

Finding that Greely had not reached the island, the ships at once proceeded toward Cape Sabine. Late in the afternoon of the 22d they were stopped by ice. Several parties were sent ashore, one of which soon discovered records of the missing explorers. The latest of these was dated October 21, 1883, and stated that full rations for only forty days remained. There seemed to be hardly a possibility that any of the party could have survived. Lieutenant Colwell, with a few others, pushed forward in a cutter, followed as soon as possible by the ships, to the site of the Greely camp, as stated in the papers that had been found. This was about five miles west of Cape Sabine. Fortunately, the wind had driven the ice from the shore, thus giving a free course.

About nine o'clock in the evening Colwell and his party reached the camp. Here Greely and six of his men were found. The others had perished. All the survivors were feeble; and several, including Greely, were almost at the point of death. They were given restoratives and a little food, and, when somewhat revived, were taken aboard the ships. The bodies of thirteen of the dead were recovered. Of these, one, an Eskimo, was buried at Disco. The other twelve were taken to the United States. Five bodies that had been buried at the camp had been swept into the sea. Besides the seventeen men who had died of starvation, one had been drowned while endeavoring to procure food, and one who was rescued had been so badly frost-bitten, and was so reduced by exposure and want of food, that he died on the homeward journey.

Greely and his men abandoned Fort Conger August 9, 1883, were adrift on ice for thirty days, and were com-