

third of the way down from the surface of the snow-field to the sea. The eastern part of this glacier seems plastered, as it were, over the forehead of the mountain, and is ever sending off fragments down the dark precipice below. Indeed, the whole glacier is in constant commotion, cracking and crashing and discharging masses of ice and snow, which pour over the black rocks in sheets of white dust, with a noise like the unintermitted thunder of a battle. These ice-falls are in large measure intercepted at the point where the glacier disappears behind the side of the ravine. They seemed, indeed, to collect in the ravine, and to slide down through it; for at its lower end a second glacier begins, and expands with the expansion of the hollow in which it lies, till it reaches the edge of the fjord, where it may be a quarter of a mile broad. This lower glacier appeared to me not connected with the snow-field, but a true *glacier remanié*, deriving its materials entirely from the avalanches of snow and ice that pour down upon its surface from the precipices overhead. It has a white, or dull greenish white colour, varied with well-marked dirt-bands. The slope of its surface was judged to be fully  $20^{\circ}$  or  $25^{\circ}$ . A few longitudinal crevasses make their appearance along the middle of the glacier, and a little farther down the transverse crevasses increase in number and size, until at its foot the glacier, broken by large semicircular rents, becomes a tumbled mass of ruin. These cliffs of granular loose-textured ice were observed in some places to overhang the waves. But the dark rock was likewise seen peering out along the water's edge, underneath the ice, which does not push its way out to sea in a mass, but ends abruptly where it meets the water. From these icy walls small fragments and large slices break off, and fall either on the margin of rock or into the fjord, which is thus covered with hundreds of