

latitude  $81^{\circ} 57'$ , is a deep inlet, which Captain Hall called Newman's Bay, naming its northern point Cape Brevoort, and its southern bluff Sumner Headland. From Cape Brevoort, the north-east trend of the land continues to Repulse Harbor, in latitude  $82^{\circ} 9'$ —the highest northern position reached by land during this expedition. From an elevation of seventeen hundred feet at Repulse Harbor, on the east coast of Robeson's Strait, the land continues north-east to the end of these straits, and thence east and south-east till lost in the distance, its vanishing point bearing south of east from the place of observation. No other land was visible to the north-east, but land was seen on the west coast, extending northward as far as the eye could reach, and apparently terminating in a headland and near latitude  $84^{\circ}$  north." (Report, p. 293.)

Dr. Bessels, in his evidence before the Commission, throws some additional light on the matter. He said, "On the 7th of August two of our seamen, Robert Kruger and Henry Hobby, went back to Newman's Bay to get some of their clothing, and in going there, they saw the land to the north of the northernmost cape of Grinnel Land, without any name, as plain as it could possibly be. One of them, Henry Hobby, remarked that the northernmost cape of Grinnel Land seemed to be so near him that he used the expression, he could 'spit on it;' and he described the land to the north of the cape as perpendicular cliffs, covered at some places with snow; and this account of the land corresponds exactly with the bearings of the cloud that I had taken some weeks previous to that, to the north-east of where he was. This is above the northernmost cape of Grinnel Land. This land lies above the northernmost point of that unnamed region which lies above Lady Franklin's Bay, as laid down in the chart of Mr. Meyer, and seems to be disconnected from it, and lying off to the north-east, and trending from north-west to the south-east."

The foregoing evidence seems to establish the insularity of Greenland, its extreme northern extension being in  $82^{\circ} 30'$  N. At this point its shores were steep and precipitous, and free from land ice. Grinnel Land, on the opposite side, appeared to reach somewhat further north, and to terminate in a cape, from which the land trended westward. According to Dr. Bessels, there was a northern land visible at the distance of sixty miles, with a channel between it and Grinnel Land. In the new chart laid