3	3	built 1947
Qernertoq	bopl.	42	32	—	—	—	—	last fangst 1922/23
Tinuteqissâq	bopl.	14	—	—	—	—	—	1901–1914
Itivdleq	bopl.	40	79	72	—	—	—	1890–1944
Sangmissoq	udst.	—	49	61	—	—	—	1909–1944
Sarqarmiut	bopl.	21	—	—	—	—	—	closed 1910
Igdlorssuatsiait	bopl.	30	—	—	—	—	—	closed 1914
Ilua	udst.	59	45	—	—	—	—	closed 1922
Anordliuitsoq	bopl.	38	43	—	27	—	—	no stats. 1925–36
Sagdlevik	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	fangst 1902–04
Augpilagtoq	udst.	25	—	169	142	237	248	no fangst 1904–22
Nigertût	bopl.	—	—	65	—	—	—	1928–1939
Nûk	bopl.	60	107	155	64	—	—	closed 1951
Frederiksdal	udst.	170	169	147	143	204	238	bopl. until 1960
(Frederiksdal								
Loran stn.)	loran	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Ikigait	bopl.	—	—	—	—	4	—	1906–2 closed 1962
Igdlukasik	bopl.	97	169	63	—	13	13	closed 1945 op. 1947
Papikatsuk	bopl.	—	—	—	42	—	—	stats begin 1937
Itivdliatsiaq	bopl.	—	—	—	17	—	—	1944–49 closed 1950
Tasiussaq	udst.	—	—	—	73	135	125	bopl. until 1960
Nûgârssuk	bopl.	—	—	—	—	3	10	
Tuapait	bopl.	43	66	81	38	—	—	closed 1956/7
Nanortalik	by	207	279	307	434	725	974	
Sigssarigsoq	bopl.	28	—	—	—	—	—	closed 1910
Sagdlit	udst.	54	53	—	—	—	—	closed 1925
Nunatsiait	bopl.	28	—	—	—	—	—	closed 1916
(Amitsup karra)								
(Amitsoq)	mine	—	—	—	—	—	—	1916–1925 graphite

(continued)

Table 40a (cont.).

Place	type	1901	1918	1930	1946	1960	1966	Remarks
Isua	bopl.	24	31	—	—	—	—	closed 1929
Kanajormiut	bopl.	20	11	—	—	—	—	closed 1920–1933
Sermilik	bopl.	49	46	—	46	—	—	moved 1920
Quvnermiut	bopl.	—	—	—	43	56	20	opened 1937
Igdlorpait	bopl.	127	116	133	68	75	52	
Igpik	bopl.	23	34	21	46	14	9	
Niaqornârssuk	bopl.	—	—	—	8	5	5	opened 1944
Inuuaq	bopl.	16	—	—	—	—	—	closed 1910
Narssarssuaq	bopl.	—	—	—	2	—	2	reinhabited 1962
Igdlorssuatsiat	bpol.	—	—	—	21	—	—	closed 1947
Akuliaruseq	bopl.	46	111	134	43	26	16	
Sydprøven	udst.	188	219	272	250	411	506	
Qarsorsat	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	hellefisk stn. 1910
Itivdlínguaq	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	fangst 1917–1925
Lichtenau	bopl.	106	124	153	114	114	92	
Nûgârssuk	bopl.	—	55	—	—	—	—	1915–1926
Sarfâ	bopl.	—	12	—	—	—	—	
Iliivermiut	bopl.	—	70	67	—	—	—	closed 1945
Sletten	udst.	116	100	195	228	264	217	
Qagdlumiut	bopl.	—	—	—	34	25	21	
Kinâlik	bopl.	16	—	—	—	—	—	closed 1915
(Angissoq Loran stn.) loc.?	loran	—	—	—	—	—	9	
Avaterdleq loc.?		—	—	—	—	—	—	fangst 1901–06
Sarqarmiut loc.?		17	—	—	—	—	—	
Alângormiut loc.?		—	—	—	—	—	—	1902 10 inhab.
Igdlorssuit loc.?		—	—	—	—	—	—	1923–1925
Pernilik loc.?		—	—	—	—	—	—	1938 21 inhab.
Tastssaq loc.?		—	—	—	—	—	—	1943–1946
		1704	2020	2095	1883	2315	2561	

JULIANEHÅB

Table 41 a.

Place	Type	1901	1918	1930	1946	1960	1966	Remarks
Qaersq	bopl.	58	72	64	23	—	—	closed 1952
Qaersutsiaq	bopl.	—	—	—	—	18	11	opened 1952
Sårdloq	udst.	96	84	101	129	129	126	
Egalugårssuit	udst.	—	—	26	112	184	158	opened 1928
Sarfarmiut	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1958 12 inhab.
Tasiluk	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Kangårmiutsiait	bopl.	73	61	—	—	—	—	closed 1928
Julianehåb	by	313	368	542	945	1521	1875	
Uperviviarssuk	bopl.	—	—	—	—	14	13	research stn.
Qaqortukuloq (Kirkeruin)	bopl.	—	—	—	—	5	4	
Igdlorssuit	bopl.	—	—	—	—	3	7	opened 1959
Egaluit	bopl.	—	—	—	17	18	12	opened 1944
Tatsip atâ	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	4	opened 1965
Qanisartût	bopl.	—	—	—	8	9	2	opened 1946
Atikerdleq	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1956 6 inhab.
Matup tunua	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	7	
Qarmat	bopl.	41	53	47	37	7	—	closed 1961
Qagssimiut	udst.	152	119	138	140	199	212	
Qeqertarssuâraq	bopl.	26	52	48	50	38	7	
Mamit	bopl.	—	—	20	—	—	—	1927–1935
Kingigtoq	bopl.	—	—	—	13	—	—	closed 1954
Sarqamiut	bopl.	—	28	35	27	27	14	
Ikineq	bopl.	—	—	—	—	3	—	1947–1961
Itivdliatsiaq	bopl.	12	—	—	—	—	—	closed 1905
(Ivnatsiait)	mine	—	—	—	—	—	—	1909–1915 Josvaminen
Egaluit akia loc.? . . .	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	3	opened 1966
Ånorårtalik loc.? . . .	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1947–1948 closed 1949
		771	837	1021	1501	2180	2459	

Table 42a.

Place	Type	1901	1918	1930	1946	1960	1966	Remarks
Avatarmiut.....	bopl.	4	-	-	-	-	-	closed 1903
Qángue	bopl.	39	35	17	-	-	-	closed 1945
Tugtutoq.....	bopl.	-	-	-	-	-	5	opened 1961
Narssaq.....	by	86	167	299	412	934	1337	
Kugssanga	bopl.	16	-	-	-	-	-	closed 1912
Tugdlerúnat.....	bopl.	25	20	20	-	-	-	
Narssarssuaraq.....	bopl.	-	-	-	-	5	6	
Niaqornaq.....	bopl.	29	43	91	100	-	-	closed 1954
Igdlumiut.....	bopl.	-	-	-	-	-	-	fangst 1901-1904
Eqaluit iluat.....	bopl.	-	-	-	-	12	8	
Tasiussaq	bopl.	-	-	-	-	8	160	opened 1924
Qagssiarssuk.....	bopl.	-	-	53	132	103		
Qordlortoq	bopl.	-	-	-	16	15		
Utorqarmiut.....	bopl.	-	-	-	-	15		
Ingnerulalik	bopl.	-	-	-	-	8		
Ivssormiut (Mâjût) ..	bopl.	-	-	-	-	5	22	
(Narssarssuaq).....	stn.	-	-	-	-	26		
Igaliko.....	udst.	61	69	78	147	117	98	
Iterdlak.....	bopl.	-	-	-	-	6	6	
Søndre Igaliko.....	bopl.	-	-	-	12	28	35	
Ipiutaq	bopl.	-	-	-	-	3	5	
Itivdliatsiarssunguaq								
loc.?.....	bopl.	-	-	-	-	-	4	opened 1965
Kangerdlua loc.?....	bopl.	-	-	-	4	-	-	
		260	334	558	823	1285	1686	

(continued)

Table 42a (cont.).

IVIGTUT

Place	Type	1901	1918	1930	1946	1960	1966	Remarks
(Iviglut)	mine	9	3	2	22	31	26	

FREDERIKSHÅB

Arsuk	udst.	97	121	174	298	351	353	
Tigssaluk	udst.	103	—	—	—	—	—	closed 1905
Kangårssuk	bopl.	19	—	—	—	—	—	closed 1902
(Putuérneq = Vigen)	stn.	—	—	25	—	—	—	opened 1928
Neria	bopl.	64	112	104	92	92	44	
Narssalik	udst.	111	126	106	97	85	93	
Iluilårssuk	bopl.	21	52	74	67	44	—	closed 1963
Kangilineq (Kvaneø)	bopl.	103	88	82	122	86	—	closed 1964
Frederikshåb	by	170	201	298	440	891	1329	
Ungilak	bopl.	—	—	—	7	—	—	1940–1946
Qeqertarssuaq (Storø)	bopl.	90	102	101	84	—	—	closed 1955
Avigait	bopl. }	37	37	—	—	—	—	closed 1922
Avigait (Kuanit)	udst. }		60	93	87	103	109	
Suvfik loc.?	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1942–1943
Iterdlaq loc.?	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1935–1938
		815	899	1057	1294	1652	1928	

Table 43a.

Place	Type	1901	1918	1930	1946	1960	1966	Remarks
Kangigdlermiut	bopl.	18	27	34	30	—	—	closed 1950
Kangárssuk	bopl.	18	—	—	—	—	—	closed 1915
Lichtenfels	bopl.	72	45	73	43	—	—	closed 1952
Fiskenæsset	udst.	83	129	144	153	282	343	
Úgarsiorfik	bopl.	14	35	23	—	—	—	closed 1944
Grædefjord	bopl.	33	51	32	45	—	—	closed 1958
(Færingehavn)	stn.	—	—	—	—	4	11	opened 1927
Utorqarmiut	bopl.	23	25	29	42	15	—	closed 1963
Qarajat	bopl.	34	—	—	—	—	—	closed 1906
Narssaq	udst.	60	115	108	104	87	—	closed 1965
Kangeq	udst.	126	118	135	148	155	143	
Ikárissat	bopl.	—	10	—	—	—	—	1914–1926
Ny Herrnhut	bopl.	39	—	—	—	—	—	after 1913 w/Godth.
Godthåb	by	201	357	515	971	2537	4035	
Qôrqut	bopl.	—	—	—	—	10	—	closed 1966
Sárdloq	bopl.	53	34	53	44	—	—	closed 1952
Qârusuk	bopl.	11	12	—	—	—	—	closed 1928
Kigutilik	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	fangst 1900–1909
Qôrnoq	udst.	76	102	135	145	226	131	
Ūmánaq	bopl.	79	86	46	44	—	—	closed 1951
Qagssínguit	bopl.	—	36	—	—	—	—	1914–1927
Itivnera	bopl.	—	—	—	—	8	2	opened 1952, reindeer
Neriunaq	bopl.	—	—	—	34	16	9	opened 1937
Igdlorssuit	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1937 10 inhab.
Kapisígdliit	udst.	—	—	74	145	298	218	opened 1927
Kangiussaq (Igdlúnguaq)	bopl.	—	10	—	—	—	—	closed 1918
		940	1192	1401	1948	3638	4892	

(continued)

SUKKERTOPPEN

Tablr 43a (cont.).

Place	Type	1901	1918	1930	1946	1960	1966	Remarks
Atangmik	udst.	89	93	116	169	183	191	
(Tovqussaq)	stn.	—	—	—	—	11	—	closed 1963
Napassoq	udst.	99	89	91	145	203	222	
Ikerasak	bopl.	—	38	52	45	—	—	1904—?
Umanaq	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1914 15 inhab.
Kangerdluarssuk	bopl.	66	61	58	51	—	—	closed 1953
Sukkertoppen	by	384	453	663	795	1500	1999	
Qeqertarmiut	bopl.	—	13	—	—	—	—	1917–1927
Íkamiut	bopl.	45	28	53	60	—	—	closed 1958
Agpamiut	bopl.	41	58	92	89	87	—	closed 1962
Kangâmiut	udst.	185	258	288	322	543	649	
Timerdlit	bopl.	30	37	42	51	—	—	closed 1957
Narssarmiut	bopl.	24	30	28	46	—	—	closed 1950/51
Uperniviarssuk	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1906 13 inhab.
Ilivilik	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1910–1913
		973	1158	1483	1773	2527	3061	

HOLSTEINSBORG

Table 44a.

Place	Type	1901	1918	1930	1946	1960	1966	Remarks
Itivdleq	udst.	92	81	95	179	246	193	
Sarqaq	bopl.	27	41	50	52	—	—	closed 1953
Ikerasárssuk	bopl.	—	18	8	42	—	—	closed 1954
Sarqardlit	bopl.	65	61	78	95	52	—	closed 1962
Akuliaruseq	bopl.	—	16	—	—	—	—	1918–1926
Sarfánguaq	udst.	142	122	132	160	169	130	
Timerdlit	bopl.	15	—	—	—	—	—	closed 1902
Ūmánárssuk	bopl.	—	—	45	66	61	—	1920–1963
Ikerasak	bopl.	—	—	48	53	—	—	1919–1956
Avssaqutaq	udst.	106	135	90	131	89	57	
Qerrortussoq	bopl.	—	9	—	—	—	—	1910–1923
Holsteinsborg	by	193	261	384	795	1566	2355	
Isortoq	bopl.	33	24	55	—	—	—	1900–1941
(Søndre Strømfjord)	stn.	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Egalugárssuit loc. ? . .	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1920 10 inhab.
		673	768	985	1573	2183	2740	

(continued)

Table 44a (cont.).

KANGÂTSIAQ

Place	Type	1901	1918	1930	1946	1960	1966	Remarks
Aqigsserniaq	bopl.	72	74	94	113	155	103	
Imermiut	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	fangst 1922/23
Agto	udst.	63	84	88	62	98	198	
Ikerasak	bopl.	54	50	58	86	114	51	
Itivdlerssuaq	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1909–1911
Tunungassaq	bopl.	17	23	36	70	79	37	
Iginiafik	udst.	46	49	39	72	90	79	
Nagtoralik	bopl.	28	25	—	—	—	—	closed 1927
Ikerasârssuk	bopl.	—	33	62	63	56	64	opened 1903
Aulatsivik	bopl.	50	51	92	108	7	—	closed 1966
Niaqornarssuk	udst.	49	66	93	125	244	283	
Arqitsoq	bopl.	62	—	—	—	—	—	closed 1908
Qipingassaq	bopl.	20	50	25	—	—	—	closed 1937
Inugsulik	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1902–1904
Kangâtsiaq	by	87	120	151	192	265	285	udsted until 1947
Akugdliit	bopl.	—	12	15	—	—	—	1902–1932
Qeqertarssuatsiaq . . .	bopl.	108	86	107	103	98	80	
Igánaq	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1902–1917
Ivnalik	bopl.	—	45	63	95	99	47	opened 1902
		656	768	923	1089	1305	1227	

EGEDESMINDE

Table 45a.

Place	Type	1901	1918	1930	1946	1960	1966	Remarks
Kangårssutsiaq	bopl.	74	59	17	—	—	—	closed 1932
Manermiut	bopl.	42	29	44	78	66	—	closed 1963
Vester Ejland	udst.	78	107	80	92	124	67	boplads until 1960
Nivâq	bopl.	19	32	80	122	97	—	closed 1964
Nûk	bopl.	25	57	—	—	—	—	closed 1921
Akúnâq	udst.	75	119	115	164	201	217	
Egedesminde	by	139	194	322	677	1655	2340	
Manitsoq	bopl.	38	58	45	34	—	—	closed 1953
Hunde Ejland	udst.	119	166	126	161	167	154	
Grønne Ejland	bopl.	56	—	—	—	—	—	1904–1922
Augmorkok loc.?		—	—	—	—	—	—	1916 18 inhab.
		665	821	829	1328	2310	2778	

CHRISTIANSHÅB

Íkamiut	bopl.	71	91	78	100	64	80	udsted until 1953
Akugdliit	udst.	76	91	89	133	114	—	closed 1963
Christianshåb	by	109	96	145	199	500	1114	
Claushavn	udst.	90	107	120	165	252	213	
Nordre Huse	bopl.	85	88	146	40	—	—	closed 1959
Ege	bopl.	—	37	55	32	—	—	1904–1949
		431	510	633	669	930	1407	

(continued)

Table 45a (cont.).

JACOBSHAVN

Place	Type	1901	1918	1930	1946	1960	1966	Remarks
Kingigtoq	bopl.	19	25	—	—	—	—	closed 1920 part of Jakobshavn part of Jakobshavn
Igdumiut	bopl.	69	70	98	98	1216	1859	
Pitorqeq	bopl.	—	312	483	593			
Jakobshavn	by	260						
Rodebay	udst.	91	132	89	124	170	175	
Qilersiut	bopl.	35	—	—	—	—	—	closed 1914
Pákitsoq	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	fangst until 1915/16
Ritenbenk	bopl.	86	148	89	89	—	—	closed 1960
Atâ	udst.	31	64	43	45	61	—	closed 1961
Arsivik	bopl.	37	21	47	36	—	—	closed 1950
Anâ	bopl.	19	—	—	—	—	—	closed 1909
Sarqaq*	udst.	(102)	(121)	(147)	(198)	(251)	225	
Qeqertaq*	udst.	(46)	(63)	(72)	(107)	(83)	83	
		647	772	849	985	1447	2342	

* Transferred 29 March 1963 from Vaigat kommune to Jakobshavn kommune.

Place	Type	1901	1918	1930	1946	1960	1966	Remarks
Ujarasugssuk	udst.	63	72	57	61	77	—	closed 1964
Ūnartoq	bopl.	16	41	31	23	7	—	closed 1963
Naujat (Ege)	bopl.	—	12	—	—	—	—	1912–1923
Nûgâq	bopl.	52	41	27	—	—	—	closed 1941
Igdlorssuit	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1907–1916
Ikorfat	bopl.	16	16	18	27	—	—	closed 1952
Akúnâq	bopl.	22	32	—	—	—	—	closed 1928
Tartunaq	bopl.	26	40	27	25	—	—	closed 1955
Atâ	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	fangst 1909/11
Qutdligssârqat	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	inhab. 1940's
Qutdligssat	by	—	—	207	929	1187	1223	opened 1925, coal
Qeqertaq*	udst.	46	63	72	107	83	(83)	
Sarqaq*	udst.	102	121	147	198	251	(225)	
		343	438	586	1370	1605	1223	

* Transferred 29 March 1963 from Vaigat kommune to Jakobshavn kommune.

GODHAVN

Kitsigsut	bopl.	42	—	—	—	—	—	closed 1924
Kronprinsens Ejland	udst.	37	93	37	57	100	62	
Godhavn	by	98	137	280	335	532	725	part of Godhavn
Upernivik	bopl.	8						
Skansen	bopl.	36	44	64	87	69	—	closed 1966
Qivitut	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1909–1917
Nângissat	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1907–1917
Evqitsoq	bopl.	10	56	47	73	94	88	part of Diskofjord
Diskofjord	udst.	—						
Sioraq	bopl.	48	—	—	—	—	—	
Igdlunguaq	bopl.	15	—	—	—	—	—	1900–1909
(Nipisat Loran stn.)	loran	—	—	—	—	5	7	
		294	330	428	552	800	882	

Table 47 a.

UMANAK

Place	Type	1901	1918	1930	1946	1960	1966	Remarks
Nûgssûtâ	bopl.	26	38	15	—	—	—	
Nûgssuaq	udst.	46	72	69	—	—	—	
Niaqornat	bopl.	152	114	79	89	117	98	udsted until 1960
Qaersuarssuk	bopl.	—	72	30	18	—	—	1906–1925, coal
Qaersut	udst.	73	81	86	131	210	257	
Umanak	by	179	212	246	439	774	844	
Igdllûnguaq (Sagdliarusuk)	bopl.	20	—	—	—	—	—	closed 1906
Sermiarssuit	bopl.	53	53	58	64	54	—	closed 1965
Ũmánatsiaq	bopl.	57	60	44	60	64	57	
Ikerasak	bopl.	106	110	83	109	105	209	udsted until 1960
Akuliaruseq*	bopl.	17	—	—	—	—	—	closed 1906
Qarajaq **	bopl.	52	29	—	—	—	—	closed 1922
Augpilagtoq	bopl.	7	—	—	—	—	—	closed 1911
Itivdliarsuk	bopl.	34	—	—	—	—	—	closed 1916
Tûgdligtalik	bopl.	19	21	—	—	—	—	closed 1930
Narssârssuk	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	fangst 1911–1930
Satut	udst.	107	157	193	180	238	279	
Agpat	bopl.	35	47	21	20	—	—	closed 1956
(Qaqortuatsiaq)	mine	—	—	—	—	—	—	marble quarry
Qeqertat	bopl.	10	82	71	—	—	—	closed 1946
Akuliaruseq	bopl.	5	—	18	7	—	—	closed 1953
Uvkusigssat	udst.	61	59	67	63	115	159	
Perdlerfik	bopl.	—	11	—	—	—	—	1907–1926

(continued)

Table 47a (cont.).

Place	Type	1901	1918	1930	1946	1960	1966	Remarks
(Mârmorilik)	mine	-	-	-	-	-	-	1936-1939, marble
Upernavik***	bopl.	23	42	-	-	-	-	closed 1928
Igdlorssuit	udst.	108	110	168	138	127	134	
Karrat	bopl.	-	91	9	-	-	-	1903-1931
Nuliarfik	bopl.	-	58	80	-	-	-	1903-1946
Kakilissaq	bopl.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1906-1908
Nûgâtsiaq	udst.	-	-	119	133	159	152	opened 1925
Naujât	bopl.	-	-	-	15	-	-	1935-1948
Itsako+	bopl.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1904-1906
Kangerdlortussoq loc.?	bopl.	34	-	-	-	-	-	closed 1913
		1224	1519	1456	1466	1963	2189	

* (Akuliaruseq) = authorized name is Akuliaruserssûp igdlutâ.

** (Qarajaq) = authorized name is Qarâssap igdlue.

*** (Upernavik) = authorized name is Uperniviup igdloqarfikua.

+ (Itsako) = authorized name is Itsakup igdloqarfia.

Table 48a.

UPERNAVIK

Place	Type	1901	1918	1930	1946	1960	1966	Remarks
Søndre Upernavik . . .	udst.	167	128	164	119	127	137	
Ikerasak	bopl.	—	16	—	—	—	—	closed 1926, intmtnt
Ingiugdlerseq	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1906 8 inhab.
Prøven	udst.	137	196	250	260	184	186	
Uluâ	bopl.	—	18	—	16	—	—	closed 1951
Qaersøq	bopl.	40	46	30	—	—	—	
Kingigtoq	bopl.	26	—	—	—	—	—	closed 1910
Upernavik	by	132	170	186	347	504	662	
Upernaviarssuk	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	fangst 1928/32
Tunorqo	bopl.	8	12	19	—	—	—	
Avsseritsoq	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1904–1908
Saverneq	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1905–1906
Augpilagtoq	udst.	86	56	69	111	136	166	
Âipe	bopl.	—	25	—	—	—	—	1906–1928
Qagserssuaq	udst.	30	27	—	—	—	—	closed 1924
Tugssâq	bopl.	31	61	59	58	53	48	
Itivdlilik	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	intmtnt until 1908
Sâtoq	bopl.	12	—	—	—	—	—	closed 1909
Naujat	bopl.	11	14	20	35	28	38	
Ivnârssuit	bopl.	—	9	23	26	46	56	
Erqordleq	bopl.	38	47	24	17	—	—	closed 1950
Savfiorfik								
(Uvingassoq?)	bopl.	17	16	8	11	—	—	closed 1952

(continued)

Table 48a (cont.).

Place	Type	1901	1918	1930	1946	1960	1966	Remarks
Tasiussaq	udst.	35	37	51	92	121	158	
Itivdliarsuk	bopl.	—	—	10	—	—	—	1921–1946
Nutârmiut	bopl.	26	33	23	23	50	58	
Ikerasârssuk	bopl.	36	18	14	23			
Sâtoq	bopl.	27	34	17	4	—	—	closed 1957
Sarfaq	bopl.	9	—	—	—	—	—	
Kûk	bopl.	20	42	37	46	31	36	
Mernoq	bopl.	12	—	—	—	—	—	closed 1905
Agpâligsiorfik	bopl.	—	19	—	—	—	—	1917–1924, Sarfaq
Kigtorsaq	bopl.	—	28	24	16	—	—	1905–1955
Itivsâlik	bopl.	—	23	34	19	—	—	1904–1957
Kraulshavn	udst.	—	—	39	48	95	124	opened 1921
Igdlulik	bopl.	7	14	31	4	5	7	
Ikermiut	bopl.	—	13	37	35	—	—	1916–1955
Inugsuligssuaq	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Iuvdlorssuaq	udst.	—	—	39	79	151	162	opened 1928
Qarusulik	bopl.	—	—	22	48	—	—	1925–1955
Kutdlit (Kuvdlerne)								
loc.?	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1909–1914
Nunaqo loc.?	bopl.	—	—	—	—	—	—	1905–1914
		907	1102	1230	1437	1531	1838	

Table 49a. *Size of Inhabited Places, West Greenland 1901-1966.**

Size Range (Inhabitants)	Number of Places					
	Year — 1901	1918	1930	1946	1960	1966
1- 24.....	48	29	24	26	35	41
25- 49.....	52	48	34	33	10	7
50- 74.....	28	36	30	22	12	9
75- 99.....	21	17	25	16	17	9
100- 149.....	19	28	22	31	17	11
150- 199.....	9	8	10	11	11	12
200- 249.....	2	4	2	1	9	10
250- 499.....	3	6	10	10	8	6
500- 999.....	—	—	3	7	8	6
1000-1499.....	—	—	—	—	2	4
1500-1999.....	—	—	—	—	4	3
2000-.....	—	—	—	—	1	3
Total places.....	182	176	160	157	134	121

* Native Greenlanders (or born in Greenland), excluding Ivigtut.

Sources: various Beretninger vedrørende Grønland
Fangstlister
Statistikprotokoll

Table 50a. *Size of Inhabited Places, Hunting Districts* of W. Greenland 1901-1966.***

Size Range (Inhabitants)	Number of Places					
	Year — 1901	1918	1930	1946	1960	1966
1- 24.....	26	18	18	14	4	2
25- 49.....	29	26	21	13	3	5
50- 74.....	16	21	14	11	9	7
75- 99.....	10	10	15	10	10	6
100- 149.....	10	12	8	15	11	4
150- 199.....	3	5	5	7	6	9
200- 249.....	—	1	2	—	4	4
250- 499.....	1	1	4	4	3	4
500- 999.....	—	—	—	3	4	3
1000-1499.....	—	—	—	—	2	2
1500-1999.....	—	—	—	—	1	1
2000-.....	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total places.....	95	94	87	77	57	48

* Hunting districts (for the purpose of this table) = districts from and including Kangâtsiaq northwards.

** Native Greenlanders (for 1901-1946), or persons born in Greenland (for 1960-1966).

Source: various Beretninger vedrørende Grønland
Fangstlister
Statistikprotokoll

Table 51a. *Size of Inhabited Places, Sheep-Farming Districts* of W. Greenland 1901-1966.***

Size Range (Inhabitants)	Number of Places					
	Year — 1901	1918	1930	1946	1960	1966
1- 24.....	11	3	4	11	25	35
25- 49.....	15	10	4	10	6	1
50- 74.....	6	9	7	4	1	1
75- 99.....	3	2	3	—	1	2
100- 149.....	3	6	5	9	5	3
150- 199.....	3	3	4	—	2	1
200- 249.....	1	1	—	1	2	4
250- 499.....	1	2	3	3	2	—
500- 999.....	—	—	1	1	2	2
1000-1499.....	—	—	—	—	—	1
1500-1999.....	—	—	—	—	1	1
2000-.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total places.....	43	36	31	39	47	51

* Sheep districts = Nanortalik, Julianehåb, and Narssaq districts.

** Native Greenlanders (for 1901-1946), or persons born in Greenland (for 1960-1966).

Sources: various Beretninger vedrørende Grønland
Fangstlister
Statistikprotokoll

Table 52a. *Size of Inhabited Places, Open-Water Districts* of W. Greenland 1901-1966.***

Size Range (Inhabitants)	Number of Places					
	Year — 1901	1918	1930	1946	1960	1966
1- 24.....	11	8	2	1	6	4
25- 49.....	8	12	9	10	1	1
50- 74.....	6	6	9	7	2	1
75- 99.....	8	5	7	6	6	1
100- 149.....	6	10	9	7	1	4
150- 199.....	3	—	1	4	3	2
200- 249.....	1	2	—	—	3	2
250- 499.....	1	3	3	3	3	2
500- 999.....	—	—	2	3	2	1
1000-1499.....	—	—	—	—	—	1
1500-1999.....	—	—	—	—	2	1
2000-.....	—	—	—	—	1	2
Total places.....	44	46	42	41	30	22

* Open-Water districts = Frederikshåb, Godthåb, Sukkertoppen, and Holsteinsborg.

** Native Greenlanders (for 1901-1946), or persons born in Greenland (for 1960-1966).

Sources: various Beretninger vedrørende Grønland
Fangstlister
Statistikprotokoll

Table 53a. *The Rates of Birth, Death, and Birth Surplus per 1,000 Population for Greenland, 1942-1967. (Native population, excl. children of mothers born outside Greenland).**

Year	Births per 1,000**	Deaths per 1,000**	Birth Surplus per 1,000**
1942.....	45.6	22.6	23.0
1943.....	39.4	21.3	18.1
1944.....	44.3	23.9	20.4
1945***.....	39.3	19.6	19.7
1946.....	43.0	19.5	23.5
1947.....	43.7	22.5	21.2
1948.....	40.2	24.2	16.0
1949.....	43.7	41.5	2.2
1950.....	50.4	25.5	24.9
1951.....	43.0	25.4	17.6
1952.....	44.2 (43.1)	21.8 (20.5)	22.4
1953.....	46.1 (44.8)	18.1 (16.6)	28.0
1954.....	46.0 (45.6)	16.7 (15.9)	29.3
1955.....	47.5 (47.4)	15.5 (14.9)	32.0
1956.....	48.6 (48.0)	14.6 (13.5)	34.0
1957.....	49.5 (48.8)	13.8 (12.3)	35.7
1958.....	48.5 (48.2)	11.1 (10.2)	37.4
1959.....	(49.2)	(9.7)	(39.5)
1960.....	(50.2)	(8.3)	(41.9)
1961.....	(50.2)	(9.2)	(41.0)
1962.....	(46.8)	(10.8)	(36.0)
1963.....	(47.5)	(8.2)	(39.3)
1964.....	(49.2)	(9.4)	(39.8)
1965.....	(45.7)	(9.4)	(34.3)
1966.....	(45.0)	(8.9)	(36.1)
1967.....	(40.9)	(8.3)	(32.6)

* Excl. stillborn.

** In parentheses, exclusive of children of mothers born outside Greenland.

*** For 1945, includes only people subject to Greenlandic jurisdiction.

Source: Computed from statistics published in various numbers of Beret. vedr. Grøn. 1951-1968.

Table 54a. *Population Growth in Greenland (Native Greenlanders)**
1942-67.

Year	A Population	B Surplus Births**	C Emigration	D = (B-C) Pop. Increase	E = $\left(\frac{D}{A}\right)$ Growth Rate %
1942.....	19,819	(456)	(-3)	459	2.5
1943.....	20,184	(367)	(7)	365	1.8
1944.....	20,574	(420)	(30)	390	1.9
1945.....	20,939	(410)***	(45)	365	1.8
1946.....	21,379	(504)	(64)	440	2.1
1947.....	21,825	(463)	(17)	446	2.1
1948.....	22,148	(354)	(31)	323	1.5
1949.....	22,108	(48)	(88)	-40	-0.2
1950.....	22,581	(562)	(89)	473	2.1
1951.....	22,890	(402)	(93)	309	1.4
1952.....	23,360	(523)	(53)	470	2.1
1953.....	23,859	(666)	(167)	499	2.1
1954.....	24,498	(718)	(79)	639	2.7
1955.....	25,234	(807)	(71)	736	3.0
1956.....	26,177	(888)	(-55)	943	3.7
1957.....	27,246	(973)	(-96)	1069	4.1
1958.....	28,171	1126	201	925	3.4
1959.....	29,203	1213	181	1032	3.7
1960.....	30,378	1339	164	1175	4.0
1961.....	31,304	1360	434	926	3.0
1962.....	32,288	1266	282	984	3.1
1963.....	33,406	1402	284	1118	3.5
1964.....	34,711	1476	170	1306	3.9
1965.....	35,132	1411	990	421	1.2
1966.....	36,380	1462	219	1243+	3.5
1967.....	37,372	1380	388	992	2.7

Growth 1942-1967 = 88.6 %

* Native Greenlanders ("indfødte") before 1953; criterion after 1953 is persons born in Greenland.

** 1957 and before (in paren.) not including children of mothers born outside Greenland. 1958 and following, includes children of mothers born outside Greenland.

*** Includes only persons under Greenlandic jurisdiction.

+ Excluding Søndre Strømfjord.

Source: computed and compiled from statistics published in various numbers of Beretninger vedrørende Grønland 1951-1968.

Table 55a. *Total Population of Greenland in 1966 (By District and Type of Settlement).**

District	Towns	Settlements	Stations etc.**	Total
Nanortalik	1,108	1,602	97	2,807
Julianehåb	2,280	601	—	2,881
Narssaq	1,580	332	92	2,004
Ivigut	74	—	—	74
Frederikshåb	1,599	612	—	2,211
Godthåb	5,586	864	37	6,487
Sukkertoppen	2,285	1,091	—	3,376
Holsteinsborg	2,718	380	579	3,677
Kangâtsiaq	288	947	—	1,235
Egedesminde	2,667	439	—	3,106
Christianshåb	1,307	294	—	1,601
Jakobshavn	2,063	486	—	2,549
Vaigat	1,325	—	—	1,325
Godhavn	816	150	27	993
Umanak	934	1,355	—	2,289
Upernavik	739	1,181	—	1,920
Total West Greenland ..	27,369	10,334	832	38,535
North Greenland	260	321	96	677
Angmagssalik	748	1,540	74	2,362
Scoresbysund	302	188	38	528
Total East Greenland...	1,050	1,728	112	2,890
Total Greenland	28,679	12,383	1,040	42,102

* All persons (born in and outside Greenland).

** See Table 58a.

Source: Beretninger vedrørende Grønland 1967 (1): 7.

Table 56a. *Native Population* of Greenland in 1966 (By District and Type of Settlement).*

District	Towns	Settlements	Stations etc.**	Total
Nanortalik	974	1,574	13	2,561
Julianehåb	1,875	584	—	2,459
Narssaq	1,337	327	22	1,686
Ivigtut	26	—	—	26
Frederikshåb	1,329	599	—	1,928
Godthåb	4,035	846	11	4,892
Sukkertoppen	1,999	1,062	—	3,061
Holsteinsborg	2,355	380	5	2,740
Kangâtsiaq	285	942	—	1,227
Egedesminde	2,340	438	—	2,778
Christianshåb	1,114	293	—	1,407
Jakobshavn	1,859	483	—	2,342
Vaigat	1,223	—	—	1,223
Godhavn	725	150	7	882
Umanak	844	1,345	—	2,189
Upernavik	662	1,176	—	1,838
Total West Greenland ..	22,982	10,199	58	33,239
North Greenland	218	320	22	560
Angmagssalik	621	1,528	—	2,149
Scoresbysund	271	161	—	432
Total East Greenland ...	892	1,689	—	2,581
Total Greenland	24,092	12,208	80	36,380

* Persons born in Greenland.

** See Table 58a.

Source: Beretninger vedrørende Grønland 1967 (1): 7.

Table 57a. *Population of Persons Born Outside Greenland, 1960, 1965, 1966.*

District	1960	1965	1966
Nanortalik	127	217	246
Julianehåb	227	406	422
Narssaq	239	261	318
Ivigut	92	47	48
Frederikshåb	165	247	283
Godthåb	667	1,313	1,595
Sukkertoppen	151	266	315
Holsteinsborg	148	299	937
Kangâtsiaq	6	6	8
Egedesminde	182	313	328
Christianshåb	70	141	194
Jakobshavn	77	181	207
Vaigat	76	113	102
Godhavn	78	109	111
Umanak	50	85	100
Upernavik	52	69	82
Total West Greenland . . .	2,407	4,073	5,296
North Greenland	87	106	117
Angmagssalik	155	199	213
Scoresbysund	113	105	96
Total East Greenland	268	304	309
Total Greenland	2,762	4,483	5,722

Source: Beretninger vedrørende Grønland 1967 (1): 7.

Table 58a. *Population at Stations in Greenland, 1966 (By District).*

District	Born in Gr.	Born outs.	Total
Nanortalik			
Prins Christian Sund (wx)	3	23	26
Frederiksdal Loran stn.	1	14	15
Store Nordiske stn. (cable) . . .	—	9	9
Angissoq Loran stn.	9	38	47
Total	13	84	97
Narssaq			
Narssarssuaq (air base)	22	70	92
Godthåb			
Færingehavn (fish stn.)	11	26	37
Holsteinsborg			
Søndre Strømfjord (air base)*. . . .	5	574	579
Godhavn			
Nipisat Loran stn.	7	20	27
Thule (N. Greenland)			
Dundas (wx.)	22	39	61
Station Nord (wx.):**	—	35	35
Total	22	74	96
Angmagssalik (E. Greenland)			
Qutleq Loran stn.**	—	30	30
Tingmiarmiut (wx.):**	—	10	10
Orssuiagssuaq Loran stn.	—	26	26
Aputiteq (wx.):**	—	8	8
Total	—	74	74
Scoresbysund (E. Greenland)			
Mesters Vig (mine)**	—	14	14
Daneborg (wx.):**	—	9	9
Danmarkshavn (wx.):**	—	15	15
Total	—	38	38
Totals:			
West Greenland	58	774	832
North Greenland	22	74	96
East Greenland	—	112	112
Greenland	80	960	1,040

* Until 1 July 1966, Søndre Strømfjord was carried under the folkeregister of the Ministry of Greenland.

** Outside district boundary.

Source: Beretninger vedrørende Grønland 1967 (1): 8–12.

Table 59a. *Population of Greenland 1840-1967 (Greenlanders—Danes).**

Year	Green- landrs.	Danes	Total	Danes %/ Total
1840.....	7,877	251	8,128	3.1
1860.....	9,648	232	9,880	2.3
1880.....	9,720	280	10,000	2.8
1901.....	11,621	272	11,893	2.3
1911.....	13,075	384	13,459	2.9
1921.....	14,081	274	14,355	1.9
1930.....	16,493	408	16,901	2.4
1938.....	18,311	397	18,708	2.1
1950.....	22,581	1,061	23,642	4.5
1955.....	25,234	1,867	27,101	6.9
1960.....	30,378	2,762	33,140	8.3
1965.....	35,132	4,483	39,615	11.3
1966.....	36,380	5,722	42,102	13.6
1967.....	37,372	6,420	43,792	14.7

* Before 1953 Native Greenlanders ("indfødte"); after 1953 persons born in Greenland. Danes and persons born outside Greenland respectively before and after above dates.

1901, 1911 and 1921 as per 1 October; other years as far as can be determined are as per 31 December 1930 was first year to include Thule.

Sources: Statistiske Oplysninger om Grønland p. 36, and various Beret. vedr. Grld. (% of Danes computed by author).

Table 60a. *Population Composition of Greenland (Greenlanders—Danes) and Yearly Growth Rates of the Two Groups, 1950–1967.*

Year	Green-landers.*	Danes**	Total	Danes % of T.	% Growth Rate		
					Grl.	Danes	Total
1950.....	22,581	1,061	23,642	4.5	2.1	12.8	2.6
1951.....	22,890	1,269	24,118	5.4	1.4	19.6	2.0
1952.....	23,360	1,408	24,768	5.7	2.1	11.0	2.7
1953.....	23,859	1,443	25,302	5.7	2.1	2.5	2.2
1954.....	24,498	1,694	26,192	6.5	2.7	17.4	3.4
1955.....	25,234	1,867	27,101	6.9	3.0	10.2	3.5
1956.....	26,177	2,121	28,298	7.5	3.7	13.6	4.4
1957.....	27,246	2,278	29,524	7.7	4.1	7.4	4.3
1958.....	28,171	2,450	30,621	8.0	3.4	7.6	3.7
1959.....	29,203	2,652	31,855	8.3	3.7	8.2	4.0
1960.....	30,378	2,762	33,140	8.3	4.0	4.1	4.0
1961.....	31,304	3,008	34,312	8.8	3.0	8.9	3.5
1962.....	32,288	3,211	35,499	9.0	3.1	6.7	3.5
1963.....	33,406	3,561	36,967	9.6	3.5	10.9	4.1
1964.....	34,711	4,104	38,815	10.6	3.9	15.2	5.0
1965.....	35,132	4,483	39,615	11.3	1.2	9.2	2.0
1966.....	36,380	5,722	42,102	13.6	3.6	27.6	6.3
1967.....	37,372	6,420	43,792	14.7	2.7	12.1	4.0

* Native Greenlanders (pre-1953) or born in Greenland (post-1953).

** Danish (pre-1953) or born outside Greenland (post-1953).

1966 was the first year which included Søndre Strømfjord in the census of Greenland (under Holsteinsborg district), hence the large increase and high growth rate for Danes in Greenland for that year.

Source: various Beretninger vedrørende Grønland 1951–1968. (percentage of Danes in Greenland for each year and annual growth rates computed by the author).

Table 61a. *Average Number of Occupants per Habitation in Greenland, 1965.**

District	Born in Grld.	Born Outside Grld.	All
Nanortalik	4.9	3.1	4.7
Julianehåb	4.7	3.3	4.4
Narssaq	4.7	3.3	4.4
Frederikshåb	5.3	3.1	4.8
Godthåb	5.2	3.1	4.4
Sukkertoppen	6.1	3.3	5.6
Holsteinsborg	5.8	3.4	5.3
Kangâtsiaq	6.7	3.0	6.7
Egedesminde	5.7	3.1	5.1
Christianshåb	5.6	2.7	5.0
Jakobshavn	5.5	3.0	5.1
Vaigat	5.8	3.1	5.3
Godhavn	5.3	2.9	4.8
Umanak	6.0	2.6	5.7
Upernavik	5.6	3.0	5.4
Thule	4.6	2.4	4.4
Angmagssalik	6.2	3.1	5.7
Scoresbysund	5.4	3.2	4.9
Greenland	5.5	3.1	5.0

* Not including apartments and rooms of employees living in hospitals, homes for the aged, boarding schools, etc. Also excluding rooms at weather stations etc., as well as Ivigtut.

Source: Beretninger vedrørende Grønland 1967 (1): 19, 21.

Table 62a. *Average Number of Occupants Per Habitation in Greenland, 1965 (Persons Born in Greenland).**

District	Towns	Settlements	All places
Nanortalik	4.6	5.2	4.9
Julianehåb	4.7	5.1	4.7
Narssaq	4.6	5.3	4.7
Frederikshåb	5.2	5.5	5.3
Godthåb	5.2	5.5	5.2
Sukkertoppen	5.8	6.5	6.1
Holsteinsborg	5.9	5.5	5.8
Kangâtsiaq	6.6	6.7	6.7
Egedesminde	5.7	6.1	5.7
Christianshåb	5.8	5.0	5.6
Jakobshavn	5.4	6.1	5.5
Vaigat	5.8	—	5.8
Godhavn	5.4	5.2	5.3
Umanak	5.9	6.2	6.0
Upernavik	5.3	5.9	5.6
Thule	4.6	4.7	4.6
Angmagssalik	5.7	6.4	6.2
Scoresbysund	5.4	5.5	5.4
Greenland	5.4	5.8	5.5

* Not including apartments and rooms of employees living in hospitals, homes for the aged, boarding schools, etc. Also excluding rooms at weather stations etc., as well as Ivigtut.

Source: Beretninger vedrørende Grønland 1967 (1): 21.

Table 63a. *Summary of Greenlandic Fish as Food Sources for the Greenlandic Population, and caloric value.*

Fish	Area	Season	Remarks
Cod	N. to Umanak	summer-autumn	104 cal./100 gr.
dried			224 cal./100 gr.
Cod liver			267 cal./100 gr.
Common halibut	mid-west coast	summer	few caught
Hellefisk	Umanak-Jakobshavn	year-round	200 cal./100 gr.
	Julianehåb area	summer	
Arctic char	west coast	summer	178 cal./100 gr.
Capelin	west coast	summer	85 cal./100 gr.
dried			368 cal./100 gr.
Fjord cod	N. west coast	year-round	
Redfish	N. to 71°	summer-autumn	133 cal./100 gr.
Scorpion fish	west coast	year-round	
Lumpsucker	N. to Umanak	April-May	205 cal./100 gr.
Long-rough Dab	N. to Upernavik	year-round	unimportant catches
Wolf fish	N. to Upernavik	summer	104 cal./100 gr.
Polar cod	west coast	winter	little importance
Herring	N. to Sukkertoppen	summer	little importance

Source: Anon. 1955d. Beret. vedr. Grønl. 1955 (3-I): 48-50.

Table 67a. *Cod Landings in West Greenland 1911-1966, in tons, whole, fresh weight.**

District	1911-1950	1951-1966	Total
Julianehåb	61,330	94,150.8	155,480.8
Frederikshåb	23,894	53,573.2	77,467.2
Godthåb	33,032	54,714.0**	87,746.0
Sukkertoppen	52,390	66,741.7	119,131.7
Holsteinsborg	35,746	43,438.7	79,184.7
Egedesminde	38,118	50,922.1	89,040.1
Christianshåb	8,902	2,823.3	11,725.3
Jakobshavn***	6,376	3,431.3	9,807.3
Ritenbenk***	333	—	333.0
Qutdligssat***	430	497.5	927.5
Godhavn	694	1,964.9	2,658.9
Umanak	978	188.7	1,166.7
Total	262,223	372,447.0	634,670.0

* See Appendix p. 114 for varying use of conversion factors during the period 1911-1966.

** Includes 1,290.9 tons cod landed by Greenlandic vessels at Færingehavn 1958-1962.

*** Ritenbenk district was identical with present-day Vaigat district and a part of present-day Jakobshavn district. See fig. 13 on recent district changes involving Vaigat and Jakobshavn.

Table 65a. *Cod Landings by Greenlandic vessels to Færingehavn 1951–1966 (including in Godthåb district statistics in Table 66a).*

Year	Tons (whole, fresh weight)	Year	Tons (whole, fresh weight)
1951.....	—	1959.....	469.0
1952.....	—	1960.....	203.7
1953.....	—	1961.....	323.3
1954.....	—	1962.....	216.8
1955.....	—	1963.....	—
1956.....	—	1964.....	—
1957.....	—	1965.....	—
1958.....	78.1	1966.....	—

Source: various issues of Beretninger vedrørende Grønland for the years 1958–1962.

Table 66a. *Cod landings in West Greenland (Julianehåb-Holsteinsborg) 1951–1966, in tons, whole, fresh weight.**

Year	Jhb.**	Frhb.	Ghb.	Skt.	Hbg.
1951.....	3,605	2,101	2,571	3,324	2,153
1952.....	4,216.7	2,333.9	3,187.1	3,296.2	1,672.2
1953.....	4,243.7	2,773.6	3,512.5	3,656.0	2,155.8
1954.....	3,417.7	1,772.6	3,274.7	3,118.5	2,871.8
1955.....	3,870.4	2,889.0	4,617.3	3,362.5	2,637.3
1956.....	3,610.6	3,372.5	5,203.4	3,247.0	1,968.7
1957.....	5,540.0	4,513.0	5,091.5	3,337.2	2,419.3
1958.....	6,429.9	4,035.5	5,544.6***	3,758.4	2,151.6
1959.....	6,598.2	3,853.7	5,053.2***	5,599.8	2,850.6
1960.....	6,616.4	3,643.2	3,618.5***	6,240.4	2,635.8
1961.....	9,553.8	6,209.4	4,211.8***	6,754.0	3,878.7
1962.....	11,908.0	5,842.5	3,830.3***	5,417.2	4,641.2
1963.....	9,349.6	3,222.5	1,993.2	3,282.1	2,036.9
1964.....	4,943.6	2,199.8	1,013.9	2,429.4	1,794.8
1965.....	5,447	2,476	1,037	4,821	2,806
1966.....	4,800	2,335	954	5,098	4,765
Total	94,150.8	53,573.2	54,714.0	66,741.7	43,438.7

* See Appendix p. 114 for varying use of conversion factors during the period 1951–1966.

** Julianehåb district formerly included present Nanortalik, Narssaq, and Julianehåb districts. For comparison purposes, the former Julianehåb district is used in this table. See Table 68a for cod landings in the three present districts which comprise the former Julianehåb district. Nanortalik became a separate district in 1953, Narssaq in 1960, but with separate landing statistics from 1955.

*** Includes landings by Greenlandic vessels at Færingehavn. See Table 65a for amounts.

Table 67a. *Cod Landings in West Greenland (Egedesminde-Umanak) 1951-1966, in tons, whole, fresh weight.**

Year	Egedes.**	Chrb.	Jak.	Qutd.	Godh.	Uman.
1951.....	3,169	512	556	76	44	89
1952.....	2,990.0	435.9	505.3	75.1	28.6	29.2
1953.....	2,972.6	295.5	574.9	82.7	146.5	4.7
1954.....	3,291.7	452.9	183.9	119.9	160.5	15.8
1955.....	2,992.0	224.7	145.9	85.4	147.9	13.4
1956.....	3,372.2	240.1	87.2	26.1	115.9	2.8
1957.....	3,810.9	73.1	97.1	15.4	98.1	2.5
1958.....	3,947.7	3.9	18.5	11.2	49.6	—
1959.....	3,581.6	30.9	92.5	5.7	141.2	—
1960.....	4,106.2	53.8	74.5	—	61.4	—
1961.....	2,601.5	92.2	316.5	—	211.4	—
1962.....	3,480.3	73.0	90.8	—	159.5	—
1963.....	2,952.7	68.8	126.7	—	136.3	5.6
1964.....	1,515.7	29.5	93.5	—	142.0	8.7
1965.....	2,351	52	185	—	137	2
1966.....	3,787	185	283	—	185	15
Total.....	50,992.1	2,823.3	3,431.5	497.5	1,964.9	188.7

* See Appendix p. 114 for varying use of conversion factors during the period 1951-1966.

** Includes Kangâtsiaq district.

Table 68a. *Cod Landings in Nanortalik, Julianehåb, and Narssaq districts (former Julianehåb district) 1951–1966 in tons, whole, fresh weight.*

Year	Nanortalik*	Julianehåb	Narssaq**
1951.....	—	3,605	—
1952.....	—	4,216.7	—
1953.....	1,089.2	3,154.5	—
1954.....	833.0	2,584.7	—
1955.....	904.3	2,845.1	121.0
1956.....	1,008.7	2,437.7	164.2
1957.....	1,541.0	3,477.0	522.0
1958.....	1,699.9	4,187.8	542.2
1959.....	1,734.6	3,928.6	935.0
1960.....	1,674.1	4,356.6	585.7
1961.....	2,252.6	5,970.3	1,330.9
1962.....	2,520.2	7,315.5	2,072.3
1963.....	1,904.9	5,652.6	1,792.1
1964.....	1,272.5	2,984.4	686.9
1965.....	900	3,134	1,413
1966.....	946	2,549	1,305
Total	20,281.0	62,399.5	11,470.3

* Nanortalik became a separate district in 1953.

** Narssaq became a separate district in 1960, but landing statistics are listed separately from 1955.

Source: various Beretninger vedrørende Grønland for the years 1951 to 1964, in addition to unpublished material for 1965 and 1966 provided by KGH.

Table 69a. *Cod Landings in West Greenland and Average Landings per Inhabitant, 1950-1966.*

Year	Population	Cod Landed (tons)*	kg./inhab.*
1950.....	20,754	21,173	1,020
1951.....	20,989	18,200	867
1952.....	21,400	18,770	877
1953.....	21,824	20,419	936
1954.....	22,392	18,680	834
1955.....	23,020	20,986	912
1956.....	23,941	21,247	887
1957.....	24,909	24,998	1,004
1958**.....	25,719	25,951	1,009
1959**.....	26,634	27,808	1,044
1960**.....	27,702	27,050	976
1961**.....	28,504	33,829	1,187
1962**.....	29,422	35,443	1,205
1963.....	30,528	23,174	759
1964.....	31,630	14,171	448
1965.....	32,044	19,314	603
1966.....	33,239	22,408	674

* Whole, fresh weight.

** Includes landings by Greenlandic vessels at Færingehavn.

Sources: computed from statistics in various issues of Beretninger vedrørende Grønland for years 1950-1964. For 1965 and 1966, from unpublished material provided by KGH.

Table 70a. *Export of Salt Cod (Saltfish) and Dried Cod (Tørfisk and Stokfish) from West Greenland 1950–1965 in kg.*

Year	Saltfisk	Tørfisk & Stokfisk
1950–51.....	6,028,700	86,505
1951–52.....	6,646,543	118,838
1952 (9 mos.).....	4,593,800	187,817
1953.....	5,883,450	255,268*
1954.....	4,923,030	237,015
1955.....	4,761,450	275,295
1956.....	4,488,648**	350,637
1957.....	7,003,800***	308,809
1958.....	7,794,121	385,651
1959.....	6,896,764	454,833
1960.....	6,153,116	355,099
1961 ⁺	8,104,419	547,702
1962.....	ca. 8,212,000	?
1963.....	ca. 4,600,000	?
1964.....	ca. 2,500,000	?
1965.....	ca. 2,600,000	?

* Specified as 76,888 kg. tørfisk and 178,380 kg. stokfisk. From and including 1954, specified as stokfisk.

** Excluding 1,139,250 kg. exported in 1957.

*** Including 1,139,250 kg. af 1956 production.

+ 1961 last year with export statistics (Hovedtabel V – Levering af grønlandske produkter udenfor Grønland).

Source: compiled from statistics in various issues of Beretninger vedrørende Grønland and from unpublished material furnished by KGH.

Population Notes

I. Tables 40a-48a (in Appendix pp. 76-91).

The places listed in the population tables (40a-48a) and located on Maps I and II are spelled according to the names officially authorized by the Place-name Committee of Greenland (Grønlands Stednavnsudvalg) wherever possible, with the exception of four formerly-inhabited places in Umanak district. In some cases, no authorized spelling could be found. This usually was whenever the place-name section of the Danish Geodetic Institute (Geodætisk Institut) did not have the place listed in their massive card catalogue. In these cases, the closest spelling to current usage for the name was chosen.

Population figures for the places listed in the tables is given for the years 1901, 1918, 1930, 1946, 1960, and 1966. The particular years chosen coincided with a main census year or the best choice of other available data. This information, gleaned from a variety of sources, indicates the total population of native Greenlanders born in Greenland and found at each place during the above years. Places which are listed as nil (-) population in all the six years in the tables were inhabited at some time during the period 1901-1966, but usually for a short period and not actually during any of the six years used in the tables.

Four main sources were used to compile the population tables and the two large maps of inhabited places:

1. Summaries of hunting lists for North and South Greenland (Sammendrag af Fangelister for Nord- (og Syd-) Grønland), available for South Greenland for most years from 1873 to 1939 and for North Greenland from 1903 to 1945 (see under Piniartut . . . in bibliography).
2. A hand-written statistical journal (Statistikprotokoll) discovered in 1965 in the cellar of the Ministry for Greenland, and obtained in xerox copy by the author.
3. Various issues of Beretninger vedrørende Grønland.
4. The place-name office of the Danish Geodetic Institute, together with maps of Greenland published by that Institute.

The names of persons on the staff of the place-name office of the Geodetic Institute, Copenhagen, as well as others who aided the author in the problem of spelling and location of places in West Greenland are also listed and acknowledged in this appendix.

The 1901 population figures for West Greenland were taken from the Statistikprotokoll, the figures from which source do not agree with those of the 1901 census in Greenland published by the official Statistical Department, but the latter census was taken on 1 October 1901, whereas the population figures in Statistikprotokoll were taken on 31 December 1901.

The hunting list summaries were also used to supplement census and Statistikprotokoll information on inhabited places. There are some discrepancies between the hunting list summaries, which formerly listed each hunter by name under the name of his winter home, and the lists of populated places found in Statistikprotokoll.

Hunting returns were often given for some places for only one or two years while not being listed as "inhabited" during the same period in the Statistikprotokoll. Other places were listed as inhabited, but with no mention in the hunting lists. As stated above, the Statistikprotokoll listed each place which was inhabited on 31 December each year, whereas some of the places listed in the hunting summaries might have been only summer camps. Also, the hunting list summaries were often incomplete for some years in various districts.

The 1918 population figures were extracted from *Meddelelser om Grønland*, Bind 60 (pp. 89–94), which is part of the large, two-volume work entitled *Grønland i tohundredaaret for Hans Egedes Landing* ("Greenland on the 200th anniversary of Hans Egede's Arrival"), listed under AMDRUP, G. C. *et al.* (eds.) in the bibliography.

The population figures for the years from 1930 to present were found in various issues of *Beretninger vedrørende Grønland*, with modifications by the author. The native inhabitants in the cryolite mine at Ivigtut were included in official publications only after 1950, but the author has included them (where he could find them) from 1901. Specific sources for the population statistics were found to contain discrepancies with one another from year to year, but the tables included herein agree for the most part with other published and unpublished sources.

The population tables for West Greenland (1901–1966) supplement the place-name location maps. Together the population tables and maps are here reproduced for the first time. Their compilation required archival, library, and field investigation sporadically over a period of four years—and the author considers the results as here presented to be an original contribution to knowledge. Since no one map exists showing inhabited places in West Greenland 1900–1966, and since both the Danish Geodetic Institute and Ministry for Greenland were, in numerous cases, either unaware of a place's existence or uncertain of its location, it is believed that the population maps and tables included in these appendices will enable a more accurate description of population development in Greenland.

II. Notes on population from various *Beretninger vedrørende Grønland*. Beret. vedr. Grønl. 1955 (1): 66–68. (author's transl.).

"The tables in the present section, as the population tables for earlier years, were worked out on the basis of the annual count which takes place on 31 December.

When Greenland became a part of Denmark at the Constitutional change in 1953, it was deemed natural in the future, in contrast to previously, that the population count include the total of persons who resided in Greenland. An expansion of the population count in agreement with this took place on 31 December 1953. From the same time several other changes were made on practical grounds in the collection of information for use in the population census.

Contents of the population census. Up to and including 1952, the population count included, as a rule, only all persons of Greenlandic nationality ("indfødte", or "native-born"). In reality persons were counted who, according to local decision at the place, were Greenlanders. In recent years, information was also collected on the Danes, divided up according to sex and also place of residence in Greenland.

After the constitutional change, it was thought best to let the census include all persons who lived in Greenland at the time of the census. Since it is still desirable to be able to keep track of the Greenlandic and non-Greenlandic population elements, the census was conducted so that the population could be divided into two groups, namely persons born in Greenland and persons born outside Greenland.

The group born in Greenland does not correspond entirely with the population group which, before 1953, was termed native-born ("Indfødte"). This is because a number of Danes are born in Greenland, while a number of Greenlanders are born

outside Greenland. Since the number of Danes born in Greenland is larger than the number of Greenlanders born outside Greenland, the group which is now called persons born in Greenland is a bit larger than it would have been if one had retained the definition for "native-born" ("Indfødte") Greenlanders from previous population counts. The difference, however, is at present so small that one can defend the change of definition. Persons born outside Greenland will likewise by and large correspond to the group which was known earlier as "Danes" or "Europeans".

One would expect, however, that in the coming years the group persons born in Greenland will include a steadily larger number of persons who are born of Danish parents residing in Greenland.

Geographic divisions. Until now the population has been divided according to the district divisions used by the Royal Greenland Trade Department. In the following population summaries in this issue (1955) (for the years 1951 and 1953), the population has been divided according to communes in the case of West Greenland, because this division must be considered to have the greatest importance in the future. Until further notice, there will also be worked out a summary as of 31 December of persons born in Greenland divided up according to trade districts, so that a comparison with previous years can continue to be made".

In some cases, the population statistics published in Beretninger vedrørende Grønland are inconsistent with the present declared policy of the Ministry for Greenland concerning the criteria to be used for determining native Greenlanders and others. This is especially noticeable in the birth-rate statistics, in which the children born in Greenland of mothers who were themselves born outside Greenland are not included in the category of persons born in Greenland from 1958 onwards. This is also true of the absolute figures of birth surplus and emigration prior to 1958. Thus, the birth- and death-rate statistics up to and including 1958 include children born in Greenland of mothers born outside Greenland; but the absolute figures for birth surplus and for emigration up to and including 1957 do not include children born in Greenland of mothers born outside Greenland.

Other notes explaining statistical collection methods and criteria, as quoted from Beretninger follow: (author's transl.).

Beret. vedr. Grønl. 1963 (1): 4.

"From 1 January 1963, the peoples' registers (folkeregistre) were introduced into Greenlandic districts, and the population statistics are hereafter assigned to the folkeregistre. The information on population statistics for 1962 therefore end a long era for the priests in Greenland, because it was the last time the priests had responsibility for keeping the population statistics. The priests, with support from the catechists, have carried out a great and valuable task throughout many years. The large population increase and the greater mobility fostered by improved transport conditions (in Greenland) have in recent years made the work of collecting population statistics an unusually large burden for the priests, and this was the main reason for setting up the folkeregistre".

Beret. vedr. Grønl. 1964 (1): 4.

"After the introduction of the folkeregistre, the population statistics are now based upon data of persons included in the folkeregistre, the so-called "register population" (registerbefolkning). A change has thereby occurred compared to formerly when a count was made of the number of persons who, at the time of the census, were living at the census place, the so-called "actual population". The difference in the methods used is that the actual population covers all persons present on the day of the count, including persons who were living at the place temporarily, while people having their residence at the place, but who were temporarily away, were not counted.

The register population, now tallied, includes all persons listed in the register as having permanent residence at the place, regardless of whether or not they are present on the day of the count.

This change means that present statistics cannot be compared directly with past figures, but the change is not great because there are usually only a few persons away from home at the time of the census.

At the census of 31 December 1963, data were collected on the register population as well as the actual population. From this it is evident that the difference between the two methods is not of great significance".

Beret. vedr. Grønl. 1965 (1): 4.

"In the population statistics up to and including 1962, a distinction was made between towns (byer), outposts (udsteder), and living places (boplads). Some of the places termed *udsted* and *boplads* have changed their status in recent years and there are no longer significant differences between the two types of settlements. Furthermore, since radio and weather stations, loran stations, etc., where conditions are vastly different from the general Greenlandic society, were counted under *boplads*, the following division of inhabited places from (and including) 1963 has been adopted: The statistics in the future will be divided thus: *byer* (towns) = main center of each district, *bygder* (settlements) = the former *udsteder* and *boplads*, and radio and weather stations, etc."

III. Acknowledgements for help in population statistics and place-name location.

Many people have aided me in locating former dwelling places in West Greenland, as well as new sheep farms on the extreme southwest coast. It is not possible to mention all the persons by name, but the following have been particularly helpful to me during the long and arduous task of place-name location:

Oberst J. V. HELK (leader of Arktisk Institut, and formerly chief of the topographic section of the Danish Geodætisk Institut).

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Overinspektør, dr. scient. HELGE LARSEN (National Museum, Denmark).

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Professor TREVOR LLOYD, Canada.

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Fru AMALIE (NIELSEN) HOLM (Godthåb, Greenland).

Bogholder JØRGEN EGEDE (Narssaq, Greenland).

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Museumsinspektør JØRGEN MELDGAARD (National Museum, Denmark).

Conversion factors for cod

In the summer of 1952, studies in West Greenland resulted in new conversion factors for prepared cod. It was shown at that time that earlier fishery reports since 1928 used incorrect conversion factors for calculating equivalent whole fish (round, fresh weight) from fish in various conditions of landing and preparation. New landing totals of whole fish were therefore calculated for fish landings (cod) in Greenland since 1911. These have been presented in Table 30a. The new conversion factors resulting from the 1952 studies were used up to and including 1957. From 1958 to 1961 (inclusive), recalculated conversion factors were used, and a new set also from 1962 to 1965.

These various conversion factors are listed below:

For Conversion to Whole Fish Weight	1950-57	1958-61	1962-65
1) cleaned fish with head X	1.25	1.22	1.22
2) cleaned fish w/o head X	1.50	1.46	1.52
3) split (flækket) fish X	1.62	1.62	1.67
4) 1st time salted fish X	2.60	2.60	2.68
5) 2nd time salted fish X	?	3.10	3.04

Source: 1950-57: Beret. vedr. Grøn. 1959 (4): 29

1958-61: Beret. vedr. Grøn. 1963 (6): 25

1962-65: Beret. vedr. Grøn. 1966 (6): 14.

Tables 71a—92a

Table 71a. *Average Number of Landings per Participating Vessel at Narssaq, 1966. (Narssaq Landings ÷ Total Participating Vessels, Table 88 ÷ Table 86).*

Month	Rowboats	Motorboats	
		– 22'	+ 22'
January	3.94	3.00	14.36
February	1.66	1.00	15.54
March	3.00	5.00	14.42
April	5.54	2.33	13.38
May	3.30	2.75	8.69
June	5.40	6.00	12.84
July	6.95	7.33	12.58
August	8.25	10.00	5.37
September	5.79	6.00	7.57
October	5.39	2.00	4.63
November	3.13	2.00	7.36
December	1.66	–	3.53
Year	15.94	27.25	82.94

Source: KGH landing receipts (indhandlingssedler).

Table 72a. *Transport of Raw Fish to Narssaq, by fish type and place of origin, 1966 (in tons).*

Place	Cod	Wolff.	Hellefisk	Halibut	Redf.	Salm.	Total
Augpilagtoq	–	10.7	.7	.1	.2	–	11.7
Frederiksdal	–	2.7	–	.3	.1	–	3.1
Tasiussaq	–	.8	–	–	–	–	.8
Nanortalik	35.7	33.4	.4	.7	–	–	70.3
Sletten	119.4	1.0	18.9	.2	–	1.9	141.4
Sydprøven	229.8	8.4	20.8	.9	–	24.3	284.1
Igdlorpait	1.6	–	–	–	–	–	1.6
Sárdloq	250.5	3.8	0.7	.5	19.5	.9	276.0
Egalugårssuit	312.9	2.5	1.4	.2	29.6	12.8	359.4
Julianehåb	472.9	2.2	2.3	1.0	11.8	21.0	511.1
Qagssimiut	89.3	6.1	.1	3.0	11.1	29.9	139.5
Frederikshåb	–	–	–	–	14.9	15.9	30.7
Arsuk	–	–	–	–	–	10.4	10.4
Total	1,512.1	71.6	45.3	6.9	87.2	117.1	1,840.2

Source: Narssaq trade chief, Rapport vedr. produktionen, 1966. mimeo.

Table 73a. *Use of Raw Fish Landed at Narssaq (including transported fish), 1966, in tons.*

Fish	Production	Local Sale	Discard	Total
Cod	m	m	m	2,582
Wolfish	124	4	4	131
Hellefisk	89	4	21	114
Halibut	11	.5	.5	12
Redfish	185	10	1	196
Salmon	130	1	—	131
Prawns	264	.3	4	268

Source: Narssaq trade chief, Rapport vedr. produktionen, 1966. mimeo.

Table 74a. *Yield of Cod Fillet Production at Narssaq, 1962–1966, in weight of fillet as per cent of landed weight (with head, gutted).*

Month	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
January	35.0	39.2	40.8	38.5	36.2
February	38.4	41.5	39.7	33.4	41.5
March	39.0	40.1	43.0	39.7	36.9
April	38.8	39.0	34.6	38.4	37.6
May	39.4	38.2	40.3	33.0	35.6
June	39.5	38.9	37.3	36.0	34.1
July	37.9	38.4	38.3	35.1	34.4
August	36.1	39.3	38.2	36.9	36.3
September	37.7	38.1	40.0	39.4	36.0
October	37.2	39.7	39.0	38.4	36.2
November	37.8	40.0	38.6	37.6	35.8
December	38.2	40.4	37.8	39.3	36.3
Year	37.9	39.2	38.9	37.1	36.4

Source: KGH factory manager, Narssaq.

Table 75a. *Average Number of Landings per Participating Vessel at Sukkertoppen, 1966. (Sukkertoppen Landings ÷ Total Participating Vessels, Table 100 ÷ Table 98).*

Month	Rowboats	Motorboats	
		- 22'	+ 22'
January	—	2.00	4.44
February	1.80	3.00	5.31
March	6.25	3.00	6.48
April	5.72	4.60	6.70
May	8.48	5.66	9.75
June	3.66	7.00	9.48
July	3.57	6.40	8.75
August	4.73	5.28	6.50
September	5.75	6.70	9.37
October	5.65	6.69	9.11
November	2.80	4.75	4.73
December	1.00	8.00	5.26
Year	9.82	28.40	57.14

Source: KGH landing receipts (indhhandlingssedler)

Table 76a. *Average Number of Landings per Participating Vessel at Kangâmiut, 1966. (Kangâmiut Landings ÷ Total Participating Vessels, Table 114 ÷ Table 112).*

Month	Rowboats	Motorboats	
		- 22'	+ 22'
January	1.00	4.25	4.60
February	3.00	3.66	5.16
March	2.61	3.50	2.83
April	7.48	7.80	5.50
May	12.07	14.58	12.63
June	10.75	10.83	8.80
July	7.84	9.23	9.83
August	7.46	7.30	4.15
September	10.26	11.00	9.07
October	10.02	10.88	10.25
November	3.83	4.00	5.00
December	2.00	1.00	.85
Year	28.64	57.95	47.41

Source: KGH landing receipts (indhhandlingssedler).

Table 77a. *Fish Landings in 1966 in Narssaq and Sukkertoppen districts, Amount and Landed Value, and Per Cent of Total Landed Value.*

Fish	Narssaq			Sukkertoppen		
	tons	th. kr.	%	tons	th. kr.	%
Cod	1,305	635.3	55	5,098	2,122.8	58
Hellefisk	69	20.5	2	56	29.5	1
Wolf fish	69	23.7	2	1,265	404.9	11
Salmon	14	65.2	6	107	521.3	15
Lumpsucker roe	—	—	—	184	364.8	10
Halibut	6	50.4	4	3	36.8	1
Redfish	109			30		
Arctic char	—	—	—	11		
Capelin	—	—	—	630		
Fish for meal	—	—	—	367	126.7	4
Prawns	268	359.7	31	94		
Total		1,154.8	100		3,606.8	100

Source: Tables 83 and 95.

Table 78a. *Landing Frequency of Rowboats at Narssaq, Sukkertoppen, and Kangâmiut in 1966.*

Category	Number of Boats		
	Narssaq	Sukkertoppen	Kangâmiut
Regular (6+ mos.)	20	12	28
Summer (3 — 5 mos.)	13	35	14
Two-month	12	45	21
One-month	55	96	33
Miscellaneous	10	7	11
Total	110	195	107

Source: Tables 84, 96, and 110.

Table 79a. *Landing Frequency of Small Motorboats (— 22') at Narssaq, Sukkertoppen, and Kangâmiut in 1966.*

Category	Number of Boats		
	Narssaq	Sukkertoppen	Kangâmiut
Regular (6+ mos.)	2	7	15
Summer (3 — 5 mos.)	2	7	1
Two-month	—	2	1
One-month	—	4	2
Miscellaneous	—	—	3
Total	4	20	22

Source: Tables 84, 96, and 110.

Table 80a. *Landing Frequency of Large Motorboats (+ 22') at Narssaq, Sukkertoppen, and Kangâmiut in 1966.*

Category	Number of Boats		
	Narssaq	Sukkertoppen	Kangâmiut
Regular (6 + mos.)	13	30	9
Summer (3 - 5 mos.)	-	-	2
Two-month	1	4	1
One-month	3	4	2
Miscellaneous	-	3	3
Total	17	41	17

Source: Tables 84, 96, and 110.

Table 81a. *Total Participating Rowboats by Month at Narssaq, Sukkertoppen, and Kangâmiut in 1966, and monthly percentage of total participating during the year.*

Month	Narssaq		Sukkertoppen		Kangâmiut	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
January	17	(15)	0	(0)	1	(1)
February	9	(8)	5	(3)	2	(2)
March	14	(13)	4	(2)	31	(29)
April	35	(32)	11	(6)	37	(35)
May	30	(27)	39	(20)	41	(38)
June	40	(36)	39	(20)	37	(35)
July	46	(42)	88	(45)	58	(54)
August	49	(35)	80	(41)	52	(49)
September	43	(39)	55	(28)	41	(38)
October	33	(30)	49	(25)	44	(41)
November	15	(14)	21	(11)	24	(22)
December	3	(3)	3	(2)	5	(5)
Year	110	(25 ⁰ / ₀)	195	(17 ⁰ / ₀)	107	(29 ⁰ / ₀)

(Total participating
boats & ave.
monthly part-
icipation)

Average monthly participation, all places = 24⁰/₀

Source: Tables 86, 98, and 112.

Table 82a. *Total Participating Small Motorboats (- 22') by Month at Narssaq, Sukkertoppen, and Kangâmiut in 1966, and Monthly Percentage of Total Participating During the Year.*

Month	Narssaq		Sukkertoppen		Kangâmiut	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
January	1	(25)	3	(15)	4	(18)
February	1	(25)	2	(10)	9	(41)
March	1	(25)	2	(10)	12	(55)
April	3	(75)	5	(25)	15	(68)
May	4	(100)	9	(45)	17	(77)
June	4	(100)	14	(70)	12	(55)
July	3	(75)	15	(75)	17	(77)
August	1	(25)	14	(70)	13	(59)
September	3	(75)	10	(50)	16	(73)
October	3	(75)	13	(65)	18	(82)
November	1	(25)	8	(40)	14	(64)
December	0	(0)	2	(10)	8	(36)
Year	4	(52 ⁰ / ₀)	20	(41 ⁰ / ₀)	22	(59 ⁰ / ₀)
(Total participating boats & ave. monthly Participation)						
Average monthly participation, all places = 51 ⁰ / ₀ .						

Source: Tables 86, 98, and 112.

Table 83a. *Total Participating Large Motorboats (+ 22') by Month at Narssaq, Sukkertoppen, and Kangâmiut in 1966, and Monthly Percentage of Total Participating During the Year.*

Month	Narssaq		Sukkertoppen		Kangâmiut	
	No.	%	no.	%	no.	%
January	11	(65)	27	(66)	5	(29)
February	11	(65)	29	(71)	6	(35)
March	14	(82)	27	(66)	6	(35)
April	13	(76)	27	(66)	8	(47)
May	13	(76)	32	(78)	11	(65)
June	13	(76)	31	(76)	10	(59)
July	12	(70)	28	(68)	12	(71)
August	8	(47)	24	(59)	13	(76)
September	7	(41)	24	(59)	13	(76)
October	11	(65)	26	(63)	12	(71)
November	11	(65)	26	(63)	9	(53)
December	13	(76)	23	(56)	7	(41)
Year	17	(67 ⁰ / ₀)	41	(66 ⁰ / ₀)	17	(55 ⁰ / ₀)
(Total participating boats & ave. monthly participation)						
Average monthly participation, all places = 63 ⁰ / ₀ .						

Source: Tables 86, 98, and 112.

Table 84a. *Number of Fishing Days (When Landings were made) for Rowboats at Narssaq, Sukkertoppen, and Kangâmiut, 1966.*

Month	Narssaq	Sukkertoppen	Kangâmiut
January	19	—	1
February	8	6	4
March	13	15	11
April	20	17	25
May	20	30	28
June	27	28	30
July	26	29	29
August	28	31	30
September	30	30	30
October	24	30	30
November	19	22	22
December	4	2	7
Year	238	240	247

Source: Tables 87, 99, 113.

Table 85a. *Number of Fishing Days (When Landings were made) for Small Motorboats (— 22') at Narssaq, Sukkertoppen, and Kangâmiut, 1966.*

Month	Narssaq	Sukkertoppen	Kangâmiut
January	13	4	10
February	13	4	16
March	14	5	16
April	14	16	22
May	11	29	29
June	23	27	30
July	17	25	28
August	12	27	29
September	16	25	29
October	6	28	30
November	8	19	19
December	6	11	5
Year	153	220	263

Source: Tables 87, 99, 113.

Table 86a. *Number of Fishing Days (When Landings were made) for Large Motorboats (+ 22') at Narssaq, Sukkertoppen, and Kangâmiut, 1966.*

Month	Narssaq	Sukkertoppen	Kangâmiut
January	27	18	12
February	24	26	18
March	30	26	12
April	24	23	16
May	28	30	29
June	29	30	28
July	27	30	27
August	21	31	22
September	24	30	29
October	26	31	30
November	24	26	20
December	18	21	10
Year	204	322	253

Source: Tables 87, 99, 113.

Table 87a. *Average Number of Landings per Participating Rowboat at Narssaq, Sukkertoppen, and Kangâmiut, 1966.*

Month	Narssaq	Sukkertoppen	Kangâmiut
January	3.94	—	1.00
February	1.66	1.80	3.00
March	3.00	6.25	2.61
April	5.54	5.72	7.48
May	3.30	8.48	12.07
June	5.40	3.66	10.75
July	6.95	3.57	7.84
August	8.25	4.75	7.46
September	5.79	5.75	10.26
October	5.39	5.65	10.02
November	3.13	2.80	3.83
December	1.66	1.00	2.00
Year	15.94	9.82	28.64

Source: KGH landing receipts (indhhandlingssedler).

Table 88a. *Average Number of Landings per Participating Small Motorboat (– 22') at Narssaq, Sukkertoppen, and Kangâmiut, 1966.*

Month	Narssaq	Sukkertoppen	Kangâmiut
January	3.00	2.00	4.25
February	1.00	3.00	3.66
March	5.00	3.00	3.50
April	2.33	4.60	7.80
May	2.75	5.66	14.58
June	6.00	7.00	10.83
July	7.33	6.40	9.23
August	10.00	5.28	7.30
September	6.00	6.70	11.00
October	2.00	6.69	10.88
November	2.00	4.75	4.00
December	–	8.00	1.00
Year	27.25	28.40	57.95

Source: KGH landing receipts (indhandlingssedler).

Table 89a. *Average Number of Landings per Participating Large Motorboat (+ 22') at Narssaq, Sukkertoppen, and Kangâmiut, 1966.*

Month	Narssaq	Sukkertoppen	Kangâmiut
January	14.36	4.44	4.60
February	15.54	5.31	5.16
March	14.42	6.48	2.83
April	13.38	6.70	5.50
May	8.69	9.75	12.63
June	12.84	9.48	8.80
July	12.58	8.75	9.83
August	5.37	6.50	4.15
September	7.57	9.37	9.07
October	4.63	9.11	10.25
November	7.36	4.73	5.00
December	3.53	5.26	.85
Year	82.94	57.14	47.41

Source: KGH landing receipts (indhandlingssedler).

Table 90a. *Number of Landings and Total Landed Value (kr.) by Month of Rowboats—Sample of Narssaq (2), Sukkertoppen (1), and Kangâmiut (1), 1966.*

Month	Narssaq-1		Narssaq-2		Skt-1		Kang-1	
January	(4)	79.79	—	—	—	—	—	—
February	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
March	(2)	17.55	(2)	63.70	—	—	(1)	366.90
April	(7)	189.75	(2)	62.10	—	—	(15)	1,398.75
May	(3)	33.30	(3)	103.95	(2)	97.50	(17)	4,152.00
June	(13)	279.05	(1)	32.85	(8)	871.95	(13)	2,055.03
July	(11)	268.20	(8)	433.35	(6)	734.10	(16)	2,339.79
August	(14)	300.60	(5)	259.29	(6)	516.45	(8)	701.89
September	(9)	238.65	(11)	1,858.85	(10)	430.44	(22)	2,794.55
October	(11)	391.92	—	—	(9)	617.70	(17)	2,657.23
November	(3)	47.61	(1)	54.51	(4)	279.22	(4)	299.63
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Year	(77)	1,846.53	(32)	2,868.60	(45)	3,547.36	(113)	16,755.77
Averages:								
Month		153.87		239.05		295.61		1,379.64
Fishing Mo.		184.65		358.57		506.76		1,861.75
Landing		23.98		89.64		78.83		148.28

Source: Tables 90, 102, and 116.

Table 91a. *Number of Landings and Total Landed Value (kr.) by Month of Small Motorboats (—22')—A Sample of One Boat from Narssaq, Sukkertoppen, and Kangâmiut, 1966.*

Month	Narssaq		Sukkertoppen		Kangâmiut	
	No.	Kr.	No.	Kr.	No.	Kr.
January	—	—	(1)	440.30	—	—
February	—	—	(4)	1,484.90	—	—
March	—	—	(3)	296.10	(4)	1,649.74
April	(4)	516.81	(8)	2,207.72	(5)	1,219.59
May	(8)	4,097.45	(22)	6,108.55	(10)	2,532.40
June	(12)	6,440.85	(11)	3,883.70	(16)	22,222.84
July	(12)	2,756.25	(9)	2,106.45	(5)	880.27
August	(9)	1,446.85	(4)	895.50	(5)	1,041.96
September	(6)	2,367.94	(12)	3,524.26	(18)	2,741.68
October	(3)	904.30	(15)	5,785.37	(15)	4,738.76
November	(1)	302.92	(8)	1,301.39	(3)	567.22
December	—	—	(7)	1,930.83	(1)	94.32
Year	(55)	18,833.37	(104)	29,965.07	(82)	37,688.78
Averages:						
Month		1,569.44		2,497.08		3,140.73
Fishing Mo.		2,354.17		2,497.08		3,768.87
Landing		342.42		288.12		459.61

Source: Tables 90, 102, and 116.

Table 92a. *Number of Landings, Landed Value, and Averages of Fish Landings for Large Motorboats (7) in the Narssaq, Sukkertoppen, and Kangâmiut Samples, 1966.*

Month	Narssaq						Sukkertoppen						Kangâmiut	
	Nrq-1		Nrq-2		Nrq-3		Skt-1		Skt-2		Skt-3			
	No. Land	Kr.	No. Land	Kr.	No. Land	Kr.	No. Land	Kr.	No. Land	Kr.	No. Land	Kr.	No. Land	Kr.
January.....	—	—	13	3,947.60	5	2,683.25	2	840.20	—	—	4	4,250.40	5	1,990.74
February.....	—	—	20	3,616.40	6	2,851.80	4	2,664.95	5	4,043.00	—	—	4	1,458.47
March.....	3	2,087.50	22	7,164.95	7	3,343.90	1	467.95	13	8,653.30	—	—	3	888.00
April.....	7	8,159.48	18	4,450.45	8	2,657.05	7	3,571.23	3	1,066.23	—	—	8	4,890.85
May.....	6	3,177.75	—	—	9	6,460.45	16	13,360.35	4	1,665.25	—	—	13	4,757.00
June.....	14	7,410.70	13	13,824.58	15	7,780.11	6	4,840.40	8	2,236.15	23	15,764.00	7	2,276.25
July.....	7	2,798.08	2	869.50	10	3,151.90	10	3,214.97	7	727.45	25	20,340.50	17	7,528.44
August.....	—	—	—	—	2	588.08	11	2,815.65	6	977.90	27	20,382.00	7	1,492.75
September.....	—	—	—	—	10	5,779.20	14	7,850.73	9	1,363.04	26	16,235.71	14	2,724.17
October.....	3	3,941.48	4	2,017.41	5	8,170.69	13	4,885.54	17	2,272.61	21	11,978.25	19	6,493.75
November.....	3	7,251.13	10	2,999.56	3	3,758.48	10	2,626.17	1	46.23	5	2,826.61	7	3,146.94
December.....	4	3,495.75	3	2,486.78	2	2,359.76	6	3,041.68	—	—	7	6,469.90	3	1,440.90
Year.....	47	38,321.87	105	41,377.23	82	49,584.67	100	50,179.82	73	23,051.16	138	98,247.37	107	39,088.26
Averages:														
Month.....		3,193.48		3,448.10		4,132.05		4,181.65		1,920.93		8,187.28		3,914.77
Fishing month..		4,790.23		4,597.41		4,132.05		4,181.65		2,305.11		12,280.92		3,914.77
Landing.....		815.40		394.06		604.69		501.79		315.76		711.93		415.72

Source: KGH landing receipts (indhandlingssedler)
Tables 91, 103 and 116.