

American archipelago. In 1352, however, Captain Inglefield, of the Royal Navy, also engaged in the Franklin search, visited Smith Sound. After him came the second Grinnell Expedition under Dr. Kane in 1853, the expedition of Dr. Hayes in 1860, that of Hall in the *Polaris* in 1871, and that of Nares in the *Alert* and *Discovery* in 1875 and 1876, each going beyond its predecessor and each contributing its important additions to the geographical knowledge of the region. Last of all has set out and returned the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition, which has surpassed the furthest northern limit of the *Alert* and *Discovery*, placing its $83^{\circ} 24.5'$, the northern latitude of Lockwood, beside the $83^{\circ} 20' 26''$ of Markham, and adding by actual discovery and survey a number of miles to the previously known geographical extent of the North Greenland shores.

Due north from St. John's, Newfoundland, at a distance of 1,300 miles, lies the little settlement of Lively, on the island of Disko. It is the principal one among the northern group of Danish trading posts on the west coast of Greenland, and its sheltered harbor, called Godhavn, makes it a convenient and usual point of departure for all expeditions making for Smith Sound and the waters beyond. Its importance is increased by the neighborhood of the coal mines at the Kudlisøt cliffs, which lie on the shore of the Waigat, a long strait separating Disko Island from the mainland.

From Godhavn to Upernivik the way lies either through the Waigat, or around the western shore of the island, across the broad estuary known as the Omenak Fiord, and past the little village of Proven. Upernivik lies on an island forty miles beyond Proven. Its harbor is an open roadstead, exposed to gales from the south and west, with no good holding