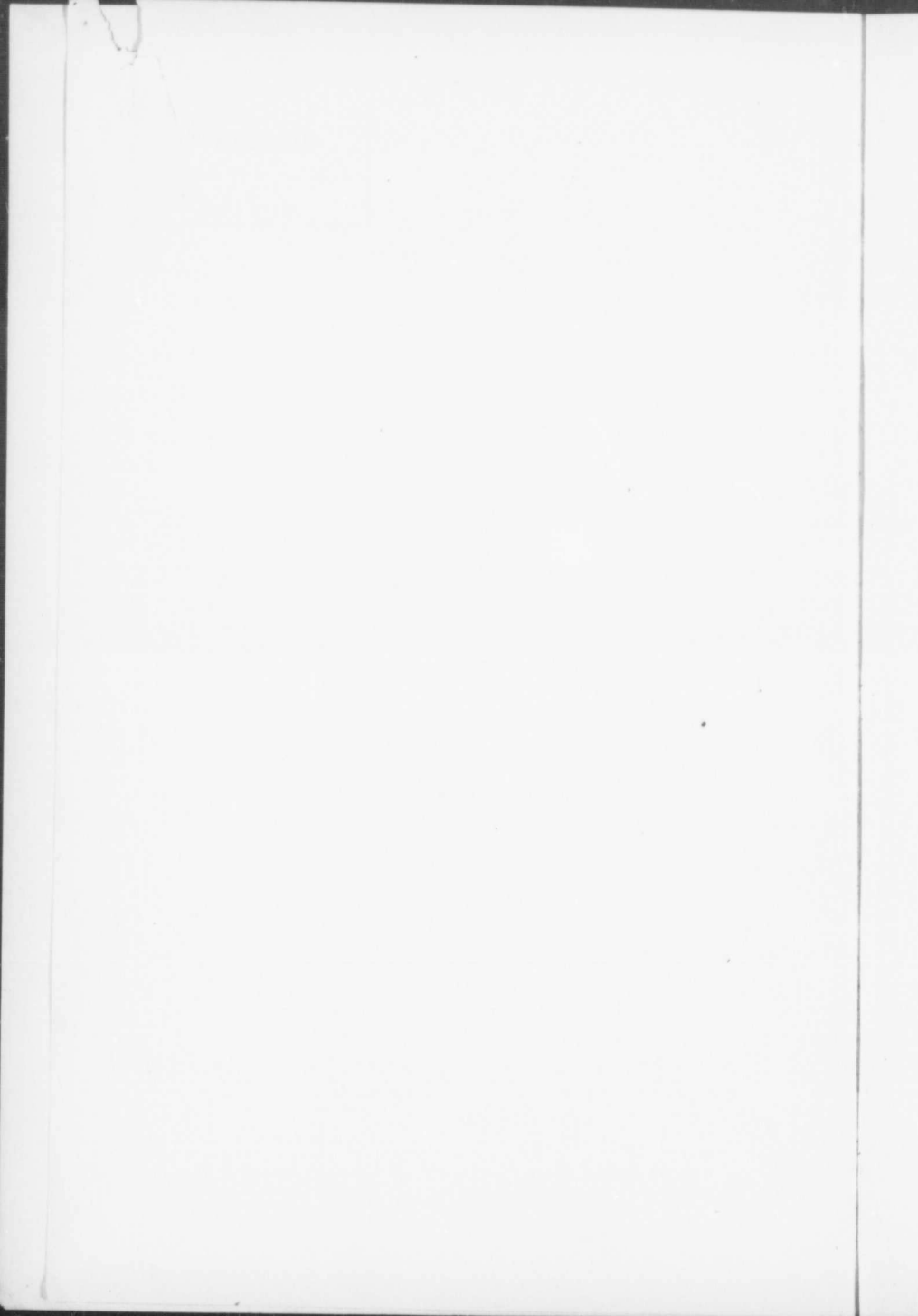


REPORT
UPON THE
TITLE OF CANADA
TO THE
ISLANDS NORTH OF THE MAINLAND OF CANADA





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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

REPORT

UPON THE

TITLE OF CANADA

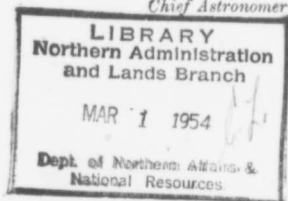
TO THE

ISLANDS NORTH OF THE MAINLAND OF CANADA

By

W. F. KING, LL.D.

Chief Astronomer



OTTAWA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING BUREAU
1905

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MEMORANDUM.

23rd January, 1904.

The following preliminary report upon the title of Canada to the Northern Islands is submitted:—

Transfer of Rupert's Land and North-western Territory.—'Rupert's Land' and the 'North-western Territory' were united to Canada by Imperial Order in Council, June 23, 1870.

This Order was passed in pursuance of the British North America Act, 1867 (Sec. 146), and the Rupert's Land Act, 1868. All the requirements of these Acts in that behalf were complied with, and the full title to these territories accordingly became vested in Canada.

The precise description of the territories to which the names 'Rupert's Land' and 'North-western Territory' were applied does not, however, clearly appear. It seems never to have been determined upon authority.

Description of Rupert's Land.—Rupert's Land is the name applied in the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company (1670) to the territory in which the lands were granted to them in free and common socage (as distinguished from those further territories in which the same charter gave them exclusive rights of trade without property in the soil), and comprised 'all the countries, coasts and confines of the seas, bays, lakes, rivers, creeks and sounds,' 'in whatsoever latitude they shall be, that lie within the entrance of the straits commonly called Hudson's straits,' and that were not 'already actually possessed by or granted to any of our subjects, or possessed by the subjects of any other Christian Prince or State.'

This description has had various interpretations. That claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1857 was that Rupert's Land extended to the watershed of all waters falling into Hudson bay. (See Sir George Simpson's evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons). A map drawn by the company's geographer, Arrowsmith, was submitted to the committee, and serves to exhibit this claim in detail. (See Alaska Tribunal proceedings: British map No. 21, United States map No. 35).

The boundary line of Rupert's Land in this map begins at cape Chidley, at the south-eastern entrance to Hudson strait, and follows the height of land all the way around (except where limited by the international boundary), to the northern extremity of Melville peninsula. It then crosses Fury and Hecla strait and continues easterly and southerly through Cockburn Land and Baffin Land (the large islands north of Hudson strait) to a point on the Atlantic between Frobisher strait and Cumberland inlet.

This line, on the western side, leaves out of Rupert's Land, and places in the 'other British Territories' a small piece on Milk river, adjoining the international boundary, and the valleys of the Mackenzie, Yukon, Coppermine, Back, &c., rivers. To the north it leaves out a strip of Cockburn Land and Baffin Land, facing on Davis strait and Baffin bay, of 200 to 250 miles wide, and all the islands in the Arctic ocean. Rupert's Land extends, in the Saskatchewan region, to the Rocky mountains.

IT IS ESSENTIAL TO CONSIDER REFLECT OR REPLY PAGE 1763 f
ACT OF 1871 & REGULATIONS 1870 ON THESE MATTERS GOVT NOT
DUNA

This line appears to mark the utmost limit to which Rupert's Land, under any reasonable construction, could extend. The schedule of Hudson's Bay Company's posts, which is attached to the deed of surrender, seems to have been drawn according to this description.

However, the Award of the Boundary Commission of 1874-78, which was confirmed by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, curtails Rupert's Land in its southern part, by placing the northern boundary of the province of Ontario at Albany river and James bay.

It is possible that, if a case arose as to the northern limits of this territory, the courts might likewise curtail it there. It seems unlikely that it would be held to extend beyond the limits claimed in 1857.

Description of North-western Territory.—The designation 'North-western Territory' is even more vague. When it was first used does not appear. Its first appearance in an authoritative document appears to be in Section 146 of the British North America Act. It is absent from the earlier documents, which have been consulted, such as the Hudson's Bay Company's charter, the Act of 1821 for regulating the fur trade, the licenses of trade granted to the united Hudson's Bay and North-west Companies in 1821 and 1838, &c. In the schedule attached to the deed of surrender, the 'Northern Department,' 'North-west Territory' includes the Athabaska and Mackenzie river districts.

In their letter of February 8, 1869, to Sir F. Rogers, Colonial Office, Sir George E. Cartier and Mr. McDougall, the Canadian delegates, asked for the transfer of 'the North-west Territory, or all that part of British North America from Canada on the east to British Columbia, Alaska and the Arctic ocean on the west and north, not heretofore validly granted to and held by "The Government and Company of adventurers of England trading into Hudson's bay."'

The above indicates that the North-west Territory, or North-western Territory, was generally understood to include all the unorganized territory to the west of Canada and Rupert's Land.

Whether it was understood to include the islands in the Arctic ocean, and the strip of the islands above referred to, facing on Davis strait and Baffin bay, is not clear. It is all a matter of inference merely, without guidance from any authoritative and precise description. In short, the boundaries of the territory annexed to Canada are uncertain. Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory together may or may not include all the territory to the Arctic ocean; they may or may not include the northern islands.

Address to the Queen, 1878.—Having such considerations in view, the Parliament of Canada, in May, 1878, presented an Address to Her Majesty, in which it was stated that doubts existed regarding the northerly and north-easterly boundaries of the North-west Territories and Rupert's Land; that it was expedient thereto that the right of Canada to all of British North America and the islands adjacent thereto (with the exception of Newfoundland) should be placed beyond question; and that, to avoid all doubts, it was desirable that an Act of Parliament be passed 'defining the north-easterly, northerly and north-westerly boundaries of Canada, as follows.' Here follows a precise description, drafted to include all islands between Davis strait, &c., continued northerly, and the 141st meridian.

Imperial Order in Council, 1880.—On July 31, 1880, an Imperial Order in Council transferred to Canada 'all British territories and possessions in North America, not already included in the Dominion of Canada, and all islands adjacent to such territories or possessions' (with the exception of the Colony of Newfoundland and its dependencies).

Discussion of the Order in Council of 1880.—This action falls short of what was asked for by Canada in these respects:—

First, it does not clear up any existing doubt as to the exact meaning of 'Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory' in the British North America Act of 1867. X

Second, it is an Order in Council, not an Act of Parliament. A question arises whether a good title was thereby given. Though formerly it was considered that the boundaries of a colony lay within the Sovereign's prerogative to alter or adjust, the Dominion of Canada was not an ordinary colony, but a special creation by parliament of a character previously unknown in constitutional law. The Act creating it provided for the future addition to it by Order in Council, under certain conditions, of certain specified colonies, and two specified territories: no provision was made for any further addition. The inference might be that territories other than those so named could not be added to the Dominion under authority of Order in Council merely. It is to be observed that the Order in Council purports, not to explain the meaning of the Act of 1867, a function presumably within the powers of Council, but to deal with territory 'not already included in the Dominion of Canada.' W.P.

However, the law officers of the Crown had decided that such action was *intra vires*; the Governor General was so advised by a dispatch from the Colonial Office of April 18, 1879. Nevertheless, some doubt seems to have remained, which led to the passing, in 1895, of an Act by which 'where the boundaries of a colony have, either before or after the passing of this Act, been altered by Her Majesty the Queen in Council, or letters patent, the boundaries as so altered shall be and be deemed to have been from the date of the alteration, the boundaries of the colony.'

Third, the Order in Council of 1880 adds to Canada all the British possessions in North America, without defining what these possessions include. Such definition, whether made by Order in Council, or Act of Parliament, but especially the latter, would have greatly strengthened, in an international sense, Great Britain's own title.

Title by Discovery in International Law.—This title rested upon discovery by British navigators, with some acts of formal taking of possession. Such title, according to writers on international law, is imperfect, unless confirmed either by subsequent ratification of the possessory acts by the Sovereign power, or by subsequent occupation by its subjects. Of these, occupation is the more important. A lapse of title apparently may ensue in the absence of occupation. Ratification, however, of acts of possession, made publicly and solemnly, as by an Act of Parliament, if not protested against by other states, evidently clears up any dispute as to occupation up to the time, at least, of the ratification.

It is not proposed in this preliminary report to go further into the question of the validity of Great Britain's title. The full consideration of this calls for inquiry into individual acts of possession and occupation by Arctic explorers and others. Information is being collected bearing on this point, and will be reported later on.

The language of the Order of 1880 discussed.—Leaving this aside for the present, and returning to the Order in Council of 1880, which, with the confirming Act of 1895, forms the basis of Canada's title, we find this conveys 'all British territories and possessions in North America, and all islands adjacent to such territories and possessions,' not already belonging to Canada or to Newfoundland.

This expression is not altogether free from vagueness, 'North America,' according to geographical usage, has two meanings. In precise language, it means the mainland of the continent. Again, in a general way, without much precision, the word is applied to a certain quarter of the globe. Here it seems to mean the *continent*, excluding the islands. Then what is the meaning of 'adjacent,' the 'islands adjacent'? North of the continent is an archipelago of large islands, separated from one another by passages, most of which are much wider than the usual territorial waters. Some of these islands are 300 or 400 miles distant from the mainland.

The intention of the parties to the transfer of 1880.—Failing to get a precise definition from the words of the documents, recourse must be had to the intentions of the parties, Great Britain and Canada.

What Canada asked for.—Canada, in 1878, asked for a boundary line 'on the east by the Atlantic ocean, which boundary shall extend towards the north by Davis strait, Baffin bay, Smith strait and Kennedy channel, including all the islands in and adjacent thereto, which belong to Great Britain by right of discovery or otherwise: on the north the boundary shall be so extended as to include the whole continent to the Arctic ocean, and all the islands in the same westward to the one hundred and forty-first meridian west of Greenwich, and on the northwest by the United States Territory of Alaska.'

Limitations of the Transfer by Great Britain.—The Order of 1880, refers to the Address, and is apparently intended as a compliance with the request of Canada, but does not quote the description. From this it may be argued that Great Britain expressly refrains from claiming all the lands within the limits stated. All her possessions in this quarter are, indeed, intended to be transferred, but what her possessions consist of is left to be ascertained otherwise.

Inaction of Canada.—For light upon the understanding by Canada of the effect of this document we have to wait fifteen years. A search through the Canadian statutes and Orders in Council fails to show any recognition even of the fact that ~~these~~ lands had been transferred to Canada, until 1895.

The North-west Territories, by the revised statutes of 1886, comprise Rupert's Land and the North-west Territories, excluding Manitoba and Keewatin. No amendment to this North-west Territories Act, so as to include the northern territories, appears to have been enacted up to the present time.

Formal action by Canada in 1895.—The Order in Council of October 2, 1895, constituting the provisional districts of Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie and Yukon, seems to have been the first formal acceptance by Canada of the territories and islands transferred in 1880. The date of this Order was subsequent to the passage of the Colonial Boundaries Act of 1895.

Defective Description.—The description in this Order in Council is defective. The districts of Yukon and Mackenzie are stated to include the northern part of the con-

continent with all the islands within three geographical miles. The description of Franklin is not so worded as to include all the islands more than three miles from the mainland. Yet the Order in Council closes by stating that its effect will be to divide into provisional districts *all* the unorganized and unnamed portions of Canada.

The effect of this is virtually to declare that certain islands in the Arctic ocean, some of them off the mouth of the Mackenzie river, are not part of Canada.

It may also be noted, *en passant*, that this Order in Council purports to divide the North-west Territories into districts, whereas the territory actually divided lies, in part, beyond the statutory limits of the North-west Territories.

The description includes in the district of Franklin all the known islands eastward of the Beaufort sea and westward of Kennedy channel, &c., to the 'farthest north of Commander Markham's and Lieutenant Parr's sledge journey,' in 1876. All islands known to exist between the 141st meridian and the channel west of Greenland are included in one or other of the districts, barring only the (evidently accidental) omission of certain islands above referred to.

Order in Council of 1897.—By the amending Order in Council of December 18, 1897, the error in the former description is set right, Yukon and Mackenzie include the islands for twenty miles from the coast, and Franklin all the others.

Discrepancies between the Orders in Council and Acts of Parliament.—Here it is necessary to refer to certain discrepancies between these Orders in Council of October 2, 1895, and December 18, 1897, and certain Acts of Parliament.

By proclamation of August 16, 1897, the 'Yukon Judicial District' was constituted. Its boundaries were described in accordance with the boundaries given by the Order in Council of 1895 to the 'Yukon Provisional District.'

By the Yukon Territory Act of 1898, the boundaries of 'Yukon Territory' accord with those of 'Yukon Judicial District' and consequently differ from the boundaries of 'Yukon Provisional District,' as defined by Order in Council of December, 1897.

If the 'Yukon Territory' of the Act is held to be identical with the 'Yukon Provisional District' of the Order in Council, then the latter was annulled, and the Northern boundary of Canada was withdrawn to where the Order of 1895 placed it, three miles from the coast.

However, the Yukon Territory Act, as amended in 1901, again alters the description, extending the boundary of the territory to twenty miles from the coast, and so far agreeing with the Order of 1897, although it still differs from it in a minor point affecting the internal boundary between Mackenzie and Yukon.

SUMMING UP.

To sum up, the following are the principal points which it has been sought in the foregoing to elucidate:—

1. Full title to Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory was transferred to Canada in 1870.
2. No exact and authoritative definition of Rupert's Land and the North-western Territory has been given. It is uncertain whether these include the islands to the north, or all the mainland itself.

3. In 1878, the Parliament of Canada, recognizing the uncertainty as to the boundaries of the territory added in 1870, asked for a rectification of the boundaries on the north, with a definitive description of the territory which should belong to Canada. X

4. By the Imperial Order in Council of 1880, Canada was extended to cover all British territories and islands in North America. Such at least was the intent of the Order, though it might be obscured by a rigid verbal construction. X

5. The Order of 1880 did not definitely describe the territory added to Canada. It only partially solved the difficulty as to boundaries. X

6. Any doubts as to the legality of the transfer in 1880 were set at rest by Act of Imperial Parliament in 1895. FALSE

7. No action was taken by Canada to accept or incorporate the added territory between 1880 and 1895.

8. The Canadian Order in Council of October 2, 1895, which was the first formal and authoritative statement of the extent of British or Canadian territory to the north, was defective in an essential point.

9. The amending Order in Council of 1897 corrects the error in that of 1895, but may itself be open to question through the passing of the Yukon Territory Act of 1898.

10. Canada's title to the northern islands is derived from Great Britain's. Great Britain's title rests upon acts of discovery and possession. These Acts were never, prior to the transfer to Canada, ratified by state authority, or confirmed by exercise of jurisdiction, &c. Canada's assumption of authority in 1895 may not have full international force. T

The conclusion from the foregoing seems to be that Canada's title to some at least of the northern islands is imperfect. It may possibly be best perfected by exercise of jurisdiction where any settlements exist. • No consideration of reception of reception Act 1824

In a further report it is proposed to deal with the Acts of discovery and occupation by British subjects, and others, with the evidence of maps, &c.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. KING,
Chief Astronomer.

Honourable CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
Ottawa.

EXTRACT FROM THE CHARTER OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY,
A.D. 1670.

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'We have given, granted and confirmed, and by these presents, for us, our heirs, and successors, do give, grant and confirm, unto the said governors and company, and their successors, the sole trade and commerce of all those seas, straits, bays, rivers, lakes, creeks, and sounds, in whatsoever latitude they shall be, that lie within the entrance of the straits commonly called Hudson's straits, together with all the lands and territories upon the countries, coasts, and confines of the seas, bays, lakes, rivers, creeks and sounds aforesaid, that are not already actually possessed by or granted to any of our subjects, or possessed by the subjects of any other Christian Prince or State, with the fishing of all sorts of fish, whales, sturgeons, and all other royal fishes in the seas, bays, inlets and rivers within the premises, and the fish therein taken, together with the royalty of the sea upon the coasts within the limits aforesaid, and all mines royal, as well discovered as not discovered, of gold, silver, gems and precious stones, to be found or discovered within the territories, limits and places aforesaid, and that the said land be from henceforth reckoned and reputed as one of our plantations or colonies in America, called "Rupert's Land"'.

ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN FROM THE SENATE AND
HOUSE OF COMMONS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

W

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.
 Most Gracious Sovereign:

May 1878

We, Your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Senate and Commons of Canada, in Parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to approach Your Majesty for the purpose of representing:

That doubts exist regarding the northerly and north-easterly boundaries of the North-west Territories and Rupert's Land, transferred to Canada by Order of Your Majesty in Council, of June 23, 1870, incorporating the Territories of the Hudson's Bay Company and the North-west Territories with Canada.

That the discovering and working of minerals, in the vicinity of Cumberland sound, have recently been reported, and other matters have transpired which make it important that all doubt respecting the jurisdiction of Canada over those parts of British North America should be removed with as little delay as possible.

That correspondence has taken place on the subject, between the Government of Canada and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, which, through the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, has intimated its willingness to transfer, to the Dominion of Canada, all the territories in question, and has invited an expression of the views of the Government of Canada respecting the propriety of legislation for that purpose.

That it is expedient that the right of Canada to all of British North America, and the islands adjacent thereto (not including the province of Newfoundland) should be placed beyond question, and that the offer of Your Majesty's Government to transfer the said Territories to Canada be accepted.

That to avoid all doubt in the matter, it is desirable that an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland should be passed defining the north-easterly, northerly and north-westerly boundaries of Canada, as follows, that is

to say: On the east by the Atlantic ocean, which boundary shall extend towards the north by Davis strait, Baffin bay, Smith strait and Kennedy channel, including all the islands in and adjacent thereto, which belong to Great Britain by right of discovery or otherwise; on the north the boundary shall be so extended as to include the entire continent to the Arctic ocean, and all the islands in the same westward to the 141st meridian west of Greenwich; and on the northwest by the United States Territory of Alaska.

That it is desirable that the Parliament of Canada, on the transfer of the above mentioned territories being completed, should have authority to legislate for their future welfare and good government, and the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting them, the same as in the case of the other territories; and the Parliament of Canada expresses its willingness to assume the duties and obligations consequent thereon.

AT THE COURT AT OSBORNE HOUSE, ISLE OF WIGHT, THE 31ST DAY
OF JULY, 1880.

PRESENT:

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty,
Lord President,
Lord Steward,
Lord Chamberlain.

Whereas it is expedient that all British territories and possessions in North America, and the islands adjacent to such territories and possessions which are not already included in the Dominion of Canada, should (with the exception of the Colony of Newfoundland and its dependencies) be annexed to and form part of the said Dominion.

And whereas, the Senate and Commons of Canada in Parliament assembled, have, in and by an Address, dated May 3, 1878, represented to Her Majesty 'That it is desirable that the Parliament of Canada, on the transfer of the before-mentioned territories being completed, should have authority to legislate for their future welfare and good government, and the power to make all needful rules and regulations respecting them, the same as in the case of the other territories (of the Dominion); and that the Parliament of Canada expressed its willingness to assume the duties and obligations consequent thereon;'

And whereas, Her Majesty is graciously pleased to accede to the desire expressed in and by the said Address:

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered and declared by Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Most Honourable Privy Council, as follows:—

From and after September 1, 1880, all British territories and possessions in North America, not already included within the Dominion of Canada, and all islands adjacent to any of such territories or possessions, shall (with the exception of the Colony of Newfoundland and its dependencies) become and be annexed to and form part of the said Dominion of Canada; and become and be subject to the laws for the time being in force in the said Dominion, in so far as such laws may be applicable thereto.

(Sgd) C. L. PEEL.

(From the statutes of Canada, 1880-81, P. IX.)

58 AND 59 VICTORIA, CHAPTER 34.

An Act to provide in certain cases for the Alteration of the Boundaries of Colonies.
(6th July, 1895.)

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Alteration of Boundaries of Colony.—1. (1) Where the boundaries of a colony have, either before or after the passing of this Act, been altered by Her Majesty the Queen by Order in Council or letters patent, the boundaries as so altered shall be, and be deemed to have been from the date of the alteration, the boundaries of the colony.

Short Title.—(2) Provided that the consent of a self-governing colony, shall be required for the alteration of the boundaries thereof.

(3) In this Act 'self-governing colony' means any of the colonies specified in the schedule to this Act.

2. This Act may be cited as the Colonial Boundaries Act, 1895.

SCHEDULE.

Self-governing Colonies.

| | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| Canada. | Western Australia. |
| Newfoundland. | Tasmania. |
| New South Wales. | New Zealand. |
| Victoria. | Cape of Good Hope. |
| South Australia. | Natal. |
| Queensland. | |

N.B.—As this Order in Council is to be rescinded and amended by another Order, and the map to be changed in accordance with the new Order, it is not considered necessary to lithograph the map referred to in this Order.

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HONOURABLE
THE PRIVY COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY

P.C. 2640 ON THE 2ND OCTOBER, 1895.

On a report, dated, 26th July, 1895, from the Minister of the Interior, submitting that it is expedient for the convenience of settlers in the unorganized and unnamed districts of the North-west Territories and for postal purposes, that the whole of such territories should be divided into provisional districts, and recommending that four such districts be established, to be named Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie and Yukon.

The Minister further recommends that the boundaries of such districts shall be as follows:—

1. *Ungava.*—The district of Ungava (coloured brown on the map hereto attached), of indefinite extent, to be bounded as follows:—

On the north by Hudson strait; on the west by the east coast of Hudson bay and James bay; on the south by the province of Quebec; on the east by the boundary between Canada and the dependency of Newfoundland, on the coast of Labrador.

And with regard to the islands in Hudson strait, Hudson bay and James bay, it is to be understood that only those islands which lie within a distance of three sea miles

from the coast are to be included in the district; all outside of this limit are to be under the control of the Dominion Government.

2. *Franklin*.—The district of Franklin (coloured pink on the map hereto attached), of indefinite extent, to be bounded as follows:—

Beginning at cape Best, at the entrance to Hudson strait from the Atlantic; thence westerly through said strait, Fox channel, gulf of Boothia, Franklin strait, Ross strait, Simpson strait, Victoria strait, Dease strait, Coronation gulf and Dolphin and Union strait, to a point in the Arctic sea, in longitude about $125^{\circ} 30'$ west, and in latitude about 71° north; thence northerly including Baring Land, Prince Patrick island and the Polynia islands; thence northeasterly to the 'farthest of Commander Markham's and Lieutenant Parr's sledge journey' in 1876, in longitude about $63\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ west, and latitude about $83\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ north; thence southerly through Robeson channel, Kennedy channel, Smith sound, Baffin bay and Davis strait to the place of beginning.

3. *Mackenzie*.—The district of Mackenzie (coloured brown on the map hereto annexed), about 538,600 square miles in extent, to be bounded as follows:—

Beginning at the mouth of the most westerly channel of the delta of Mackenzie river, at the Arctic sea, in longitude about $136^{\circ} 22'$ west (from Greenwich) and latitude $68^{\circ} 54'$ north; thence southerly, along the eastern boundary of the district of Yukon, to the 60th parallel of north latitude; thence due east on said parallel, for a distance of about 17 miles, to its intersection with the 120th meridian; thence due east, on the 32nd correction line of the Dominion lands system of township surveys (very nearly on the 60th parallel) for a distance of about 790 miles, to its intersection with the 100th meridian; thence due north, on said meridian, for a distance of about 530 miles, to the Arctic coast and termination of the mainland of the continent (in latitude about $67^{\circ} 45'$ north); thence westerly following the windings and sinuosities of said coast, and including all islands within a distance of three geographical miles, to the place of beginning.

4. *Yukon*.—The district of Yukon (coloured green on the map hereto annexed), about 225,000 square miles in extent, to be bounded as follows:—

Beginning at the intersection of the 141st meridian of west longitude from Greenwich with a point on the coast of the Arctic sea, which is approximate north latitude $69^{\circ} 39'$, and named on the Admiralty charts 'Demarcation Point'; thence due south, on said meridian (which is also the boundary line between Canada and Alaska) for a distance of about 650 miles, to a point in latitude about $60^{\circ} 10'$ north, at which it will intersect the disputed boundary between Canada and the United States, on the North Pacific coast; thence in an easterly direction, along the said undetermined boundary, for a distance of about 55 miles (in a straight line), to its intersection with the 60th parallel of north latitude; thence due east along the parallel of latitude (which is also the north boundary of British Columbia) for a distance of about 550 miles, to the Liard river, in approximate longitude $123^{\circ} 30'$ west; thence northerly, along the middle line of said river, for a distance of about 10 miles till opposite the highest part of the range of mountains which abuts upon the river near the mouth of Black river; thence to follow the summit of said range in a northwesterly direction to the southernmost source of the Peel river; thence to follow northward the summit of the main range of mountains which runs approximately parallel to Peel river, on the west, as far as the intersection of the said range with the 136th meridian; thereafter to run due north to the Arctic ocean, or to the westernmost channel of the Mackenzie delta, and along that channel to the Arctic ocean; thence north-westerly, following the windings of the Arctic coast (termination of the mainland of the continent), including Herschel island, and all other islands which may be situated within three geographical miles, to the place of beginning.

Provided, that in respect to that part of the line between the Liard river and the southernmost source of the Peel river, the summit to be followed is the watershed summit separating streams entering the Liard river below Black river, or flowing directly into the Mackenzie further north, from streams flowing westward either to the Yukon or to upper branches of the Liard river.

Provided, that in respect to the part of the boundary described as following northward the main range of mountains on the west side of Peel river, the line shall run along the watershed between streams flowing eastwardly to the Peel river and those flowing westwardly to branches of the Yukon, Porcupine, &c., except where such watersheds shall be more than 20 miles distant from the main stream of the Peel, when the highest range within that distance shall be the boundary.

The Minister further recommends that there be added to the district of Athabaska the territory coloured yellow on the map hereto annexed (about 143,500 square miles in extent), making the total area about 265,000 square miles; and that the district shall be bounded as follows :—

On the west by the province of British Columbia; on the south by the districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan; on the east by the 100th meridian of west longitude; on the north by the 32nd correction line of the Dominion lands township system of survey, which is very nearly on the 60th parallel of north latitude.

The Minister further recommends that at the next session of Parliament a Bill be introduced having for its object the addition to the district of Keewatin of the territory, containing about 470,000 square miles, bounded as follows :—

Beginning at the point of intersection of the northern boundary of the province of Manitoba and the western shore of Lake Winnipeg; thence northerly along the western shore of said lake and of Nelson river, to the point where the latter is intersected by the 18th correction line of the Dominion lands survey system; thence due west along the said correction line to a point at which it will intersect the 100th meridian of west longitude; thence due north, on said meridian, to the termination of the mainland of the continent, on the coast of the Arctic sea in latitude about 67°.50' north; thence northerly and southerly following the said coast to the mouth of Great Fish river, at Lake Franklin; thence northerly to Franklin strait; thence southeasterly, following the west shores of the gulf of Boothia to Rae's isthmus, thence northeasterly, along the shore of said gulf to cape Inglefield; thence along the southerly shore of Fury and Hecla strait to the head of Fox channel; thence southerly and westerly, along the shores of said channel, to site of 'Fort Hope,' at the west end of Repulse bay; thence southwesterly following the windings and sinuosities of the coast of Hudson bay, to the mouth of Seal river; thence easterly and southerly to 'York Factory' at Port Nelson; thence northeasterly and southeasterly to cape Henrietta Maria; thence southerly along the west shore of James bay to the mouth of the Albany river; thence westerly along the middle or deep water channel of said river, which is the northern boundary of the province of Ontario, defined by the Imperial Boundary Act of 12th August, 1889, to Lake St. Joseph; thence westerly, by a middle line through said lake, to its source on the Height of Land; thence westerly across the said Height of Land to the east end of Lac Seul or Lonely lake; thence westerly by a middle line through said lake to English river; thence westerly, by a middle line through said river and its lake-like expansions, to its junction with the Winnipeg river; thence along the middle line of said river to the east boundary of the province of Manitoba; thence due north, along said east boundary, to the point at which it intersects the north boundary of said province; thence due west, on said northern boundary, to the place of beginning.

The Minister adds that should the foregoing recommendations be adopted, the whole of the unorganized and unnamed portions of Canada will have been divided into provisional districts, a plan of which is hereto attached.

The Committee submit the foregoing recommendations for Your Excellency's approval.

(Signed) JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

To the Honourable
The Minister of the Interior.

EXTRACT FROM A REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE HONOURABLE
THE PRIVY COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS EXCELLENCY

P.C. 3388 ON THE 18TH DECEMBER, 1897.

On a report, dated 10th December, 1897, from the Minister of the Interior, stating that by Order in Council of the 2nd October, 1895, the unorganized portions of Canada were divided into provisional districts, four new districts being created and changes made in the boundaries of one of the old districts. It was further provided that at the next session of Parliament, a Bill should be introduced having for its object the addition of territory to the district of Keewatin. Shortly after the date of the above Order deficiencies were found in the description of the district boundaries, and as doubts existed as to the form of the proposed amendments to the Keewatin Act, no steps were taken to carry out the directions of the Order.

The Minister recommends that the Order in Council of the 2nd of October, 1895, be cancelled, and that such legislation as may be necessary be introduced at the next session of Parliament to authorize the division of the portions of Canada not comprised within any province into nine provisional districts in accordance with the annexed description and map.

The Minister adds that should these recommendations be approved, the districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan and Athabaska will remain as they were established by the Order in Council of the 2nd October, 1895, and previous Orders, but the boundaries of Ungava, Keewatin, Mackenzie, Yukon and Franklin will be slightly changed.

The Committee submit the above recommendations for Your Excellency's approval.

(Signed) JOHN J. MCGEE,
Clerk of the Privy Council.

To the Honourable
The Minister of the Interior.

DESCRIPTION OF PROVISIONAL DISTRICTS.

KEEWATIN.

The district of Keewatin (outlined pink on the map herewith) containing about 756,000 square miles, bounded as follows :

Beginning at the point where the eastern boundary of the province of Ontario intersects the shore of the part of Hudson bay commonly known as James bay, the said eastern boundary being a line drawn due north from the head of Lake Temiscamingue; thence northerly along the middle of James bay passing to the west of Charlton and the Twin islands and to the east of Agoomska and Bear islands to a point midway between cape Jones and cape Henrietta Maria; thence northerly through Hudson bay in a direction to enter the strait between Coats and Mansfield islands; thence north-easterly along the middle of the straits between Mansfield, Nottingham and Mill islands on the east and Coats and Bell islands on the west to the middle of Fox channel; thence north-westerly through Fox channel in a direction to enter Frozen strait; thence along the middle of Frozen strait and Repulse bay to the head of the said bay; thence on a strait line to the nearest point of Committee bay; thence northerly along the middle of the said bay and of the gulf of Boothia, to a point opposite the middle of Lord Mayor bay; thence to and along the middle of Lord Mayor bay to the head thereof; thence on a straight line to the nearest point of Spence bay, thence along the middle of the said bay to the middle of the waters dividing King William Land from the mainland; thence along the middle of said waters to the hundredth meridian of

longitude west of Greenwich; thence due south to the eighteenth correction line in the Dominion lands system of survey; thence easterly following the said correction line to the main channel of the Nelson river; thence southerly along the main channel of the Nelson river and the northern and western shores of Lake Winnipeg to the northern boundary of the province of Manitoba; thence easterly following the said northern boundary to the eastern boundary of the said province; thence due south along the said eastern boundary to the northern boundary of the province of Ontario; thence easterly following the said northern boundary to the place of beginning.

UNGAVA.

The district of Ungava (outlined purple on the map herewith) containing about 456,000 square miles, bounded as follows:—

On the west by the district of Keewatin; on the south by the province of Quebec; on the east by the territory under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland; on the north by a line drawn along the middle of Hudson strait and a continuation of said line passing between Salisbury and Nottingham islands to the eastern boundary of Keewatin.

ASSINIBOIA.

The district of Assiniboia (outlined red on the map herewith) containing 90,340 square miles, bounded on the south by the international boundary line, being the 49th parallel of latitude; on the east by the western boundary of the province of Manitoba; on the north by the ninth correction line of the Dominion lands system of survey; and on the west by the line between the tenth and eleventh ranges of townships numbered from the fourth meridian of the aforesaid system of survey.

SASKATCHEWAN.

The district of Saskatchewan (outlined yellow on the map herewith), containing about 114,000 square miles, bounded on the south by the district of Assiniboia and the province of Manitoba; on the east by the province of Manitoba and the district of Keewatin; on the north by the eighteenth correction line of the Dominion lands system of survey; and on the west by the line between the tenth and eleventh ranges of townships numbered from the fourth meridian of the aforesaid system of survey.

ALBERTA.

The district of Alberta (outlined brown on the map herewith) containing about 100,000 square miles, bounded on the south by the international boundary; on the east by the districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan; on the west by the province of British Columbia; and on the north by the eighteenth correction line of the Dominion lands system of survey.

ATHABASKA.

The district of Athabaska (outlined blue on the map herewith) containing 251,300 square miles, bounded on the south by the districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan; on the east by the district of Keewatin; on the north by the thirty-second correction line of the Dominion lands system of survey; and on the west by the province of British Columbia.

YUKON.

The district of Yukon (outlined orange on the map herewith) containing about 198,300 square miles, bounded as follows:—

On the south by the province of British Columbia and the United States territory of Alaska; on the west by the said United States territory of Alaska; on the north by

that part of the Arctic ocean called Beaufort sea; on the east by a line beginning at the mouth of the most westerly channel of the delta of the Mackenzie river; thence southerly, following the line of the watershed separating the streams flowing into the Arctic ocean west of the place of beginning from those flowing into the Mackenzie river, to the line of the watershed between the basins of the Mackenzie and Yukon rivers; thence following the said line of watershed to the line of the watershed separating the streams flowing into the Mackenzie river, or into the Liard river below the point where the said Liard river intersects the sixtieth parallel of latitude in approximate longitude 124 degrees and 20 minutes west of Greenwich, from those flowing into the upper waters of the Liard river; thence following the said line of watershed to the northerly boundary of British Columbia, the said district to include the islands within twenty miles from shore of the Beaufort sea as far east as the meridian of the most westerly channel of the delta of the Mackenzie river.

MACKENZIE.

The district of Mackenzie (outlined green on the map herewith) containing about 563,200 square miles, bounded on the west by the district of Yukon; on the south by the province of British Columbia and the district of Athabaska; on the east by the district of Keewatin; and on the north by that part of the Arctic ocean called Beaufort sea, and by the middle of the straits between the mainland of the continent on the south and Baring, Prince Albert, Wollaston and Victoria Lands on the north, the said district to include the islands within twenty miles of the shore of the Beaufort sea as far west as the most westerly channel of the delta of the Mackenzie river.

FRANKLIN.

The district of Franklin (situated inside of the grey border on the map herewith) comprising Melville and Boothia peninsulas, Baffin, North Devon, Ellesmere, Grant, North Somerset, Prince of Wales, Victoria, Wollaston, Prince Albert and Banks Lands, the Parry islands and all those lands and islands comprised between the one hundred and forty-first meridian of longitude west of Greenwich on the west and Davis strait, Baffin bay, Smith sound, Kennedy channel and Robeson channel on the east which are not included in any other provisional district.

NOTE.—The map referred to in the above Order in Council is not reprinted.

MEMORANDUM.

January 26, 1904.

The Order in Council of October 2, 1895, which purports to divide the whole of the unorganized parts of Canada into districts, omits certain islands in the Arctic ocean. For simplicity of explanation, the Arctic ocean may be divided into two parts, that west of longitude 125° 30' (and east of 141°), and that east of this longitude.

1. West of longitude 125° 30' lie Yukon provisional district and part of Mackenzie district.

These districts extend northward on the continent to the 'windings and sinuities' of the Arctic coast, and include, besides, all the islands within three geographical miles.

Any islands more than three miles from the shore are not included in Yukon or Mackenzie. They are not in Franklin, for that district, by this Order, does not extend farther west than about longitude 125° 30'.

Thus, the islands more than three miles from the continental shore, between longitudes $125^{\circ} 30'$ and 141° , are not included, by this Order in Council, in any district, and so are, seemingly, not included in Canada.

2. East of longitude $125^{\circ} 30'$, the southern boundary of Franklin passes 'through' certain straits and waters, Victoria strait, Dease strait, Coronation gulf, &c. Presumably, 'through' means 'along the middle of.' These straits seem all to be wider than 15 or 20 miles, so that the southern boundary of Franklin is 8 or 10 miles at its nearest approaches (and for the greater part of its length much more) from the 'windings and sinuosities' of this coast. The northern limit of Mackenzie is three miles from the coast. Thus, there is a considerable gap between the two districts. A great many small islands are involved.

This error is corrected in the Order in Council of December 18, 1897, by which Yukon and Mackenzie districts are made to include, in the western part of the Arctic ocean, all the islands within twenty miles of the coast. In the eastern part, Mackenzie goes north to the *middle* of the straits.

The district of Franklin is made to include all the islands between Davis strait, &c., and the 141st meridian, which are not included in any other district.

Thus, in the later Order, everything is included up to the 141st meridian.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. KING.

Honourable CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior,
City.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF CHIEF ASTRONOMER,
OTTAWA, CANADA, February 22, 1904.

MEMORANDUM.

In the memorandum of the undersigned of January 23, ulto., upon the northern islands of Canada, attention was called to certain discrepancies between the Orders in Council of 1895 and 1897 and the Acts of Parliament, relating to the boundaries of Yukon territory, of 1898 and 1901.

Upon the accompanying map are shown the several boundaries of Yukon, Mackenzie and Franklin.

The red lines show the boundaries according to the Order in Council of October 2, 1895. The boundaries of Yukon territory under the Act of 1898 coincide with the boundaries of Yukon provisional district under the above Order in Council, and are therefore also indicated by the red line.

The green lines show the boundary lines according to the Order in Council of December 18, 1897.

The blue lines show the boundaries of Yukon territory according to the Act of 1901.

In the memorandum attention was called to the special importance of the Order in Council of October 2, 1895, as being the first formal and authoritative statement of the extent of Canadian, or British territory, in the north.

It was also pointed out that this order was defective, in that while purporting to divide the whole of Canada into provisional districts, it left out, for the greater part of the northern coast, all islands north of a line three miles from the windings of the continental shore (i.e. north of the red line on the accompanying map).

The Order in Council of December 18, 1897, remedied this:—

(1) By extending Yukon and Mackenzie to twenty miles from the shore (see the green line).

(2) By extending Franklin westward to include all islands north of this, 20 mile limit.

In 1898, the Yukon Territory Act was passed. This brings the boundary of Yukon territory back to the red line. Mackenzie and Franklin are not mentioned in the Act.

Inquiry now arises as to the effect of this Act of parliament.

The view taken by the undersigned in the former memorandum was that this action of parliament in annulling the Order in Council in part might have the effect of annulling it altogether (so far as a definition of the northern boundaries of Canada is concerned), and that thereby the Order in Council of 1895 is reaffirmed.

As the Yukon Territory Act of 1901 does not refer to anything but that territory itself, it would have no re-enacting effect upon the Order in Council of 1897. It would merely extend the boundary claimed by Canada from the three mile to the twenty mile limit along that part of the coast between the mouth of the Mackenzie and the 141st meridian.

If this view prevails, then, at the present time, the declaration of the government of Canada as to the northern boundary stands where it did in 1895, excepting only the extension from three to twenty miles from the shore, north of Yukon. As has been shown, this declaration does not cover everything which Canada is entitled to.

Against this view are the following considerations.

(1) The Order in Council of December, 1897, refers to the 'Yukon provisional district' while the Act of 1898 speaks of the 'Yukon territory.' The Act therefore does not directly conflict with the Order in Council.

As to this, it is to be observed that the result of this argument would be to affirm the simultaneous existence, covering nearly the same ground, of a provisional district and a territory, which seems not reasonable.

It is noticeable that the boundary under the Act (see the red line) includes all the land territory of the district, as in 1897, but less of the Arctic ocean. Therefore, if the provisional district existed after the passage of the Act, it consisted only of the islands included within a seventeen mile strip of sea.

Again, the Act, in its description of the territory reverts to the precise description in the Order in Council of 1895 of the provisional district.

That is, this provisional district (of 1895) is in 1898 erected into a territory. The amending Order in Council of 1897, therefore, so far as regards this district at least, falls to the ground.

(2) The second objection to the view stated is that the Act of 1898 annuls the Order in Council of 1897 only as regards the Yukon district, leaving the Order in full force as regards the boundaries of other districts.

As to this it may be remarked that such would doubtless be the case if it were a question of the boundaries of private properties, or even the internal boundaries of territories.

But the present inquiry has reference to the outer boundary of Canada, and calls for treatment from an international point of view.

So the first question is, what has Canada claimed as her outer boundary? The answer to this is that in 1895, Canada formally claimed the mainland to the Arctic ocean, with the islands within three miles of the coast—the ordinary territorial limit, that is to say, Canada claimed the mainland with its ordinary appurtenances merely. Besides this there was claimed a group of islands to the north-eastward (Franklin district). This was not so described as to be adjacent to the northern coast or an appurtenance of the continent, but as a separate territory, separated from the continent, along a considerable part of its extent, by high sea.

Next comes the Order in Council of 1897, which extends Mackenzie and Yukon to include the islands within 20 miles from the shore, and extends Franklin district over all the Arctic ocean to the north of this 20 miles.

That is, the claim of 1895 is different in principle from that of 1897.

The former claims certain territory, including a group of islands, and the northern part of the continent, with the appurtenances thereto belonging by international law (three-mile limit).

The latter claims the whole area of land included between certain boundaries on land and sea.

The principles of the two claims, though not perhaps absolutely opposed to one another, are at least conflicting.

Now the Act of 1898 renounces the principle of the Order of 1897, and adopts that of the former Order. Though it deals specifically with only one of the districts involved, the principle asserted by it, if it be a correct view that it does assert a principle, would involve the abrogation of the Order in Council of 1897, as regards the whole northern limit of Canada.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. KING,
Chief Astronomer.

HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON,
Minister of the Interior.

March 8, 1904.

NOTES ON MEMORANDUM OF JANUARY 23, 1904, UPON NORTHERN ISLANDS OF CANADA.

The following notes deal with certain legal questions which were alluded to in the memorandum, but were not discussed at length.

I.—THE NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

On page 4 of the memorandum a definition of 'North-west Territory' was adopted, following that given by the Canadian delegates, Sir George E. Cartier and Hon. Wm. McDougall. They applied the name to the territory northwest of Canada, excluding Rupert's Land.

It has been suggested that the name applied not to the territory northwest of Canada, but to that northwest of *England*, and thus includes all the British possessions in North America (except the provinces and Rupert's Land).

If such is the correct view, it follows that all the northern territory was transferred to Canada in 1870, and hence the title of Canada is complete, without reference to the Order in Council of 1880, or the Act of 1895.

This consideration alone seems sufficient to negative the theory just mentioned.

The Canadian use of the term North-west or North-western Territory appears quite plain.

Joseph Boncôte, Surveyor-General of Lower Canada, in his 'British Dominions in North America,' (published in 1831), gives the following definition (Vol. 1, page 29) of North-west Territories:

'By the *Northwest Territories*, is generally understood all that portion of country extending from the head of Lake Superior, westward to the western shores of America, northward to the Frozen ocean, and north-westward to the *limits* of the

territory granted under the Hudson's Bay charter. What these limits actually are, has long been a subject of doubt and difficulty.

Bouchette goes on to argue that the Hudson's Bay Company's territory, or Rupert's Land, does not extend far enough south-westerly from Hudson bay to include Lake Winnipeg, much less the Red River Settlement.

The Canadian Government in 1857, presented the claim that Canada extended, by right, to the north-westward, to include all the north-western country westward of a comparatively narrow strip around Hudson bay. (See memorandum of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, 1857, printed as an appendix to Mr. Mills' report on the Boundaries of Ontario, 1873).

The Canadian delegates in 1869, (Sir Geo. E. Cartier and Hon. Wm. McDougall) again, as stated in the memorandum, similarly defined North-west Territory.

Thus the Canadian usage with respect to the name is evident. The territory beyond the organized limits of Upper Canada, to the north-westward, was known as the North-west Territory. It was the territory formerly traded over by the 'North-west Company,' the rivals of the Hudson's Bay Company.

2.—LIMITS OF RUPERT'S LAND.

On page 3 of the memorandum, Sir George Simpson's evidence, in 1857, and the Arrowsmith map is referred to, as defining what the Hudson's Bay Company then claimed as the boundaries of Rupert's Land.

Consistently with the claim that Rupert's Land includes all territory draining into Hudson bay or strait, Arrowsmith's map shows Rupert's Land as including the southern portion of Baffin Land (the large island north of Hudson strait). It, of course, included Southampton island, which lies in the northern part of Hudson bay.

That the Hudson's Bay Company's charter, covering, as it did, 'all the countries, coasts and confines of the seas, bays, lakes, rivers, creeks and sounds,' that lie 'within the entrance of the strait commonly called Hudson strait,' would place Southampton island, and a part at least of Baffin Land, within Rupert's Land, seems tolerably evident.

A different opinion, however, has been stated by the Hon. David Mills, who had given much study to the question of the limits of Rupert's Land, &c., having prepared, in 1873, for the Ontario Government, a report upon the boundaries of Ontario.

Mr. Mills, in 1878, as the Minister of the Interior, submitted to Parliament the resolutions asking for the transfer of the northern islands to Canada.

In speaking on these resolutions Mr. Mills said: 'The island of Southampton, and the other islands which lay in the entrance to the bay, where large fisheries were carried on, had been the property of Great Britain since the time of Queen Elizabeth, and had never yet been annexed to any of the colonies.' (*Hansard*, May 3, 1878.)

In the second of the resolutions, again, doubt is expressed as to the jurisdiction of Canada over the vicinity of Cumberland sound, north of Hudson strait.

Mr. Mills' position with regard to Southampton island is hard to understand, since this island clearly appears to be, by the terms of the charter, included in Rupert's Land, which was transferred to Canada by the Order in Council of 1870. Southampton island is in Hudson bay: the fact that it is an island and not part of the mainland, appears to have nothing to do with the question, in view of the terms of the charter. What other reason there may be for considering it not a part of 'Rupert's Land' does not appear.

As regards Cumberland inlet, the case is rather different. This inlet is an inlet of Baffin Land. It lies north of Hudson strait and opens into the Atlantic. Hence it is not 'within the entrance to the strait.'

Mr. Mills had, however, elsewhere used an expression, from which it might be inferred that he considered that Rupert's Land, south of Hudson strait, extended to the Atlantic.

In his report on the boundaries of Ontario (1873) on page 142 he says:—

'So, too, when that portion of Lower Canada which lay between the river St. John and the Atlantic ocean, was severed from Lower Canada in 1809, and re-annexed

to Newfoundland, it embraced the country northward to Hudson strait, which did, beyond question, annex to Newfoundland part of the country covered by the charter of the company.'

The words of the Act, by which this change of boundaries was made are, 'the coast of Labrador, from the river St. John to Hudson strait'—*to*, but not including any part of Hudson strait. This transfer to Newfoundland would not interfere with Rupert's Land, except on the assumption that the latter extended to the Atlantic.

3.—VALIDITY OF THE ORDER IN COUNCIL OF 1880.

In the memorandum, page 5, doubts are expressed as to the validity of an addition of territory to Canada by Order in Council alone without sanction of Act of Parliament.

The Governor General was informed in 1879 by the Colonial Office, that, in the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, an enabling Act was not necessary.

The contrary view, that, whatever might have been the Royal prerogative as to the alteration of the boundaries of a colony, the case of the Dominion of Canada, a special creation by Act of Parliament, was different from that of an ordinary colony, is supported by Sir Henry Jenkins (for many years Parliamentary Counsel to the Treasury) in his 'British Rule and Jurisdiction Beyond the Seas' an extract from which is appended hereto.

It seems from this opinion that the effect of the order of 1880 was not to incorporate the northern territories into Canada, but merely give Canada the administration and government of it, as a separate autonomy.

The Honourable David Mills, in laying before parliament the resolutions of 1878, said:

'These particular possessions of Great Britain referred to in this resolution could only be transferred to Canada by an Act of the Imperial parliament' (Hansard, May 3, 1878).

4.—TITLE BY DISCOVERY IN INTERNATIONAL LAW.

Memorandum, page 5. In Hall's International Law (4th edition, page 105 et seq.), the following conclusions are arrived at as to the conditions of effective title derived from discovery and occupation.

Occupation in its perfect form would suppose an act equivalent to a declaration that a particular territory had been seized as property, and a subsequent continuous use of it either by residence or by taking from it its natural products.

Discovery by itself is an insufficient ground of proprietary right. It is only so far useful that it gives additional value to acts in themselves doubtful or inadequate.

Formal annexation with subsequent occupation supersedes a claim by discovery, but if the formal act of annexation is not followed by further acts of ownership, the claim of a discoverer to exclude others is looked upon with more respect than that of a mere appropriator.

When discovery is made by persons competent to act as agents of a state for the purpose of annexation, the presumption is that they have used their powers, so that indirectly discovery alone confers an inchoate title.

'An inchoate title acts as a temporary bar to occupation by another state, but it must either be converted into a definitive title within a reasonable time by planting settlements or military posts, or it must at least be kept alive by repeated local acts showing an intention of continual claim.'

'When territory has been duly annexed, and the fact has either been published, or has been recorded by monuments or inscriptions on the spot, a good title has always been held to have been acquired as against a state making settlements within such time as, allowing for accidental circumstances or moderate negligence, might elapse before a force or a colony were sent out to some part of the land intended to be occupied.' In the course of a few years, however, the presumption of permanent intention afforded by such acts would die away, if not re-inforced by further acts of ownership.

Hall distinguishes, as to the effect of acts of possession, between colonists, commissioned officers, and uncommissioned navigators.

If colonists establish themselves and declare the colony to belong to their state, a simple adoption by the state of their act is sufficient.

If an uncommissioned navigator takes possession in the name of the state, but sails away without effecting settlement, *the fact of possession has ceased*. A subsequent declaration by the state then has the effect only of a bare assertion of *intention to possess*, 'which being neither declared upon the spot nor supported by local acts is of no legal value.'

A declaration of possession by a commissioned officer is a state act which shows at least a momentary conjunction of fact and intention.

When an occupied territory has been definitively abandoned, either voluntarily or in consequence of expulsion, the right to its possession is lost. But when occupation has been maintained for some time, abandonment is not immediately supposed to be definitive. If it has been voluntary, the title of the occupant may be kept alive by acts, such as the assertion of claim by inscriptions, which would be insufficient to confirm the mere act of taking possession.

Taylor (International Law) says (p. 268) 'As the undiscovered portions of the earth's surface have become more and more circumscribed, the ancient contention that the discovery of previously unknown lands confers an absolute title upon the state under whose authority it is made has dwindled down into the doctrine that, while discovery alone confers no proprietary right, it does confer upon the discoverer for a reasonable time an exclusive right of occupancy, and the inchoate right thus acquired is strengthened by the fact that it is based upon prior discovery. According to modern practice the corner stones of effective international occupation are settlement and annexation.'

Honourable David Mills (Report on the Boundaries of Ontario, page 96) says:—

'It will not be difficult to show that title, according to the usages of nations, cannot be based upon discovery made at some period long past. There must be, besides discovery, such acts of occupation or settlement accompanying the act of discovery, or following it within a reasonable time, as will serve to show that the authority of the sovereign has had a potential existence over the territory so claimed.

* EXTRACT FROM 'BRITISH RULE AND JURISDICTION BEYOND THE SEAS,' BY SIR HENRY JENKINS, K.C.B. (OXFORD, 1892.)

Page 3.—'Where an Imperial Act has expressly defined the boundaries of a colony or has bestowed a constitution on a colony within certain boundaries, territory cannot be annexed to that colony so as to be completely fused with it, as *e. g.*, by being included in a province or electoral division of it, without statutory authority; because—

'(a) Any such annexation would be altering an Act of Parliament; and

'(b) Colonial legislation cannot operate beyond the colony, and therefore cannot extend to the new territory until it is by some means made part of the colony.

Page 4.—'But the King, unless restrained by an Imperial Act, can give to any such colony as above mentioned, and the colony can accept, the administration and government of any territory; and the most solemn mode of such acceptance is colonial legislation. In such a case the territory is not incorporated with, and does not become part of, the colony, but is only administered by the same government.'

Page 4.—'An annexation, even if irregular in the outset, may possibly, if followed by a *de facto* incorporation for a long period of time, acquire, like other constitutional changes, validity through usage.'

704R5

May 7, 1904.

MEMORANDUM.

For considering the derivation of the title of Great Britain and Canada to the Northern islands, and the region of Hudson bay, it has been found convenient to divide the region under consideration into a number of groups (seven in number), the facts concerning the discovery and occupation of which are discussed separately.

This discussion is annexed hereto as an appendix, also a general historical statement of discoveries, &c.

The seven groups referred to are:—

- No. 1.—Hudson bay and islands.
- No. 2.—Islands north of Hudson strait, as far as Lancaster sound, extending west to Boothia peninsula.
- No. 3.—Islands west of Boothia peninsula and south of Barrow strait.
- No. 4.—Islands north of Lancaster sound and Barrow strait, and south of Jones sound and Cardigan strait.
- No. 5.—Islands north of Jones sound and Cardigan strait.
- No. 6.—Northern Greenland.
- No. 7.—Islands off the mouth of the Mackenzie river.

The object of the division into groups is to class together, as nearly as possible, those territories and islands which have the same basis of title in discovery and occupation.

Except as to groups 5 and 6, the vast preponderance of discovery is British. Next comes the United States, but their explorations, as noted under groups 1 to 4, undertaken chiefly in the search for Sir John Franklin, may be said to merely follow in the steps of previous British explorers. Their independent discoveries are confined to group 6 (Northern Greenland), and to group 5 (Ellesmere Land, &c.), which lies to the west of Greenland, across Smith sound, and the straits extending thence northward. The object of their voyages in this region was rather the discovery of the North Pole than geographical exploration, which was only an incident.

Northern Greenland is usually understood to belong, like southern Greenland, to Denmark. It has been included in this discussion because its exploration is closely bound up with the exploration of the group to the west, and also because on certain recent maps there is an indication that it may be claimed by the United States.

As to the exploration of group 5, Smith sound was discovered by Baffin (British) in 1616 and Inglefield (British) in 1852. Kane (U.S.A.), in 1853-55 went up Smith sound and Kennedy channel a certain distance. Subsequent United States explorers were Hartstene, 1855; Hayes, 1860-61; Hall, 1871-72; Greely, 1881-84. Of these the most important in a geographical sense were Hall and Greely.

Greely's visit to this locality was to occupy a station for one of the international polar expeditions for scientific purposes. As these expeditions were undertaken by agreement among several nations, to which Great Britain and the United States were parties, Greely's geographical discoveries cannot disturb the British title, any more than could the presence of the German Polar Expedition (at the same time) at Cumberland sound, a little north of Hudson strait.

Hayes (U.S.) went farther north along the channel than Kane, but was surpassed by Nares (British Naval Expedition) in 1875-76, who passed through the entire length of Kennedy and Robeson channels to the Arctic ocean, and completed the discovery of the extent of Ellesmere Land.

Peary (U.S.), 1898-1902, has largely added to geographical knowledge of the northern part of Ellesmere Land. Peary, however, was a private explorer, not authorized to take possession for his government.

Nares took formal possession by raising the British flag on the northern shore of Ellesmere Land. As a commissioned officer in charge of a government expedition, his act is, internationally, the act of his government.

As before stated, it is only in this particular region that there is any reasonable doubt of the fact that practically the whole of the discovery is British.

Therefore, it is a reasonable contention that the whole of the northern islands west of Davis strait, Baffin bay, Smith sound, &c., is British by right of discovery.

The discoverers generally have taken formal possession at various points. These acts of possession will be found in the detail under the respective groups. Besides these, cairns have been erected at very many places, but these, as used mainly for guides to exploring parties and the like, have little international significance. The significance of formal taking of possession is said by writers on international law to be nothing in the case of an uncommissioned navigator, who takes formal possession, and then sails away without effecting permanent occupation. On the part of a commissioned navigator, his act is assumed to be a state act, equivalent to the expression by the state of an intention to occupy. This intention creates an inchoate title, which holds good until some other state creates for itself a better title, by occupation and settlement. (Taylor, p. 268. Hall, p. 109).

Most of the British discoveries were made by commissioned officers. Most of the foreign discoveries were not.

The retention of title, however, depends upon occupation and settlement, at least such settlement as is reasonable under the circumstances. From the conditions in the far north, complete occupation by settlement is not to be expected. Isolated fishing and trading stations only can be occupied. Those stations which have been, or are now, occupied are stated under the various groups in the appendix. It will be seen that some of these are occupied by United States citizens. Though these are private adventurers, unauthorized by their government, the fact of their presence indicates the advisability of action by the Government of Canada towards asserting unequivocally their jurisdiction in these regions.

In this connection may be cited the evidence of maps. On the majority of maps, the islands in the Arctic ocean are coloured as part of Canada. A few maps, however, show this colouring in the vicinity of Jones sound or Smith sound, and show Ellesmere Land white, that is, as not owned by any nation.

On the map of North America in the Century Atlas, which is published in New York, Ellesmere Land and Northern Greenland alike are coloured so as to distinguish them from the Canadian islands, and to make them accord in colour with the United States.

On a map published in Brockhaus' *Konversations Lexikon* (a standard German encyclopedia) all the islands, including Baffin Land, which lie north of Hudson strait, are shown blank.

On the map by Parkin and Bartholomew, of the British empire, a copy of which I have seen in Mr. Harkin's office, all the islands are coloured as a *sphere of influence* merely.

Despite these exceptions, the evidence as a whole of the maps, especially many published in the United States, in school atlases, &c., may be important as indicating the understanding of the occupants, above referred to, of fishing stations, &c., that they were stationing themselves in Canada, and so supports the argument on behalf of Canada.

A complete analysis of all the maps bearing on this subject will be submitted later on.

As to the question of the extent of the jurisdiction which Canada possesses over the inland seas, &c., enclosed between these islands, it is reasonable to argue that the jurisdiction is territorial.

On open coasts, international law recognizes certain limits within which the waters are territorial, and without which lies the open sea, which ships of all nations are allowed to frequent without hindrance, and to fish or hunt.

Land-locked bays, if they penetrate a considerable distance in proportion to their entrance width, are also considered territorial. The ground for this rule is evidently

conformable to the reason for the ordinary three-mile limit, that a bay of such character is one which a nation can effectually defend.

Lying for a long distance also within its territory the nation may reasonably claim it and its produce for its own citizens. It may prevent foreign vessels not cleared for a port within the bay from entering it. This right it has for the protection of its revenue.

The case of straits is a little different. As a general rule, international law provides that straits shall be free to all nations for purposes of innocent navigation.

The case of these northern straits is different. They are not used for purposes of navigation merely. Although some of them, like Lancaster sound and Barrow strait may be said in a certain sense to lead through to the open sea beyond, yet they are blocked by ice during a great part of the year. A navigator, therefore, using them, if such could be the case, with the intention of passing through from sea to sea, must be presumed to have at least a half formed intention, or expectation, of wintering there. A ship frozen in the ice is as effectually attached to the land as if she were in a harbour.

All nations maintain the right to prevent vessels from landing except at specified ports. This right in the present case cannot be effectually exercised unless by prohibiting vessels altogether, without special permission, from frequenting these straits, that is, by considering the waters territorial.

Therefore Canada may reasonably claim that the maintenance of her national rights, as such rights are universally understood, demands that these northern waters be considered territorial.

The reasoning which is here applied to the waters of the northern archipelago generally, equally applies to Hudson bay and strait, but as to these there is another basis for Canada's assertion of sovereignty.

King Charles II. in the charter to the Hudson's Bay Company, 1670, assumed sovereignty over Hudson strait and bay.

By this charter there was granted to the Hudson's Bay Company all the lands upon the seas, &c., within the entrance to Hudson strait, together 'with the fishing of all sorts of fish, whales, sturgeons, and all other royal fishes in the seas, bays, inlets and rivers within the premises, and the fish therein taken, together with the royalty of the sea upon the coasts within the limits aforesaid.'

This appears to mean that the Hudson's Bay Company got the exclusive right of fishing within Hudson bay and strait, and that the King, by granting this, assumed the right to grant, that is, the complete sovereignty over the waters.

Although in the wars about the end of the seventeenth century, the French obtained possession of part of Hudson bay under the treaty of Ryswick, the division of territory contemplated by that treaty was never carried out, and the whole of the bay was restored to Great Britain by the treaty of Utrecht, 1713.

That this partial conquest did not destroy the validity of the Hudson's Bay Company's charter, or if it did, that the validity was considered to be restored by the treaty of Utrecht is shown by the fact that the charter is referred to as an existing fact in certain Acts of parliament, &c.

For example, in the 'Act for regulating the Fur trade,' 1821, in the 'License of Exclusive Trade to the Hudson's Bay Company' (in the 'Indian' territory), and in the renewal of this license in 1837, the expression is used—'the lands or territories heretofore granted to the Governor and company.' The only grant which this can refer to is the grant by King Charles II. The 'Rupert's Land Act' of 1868, again, empowers the Hudson's Bay Company to surrender, and Her Majesty to accept the lands, territories, rights, &c., 'granted or purported to be granted by the said letters patent' (meaning the letters patent of King Charles II., as is explained in the preamble to the Act).

Thus parliament (and the Crown) has recognized the charter as continuing from 1670 to 1868, and thereby has reasserted at the later date the sovereignty over Hudson bay and strait, which was asserted by King Charles II.

Again, in the treaty of 1816, between Great Britain and the United States, the 'exclusive rights of the Hudson's Bay Company' are guarded by a special provision. This provision occurs in the article of the treaty (No. 1) which deals with the fisheries question.

Therefore the 'exclusive rights' referred to must be rights pertaining to fishing. They can only be the rights granted by the charter of 1670, for the Hudson's Bay Company had no exclusive rights apart from that charter. These 'exclusive rights' as has been shown above involved the assumption by the Crown of Great Britain to territorial ownership of Hudson bay and strait.

Hence this assumption of territorial sovereignty has been recognized by the United States in a solemn treaty.

The points which it has been desired to make in this memorandum are.

1. The British title to the northern archipelago rests initially on discovery by British navigators, and their acts of taking possession.

2. Though occupation may not have been sufficient to perfect the inchoate title by discovery, at least no opposing occupation, of a character recognized by international law as effectual, has taken place.

3. In accordance with accepted principles of international law, the waters of the northern archipelago and of Hudson bay and strait are to be considered territorial.

4. The territoriality of Hudson bay and strait has been asserted, and never relinquished by the British Crown. It has been recognized by the United States in the treaty of 1816.

The British title was transferred to Canada by the Imperial Orders in Council of 1870 and 1880. A discussion of these will be found in the memorandum submitted by the undersigned on January 23rd last.

Respectfully submitted,

W. F. KING,
Chief Astronomer.

The Honourable CLIFFORD SUTTON,
Minister of the Interior,
City.

GROUP No. 1.

HUDSON BAY AND ISLANDS.

Description.—This group embraces Hudson bay and the islands within it, also the islands at the entrance of the bay, including Southampton, Marble island, &c.

Exploration.—The shores of Hudson bay and most of the islands have been explored.

EXPLORERS.

British.—Hudson, 1610; Button, 1612; Bylot, 1615; Fox, 1631; James, 1631; Grosseliez and Gillam, 1668; Middleton, 1742; Moor and Smith, 1746; Franklin, 1819-22; Parry, 1821-23; Lyon, 1824; Back, 1836-37; Rae, 1846-47; Rae, 1853-54.

Danish.—Munk, 1619.

American.—Hall, 1864-69; Schwatka, 1878-80.

ACTS OF POSSESSION.

British, 1668.—Grosseliez and Gillam entered Rupert river, James bay, where they laid the foundation of the first English settlement by building a stone fort, which they named Fort Charles.

OCCUPATION.

British.—A company of Dundee, Scotland, has a station for whaling and walrus hunting on Southampton island and at Repulse bay.

The Hudson's Bay Company had a small vessel, whaling in Roes Welcome from 1894 to 1896 (inclusive).

American.—Forty or forty-five years ago, a number of American vessels, chiefly from Massachusetts and Connecticut, cruised for whales in Roes Welcome and Repulse bay, and usually wintered at Marble island, Depot island, Whale Point, or at Repulse bay. During the past thirty years the number has steadily decreased; in 1902, there were only two American schooners in Hudson bay. Up to 1890, alien vessels wintered at Marble island and are supposed to have wintered at a later date at Repulse bay. The whalers now winter from place to place with the Esquimaux. From 1903 to 1905, there has been only one American whaler in Hudson bay, who winters at cape Fullerton.

RESOURCES.

Whale, porpoise, walrus, salmon and a variety of small fish.

Large deposits of iron on the east coast of Hudson bay.

Free gold in quartz has been discovered at Repulse bay.

Copper occurs on the west coast of Hudson bay, south of Chesterfield inlet, and on the Ottawa islands in the eastern part of Hudson bay.

Lead mines on the east coast of Hudson bay.

GROUP No. 2.

ISLANDS NORTH OF HUDSON STRAIT AS FAR AS LANCASTER SOUND,
EXTENDING WEST TO BOOTHIA PENINSULA.

Description.—This group comprises Melville peninsula and what is known as Baffin Land, comprising Fox Land, Penny Land and Cockburn island. It is bounded on the north by Lancaster sound; on the east by Davis strait and Baffin bay; on the south by Hudson strait; and on the west by Fox channel, the gulf of Boothia and Prince Regent inlet.

Exploration.—With the exception of a considerable portion of the western shore of Baffin Land, the coast line of this group has been fairly well explored. The coast of Melville peninsula has been thoroughly explored, and both Cumberland sound and Frobisher bay have been somewhat accurately surveyed.

EXPLORERS.

British.—Frobisher, 1576; Frobisher, 1577; Frobisher, 1578; Davis, 1585; Davis, 1587; Hudson, 1610; Bylot, 1615; Bylot and Baffin, 1616; Fox, 1631; James, 1631; Grosseliez and Gillam, 1668; Moor and Smith, 1746; Ross, 1818; Parry, 1819-20; Parry, 1821-23; Parry, 1824-25; Ross, 1829-33; Franklin, 1845; Rae, 1846-47; Ross, 1848-49; Penny, 1849; Saunders, 1849-50; Penny, 1850-51; Austin, 1850-51; Forsyth, 1850; Ross, 1850; Kennedy, 1851-52; Inglefield, 1852; Belcher, 1852-54; Rae, 1853-54; McClintock, 1857-58; Young, 1875.

American.—Haven, 1850-51; Hartstene, 1855; Hall, 1860-62; Hall, 1864-69; Boas, 1883-84; Peary, 1886.

ACTS OF POSSESSION.

British, 1577.—Frobisher landed on Hall island, at the mouth of Frobisher bay, and erected a cross of stones and took formal possession.

1578.—Queen Elizabeth named the newly discovered country, *Meta Incognita*, and resolved to establish a colony. Frobisher was constituted admiral of a fleet of fifteen ships, and one hundred persons were appointed to form a settlement.

1578.—Frobisher took possession of the country at Hatton headland, eastern entrance of Hudson strait.

1818.—Ross landed in a bay, now named Possession bay, and formally took possession of the country.

1818.—Ross landed at a small island, named Agnes Monument, on the eastern coast of Baffin Land, and took possession.

1824.—Parry wintered at Port Bowen, on the west side of Cockburn island, and left records and displayed the British colours.

1847.—Rae took possession of his discoveries with the usual formalities on the west coast of Melville peninsula, within a few miles of Fury and Hecla strait.

American, 1861.—Hall displayed the American flag at Sylvia Grinnell river, head of Frobisher bay.

1861.—Hall hoisted American flag on a mountain top, near Bishop island, at the head of Frobisher bay.

OCCUPATION.

British.—The first sedentary whaling station was established by Penny, an English whaling captain, in Cumberland sound, as far back as 1840.

Messrs. Noble of Aberdeen, Scotland, have two whaling and fishing establishments in Cumberland sound—one at Kerkerton, on the northeast side of the sound, and the other at Black-Lead, on the southwest shore; both these stations have been in operation for about forty years. At each of these places there is a well-built dwelling house with capacious storerooms, workshops, &c.

Pond inlet has been frequented by Scotch whalers. Ketch Albert (Scotch) was the first whaler to winter in the inlet; he wintered there for the first time in 1903-04.

A church missionary sent out in 1896, by a society in England, resides at Black-Lead.

In 1903, the Dominion government granted Robert Kennis, Dundee, a location for the mining of mica on the north side of Hudson strait, at Lake Harbour, a few miles east of Big island. Thirteen tons of mica were exported in 1904.

American.—In 1859, a firm in New London, Connecticut, established fishing stations both at Kerkerton and Black-Lead (Cumberland sound). The stations were somewhat similar to the Aberdeen establishments, though on a less elaborate scale, and were maintained by the Americans until 1894, when they were sold to the Aberdeen firm.

A third whaling station had been operated by the same American firm at a place called New Gummiute (Cape Haven), near North Foreland, just inside of Monumental island. When the Cumberland sound stations were given up, this one had been transferred to a Captain Clisby, who was shortly afterwards drowned. The station was consequently abandoned for a time, but it is reported that it has been reopened by Potter and Wrightington, Boston, U.S.

Captain Spicer, of New Bedford, had a station at Spicer harbour, west of Big island, on the north side of Hudson strait. It was not in operation in the year 1897, and, though Spicer had left a considerable quantity of gear behind, the station has not been reopened.

No sedentary stations were operated by American whalers in 1897.

American whalers occasionally winter in Cumberland sound, although they no longer have any stations within the sound.

RESOURCES.

Whale, walrus, seal and salmon.
 Iron ore is abundant in Frobisher bay.
 Copper ore has been obtained in Field bay.
 Mica of good quality and fair-sized sheets, and graphite in abundance have been found on the north shores of Hudson strait.

GROUP No. 3.

ISLANDS WEST OF BOOTHIA PENINSULA AND SOUTH OF BARROW STRAIT.

Description.—This group comprises Boothia peninsula and what is known as North Somerset, Prince of Wales Land, King William Land, Victoria Land, Wollaston Land, Prince Albert Land, Baring Land and Banks Land. It is bounded on the north by McClure strait, Melville sound and Barrow strait; on the east by Prince Regent inlet and the gulf of Boothia; on the south by the mainland; and on the west by Beaufort sea.

Exploration.—The eastern coast of Victoria Land, Wollaston Land and a portion of Prince Albert Land, together with some of the inlets in Banks Land have never been explored. Apart from these exceptions the group has been well explored, in fact traverse surveys have been made of the greater portion of the coasts of North Somerset, Prince of Wales Land and Boothia.

EXPLORERS.

British.—Parry, 1819-20; Franklin, 1819-22; Parry, 1824-25; Franklin and Richardson, 1825-27; Ross, 1829-33; Back, 1833-35; Dease and Simpson, 1838-39; Franklin, 1845; Rae, 1846-47; Ross, 1848-49; Richardson and Rae, 1848; Penny, 1849; Saunders, 1849-50; Forsyth, 1850; Penny, 1850-51; Austin, 1850-51; Collinson, 1850-53; McClure, 1850-54; Rae, 1851; Kennedy, 1851-52; Belcher, 1852-54; Rae, 1853-54; Anderson, 1855; McClintock, 1857-58; Young, 1875.

American.—Hall, 1864-69; Schwatka, 1878-80.

ACTS OF POSSESSION.

British, 1825.—Parry erected tents on the eastern shore of North Somerset and displayed the British colours.

1829.—Ross landed at the eastern entrance to Bellot strait and took formal possession of Boothia, and erected a cairn in which he deposited a bottle containing an account of his proceedings.

1829.—Ross landed on the eastern coast of Boothia, at what he named Port Logan, latitude 70°48', and took possession in accordance with the usual forms.

1829.—Ross landed on an island three miles from Eclipse harbour, on the eastern coast of Boothia, and erected a cairn, with a pole on which was fastened the ship's name, and the date, engraved on copper.

1829.—Ross landed at cape Verner, on the east coast of Boothia, formally took possession of the cape, and erected a cairn and beacon, with the ship's name and the date, on a plate of copper.

1829.—Ross landed at Andrew Ross island and took formal possession of the island and built a cairn.

1830.—Ross erected a cairn near cape Isabella (Spence bay) on the west coast of Boothia isthmus and took possession with the usual ceremony.

1830.—Ross displayed the British flag on the top of a mountain near the eastern extremity of Spence bay.

1830.—Ross hoisted the British colours at cape Keppel, on the east side of Boothia isthmus.

1830.—Ross took formal possession at Victory Point, northern extremity of King William Land, and erected a cairn of stones six feet high in which he deposited a canister containing a record of his proceedings.

1830.—Ross erected a flag-staff on a hill at Sheriff harbour, on the east side of Boothia isthmus.

1831.—Ross planted the British flag upon the spot he determined as the North Magnetic Pole, on the western coast of Boothia. He took formal possession of the Pole and its adjoining territory, and erected a cairn of some magnitude, under which he buried a canister containing a record of the discovery.

1831.—Ross erected a cairn and flagstaff at Shagavoke, isthmus of Boothia.

1831.—Ross erected a cairn of stones at cape Walker, to mark the northern limit of his investigations on the west coast of Boothia.

1832.—Near cape Seppings, in the north-eastern portion of North Somerset, Ross erected a cairn, beneath which he placed a tin case containing a record of proceedings and a sketch of discoveries.

1834.—Back unfurled the British flag at the mouth of Back river, and named this part William the Fourth's Land.

1839.—Dease and Simpson designated the cape, on the northern side of the western entrance to Simpson strait, by the name of Herschel, where they erected a cairn, with the date, 26th August, 1839.

1839.—Dease and Simpson erected a pillar in commemoration of their discoveries at the mouth of Castor and Pollux river.

1847.—Rae took possession of his discoveries with the usual formalities, at Lord Mayor bay, on the eastern side of Boothia isthmus.

1850.—McClure landed at the southwest extremity of Banks Land, afterwards named Nelson Head, and took formal possession of his discovery.

1850.—McClure built a cairn and took possession on the eastern side of Prince of Wales strait, near longitude 117° , and named the new land after Prince Albert.

1850.—McClure took possession of Princess Royal islands in latitude $72^{\circ} 46'$, longitude $117^{\circ} 44'$, Prince Albert strait.

1851.—Rae took formal possession of his discoveries on the western coast of Victoria strait.

1854.—Rae took possession of his discoveries, in the usual manner, at latitude $68^{\circ} 57'$, on the west coast of Franklin isthmus.

American, 1879.—Schwatka erected a cairn and displayed the American flag at cape Felix, the northern extremity of King William Land.

OCCUPATION.

No record.

RESOURCES.

Bituminous coal-beds extend over Banks Land and Baring Land, apparently a continuation of the large coal-beds of the Parry islands.

Native copper in large masses has been procured in Prince of Wales strait.

Whale, seal, walrus and salmon trout are obtained.

Reindeer are found more especially in the western portion of this group.

GROUP No. 4.

ISLANDS NORTH OF LANCASTER SOUND AND BARROW STRAIT, AND SOUTH OF JONES SOUND AND CARDIGAN STRAIT.

Description.—This group comprises North Devon and the large cluster of islands lying to the west of North Devon, known as Parry islands. It is bounded in part on the north by Cardigan strait and Jones sound; on the east by Baffin bay; on the south by Lancaster sound, Barrow strait, Melville sound and McClure strait; and on the west by Beaufort sea.

Exploration.—With the exception of a few islands in the northern portion of this group, the coast-line has been very well explored.

EXPLORERS.

British.—Bylot and Baffin, 1616; Ross, 1818; Parry, 1819-20; Parry, 1824-25; Ross, 1829-33; Franklin, 1845; Ross, 1848-49; Saunders, 1849-50; Penny, 1849; Penny, 1850-51; Austin, 1850-51; Forsyth, 1850; Ross, 1850; McClure, 1850-54; Collinson, 1850-53; Kennedy, 1851-52; Inglefield, 1852; Belcher, 1852-54; McClintock, 1857-58; Young, 1875.

American.—Haven, 1850-51.

ACTS OF POSSESSION.

British, 1819.—Parry wintered his ships, 1819-20, in Winter harbour, on the southern coast of Melville island, and displayed the British colours for the first time.

1852.—Belcher erected a flagstaff on Dealy island, southern coast of Melville island.

1852.—Belcher took possession of Grinnell Land at cape Franklin.

1852.—Belcher took possession of Exmouth island in latitude $77^{\circ}15'$, longitude $95^{\circ}50'$.

1852.—Belcher took possession of North Cornwall in latitude $77^{\circ}34'$, longitude $95^{\circ}50'$.

1853.—Belcher took possession at cape Disraeli, on the east coast of Grinnell Land.

1853.—Belcher hoisted the British colours and left records at cape Colquhoun, Melville island.

OCCUPATION.

No record.

RESOURCES.

Coal extends over a large area, covering the greater portion of the Parry islands. It is bituminous, burns with a dense smoke and brilliant flame. It would make an excellent gas coal.

Whales are plentiful, especially in Wellington channel, Lancaster sound, Barrow strait and Prince Regent inlet.

Musk-oxen, reindeer and other game have been found in great numbers throughout the Parry islands, especially on Melville island.

GROUP No. 5.

ISLANDS NORTH OF JONES SOUND AND CARDIGAN STRAIT.

Description.—This group comprises Ellesmere Land, and several large islands lying to the westward. The group is bounded on the north by the Arctic ocean; on the east by the comparatively narrow channel, which separates this group from North Greenland, (known as Smith sound and its extension Kennedy channel and Robeson channel); on the south by Jones sound, Cardigan strait and Parry islands; and on the west by the Arctic ocean.

Exploration.—The coast-line of Ellesmere Land and that portion of the interior known as Grinnell Land, has been fairly well explored. The greater part of the coast-line of the islands lying to the west of Ellesmere Land has been explored.

EXPLORERS.

British.—Bylot and Baffin, 1616; Ross, 1818; Austin, 1850-51; Inglefield, 1852; Belcher, 1852-54; Young, 1875; Young, 1876; Nares, 1875-76.

American.—Kane, 1853-55; Hartstene, 1855; Hayes, 1860-61; Hall, 1871-72; Greely, 1881-84; Peary, 1898-02.

Norwegian.—Sverdrup, 1898-02.

ACTS OF POSSESSION.

British, 1853.—Belcher took possession of North Kent in latitude $76^{\circ}38'$, longitude $90^{\circ}30'$.

1853.—Belcher took possession of Buckingham island in latitude $77^{\circ}08'$, longitude, $91^{\circ}10'$.

1875.—Nares displayed the British colours at Floeburg Beach, in Robeson channel.

1876.—Nares hoisted the British colours on three occasions between cape Joseph Henry and cape Sheridan, north-eastern coast of Grant Land, (the northern part of Ellesmere Land).

1876.—Nares hoisted the Union Jack at cape Alfred Ernest, on the north-western coast of Grant Land (the northern part of Ellesmere Land).

American, 1861.—At cape Lieber, on the western shore of Kennedy channel, Hayes marked the limit of his discoveries by suspending a number of flags on a line run across between two high rocks, and also built a cairn in which he enclosed a record of his discoveries.

1882.—Greely displayed the American flag at the summit of mount Arthur, in the interior of Grinnell Land, (the central part of Ellesmere Land).

1882.—On a prominent hill about two miles east of Henrietta Nasmith glacier, in the interior of Grinnell Land, (central part of Ellesmere Land) Greely erected a cairn, five feet in height, in which he deposited a notice of his visit.

OCCUPATION.

No record.

RESOURCES.

Bituminous coal and lignite are widely spread over Grinnell Land, (the central part of Ellesmere Land). In a ravine near cape Murchison, the thickness of the seam exposed above the level of the stream is twenty-five to thirty feet.

Seal, walrus, salmon trout and musk oxen are obtained.

GROUP No. 6.

NORTHERN GREENLAND.

Description.—Northern Greenland comprises what is known as Prudhoe Land, Inglefield Land, Washington Land, Hall Land and Melville Land. It is bounded on the north by the Arctic ocean; and, on the west by Smith sound, Kennedy channel and Robeson channel.

Exploration.—Smith sound has been surveyed, and, with the exception of a few inlets, the remainder of the coast-line has been thoroughly explored.

EXPLORERS.

British.—Bylot and Baffin, 1616; Ross, 1818; Saunders, 1849-50; Inglefield, 1852; Young, 1875; Young, 1876; Nares, 1875-76.

American.—Kane, 1853-55; Hartstene, 1855; Hayes, 1860-61; Hall, 1871-72; Greely, 1881-84; Peary, 1891-92; Peary, 1893-95; Peary, 1898-1902.

ACTS OF POSSESSION.

American (1853).—Kane erected a cairn and displayed the American flag upon Littleton island.

1854.—Kane hoisted the American flag at cape Constitution, on the east shore of Kennedy channel.

1871.—Hall landed in Polaris bay, on the east shore of Robeson channel, and took possession.

1882.—Greely unfurled the American flag on the summit of Lockwood island and erected a large cairn containing a record in a tin box. *Lockwood*

1892.—Peary erected a cairn at Navy Cliff, on the north-east coast of Greenland, in which he deposited a bottle containing an account of the expedition, and a staff with the American flag attached was fixed in the cairn.

OCCUPATION.

No record.

RESOURCES.

Seal, walrus, salmon trout and musk-oxen.

GROUP No. 7.

ISLANDS OFF THE MOUTH OF THE MACKENZIE RIVER.

Description.—This group comprises the islands lying off the mouth of the Mackenzie river, including Herschell, Richards and Baillie islands.

Exploration.—The coast-line of the islands in this group has been well explored.

EXPLORERS.

British.—Franklin and Richardson, 1825-27; Dease and Simpson, 1838-39; Richardson and Rae, 1848; Pullen, 1848-52; Collinson, 1850-53; McClure, 1850-54.
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ACTS OF POSSESSION.

British, 1825.—Franklin planted the British flag on Garry island.

OCCUPATION.

American.—The rendezvous for the American whaling fleet has been at Herschell island, where there are six large storehouses and a number of huts. Four of the storehouses and the huts were erected by the Pacific Steam Whaling Company. The other two storehouses are owned by the Mission and Capt. McKenna, whaler. The whalers, however, have practically abandoned the island and now winter at Baillie island, about 300 miles east of Herschell. In the winter of 1902-03, only two schooners owned by the Pacific Steam Whaling Company and Capt. McKenna, wintered at Herschell island. For three winters there were no vessels at the island.

| Name and Date. | Narrative. | Authority. |
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| FROBISHER. 1576. English. Private. | Frobisher sailed northward along the west coast of Labrador, and entered a bay to which his name was given. He was the first discoverer of this bay. | BARROW. Voyages into the Arctic Regions. |
| FROBISHER. 1577. English. Public. | Frobisher sailed for Frobisher bay and landed on Hall island, and on the top of a high hill 'made a column or cross of stone, sounded a trumpet and said certain prayers, kneeling about the ensign and honoured the place by the name of mount Warwick.' From here he proceeded to the southern shore of the bay and landed on a small island which he named Smith island. He then continued up the bay to York sound, and landed on an island which he named Warwick. | BARROW. Voyages into the Arctic Regions. |
| FROBISHER. 1578. English. Public. | Queen Elizabeth gave the name of Meta Incognita to the newly discovered country and resolved to establish a colony. For this purpose Frobisher was constituted Admiral and General of a fleet of fifteen ships. One hundred persons were appointed to form the settlement and remain there for a year. Frobisher accordingly proceeded to Frobisher bay, but finding it choked up with ice, he crossed to the northwest coast of Greenland, and after passing some distance to the northward, he returned to Warwick sound in Frobisher bay. Captain Best, of one of the ships, discovered an island, which he called after his own name, Best's Blessing. He also ascended a high hill called Hatton headland, where he erected a column or cross of stone 'in token of Christian possession.' | BARROW. Voyages into the Arctic Regions. |
| DAVIS. 1585. English. Private. | Davis proceeded along the western side of Greenland to what he called 'the land of Desolation.' As it was impossible to reach the shore near this locality on account of ice, he returned southward for some distance along the coast, thence northwestward to a sound which he named Gilbert sound. Proceeding farther northwestward, he discovered land in latitude 66° 40'. He landed and named mount Raleigh. The foreland towards the north he called Dier cape, that towards the south cape Walsingham; to the bay between them he gave the name of Exeter sound, and to his anchorage Totness road. Returning to the southward along this coast, he named the next southerly cape the cape of God's Mercy. | BARROW. Voyages into the Arctic Regions. |
| DAVIS. 1587. English. Private. | Davis sailed along the west coast of Greenland, which he named the London coast, to latitude 72° 12'. Left that part of the shore at what he called Hope Sanderson, and sailed southwesterly to mount Raleigh and up Cumberland sound to a group of islands which he named the Cumberland islands. From here he sailed southeast and passed the bay discovered by Frobisher, which he named Lumlet inlet. Passing a headland, which he called Warwick Foreland, and crossing a gulf, he came to the southernmost cape of the gulf, to which he gave the name of cape Chidley. | BARROW. Voyages into the Arctic Regions. |
| HUDSON. 1610. English. Private. | From the mouth of Frobisher bay Hudson proceeded through Hudson strait to the entrance of Hudson bay. He named cape Wolstenholme at the western extremity of the strait. The nearest headland of a cluster of islands in the neighbourhood he called cape Digges. | BARROW. Voyages into the Arctic Regions. |

| Name and Date. | Narrative. | Authority. |
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| BUTTON. 1612. English. Private. | <p>The intention of this expedition was to follow the track of Hudson, and, accordingly, on arriving at Hudson strait, Button sailed westward for Digges island, and from there continued westward to Southampton island, to which he gave the name of Carys Swan Nest. From hence he sailed westerly to the main coast of America, latitude 60° 40', to which he gave the name of Hopes Checked. He wintered at the mouth of Nelson river and in the spring he sailed northward to Southampton island. Proceeding again to the southward, he found some islands which he named Mancel islands, now called Mansfield islands. To the extreme point of Southampton island, lying westward of Carys Swan Nest, he gave the name of cape Southampton, and to that on the east of it, cape Pembroke.</p> | BARROW. Voyages into the Arctic Regions. |
| BYLOT. 1615. English. Private. | <p>Bylot proceeded from cape Farewell to the island of Resolution and Button isles. Thence northward to a cluster of islands in Frobisher bay, to which he gave the name of Savage islands. He then approached Salisbury island, a little to the northward of which is a group of islands he named Mill islands. He continued northwestward to a cape he called cape Comfort, thence to latitude 65° 26' and longitude 86° 10'.</p> | BARROW. Voyages into the Arctic Regions. |
| BYLOT and BAFFIN. 1616. English. Private. | <p>Bylot and Baffin proceeded northerly along the west coast of Greenland to Hope Sanderson, between latitude 72° and 73°, and to some islands in latitude 72° 45', which they named Women islands. They next landed at a group of islands in latitude 73° 45'; to this place they gave the name of Horn sound. In latitude 76° 35' they found and named Dudley Digges cape; to the sound beyond the cape they gave the name of Wolstenholme. Whale sound, in latitude 77° 30' was named by them, also Hakluyt island. They still pushed northerly, and discovered a sound running to the north of latitude 78°, which they called Smith sound. Sailing southwesterly, they came to another sound, which they named Jones sound, and, farther south, they discovered and named Lancaster sound. From here they went southerly to Cumberland islands, latitude 65° 40', thence towards the coast of Greenland.</p> | BARROW. Voyages into the Arctic Regions. |
| MUNK. 1619. Dane. Public. | <p>Munk left cape Farewell with the intention of pursuing the track of Baffin and Bylot, but hampered with ice, he passed through Hudson strait to Chesterfield inlet.</p> | BARROW. Voyages into the Arctic Regions. |
| FOX. 1631. English. Public. | <p>Fox arrived off cape Chidley, sailed westward through Hudson strait to Salisbury island, thence westerly to the main coast, where he landed on some islands and named them Roes Welcome, Brooke Cobham, &c. From there he turned southward, passing Hubert Hope to Port Nelson. After coasting here for some time he turned northward, passing a cape which he called King Charles. To a headland some minutes within the Arctic Circle he gave the name Weston Portland, to another cape Dorchester, and to the land beyond this, Fox his Farthest.</p> | BARROW. Voyages into the Arctic Regions. |
| JAMES. 1631. English. Public. | <p>James passed cape Farewell, Resolution island, Salisbury island, and between Nottingham and Digges islands, southward through Hudson bay to James bay.</p> | BARROW. Voyages into the Arctic Regions. |

| Name and Date. | Narrative. | Authority. |
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| GROSSELIEZ. 1668. and GILLAM. English. Public. | Grosseliez, seeing the advantage that might be derived to the French settlements in North America by possession of the ports and harbours of Hudson bay, prevailed upon some of his countrymen at Quebec to fit out a ship for the purpose of exploring the coasts of that bay. Having explored the bay in the neighbourhood of Nelson river, he went to France to urge the government to form establishments on its coasts. His proposal being rejected, he crossed to England and was engaged to go in one of His Majesty's ships to form a settlement on Hudson bay and to attempt the passage by the northwest. Gillam was appointed to command the vessel; he sailed in 1668, and is said to have proceeded as far north up Davis strait as latitude 75°. On his return into Hudson bay, he entered Rupert river, where he laid the foundation of the first English settlement by building a stone fort, to which he gave the name of Fort Charles. | BARROW. Voyages into the Arctic Regions. |
| MIDDLETON. 1742. English. Public. 1743. | Middleton proceeded from Churchill river through Roes Welcome northerly to what he called cape Hope. An Act of Parliament was passed, 18 Geo. II., by which a reward was offered of twenty thousand pounds to ships belonging to any of His Majesty's subjects, which should succeed in making a northwest passage, but it excluded the King's own ships, and a further condition was that the passage was to be one leading through Hudson strait. This Act was afterwards amended, 16 Geo. III., Chap. 6, so as to include His Majesty's ships as well as those of merchantmen, and might be claimed for the discovery of any northern passage between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. It also offered a reward of five thousand pounds to any ship that approached within one degree of the North Pole. | BARROW. Voyages into the Arctic Regions. |
| MOOR and SMITH. 1746. English. Private. | From cape Farewell, Moor and Smith passed Resolution and Savage islands, then around cape Digges, passing Mansell islands, and reached the west side of Roes Welcome. From here they proceeded northward to examine the entrance into Repulse bay. | BARROW. Voyages into the Arctic Regions. |
| PICKERSGILL. 1776. English. Public. | Pickersgill was directed to proceed to Davis strait for the protection of the British whale fishers, then to continue up the strait and explore the coasts of Baffin bay. He sailed close to the west coast of Greenland and did not succeed in getting farther north than latitude 68° 10'. | BARROW. Voyages into the Arctic Regions. |
| YOUNG. 1777. English. Public. | For the purpose of examining Baffin bay, Young sailed via cape Farewell to Women islands in latitude 72° 42'. | BARROW. Voyages into the Arctic Regions. |
| ROSS. 1818. English. Public. | Ross proceeded northerly along the eastern side of Davis strait and Baffin bay, passing Melville bay, which he named, to Smith sound. He then turned down the western coast to Lancaster sound. Here, he sent a boat on shore, in a small bay near cape Byam Martin, with orders, 'to take possession of the country, in the name and on behalf of His Britannic Majesty.' Possession was taken also of a small island, which was named Agnes Monument. Ross then returned southerly along the coast to Cumberland sound, from where he steered southeasterly. | BARROW. Voyages of discovery and research within the Arctic Regions. |

| Name and Date. | Narrative. | Authority. |
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| PARRY. 1819 and 1820. English. Public. | Parry proceeded northerly through Davis strait and Baffin bay to Lancaster sound. Landed in Possession bay at the mouth of the sound, the flag staff erected here the preceding year by Ross was still standing. He then passed through Barrow strait, named by him, as were also Prince Regent Inlet, Wellington channel and Cornwallis island. He landed at Byam Martin island, thence proceeded westerly along the southern coast of what he called Melville island. Various observations were made at a bluff head which the men named Bounty cape, in commemoration of Parry's official announcement that they and the officers had earned the bounty of five thousand pounds which the government had voted as a reward to such of his subjects as should penetrate so far to the westward within the Arctic Circle. Parry wintered on the south coast of Melville island in a bay which he named Hecla and Griper. As soon as he had anchored the British flag was hoisted. | BARROW. Voyages of discovery and research within the Arctic Regions. |
| PARRY. 1821, 1822 and 1823. English. Public. | At the top of a hill on Melville island a bottle containing papers giving an account of this expedition, was buried, and a mound of stones and sand was raised above it. Parry named North Somerset and North Devon. Parry passed through Hudson strait to a bay in the northern extremity of Southampton island, which he named York bay, thence through Frozen strait to Repulse bay, which he examined for a passage to the west. Leaving Repulse bay he skirted the northern coast to Winter island, lying off the entrance into Lyon inlet, where he wintered. The following year he moved northward to the strait of Fury and Hecla. Here he erected a mound of stones on a promontory and named the place cape Northeast. After spending considerable time in exploring the strait he established his winter quarters at Iglook, one of the islands in the strait. The following year he returned through Hudson strait. | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |
| LYON. 1824. English. Public. | Lyon was instructed to cross Melville peninsula for the purpose of making a traverse by land of the western shore. He proceeded through Hudson strait, passed Digges island and cape Pembroke and rounded the south end of Southampton island into Roes Welcome. He did not succeed in getting beyond the mouth of Wager river. | BARROW. Voyages of discovery and research within the Arctic Regions. |
| PARRY. 1824-1825. English. Public. | Parry passed through Davis strait and Baffin bay to cape Warrender at the mouth of Lancaster sound. After landing on shore in a bay nearby, he proceeded on his way to Port Bowen in Prince Regent inlet. Here an observatory was erected on shore and the several officers were employed during the winter in making various observations and a traverse of the eastern shore of the inlet. The following year Parry crossed to the western shore of the inlet with the intention of coasting the southern part of North Somerset as far as it might lead to the westward. Owing to difficulties with the ice, he was compelled to abandon this idea and return home. | BARROW. Voyages of discovery and research within the Arctic Regions. |
| FRANKLIN. 1819, 1820, 1821, 1822. English. Public. | The main object of this expedition was to explore the northern coast of America from the mouth of Coppermine river on Coronation gulf to the eastward. For this purpose Franklin proceeded by Hudson strait to York Factory, Cumberland House, Fort Chipewyan and | BARROW. Voyages of discovery and research within the Arctic Regions. |

| Name and Date. | Narrative. | Authority. |
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| | <p>Fort Providence to the mouth of Coppermine river. He explored Coronation gulf, but was unable to carry the exploration farther east owing to a scarcity of provisions and to other circumstances. The Arctic and Melville sounds; Bathurst Inlet; Hood river; Beren, Moore and Lawford groups of islands were all named by him.</p> | |
| <p>FRANKLIN and RICHARDSON. 1825, 1826, 1827. English. Public.</p> | <p>From the mouth of the Mackenzie river, Franklin proceeded westerly along the coast as far as Return reef in longitude 149° 37', while Richardson went easterly till he reached the mouth of the Coppermine river. Cape Bathurst, Franklin bay, Darnley bay, Union and Dolphin strait, cape Krusenstern and Wollaston were named. Franklin planted the British flag on Garry island at the mouth of the Mackenzie river.</p> | <p>BARROW. Voyages of discovery and research within the Arctic Regions.</p> |
| <p>ROSS (John). 1829 to 1833. English. Private.</p> | <p>Ross proceeded by Davis strait, Baffin bay and Lancaster sound to the western side of Prince Regent inlet. He coasted the land to the south, which he named Boothia, as far as Felix harbour, which he also named, and where he was frozen in for four winters. The southern portion of the west coast of Boothia and the eastern coasts of Boothia and Somerset were traversed. Ross discovered the north Magnetic pole on the west side of Boothia.</p> | <p>BARROW. Voyages of discovery and research within the Arctic Regions.</p> |
| | <p>Ross went on shore near Bellot strait and took formal possession of Boothia. He failed to discover the strait and erroneously regarded it as an inlet, which he named Brentford bay. Planted the British flag upon the spot he determined as the north magnetic pole and took possession of the magnetic pole and its adjoining territory in the name of Great Britain and William IV. A cairn was erected, under which was buried a canister containing a record of the discovery.</p> | <p>SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores.</p> |
| | <p>Near Bellot strait, Ross went on shore with all the officers, to take formal possession of the new discovered land; the colours were displayed with the usual ceremony, and the health of the king drunk, together with that of the founder of our expedition, after whom the land was named, and erected a cairn of stones and left a bottle containing an account of his proceedings. Brown island, Grimble islands and cape Charlotte, near Bellot strait, were named by him. At latitude 70° 48' on the east coast of Boothia, he landed at what he named Port Logan and took possession according to the usual forms. At Elizabeth harbour, named by him, he erected a cairn of stones to mark the entrance of the harbour, and another cairn was built on the highest hill on the north side of the harbour. A cairn was erected on one of the islands in the group near Elizabeth harbour. At Eclipse harbour, on the mainland near cape Allington, another cairn was built. On an island three miles from Eclipse harbour, a cairn was erected, with a pole on which was fastened the ship's name and the date, engraved on copper. Mary Jones bay was named and cape Verner, a point to the south. Having taken formal possession of the cape, a cairn and a beacon were erected, with the ship's name and the date, on a plate of copper, as before. Joanna harbour, in a small bay to the north of the cape, was named, and a cairn erected. He also named Andrew Ross island, landed and took formal possession of the island and built a cairn. On a hill at Felix harbour, another</p> | <p>ROSS. Narrative of a second voyage in search of a north-west passage.</p> |

| Name and Date. | Narrative. | Authority. |
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| | <p>cairn was built. Near cape Isabella, Spence bay, on the west side of Boothia Isthmus, a cairn was erected and possession taken with the usual ceremony. On the top of a mountain near the eastern extremity of Spence bay, the colours were placed, with the consent of the natives. At cape Keppel, the colours were again hoisted. At Victory point, named by Ross, northern extremity of King William Land, the flag was unfurled and possession taken with the usual ceremony; a cairn of stones six feet high was also erected and enclosed in it a canister containing a record of the proceedings of the expedition. At Sheriff harbour, a few miles northeast of Felix harbour, a flagstaff was erected on a hill. At Shagavoke a cairn and flagstaff were erected.</p> <p>On the west coast of Boothia we fixed the British flag on the spot and took possession of the north magnetic pole and its adjoining territory, in the name of Great Britain and King William the Fourth; and erected a cairn of some magnitude, under which we buried a canister containing a record of the interesting event. A cairn of stones was erected at cape Walker to mark the northern limit of investigations on the west coast of Boothia. A bottle containing a short account of proceedings was buried in the house at Fury Beach. Near cape Seppings, a cairn was erected beneath which a tin case was placed containing a record of proceedings and a sketch of discoveries.</p> | |
| <p>BACK. 1833, 1834, 1835. English. Public.</p> | <p>This expedition followed the route of the Hudson's Bay Company from Montreal to Great Slave lake, and descended Back river to the sea. It was Back's intention to trace the coastline between the mouth of Back river and Coronation gulf. He was prevented, however, from carrying this into effect and did not succeed in getting beyond the mouth of the river. Here he unfurled the British flag and named this part William the Fourth's Land. He also named the promontory at the mouth of the river, Victoria. The extreme point seen to the northward, on the western side of the estuary, he named cape Richardson.</p> | <p>BARROW. Voyages of discovery and research within the Arctic Regions.</p> |
| <p>BACK. 1836-1837. English. Public.</p> | <p>Back's instructions were to proceed to Wager river or Repulse bay, cross the intervening land to Prince Regent inlet and follow the continental coastline to Coronation gulf. He crossed Davis strait, passed Nottingham island to cape Comfort on the northeastern shore of Southampton island, but was unable to proceed farther owing to ice.</p> | <p>BARROW. Voyages of discovery and research within the Arctic Regions.</p> |
| <p>DEASE and SIMPSON, 1836 to 1839. English. Private.</p> | <p>Dease and Simpson, officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, traced the coastline westerly from Coronation gulf, passing (Franklin's) Return reef to cape Barrow. Returning to Coronation gulf, they followed the coast easterly, passing Dease and Simpson straits to the estuary of Back river and around the promontory on the east side of the estuary to a point a short distance beyond, which they called cape Selkirk. Victoria Land was named by them, and on their return along the coast they traced its shores for about eleven degrees of longitude. They designated the cape on the northern side of the western entrance to Simpson strait, by the name of Herschel, and erected a cairn.</p> | <p>BARROW. Voyages of discovery and research within the Arctic Regions.</p> |

| Name and Date. | Narrative. | Authority. |
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| FRANKLIN. 1845. English. Public. | Franklin sailed west through Lancaster sound, Barrow strait, up Wellington channel to latitude 77 degrees. He wintered at Beechey island and then passed southward through Peel sound and Franklin strait to cape Felix, the northernmost point of King William Island. | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |
| RAE. 1846-1847. English. Private. | This expedition was sent out by the Hudson's Bay Company in charge of Rae for the purpose of ascertaining if there was a waterway to the south of Boothia. If Boothia should prove an island, he was instructed to follow around the coast to the point reached by Dease and Simpson; if it should prove a part of the mainland he was to track the coast to a point visited by Ross in 1831. He left York Factory and proceeded north along the west shore of Hudson bay and up Roes Welcome to Repulse bay. Thence crossed over the isthmus connecting Melville peninsula with the mainland to what is now known as Committee bay—continuing overland he followed the west coast of the bay northerly to Lord Mayor bay, the most southerly of Ross's discoveries. Here, he took possession of his discoveries with the usual formalities. Having determined that no navigable passage led westward along this portion of the west coast of the gulf of Boothia, he returned to the south end of Committee bay and followed the east coast of the bay northerly to a point within a few miles of Fury and Hecla strait. After taking possession of his discoveries with the usual formalities, he retraced his steps homeward. | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |
| PULLEN. 1848 to 1851. English. Public. | The first search expedition sent out by the British government, with the object of rescuing Franklin, sailed through Behring strait to Wainwright inlet. Boats under the command of Pullen were sent from this inlet to examine the shores eastward to the Mackenzie river. Pullen ascended the Mackenzie as far as Great Slave lake on his way to York Factory, for England. At the lake he received orders from England to continue the search, and accordingly retraced his steps to the mouth of the Mackenzie. It was his intention to sail along the shore to about the mouth of the Coppermine river, and from this quarter to explore the shores of Wollaston Land and Banks Land. He was unable, however, to get beyond cape Bathurst owing to ice. | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |
| RICHARDSON and RAE. 1848. English. Public. | The second expedition sent out by the British Government was that commanded by Richardson—Rae was selected to accompany him. They travelled overland through Canada to the mouth of the Mackenzie river. From here they coasted the shore of the mainland eastward to the mouth of the Coppermine river and crossed over to Fort Confidence, on Great Bear lake, for winter quarters. | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |
| ROSS (JAS. C.). 1848 and 1849. English. Public. | The third expedition sent out by the British Government was commanded by Ross. He proceeded through Davis strait to Possession bay, where he found a memorandum left by Parry in 1819. Entering Lancaster sound, and pushing west, he reached cape York. From here he crossed over to the north coast of Barrow strait and examined Maxwell bay and other indentations. He then re-crossed Barrow strait to Leopold island at the west side of the entrance into Regent inlet, where the ships were wintered. Sledge expeditions were sent out in various directions. One of these expeditions | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |

| Name and Date. | Narrative. | Authority. |
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| | searched the west shores of Regent inlet as far south as Fury beach; another crossed Barrow strait to cape Hurd; another crossed Regent inlet to Port Bowen, and Ross accompanied by McClintock thoroughly explored the west coast of North Somerset down to latitude 72° 38'. | |
| SAUNDERS. 1849 and 1850. English. Private. | Saunders' orders were to proceed to Lancaster sound with supplies for Franklin's expedition and that of Ross, and to examine the sounds at the head of Baffin bay. He sailed up the east side of Baffin bay to Melville bay, wintered in Woistenholme sound, and in the following season crossed to Possession bay and thence proceeded up Lancaster sound to Whaler point. | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |
| PENNY. 1849. English. Private. | This was a whaling voyage, and practically also a Franklin search expedition. Penny sailed up the east coast of Davis strait and Baffin bay, passing cape York and Carey islands, thence southwesterly to the whaling grounds at Pond inlet. Leaving Pond inlet, Penny steered for Lancaster sound, for the time he ceased to be a whaler and had become an explorer. He proceeded through Barrow strait as far as Leopold island only. At this point he was obliged to renounce the search because of the ice. In the voyage up Barrow strait, he deposited casks containing letters, &c., surmounted with signals, on several of the headlands. For this, and for his endeavours to carry succour to the relief expeditions, he received the substantial acknowledgment of the government. | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |
| PENNY. 1850 and 1851. English. Public. | Penny proceeded northward along the west coast of Greenland, passing Melville bay and the entrance into Jones sound, and entered Lancaster sound. Thence sailed westward along the shore of North Devon to Wellington channel. At the east side of the entrance to the channel he went ashore to explore the coast northward from cape Spencer. Six miles north of the cape, he found the first winter quarters of Franklin's squadron. After making some further searches and examining a cairn erected by Franklin on Beechey island, he went into winter quarters on the southern extremity of Cornwallis island. In the early summer of the following season he organized a number of sledge expeditions and examined the upper reaches of Wellington channel, but failed to find any further traces of Franklin. He discovered and named Hamilton and Baring islands and Queen Victoria channel extending westward from Wellington channel. | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |
| AUSTIN. 1850-1851. English. Public. | Austin was appointed to the command of this expedition, consisting of four vessels. He proceeded northerly along the west coast of Greenland to Melville bay, thence entered Lancaster sound and passing cape Warrender, landed at, and named Dundas harbour. At cape Riley, a boat's crew was sent on shore to erect a cairn, and at this point traces of Franklin were found. Higher up on the cliff a cairn of stones erected by Franklin was discovered. On Beechey island another of Franklin's cairns was seen. Austin went into winter quarters between Cornwallis and Griffith islands, and from here sledge parties were sent out. One party explored the shores of the north half of Prince of Wales island and the shores of Russell island. Another party, in charge of Lieutenant McClintock, proceeded westward from the ships, and examined the shores of Cornwallis and Bathurst islands. At | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |

| Name and Date. | Narrative. | Authority. |
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| | Byam Martin island, a section of the party went northward through Byam and Austin channels and explored the east coast of Melville island to latitude 76° 15'. The remainder of the party proceeded westerly along the south coast of Melville island to Lindon gulf. Another party discovered the deep bay dividing Cornwallis and Bathurst islands, while another explored the shores of Lowther and Garrett islands. On the way homewards, Austin skirted the east coast of North Devon and entered Jones sound with the intention of exploring it, but was unable to proceed very far up the sound owing to ice. | |
| HAVEN. 1850-1851. American. Private. | This expedition sent out into the Arctic seas from the United States was strictly a Franklin search expedition. The two vessels despatched for the purpose were bought, provisioned and equipped by Mr. Henry Grinnell, a merchant of New York, and were placed at the disposal of the American Government in order that they might be commanded by naval officers, and be subject to the discipline of the service. Haven was placed in command, and his instructions were to search for Franklin in Barrow strait and Wellington channel. He sailed by Davis strait to Melville bay, thence to Point Innes at the entrance of Wellington channel. | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |
| FORSYTH. 1850. English. Private. | This expedition was sent out by Lady Franklin to examine Prince Regent inlet and the east coasts of North Somerset and Boothia. Forsyth passed through Lancaster sound and entered Regent inlet, proceeded as far south as Fury beach, where he was stopped by ice. | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |
| ROSS (JOHN). 1850. English. Private. | Ross again proceeded north to search for Franklin. He did not succeed in getting farther than Beechey island, Wellington channel. | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |
| McCLURE. 1850 to 1854. English. Public. | Collinson, as senior officer, and McClure were instructed to proceed by Behring strait, with two vessels to continue the search for Franklin. Collinson parted company with McClure in a gale of wind after passing the straits of Magellan, and did not meet him again. McClure passed through Behring strait and proceeded easterly along the coast as far as cape Parry, from here he crossed to the southwest extremity of Banks Land, afterwards named Nelson Head. McClure, with a party of officers, left the ship for the purpose of landing upon and taking possession of their discovery, which with the usual formalities, was named Baring island. It was afterwards discovered that the island was no other than Banks Land, discovered and named by Parry in 1819-20. From Nelson Head, McClure followed the southern coast of Banks Land to longitude 117° 10' in Prince of Wales strait, from where, owing to ice, he could find no outlet to the north. Having made arrangements for wintering near by, McClure decided to explore the lands he had discovered on either side of Prince of Wales strait. He first visited the land on the eastern side of the strait, took possession, built a cairn and named the new land Prince Albert. In the spring three sledge parties were sent out, one followed the coast of Prince Albert Land towards Wolleston; another examined the east coast of Banks Land; and the third travelled along the coast of Albert Land around the shores of Melville sound. When the ship was again free from ice, McClure sailed northeastward to latitude 73° 44' and longitude 115° 32'. Blocked by ice, he returned through Prince of Wales strait and sailed around the coasts of | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |

| Name and Date. | Narrative. | Authority. |
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| COLLINSON. 1850 to 1853. English. Public. | Banks Land to an inlet, affording good winter quarters, which he named Mercy bay. In the spring McClure crossed the ice to Winter harbour on Melville island. His ship remained fast in the ice in Mercy bay during the whole of 1852; in the spring of 1853 he was rescued by Kellett, who was wintering at Dealy island, off the south shore of Melville island. McClure abandoned his ship and returned to England in 1854 on the 'North Star' by Baffin bay. By parliamentary grant, the sum of ten thousand pounds was granted to him, his officers and men, in consideration of their having been the first to pass from the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean by the Arctic sea. Collinson passed through Behring strait, and, proceeding easterly along the coast to cape Parry, crossed to Nelson Head. He then pushed through Prince of Wales strait, where he came upon traces of McClure. Returning from the eastern entrance of the strait he sailed around the south and west coasts of Banks Land to Meek point and then south to Walker bay for winter quarters. During the winter, sledge parties were sent through Prince of Wales strait to cape Providence, Melville island. The following season Collinson discovered and explored Prince Albert sound. He then sailed through Dolphin and Union strait and Dease strait to Cambridge bay where he spent the second winter. Next spring travelling parties followed the coast around the west side of Victoria strait up to latitude 70° 25'. | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |
| RAE. 1851. English. Public. | Whilst Rae was a chief factor in the employ of the Hudson's Bay Company, the British Government had asked for the 'loan of his services' to follow up the search for Franklin. He traversed the shore of Wollastou Land with sledges from cape Baring south and east to longitude 110°. The object of this search was to seek for some strait leading northward. Afterwards, by means of boats, he traversed the south and east coasts of Victoria Land to latitude 70° and longitude 101° 24'. He named Victoria channel and took possession of his discoveries in the name of Her Majesty. For his discoveries in this expedition, the Royal Geographical Society awarded to Rae the founder's gold medal. | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |
| KENNEDY. 1851-1852. English. Private. | This expedition was sent out by Lady Franklin under the command of Kennedy. He proceeded by Baffin bay to the entrance of Prince Regent inlet, and wintered in Batty bay on the north coast of North Somerset. During the winter he travelled south along the west shore of Regent inlet as far as Bellot strait. Having passed through the strait and across Franklin sound, he crossed overland to Ommanney bay on the west coast of Prince of Wales island. He then recrossed the island and returned to his ship. | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |
| INGLEFIELD. 1852. English. Private. | After touching at several points along the west coast of Greenland, Inglefield reached Melville bay. He carefully examined Wolstenholme sound and proceeded to Carey islands. As all the land to the northward of these islands was new, he here commenced a careful running survey. He discovered Murchison strait. On rounding cape Alexander, he named a headland on the western shore, Prince Albert, and the cliffs to the north of cape Alexander were named Crystal Palace cliffs. The Prince of Wales mountains, on the western coast, were | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |

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| Name and Date. | Narrative. | Authority. |
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| BELCHER. 1852 to 1854. English. Public. | <p>discovered and named, and the northernmost point of this shore was named Victoria Head. On the eastern shore the most northerly point was called cape Frederick VII., while the bay immediately to the south of it was named Lady Franklin. The most northerly position reached by Ingfield was 78° 28', a point about 140 miles farther north than had been reached by any earlier navigator of whom there are any records. From here he returned, passing through Glacier strait into Jones sound, thence up Lancaster sound to Beechey island. The chief result of the voyage was the discovery of about six hundred miles of new coast line at and within the entrance to Smith sound.</p> | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |
| RAE. 1853 and 1854. English. Private. | <p>This expedition, comprising five ships, passed cape York and entered Lancaster sound. At Beechey island the expedition was divided into two tranches; one proceeded to Melville island, and the other explored and examined Wellington channel. The first mentioned branch wintered at Dealy island, a short distance east of Winter harbour. A flagstaff was erected on the highest point of the island. Travelling parties were sent in various directions from the ships. One, in charge of Fin, was sent to Mosey bay to relieve McClure; another, in charge of Mechem, thoroughly examined Melville island and all the land north and northwest of it. The latter party in accomplishing this went to Winter harbour and crossed overland to Liddon gulf, thence westward to cape Russell and crossed to Eglinton island. Still pushing westward they discovered and named Prince Patrick island, and travelling along the south and west coasts of the island they came to what was named Lands End. On his return across the island, Mechem found some cairns containing records left by McClintock, who had in the meantime explored most of the district. Shortly after Mechem's return to Dealy island the ships were headed towards Beechey island, but owing to ice they were unable to proceed farther than longitude 101°, where they wintered and were afterwards abandoned. In the spring of 1854 Mechem visited Princess Royal island in Prince of Wales sound and an inlet eighty miles farther west, where he found cairns erected by Collinson. On his return he deposited records at Prince of Wales island and at cape Russell.</p> <p>The other division of this expedition passed up Wellington and Queens channels to Northumberland sound on the west side of Grinnell island for winter quarters. From here sledge parties were sent out to survey the coasts. Passing around by the north coasts of Grinnell island, Belcher channel leading east into Jones sound was discovered.</p> | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |
| RAE. 1853 and 1854. English. Private. | <p>Rae was instructed by the Hudson's Bay Company to survey the west coast of Boothia from Castor and Pollux river northward to Bellot strait, and thus connect Dease and Simpson's discoveries to the south with those of Kennedy to the north. He sailed from Hudson bay through Rese Welcome to Repulse bay. From Repulse bay he proceeded with sledges to the south end of the gulf of Boothia, thence to Pelly bay and across to Castor and Pollux river, where Dease and Simpson had erected a pillar in commemoration of their discoveries on this coast. From here he followed the coast northerly to latitude 68° 57'. At this point he found the time at his disposal so limited that he was unable to complete the survey and having taken possession of his discoveries in the usual manner, he set out on his return journey.</p> | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |

| Name and Date. | Narrative. | Authority. |
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| KANE. 1853 to 1855. American. | Kane's orders from the Secretary of the Navy were to 'conduct an expedition to the Arctic seas in search of Sir John Franklin.' Since the undertaking was conducted in a region in which there was no hope of finding the lost explorer, it may be considered to have been undertaken more especially for the general purposes of exploration. The chief contributors to the expenses of the expedition were Messrs. Grinnell, Peabody and some of the chief scientific institutions of the United States. The vessel for the cruise was placed at Kane's disposal by Mr. Grinnell, New York. Kane proceeded by Davis strait to Smith sound, and having passed cape Alexander, reached Littleton island. Upon the western cape of the island, Flagstaff point, he erected a cairn and displayed the American flag. He wintered in an inlet on the east coast, which he named Rensselaer harbour. A sledging party, in charge of Hayes, crossed the frozen sound and explored its west shore northerly to Dobbin bay. Grinnell Land was named by Hayes. Another party followed the east shore to cape Constitution, where the Grinnell flag of the 'Antarctic' was hoisted. Mary Minturn river was discovered and named, also cape Thackeray. Kane was unable to extricate his ship from the ice of Rensselaer harbour and at the close of the second winter he was obliged to abandon her and make his escape by boat and sledge to the nearest Greenland settlement. | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |
| HARTSTENE. 1855. American. Public. | On the point about a mile north of Refuge harbour, Kane erected a small beacon-cairn, and 'as I had neither paper, pencil nor penman, I burnt a 'K' with powder on the rock, and scratching 'O.K.' with a pointed bullet on my cap lining, hoisted it as the representative of a flag. It was our custom, in obedience to a general order, to build cairns and leave notices at every eligible point.' Cairns were established near cape Russell, at cape Bonsall and McGary island. A pyramid of heavy stones was erected upon Observatory island, Rensselaer harbour, and a record enclosed in a glass jar was placed in a hole worked into the rock. Humboldt glacier and capes Agassiz and Forbes in Washington Land were named. At Kane lake near Etah, about midway between capes Alexander and Ohleen, a large cairn was built and a copper penny placed within it on which was scratched the letter 'K.' Washington Land and Peabody bay were named. | KANE. Arctic explorations. |
| ANDERSON. 1855. English. Public. | By a resolution of Congress, the Secretary of the Navy was authorized to despatch a naval or other steamer to the Arctic seas for the purpose of rescuing or affording relief to Kane, and the officers and men under his command. The command of the expedition was assigned to Hartstene. He proceeded along the west coast of Greenland to cape Alexander, where he deposited a record of his visit, and passed on to Pelham point. Finding Kane's cairn at Pelham point, he returned south and examined cape Hatherton, Littleton island and cape Alexander. He then crossed over to the entrance of Lancaster sound and examined Possession and Pond bays. | KANE. Arctic explorations. |
| ANDERSON. 1855. English. Public. | This expedition was organized by the Hudson's Bay Company at the request of the British Government to continue the search for Franklin by exploring the estuary of Back river. The command was vested in Anderson. He explored the whole of Montreal island and the coasts of Adelaide peninsula. | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |

| Name and Date. | Narrative. | Authority. |
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| <p>McCLINTOCK. 1857 and 1858. English. Private.</p> | <p>This expedition was sent out by Lady Franklin and interested friends under the command of McClintock. He proceeded by Davis strait and Lancaster sound to Beechey island and thence across the mouth of Wellington channel and into Peel sound, but being interrupted by ice he struck north out of Peel sound, east along the coast of North Somerset and then south along the western coast of Regent Inlet to Port Kennedy at the eastern entrance of Bellot strait. Sledge parties were sent out in various directions; one party explored the western coast of Boothia as far as the Magnetic pole, also the coast of Prince William island and the estuary of Back river; another party traced the shores of the southern half of Prince of Wales island. A cairn was discovered at Victory point, on the west coast of King William island, containing the last communication made by the officers of the Franklin expedition. Nearby a small cairn was erected by McClintock's party. Another cairn erected by Simpson was found on cape Herschel, King William island.</p> | <p>SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores.</p> |
| <p>HAYES. 1860-1861. American. Private.</p> | <p>In 1829, Ross landed upon and named Possession point at the eastern entrance into Bellot strait, and erected a cairn. McClintock visited the cairn and deposited a record. Her Majesty, by an Order in Council dated 22nd October, 1859, sanctioned the time during which McClintock was absent on this voyage, to reckon as time served by a captain in command of one of Her Majesty's ships.</p> <p>A number of the principal scientific institutions of the United States contributed to the outfit of a third expedition for the Arctic seas. It was placed in command of Hayes. He proceeded by Davis strait to a small bay about ten miles northwest of cape Alexander. He wintered in this bay, afterwards named Fort Foulke. In the spring he crossed the sound with dog sleighs to cape Hawks and travelled northward along the coast, past Kennedy channel to latitude 81° 35' where his progress was checked by rotten ice. Before returning he marked the limit of his discoveries by suspending a number of flags on a line run across between two high rocks and also built a cairn in which he enclosed a record of his discoveries. The point at which his advance was stopped he named cape Lieber. At its base an inlet leads westward into Grinnell Land and this inlet he named Lady Franklin bay. A headland far to the north he named cape Union, and a mountain between cape Union and Lady Franklin bay he named mount Perry.</p> | <p>McCLINTOCK. Discovery of the fate of Sir John Franklin.</p> |
| <p>HALL. 1860 to 1862. American. Private.</p> | <p>Hall was provided with funds by subscription, the principal contributor being Henry Grinnell of New York, and was given free passage on a whaling vessel to Frobisher bay. His object was to pass through Frobisher strait, as this inlet had been erroneously named, and thence to proceed to the locality of the Franklin disaster by Fox channel, Fury and Hecla strait, gulf of Boothia and Boothia peninsula in order to continue and complete the history of the Franklin expedition. Hall found it impossible to carry out his programme, he, however, thoroughly explored Frobisher bay and demonstrated that what had hitherto been known as a strait was really a bay. Sylvia Grinnell river, at the head of Frobisher bay, was named by Hall and the American flag hoisted. With the flag of my country in one</p> | <p>SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores.</p> |
| | <p>SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores.</p> | <p>HALL. Arctic researches and life among the Esquimaux.</p> |

Certainly Hayes was mistaken about his furthest point, which apparently was not much beyond 80°.

| Name and Date. | Narrative. | Authority. |
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| HALL. 1864-1869. American. Public. | band, my other in the limpid stream, I denominate it Sylvia Grinnell river.' Again, at the head of Frobisher bay he planted the flag of the United States on a mountain top near Bishop island. An island near the entrance of Wiswell inlet, called Kod-lu-narn by the Innuits, 'because white men lived upon it and built stone houses and also a ship,' was visited by Hall. Here he found the ruins of three stone houses, cemented with lime and stone, evidences of a schooner having been built on the stocks, &c., evidently the work of five men of Frobisher's expedition left behind by that explorer. | NOURSE. Narrative of the second Arctic expedition. |
| HALL. 1871-1872. American. Public. | Hall's second voyage was like the first one, a Franklin relief expedition. He was once more provided with funds by subscription and given free passage on a whaling brig to Whale point on the west coast of Roes Welcome. From Whale point he coasted northward to Repulse bay. After making a survey of the bay, he followed the southern and eastern coasts of Melville peninsula with sledges to Fury and Hecla strait. In passing along the coast he visited the promontory where Parry had erected his flag-staff and found the cairn and fragmentary pieces of the flag-staff. He then returned to Repulse bay. Subsequently he made a second trip along the eastern shore of Melville peninsula and around the northern shore to cape Ingfield where he erected a monument. 'A pile of three large stones, the lowest resting on his clay pipe.' From cape Ingfield, the most western point of the strait sighted by Parry, he made a compass survey of the coast-line southerly to cape Crozier, the most northern point reached by Rae in 1847. Near cape Crozier he discovered a monument evidently erected by white men, but did not find any record. From here he again returned to Repulse bay and crossed to the head of Lyon inlet, where he found the stone cairn erected by Parry still undisturbed. Finally, in 1869, he set out from Repulse bay on his journey to King William Land. His route lay across Rae isthmus, thence following the west coast of Committee bay to cape Weynton, and thence overland passing the southern end of Pelly bay to the mouth of Murchison river, from where he crossed to the southern extremity of King William island and landed near the mouth of Peffer river. Having erected three monuments over the remains of some of Franklin's men found at different spots in this locality, he returned again to Repulse bay and secured passage on a whaling vessel to the United States. | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |
| | Congress voted \$50,000 to defray the expenses of this expedition, the ship, 'Polaris,' was supplied by the Navy Department and Hall was appointed commander. He sailed along the west coast of Greenland to Smith sound and northward through Kennedy channel. He discovered and named Hall basin and Robeson channel and sailed to latitude 82° 16'. While preparations were being made for wintering in Thank God bay, on the east side of the strait, latitude 81° 28', Hall started northward on a sledge journey. He proceeded to latitude 82°, discovering and naming Newman bay, the northern entrance of which is called cape Brevoort. | DAVIS. North Polar expedition. |
| | The President of the United States issued to Captain Hall the following commission: 'You are hereby appointed to command the expedition towards the North Pole, to be organized | |

| Name and Date. | Narrative. | Authority. |
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| YOUNG. 1875. English. | <p>and sent out pursuant to an Act of Congress approved July 12th, 1870, and will report to the Navy and the Secretary of the Interior for detailed instructions.' The President also sanctioned the selection by the Secretary of the Navy of a vessel suitable for the purpose.</p> <p>On the 4th September, 1871, Hall landed on the east shore of what he called Polaris bay, and, 'in the name of God and of the President of the United States, raised the American flag on the land he had discovered.' He erected a cairn at cape Brevoort and deposited a transcript of a despatch to the Secretary of the United States Navy in a copper cylinder. The headland at the southern entrance of Newman bay was named by him cape Summery.</p> <p>A pillar of stone, six feet square at the base and from eight to ten feet in height, was erected by the assistant engineer of the 'Polaris,' on the summit of Observatory bluff, near Thank God harbour.</p> <p>By a resolution introduced into the United States Senate, the Secretary of the Navy was called upon to furnish, through Rear-Admiral Davis, a narrative of Hall's voyage in the 'Polaris.'</p> | YOUNG. The two voyages of the Pandora. |
| | <p>The expenses of this expedition, and the purchase and equipment of the vessel were undertaken by Young with the assistance of a few contributions. His object was to proceed through Baffin bay, Lancaster sound, towards the Magnetic pole, and to navigate through the northwest passage to the Pacific ocean in one season. He proceeded along the west coast of Greenland to Cary islands. A cairn found on the northwest island was built up higher and a record deposited in a tin case. He then passed Cobourg island, to Lancaster sound, thence through Barrow strait to Beechey island. Northumberland House, built by Pullen on Beechey island in 1852, was still standing. From Beechey island he steered for Limestone island, on the east side of the entrance to Peel strait, where he found a cairn evidently built by civilized hands. He dug up the cairn without finding any notice, and afterwards rebuilt it and deposited a record in a tin box. In 1854, some of Belcher's officers built a cairn and deposited a notice on Limestone island and also left a flag and staff with a cylinder attached. Cape Coulman, in Peel strait, about midway along the western coast of North Somerset, was visited by Young, here he found a cairn built by James Ross and the copper cylinder containing the record. Farther south he landed at Roquette islands, western entrance of Bellot strait, and built a conspicuous cairn on the summit of the largest island, placing in it a record. As he was in danger of being beset he retreated through Peel strait and Lancaster sound, calling in again at Cary islands on his return voyage. At Carey islands he left a notice in Nares' cairn to the effect that he had removed Nares' record and letters for England.</p> <p>In 1876, Young's intentions were to make another attempt through Peel and Franklin straits, to navigate the coast of America to Behring strait. While making preparations for the voyage, he received a communication from the Admiralty stating that their Lordships would consider it a public service if he would assist in carrying out despatches to Nares' expedition and bringing home any which he</p> | |

| Name and Date. | Narrative. | Authority. |
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| NARES. 1875-76. English. Public. | <p>might find at the entrance of Smith sound. He decided to carry out the views of the Admiralty and leave his own plans for further consideration. He accordingly sailed again along the west coast of Greenland to Cary Islands and deposited another record in Nares' cairn. Thence passing west of Hakluyt Island, named by Baffin, he landed at Sutherland Island, where he found the remains of an old cairn and records of Hartstene, United States Navy. Having erected a conspicuous cairn on the western point of the island and deposited a record of proceedings, he sailed to Littleton Island, named by Ingfield. At Littleton Island he found Nares' cairn and tin case containing records. After examining Foulke harbour he turned southerly into a bay which he named Pandora harbour, as this was the first ship that ever anchored in it. He then crossed to cape Isabella and finding Nares' cairn on the summit, deposited a record from the Pandora. Returning again to Pandora harbour, he erected a cairn containing a record. He was, subsequently, driven southward out of Smith sound by the ice coming in, and returned to England.</p> | SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores. |
| | <p>In 1874 the Prime Minister stated that Her Majesty's Government 'had determined to lose no time in organizing a suitable expedition to explore the region of the North Pole.' Nares was placed in command, and in 1875 proceeded north along the west coast of Greenland. He landed at Cary Islands and deposited a record in a cairn on the summit of the southeast island. Passing on to Littleton Island, he landed and erected a cairn, with a record of the movements of the expedition. Cape Isabella was the next point visited and a cairn erected. At cape Sabine and on the summit of Washington Irving Island, cairns were built and records deposited. Nares wintered at Floeburg beach, cape Sheridan, in Robeson channel, latitude 82° 27'. Having thus reached a higher latitude than any ship had ever before attained the ensign was hoisted. From this position a number of sledge journeys in different directions were performed. One party explored the western coast of Robeson channel southward and also Lady Franklin sound. Markham, in charge of another party, started off from the land near cape Joseph Henry and endeavoured to force his way north over the ice. He succeeded in advancing the national flag to latitude 83° 20', but was obliged to return from this point as nearly the whole of his crew had been attacked with scurvy. Aldrich explored the shores of Grant Land towards the north and west, and succeeded in reaching cape Alfred Ernest, longitude 85° 33'. Beaumont, in charge of another party, proceeded north and eastward along the Greenland coast to latitude 82° 18', longitude 50° 40'.</p> | |
| | <p>Nares built a cairn on the summit of Brevoort Island, Smith sound, in which a record paper was placed. Twin Glacier valley and Weyprecht Islands, northwest of cape Sabine, were named; also Allman bay and Evans glacier north of cape Victoria. He landed at cape Harrison and at Norman Lockyer Island, Princess Marie bay, and erected cairns. On Washington Irving Island a cairn was erected and a notice of movements deposited in cylinders. Eugenie glacier at the head of Dobbin bay was named. Hannah Island, near cape Morton, was visited and a cask containing a notice was placed on the summit of the island.</p> | NARES. A voyage to the Polar Sea. |

| Name and Date. | Narrative. | Authority. |
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| SCHWATKA. 1878 to 1880. American. Private. | <p>He landed at cape Morton and ascended to the summit of the coast ridge; then sailed across Kennedy channel to Discovery harbour, north shore of Lady Franklin sound. He landed at cape Beechey and ascended to the summit. A cairn was erected on the north shore of Lincoln bay. The headland to the south of cape Sheridan was named cape Rawson. The names of Sir Edward Parry and his followers were given to the newly discovered land to the westward of cape Joseph Henry. A cairn was erected on the summit of mount Julia, cape Joseph Henry. Another cairn was built near cape Sumner and a record of proceedings deposited. At latitude 83° 20', the most northern latitude reached, Markham's party displayed the British flag. Before leaving the ice at cape Joseph Henry, they again displayed the colours. Between cape Joseph Henry and cape Sheridan the colours were hoisted by Markham on three occasions. Aldrich hoisted the Union Jack at cape Alfred Ernest and he and his party drank Her Majesty's health. A cairn was erected at cape Colan, west of cape Joseph Henry. At Floeburg beach, Nares' winter quarters, a cairn was erected; 'a notice paper has been placed inside the cairn on the summit of the look-out hill. It contains full information of our doings, with the names of all the officers and ships' companies of the two vessels. The notice is written in Indian ink and placed inside a glass tube closed at each end over a spirit lamp, it should last for ages.' At Repulse harbour, northeast of cape Brevoort, a cairn was built by Beaumont's party. They ascended mount Wyatt and named the headland at its base, cape Bryant. On Reef island near Beaumont's farthest, a cairn was erected and a record deposited. At Dragon point, a short distance west of Reef island, a cairn was erected in which a record and chart were deposited. At the foot of mount Hall another cairn was built and a record deposited. Petermann fiord was explored by one of the auxiliary parties. A cairn was erected at cape Baird, Lady Franklin sound. An excursion was made to the lignite beds near cape Murchison, west side of Robeson channel. At Discovery bay, an account of proceedings was deposited in a cairn constructed out of the empty preserved meat tins, refilled with gravel, and a post office box was placed in the centre of the pile. At capt Fraser, about midway between cape Collinson and Dobbin bay a cairn was erected and a record of proceedings deposited.</p> | GILDER. Schwatka's search. |
| 7974—43 | <p>This expedition was organized for the purpose of making a further search for records or relics of the Franklin party in King William Land. Schwatka was placed in charge, and the funds were provided by private subscription. He proceeded by Hudson strait to Depot island, about midway between the entrance of Roes Welcome and Chesterfield inlet, and crossed overland with sledges to a river which empties into Cockburn bay near the mouth of Back river, named Hayes river by him in honour of the President of the United States. He also discovered and named Connery river, which empties into Hudson bay at Depot island. From Hayes river he crossed to the southern coast of King William land and followed its western shore to cape Felix, where 'our flag waved from the highest point of King William Land.' A cairn or pillar, without any record or mark whatever, was found on a high hill about two</p> | |

| Name and Date. | Narrative. | Authority. |
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| GREELY. 1881 to 1884. American. Public. | <p>miles inland at cape Felix. It was rebuilt and a record deposited in it. On the return trip, Schwatka followed the western coast of Adelaide peninsula southerly to Sherman inlet; crossed overland from the head of Sherman inlet to Dangerous rapids, near the mouth of Back river; ascended the Back river nearly as far as lake McDougal, and then crossed overland in a southeasterly direction to Depot island.</p> <p>By direction of the President of the United States, Greely was assigned to the command of an expedition fitted out by the War Department, to establish an international circumpolar station at Lady Franklin bay. He proceeded along the west coast of Greenland to Littleton island, and crossing Smith sound to cape Camperdown, followed the east shores of Ellesmere Land and Grinnell Land to Discovery harbour, Lady Franklin bay. Two small cairns were erected at cape Lieber. From Fort Conger, the station established by Greely at Discovery harbour, a spring sledging party was sent northward in charge of Dr. Pavy, in an attempt to reach land to the northward of cape Joseph Henry. They found Nares' cairn at the Alert winter quarters, and 'about five feet from the ground a large iron cylinder, sealed probably by the engineers of the ship, and in which are secured the documents of the British expedition.' The signal flagstaff at cape Sheridan was still standing in as firm a condition as when erected in 1875. Pavy succeeded only in getting a few miles north of cape Joseph Henry. Greely personally penetrated the interior of Grinnell Land, by way of Lady Franklin bay and Chandler ford to Henrietta Nesmith glacier on the north side of lake Hazen. He built a cairn, five feet in height, on a prominent hill about two miles east of the glacier, in which was deposited a notice of his visit.</p> <p>Another party, in charge of Lockwood, explored the Greenland coast northerly to Lockwood island, latitude 83° 24'. Beaumont's cairn at Stanton gorge was rebuilt by Lockwood and a record of the movements deposited. Cairns were erected and records left at capes Bryant and Britannia and on the summit of Stephenson island. On the northern and southern points of the mouth of De Long ford small cairns were built. On the summit of Lockwood island, Lockwood's farthest, the American flag was unfurled and a large cairn was erected, containing a record in a tin box. Greely promised a reward contingent upon Lockwood's party making a nothing surpassing any before attained. The appropriation committee of the House of Representatives reported favourably as to the assumption of the reward, and Congress so enacted. In the summer of 1882, Greely renewed the explorations of the interior of Grinnell Land. He crossed overland from Conger to the eastern end of lake Hazen and followed the southern shore of the lake, thence up Very river to the summit of mount Arthur, the crest of Grinnell Land. A small cairn was built at the mouth of Cobb river, about midway along the southern shore of lake Hazen. United States mountains, Conger mountains, Very river and mount Arthur were named.</p> <p>On mount Lynn, across a narrow valley to the north of mount Arthur, a small cairn was erected containing a record. 'Our flag was displayed from the summit of mount Arthur, but as the rum and lime juice were carried by</p> | GREELY. Three years of Arctic service. |

| Name and Date. | Narrative. | Authority. |
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| | Lynn, we were obliged to drink the health of the President, our country and the day, at the base of the mountain instead of on the summit, as we had planned.' In the early part of 1883, Lockwood crossed Grinnell Land to Greely fiord by way of Anchor fiord. A cairn was erected and a record deposited at cape Baird. On Stalknecht Island, near Payer harbour, a cairn was built and a record left in a sextant box. | GREELY. Official Report of the Lady Franklin bay expedition. |
| PEARY. 1886. American. Private. | Arthur Land, cape Lockwood and Greely fiord, all on the western side of Grinnell Land, were named. A cairn was erected on the summit of mount Beaufort. Cairns were erected on the Greenland coast at Mary Murray island, Rabbit cape, and Black cape. | |
| PEARY. 1891-1892. American. Private. | Peary took passage on a steam whaler at Sydney, Cape Breton, for Disko bay, west coast of Greenland. After penetrating Greenland easterly with sledges, for about one hundred miles from the coast, he sailed across Baffin bay to Agnes monument and northerly to cape Cargenholm. Returning homeward along the west coast of Baffin bay 'we steamed for the American whaling station in Cumberland sound.' | PEARY. Northward over the 'Great Ice.' |
| | Through the contributions of several scientific societies in the United States and some private subscriptions, Peary was enabled to fit out his North-Greenland expedition and to charter a steam whaler to take his party north. He proceeded along the west coast of Greenland to McCormick bay, Whale sound, where he established winter quarters. During the winter he explored Inglefield gulf and named Bowdoin bay, Bowdoin glacier, mounts Adams, Daly and Putnam. The following summer he left McCormick bay with dog sledges and traversed the northwest coast of Greenland, on the inland ice, to Independence bay, passing the heads of Humbolt, Petermann and Sherard-Osborn indentations. He named Academy glacier, Independence bay and Navy cliff, all on the northeast coast of Greenland. At Navy cliff, the farthest point reached, he erected a cairn and deposited a bottle containing an account of the expedition. A duplicate of the record, inserted in a brass thermometer case, was also placed in the cairn and a staff with the American flag attached was fixed in the cairn. | PEARY. Northward over the 'Great Ice.' |
| PEARY. 1893 to 1895. American. Private. | Peary obtained funds from private sources to defray the expenses of equipping this expedition and to charter a ship to take his party north. He crossed from Labrador to Holsteinborg on the west coast of Greenland and followed the coast of Greenland to Bowdoin bay in Inglefield gulf. Here, he built a house and established his headquarters at what he called Falcon harbour. In the spring of 1894 he made an unsuccessful attempt to reach Independence bay with dog sledges over the inland ice. His intention was to send a party northward from Independence bay and another party south and east to cape Bismarck. After travelling about 128 miles from Falcon harbour he was obliged to return owing to unfavourable weather and loss of dogs through disease. During the following summer he made a journey by boat from Falcon harbour to Melville bay and return. In the spring of 1895 he crossed the inland ice to Independence bay, but owing to insufficient provisions he was unable to proceed any farther and returned to Falcon harbour. In the meantime a ship had been sent north for him upon which he sailed for home. | PEARY. Northward over the 'Great Ice.' |

| Name and Date. | Narrative. | Authority. |
|--|---|--|
| PEARY. 1898 to 1902. American. Private. | This expedition was formed by Peary under the auspices of and with funds furnished by the Peary Arctic Club of New York City. In 1898, Peary proceeded northward along the west coast of Greenland to Cape D'Urville, Allman bay, on the west coast of Smith sound. He made a survey of Buchanan and Prince Marie bays and Bache peninsula and crossed the Ellesmere Land ice-cap to the west side of that land. In 1900, he left Etah with dog sledges for Conger, crossed Robeson channel to the Greenland coast and followed it to the northward. At cape Washington, the farthest land seen by Lockwood, a cairn was erected by Peary in which he placed a copy of the record left by Lockwood in the cairn on Lockwood island. At cape Morris Jesup, the northern extremity of Greenland, he erected a cairn and deposited a record. He then travelled south and east to Wyckoff island, and after erecting a cairn and depositing a record he started on his return journey. In 1902 he proceeded northerly over the sea ice from cape Hecla to latitude 84° 17'. | Scottish Geographical Magazine, Vol. xix. |
| SVERDRUP. 1898 to 1902. Norwegian. Public. | Sverdrup was supplied with a vessel for this expedition by the Norwegian Government. He discovered and surveyed the western coast of Ellesmere island northerly to a point within sixty miles of Aldrich's farthest, as well as three large islands west of Ellesmere island. He also discovered the northern sides of North Cornwall and Findlay islands, and explored the western portion of the northern coast of North Devon. | National Geographical Magazine, Vol. xiii. |
| | The Norwegian Government loaned Sverdrup an Arctic vessel, the funds to defray the expenses of the expedition were obtained from private sources. The main object of the expedition was to explore the north coast of Greenland and as much of the east coast as could be accomplished. With this intention Sverdrup proceeded through Smith sound to Kane basin, where he was stopped by drift ice and obliged to winter. The following summer he made several attempts to penetrate northwards, but the ice was again unfavourable and he was in danger of being frozen in for another winter. Having decided to leave Smith sound he erected a cairn in latitude 80° 55', on the Ellesmere coast, and then turned southwards into Jones sound. A record of the journey was deposited under the cairn and the Norwegian flag was hoisted on top. From Jones sound, Sverdrup passed through Cardigan strait and explored and named Axel Heiberg island and the Ringnes islands. | SVERDRUP. New land. |
| | He states that 'an approximate area of one hundred thousand square miles had been explored, and, in the name of the Norwegian King, taken possession of.*' | |

* It does not appear that Sverdrup took possession at any point on the ground, unless the act of hoisting the flag in Kane basin may be so considered. It is to be observed, however, that up to this time he had made no discoveries.—W. F. K.

ANALYSIS OF MAPS BEARING ON THE NORTHERN ISLANDS.

SUMMARY

In preparing the annexed analysis of maps bearing on the northern islands, 157 maps and gazetteers, &c., have been inspected, comprising 99 British, 40 American, 10 French and 8 German references.

The majority of the maps cover the whole region from Hudson bay to Ellesmere Land; as some, however, show different portions only, it has been found convenient, for the purpose of giving a summary of the investigation, to divide the region into the following sections :—

1. Northern mainland of continent and islands in Hudson bay.
2. Islands north of Hudson strait and south of Lancaster sound, Barrow strait and Melville sound.
3. Islands north of Lancaster sound and south of Jones sound, including the Parry islands.
4. Southern portion of Ellesmere Land.
5. Northern portion of Ellesmere Land.
6. Northern Greenland.

The result of the inspection may, therefore, be summed up as follows :—

Section 1.—Northern mainland of continent and islands in Hudson bay.

All the references agree in showing the continent up to the northern mainland and the islands in Hudson bay, including Southampton, as British territory.

Section 2.—Islands north of Hudson strait and south of Lancaster sound, Barrow strait and Melville sound.

All the references, except five, agree in showing the islands as British territory.

The five exceptions are : Two maps published in Germany and one in France, which show the islands uncoloured (that is, as not owned by any nation).

Two British maps, which show the islands coloured as a British *sphere of influence*.

Nine of the British maps are deficient as to the topography west of the immediate coast-line of Davis strait and Baffin bay. The coast-line, however, is coloured British, and, therefore, these maps are not adverse to British claims.

Therefore, of the 157 references inspected in this section, only three are adverse, with two doubtful.

Section 3.—Islands north of Lancaster sound and south of Jones sound, including the Parry islands.

Covering this section, 142 maps were inspected, of these 92 are British, 33 American, 10 French and 7 German.

All the maps, except nine, agree in colouring the islands as British territory.

The nine exceptions are: Two British maps coloured as a British *sphere of influence*.

One American map, coloured, but not in accordance with British or United States colour.

One British, two American, one French and two German maps are uncoloured.

Seven of the British maps are deficient as to the topography west of the immediate coast-line of Baffin bay. The coast-line, however, is coloured British, and, therefore, these maps are not adverse to British claims.

Therefore, of the 142 maps inspected in this section, only seven are adverse, with two doubtful.

Section 4.—Southern portion of Ellesmere Land.

Covering this section, 135 maps were inspected, of these 89 are British, 30 American, 9 French and 7 German.

All the maps, except twenty, agree in colouring the southern portion of Ellesmere Land as British territory.

The twenty exceptions are: Two British maps coloured as a British *sphere of influence*, another is coloured in accordance with the United States colour.

Three American maps are coloured in accordance with the United States colour.

One American map and one French map are coloured, but not in accordance with British or United States colour.

One French map shows two colours (British and United States).

Three British, five American, one French and two German maps are uncoloured.

Six of the British maps are deficient as to the topography west of the immediate coast-line of Baffin bay. The coast-line, however, is coloured British, and, therefore, these maps are not adverse to British claims.

Therefore, of the 135 maps inspected in this section, only seventeen are adverse, with three doubtful.

Section 5.—Northern portion of Ellesmere Land.

One hundred maps covering this section were inspected. Sixty of the maps are British, 28 American, 8 French and 4 German.

All the maps, except twenty-five, agree in colouring the northern portion of Ellesmere Land as British territory.

The twenty-five exceptions are:—

Two British maps, coloured as a British *sphere of influence*.

Three British and three American maps coloured in accordance with the United States colour.

One French map shows two colours (British and United States).

One French and two British maps are coloured, but not in accordance with British or United States colour.

Four British, five American, two French and two German maps are uncoloured.

Therefore, of the 100 maps inspected in this section, 22 are adverse, with 3 doubtful.

Section 6.—Northern Greenland.

Eighty-four maps of northern Greenland were inspected. Fifty-three of the maps are British, 21 American, 5 French and 5 German.

All the maps, except thirty-three, agree in colouring Northern Greenland as British territory.

The thirty-three exceptions are:—

Ten British, seven American and three French maps are coloured, but not in accordance with British or United States colour.

Two British, two American and two German maps are uncoloured.

One British and three American maps are coloured in accordance with the United States colour.

One German map is coloured so as to indicate that possession is uncertain.

Two British maps show the southern part of Northern Greenland as a British possession and the northern part as a possession of the United States.

Therefore, of the 84 maps inspected in this section, 31 are adverse, with 2 others adverse as to the northern part only.

DETAIL.

1770.

Volume of old American maps. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

Bowles' Pocket Map of North America, divided into its provinces, colonies, etc., by J. Palairot, geographer. Printed in London, 1770.

On this map, everything west of Davis strait and Baffin bay is indefinite. The islands and coast-line shown between Hudson bay and a short distance north of Lancaster sound (which is as far north as the map extends) are coloured as British territory.

1774.

Volume of old American maps. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

Samuel Dunn's Map of North America, as divided amongst the European Powers. Printed for Robt. Sayer, London, 1774.

On this map, everything west of Davis strait and Baffin bay is indefinite.

The islands and coast-line, as shown, from Hudson bay to Smith sound are coloured as British territory.

Northern Greenland, as far south as Hope Sanderson, is also coloured as British territory. The remainder of Greenland is uncoloured and does not accord with Canada or the United States.

1776.

Volume of old American maps. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

Dunn's Map of the British Empire in North America. Printed for R. Sayer and J. Bennett, London, 1776.

On this map, everything west of Davis strait and Baffin bay is indefinite.

The islands and coast-line shown from Hudson bay to Smith sound are coloured as British territory. Northern Greenland, as far south as Hope Sanderson, is also coloured as British territory. The remainder of Greenland is uncoloured and does not accord with Canada or the United States.

1783.

Volume of old American maps. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

Map of the whole continent of America, wherein are described the United States of North America, as well as the several European possessions, according to the preliminaries of peace signed at Versailles, January 20, 1783. Compiled from Mr. D'Anville's maps of the continent, and corrected in the several parts belonging to Great Britain from the original materials of Governor Pownall, M.P. Printed for Robt. Sayer and John Bennett, London, 1783.

Everything west of Davis strait and Baffin bay, on this map, is indefinite. The islands and coast-line, as shown, from Hudson bay to Smith sound are coloured as British territory. Northern Greenland, as far south as Hope Sanderson, is also coloured as British territory.

1783.

Volume of old American maps. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

Map of North America, with the West India islands, divided according to the preliminary articles of peace, signed at Versailles, January 20, 1783, wherein are particularly distinguished the United States and the several provinces, governments, &c., which compose the British dominions, laid down according to the latest surveys and corrected from the original materials of Governor Pownall, M.P. Published in 1783.

On this map, everything west of Davis strait and Baffin bay is indefinite. The islands and coast-line, as shown, from Hudson bay to Smith sound are coloured as British territory. Northern Greenland, as far south as Hope Sanderson, is also coloured as British territory. The remainder of Greenland is uncoloured and does not accord with Canada or the United States.

No date.

Atlas of old maps. (Library of Parliament, Canada. Catalogue No. 512). Senex's Map of America.

On this map, everything west of Davis strait and Baffin bay is indefinite. The islands and coast-line from Hudson bay to a point in Baffin bay (which is as far north as the map extends) are coloured as British territory.

1796.

Dunn's Atlas of the Mundane system. Published by Laurie and Whittle, London, 1796. (Office of Geographer, Department of the Interior, Ottawa).

(a) Map of North America, with the West Indies, wherein are distinguished the United States and all the possessions belonging to the European powers.

This map extends only as far north as Smith sound. Everything west of Davis strait and Baffin bay is indefinite. Northern Greenland and all the islands shown are coloured as British territory. The colour of the remainder of Greenland does not accord with the colour on Canada or the United States.

(b) Map of the United States of North America, with the British dominions on that continent, &c. Same as (a).

The following note is printed on this map:—

'The British dominions in North America comprehend the following regions, provinces and islands, viz.: 1. The territories of Hudson's Bay Company, which contain New South Wales, New North Wales, Prince William Land, with the Arctic lands down to the London coast in Greenland,' &c., &c.

1803.

Volume of old American maps. (Library of Parliament, Canada).
Map of America. Published by Robert Wilkinson, London, 1803.

On this map, everything west of Davis strait and Baffin bay is indefinite. The islands and coast-line, as shown, from Hudson bay to Smith sound are coloured as British territory. Northern Greenland, as far south as Hope Sanderson, is also coloured as British territory. The colour on the remainder of Greenland does not accord with the colour on Canada or the United States.

1804.

Volume of old American maps. (Library of Parliament, Canada).
Wilkinson's Map of North America, showing British, Spanish and American possessions. Published in London, 1804.

Hudson bay and the southern extremity of Baffin Land (which is as far north as the map extends) are coloured as British territory.

1822.

Historical, Chronological and Geographical American Atlas. Published by H. C. Carey and J. Lea, Philadelphia, 1822. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

(a) Map of America. (Map No. 1).

This map extends only a short distance north of Lancaster sound. The islands between Hudson bay and Lancaster sound are coloured as British territory. North of Lancaster sound the islands are uncoloured.

(b) Map of North America. (Map No. 3).

Islands between Hudson bay and Lancaster sound are coloured as British territory. The whole of Greenland, and the islands north of Lancaster sound to Smith sound (as far as the map extends) are coloured alike, but not in accordance with British or United States.

(c) Letter-press, descriptive of the bays of North America, (page 2):

'Baffin, Hudson and St. Lawrence in the British possessions.'

1830.

Brue's Atlas Universel de Geographie. Published by Ch. Picquet, Paris, 1830. (Library of Parliament, Canada).
Map of North America. (Map No. 37).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, south of Smith sound (which is as far north as the map extends) are coloured as British territory. The colour on the whole of Greenland does not accord with the colour on Canada or the United States.

1830.

Weiland's Map of North America, showing possessions. Published at Weimar in 1830. (Geological Survey Department, Draughtsman's Office).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, south of Smith sound (which is as far north as the map extends) are coloured as British territory.

1831.

Russell's Atlas of the World. Published by Fisher, Son & Co., London, England in 1831.

(Office of Chief Astronomer, Ottawa, Ont.)

(a) Map of North America.

All the islands south of Lancaster sound are coloured as British territory. North of Lancaster sound to Smith sound (which is as far north as the map extends) the islands are uncoloured.

(b) Map of British dominions in North America.

All the islands south of Smith sound (which is as far north as the map extends) are coloured as British territory.

1837.

Stieler's Hand-Atlas. Published by Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1837. (Office of Chief Astronomer, Ottawa, Ont.)

(a) Polar Map (Plate No. VIII.). Engraved in 1837.

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, south of Smith sound (which is as far north as the map extends) are coloured as British territory. The western coast of Greenland from the entrance of Smith sound, southerly, to latitude 71° is uncoloured. The colour on the remainder of the western coast of Greenland is distinct from that of Canada or the United States.

(b) Map of North America (Plate No. LIV.). Corrected to 1835.

Same as (a) except that the western coast of Greenland from Smith sound, southerly, to latitude 74° (approximately), is coloured as British territory.

1840.

Black's General Atlas. Published by Adam and Charles Black, Edinburgh, 1840. (Office of Geographer, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.)

Map of North America (Plate No. XLV.).

This map extends only as far north as Smith sound. Northern Greenland, southerly to Melville bay, and all the islands are shown as British territory.

1840.

Arrowsmith's London Atlas, exhibiting the physical and political divisions of the various countries of the world. Published by John Arrowsmith, London, 1840. (Office of Geographer, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.)

(a) Map of America (Map No. 39).

Northern Greenland and all the islands between Greenland and Alaska, south of Smith sound (which is as far north as the map extends) are coloured as British ter-

ritory. The colour of the remainder of Greenland does not accord with the colour on Canada or the United States.

(b) Map of British North America (Map No. 40).

Same as (a) except that the colour on the whole of Greenland does not accord with the colour on Canada or the United States.

1842.

Teesdale's Chart of the World. Published by Henry Teesdale & Co., London, 1842. (Office of Geographer, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.)

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, south of Smith sound (which is as far north as the map extends) and Northern Greenland, southerly to Melville bay, are coloured as British territory. The colour on the remainder of Greenland does not accord with the colour on the United States.

1844.

Maps of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Published by Chapman & Hall, London, 1844. (Library of Parliament, Canada.)

(a) Map of the Polar regions. (Vol. 1.)

Northern Greenland and all the islands between Greenland and Alaska, south of Smith sound (which is as far north as the map extends) are coloured as British territory.

(b) Map of North America. (Vol. 2, page 127.)

Same as (a).

(c) Map of British North America. (Vol. 2, page 128.)

Same as (a).

1846.

Quin's Historical Atlas. Maps by W. Hughes. Published by Seeley, Burnside & Seeley, London, 1846. (Library of Parliament, Canada.)

Map of the World, showing Empires and Countries in colours.

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, south of Smith sound (which is as far north as the map extends), including the Parry islands, are coloured as British territory.

Northern Greenland, from Smith sound, southerly to about latitude 71°, is coloured as British territory. The colour on the remainder of Greenland does not accord with the colour on Canada or the United States.

1846.

The National Atlas: Published by John Johnstone, and W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh, 1846. (Library of Parliament, Canada.) Map of North America, (Map No. 37).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including the Parry islands, north to Smith sound (which is as far as the map extends), and northern Greenland as far south as Melville bay are coloured as British territory. The colour on the remainder of Greenland does not accord with the colour on Canada or the United States.

1847.

Black's General Atlas, with geographical descriptions. Published by Adam & Charles Black, Edinburgh, 1847. (Office of Chief Astronomer, Ottawa.)

(a) Map of North America. (Plate XLV.)

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, south of Smith sound (which is as far north as the map extends) are coloured as British territory.

The same colour is carried around the west coast of Greenland, southerly to Upernivik.

(b) Letter-press, geographical description (page 11):

'British America comprises all that immense region which lies between the Polar basin and the United States,' &c., &c.

'The United States of North America occupy the middle region of the continent, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, &c., &c.'

No date.

Hall's new General Atlas. Published by Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans, London. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

(a) Map of North America. (Map No. 43).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, south of Smith sound (which is as far north as the map extends) and Northern Greenland, southerly to Melville bay, are coloured as British territory. The colour on the remainder of Greenland does not accord with the colour on Canada or the United States.

(b) Map of British North America. (Map No. 45).

Same as (a).

About 1850.

Olney's School Atlas. Published by Pratt, Woodford & Co., New York, about 1850. (Mrs. Healy, Port Hope, Ont.)

Map of North America.

The islands south of Lancaster sound, Barrow strait and Melville sound are coloured as British territory. The islands lying to the north of Lancaster sound, Barrow strait and Melville sound and to the south of Smith sound (which is as far north as the map extends) are uncoloured.

The colour of the whole of Greenland is distinct from that of Canada or the United States.

About 1851.

Wyld's General Atlas. Published by James Wyld, London, about 1851. (Office of Chief Astronomer, Ottawa, Ont.)

(a) Map of the World. (Plate No. 7.)

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, south of Smith sound (which is as far north as the map extends), are coloured as British territory. The same colour is carried around the western coast of Greenland from Smith sound, southerly to lat. $75^{\circ} 30'$ (approximately).

(b) Map of the Western Hemisphere. (Plate No. 9).

Same as (a), except that the western coast of Greenland is coloured as British territory somewhat farther south, to lat. 72° (approximately).

(c) Map of Northern Hemisphere. (Plate No. 10). Published in 1851.

Same as (a).

(d) Map of America. (Plate No. 57).

Same as (a).

(e) Map of North America. (Plate No. 58).

Same as (b).

1853.

The Useful Knowledge General Atlas. Published by George Cox, London, 1853. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

(a) Map of the North Pole. (Vol. 1, Map No. 11).

Northern Greenland, and all the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

The colour on the remainder of Greenland does not accord with the colour on Canada or the United States.

- (b) Map of North America, (Vol. 2, Map No. 127).
Same as (a).
- (c) Map of British North America, (Vol. 2, Map No. 128).
Same as (a).

1853.

Tardieu's Atlas Universel. Published by Furne & Co., Paris, 1853. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

Map of America, (Map No. 24).

Northern Greenland and all the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

About 1855.

Colton's Atlas of the World, with geographical, statistical and historical descriptions, Vol. 2. Published by J. H. Colton, New York, about 1855. (Office of the Chief Astronomer, Ottawa, Ont.)

(a) Map of the World. (Plate No. IX.)

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land up to latitude 80° (which is as far north as the map extends), and the portion of Greenland in the vicinity of Smith sound, lying west of longitude 60°, are coloured as British territory. The colour of the remainder of Greenland is distinct from that of Canada or the United States.

(b) Map of the Western Hemisphere. (Plate No. X.)

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, as far north as Jones sound, including the Parry islands, and the portion of Greenland in the vicinity of Smith sound, lying west of longitude 60° and up to latitude 80° (which is as far north as the map extends), are coloured as British territory.

The colour of the remainder of Greenland is distinct from that of Canada or the United States. The islands north of Jones Sound, including Ellesmere Land, are uncoloured.

About 1855.

Colton's Atlas of the World, with geographical, statistical and historical descriptions, Vol. 1. Published by J. H. Colton, New York, about 1855. (Office of Chief Astronomer, Ottawa, Ont.)

(a) Map of North America. (Plate No. 2).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land up to latitude 80° (which is as far north as the map extends), and the portion of Greenland in the vicinity of Smith sound, lying west of longitude 60°, are coloured as British territory. The colour of the remainder of Greenland is distinct from that of Canada or the United States.

(b) Map of Northern America showing British, Russian and Danish possessions in North America. (Plate No. 3).

Same as (a), except that west of Jones sound there is a small patch of blue colour. As this colour does not correspond with any of the colours on the map showing the various possessions, it does not appear to have any significance.

(c) Letter-press, political divisions, etc. (between Plates Nos. 2 and 3):

'North America is politically divided into the Russian, British, Danish and French Colonies, the United States of America and the United States of Mexico, &c.'

(d) Letter-press, British possessions (between Plates Nos. 3 and 4):

'The British possessions in North America lie chiefly north of the 49th parallel; and, exclusive of the Russian territory in the North-west, occupy the whole northern region of the continent and adjacent islands.'

1856.

Andriveau-Goujon's Universel Atlas. Published in Paris, 1856. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

Map of North America (Map No. 46).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

1856.

Black's Atlas of North America. Published by A. & C. Black, Edinburgh, 1856. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

Map of British America, containing all the discoveries in the Arctic seas up to 1856. (Map. No. 2).

Northern Greenland, southerly to Upernivik, and all the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

1857.

Gazetteer of the World. Published by A. Fullarton & Co., Edinburgh, 1857. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

Extract from Vol. 4:

'Hudson's Bay Company territories. A name often applied to the immense regions of North America which extend from the Russian possessions and Pacific ocean on the west, to Baffin bay and Davis strait on the east; and from the north frontiers of Canada and the 49th parallel, far into the Polar regions, terminating in that direction only with the bounds of discovery.'

1857.

Colton's Atlas of America. Published by J. H. Colton and Company, New York, 1857. (Office of Chief Astronomer, Ottawa, Ont.).

(a) Map of North America (Plate No. 2).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, up to latitude 80° (which is as far north as the map extends), and the portion of Greenland in the vicinity of Smith sound, lying west of longitude 60°, are coloured as British territory.

(b) Map of Northern America showing British, Russian and Danish possessions in North America. (Plate No. 3).

Same as (a).

(c) Letter-press, British possessions, (between Plates Nos. 3 and 4).

'The British possessions in North America lie chiefly north of the 49th parallel; and, exclusive of the Russian territory in the north-west, occupy the whole northern region of the continent and adjacent islands,' &c., &c.

1860.

Dufour's Atlas Universel. Published by Paulin et Le Chevalier, Paris, 1860. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

Map of North America. (Plate No. 37).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including North Lincoln (the southern portion of Ellesmere Land) are coloured as British territory. The remainder of Ellesmere Land is uncoloured. The colour on the whole of Greenland does not accord with the colour on Canada or the United States.

1861.

Lovell's General Geography for the use of schools. Published by John Lovell, Montreal, 1861. (Office of Chief Astronomer, Ottawa, Ont.)

Map of North America.

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory. The colour on the whole of Greenland does not accord with the colour on Canada or the United States.

1862.

Garnier's Atlas. Published in Paris, 1862. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

(a) Map of America.

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

(b) Map of the Polar regions.

Same as (a).

1862.

Mitchell's New General Atlas. Published by S. A. Mitchell, Jr., Philadelphia, 1862. (Miss Price, Port Hope, Ont.)

Map of North America, showing its political divisions, and recent discoveries in the Polar regions. (Plate 3).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory. The colour on the whole of Greenland is distinct from that of Canada or the United States.

1863.

The Standard Atlas of the World. Published by Ward and Lock, London, 1863. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

(a) Map of North America (Map No. 92).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory. The colour on the whole of Greenland does not accord with the colour on Canada or the United States.

(b) Map of the Arctic regions of North America. (Map No. 104).

Same as (a).

1863.

The Useful Knowledge Society's Family Atlas. Published by Edward Stanford, London, 1863. (Office of Chief Astronomer, Ottawa, Ont.)

(a) Map of the World. (Page 2).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory. Greenland is shown in another colour.

(b) Map of North America, (Page 57).

Same as (a).

(c) Map of British North America, (Page 58).

Same as (a) and (b).

1864.

Mitchell's New General Atlas. Published by Augustus Mitchell, Jr., Philadelphia, 1864. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

(a) Map of the World, (Map No. 2).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, south of Jones sound, are coloured as British territory. Ellesmere Land is uncoloured.

(b) Map of North America, showing its political divisions and recent discoveries in the Polar regions, (Map. No. 3).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

1864.

Philip's Imperial Library Atlas. Published by George Philip & Son, London, 1864. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

Map of North America, (Map No. 39).

Northern Greenland, as far south as Devils Thumb, and all the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

The colour of the remainder of Greenland does not accord with the colour of Canada or the United States.

1865.

Colton's General Atlas, with descriptions, geographical, statistical, and historical. Published by J. H. Colton, New York, 1865. (Office of the Chief Astronomer, Ottawa, Ont.)

(a) Map of the World, (Plate No. 10).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, and the portion of Greenland in the vicinity of Smith sound, lying west of longitude 60° , are coloured as British territory. The colour of the remainder of Greenland is distinct from that of Canada or the United States.

(b) Map of the Western Hemisphere, (Plate No. 11).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska as far north as Jones sound, and including the Parry islands, are coloured as British territory. Ellesmere Land up to latitude 80° (which is as far north as the map extends) and the portion of Greenland in the vicinity of Smith sound, lying west of longitude 60° , are uncoloured. The colour of the remainder of Greenland is distinct from that of Canada or the United States.

(c) Map of North America, (Plate No. 15).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land up to latitude 80° (which is as far north as the map extends), are coloured as British territory. The colour of Greenland is distinct from that of Canada or the United States.

(d) Map of Northern America showing British, Russian and Danish possessions in North America, (Plate No. 16).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land up to latitude 80° (which is as far north as the map extends) and the portion of Greenland in the vicinity of Smith sound, lying west of longitude 60° , are coloured as British territory. The colour of the remainder of Greenland is distinct from that of Canada or the United States.

(e) Letter-press, political divisions, &c. (between Plates Nos. 14 and 15).

'North America, exclusive of the insular northern regions, is politically divided into the Russian, British and French colonies in the north, the United States of America in the middle,' &c., &c.

(f) Letter-press, British possessions, (between Plates Nos. 15 and 16).

'The British possessions lie chiefly north of the 49th parallel, and, exclusive of the Russian possessions in the north-west, occupy the whole northern region of the continent and adjacent islands.'

1870.

Black's General Atlas of the World. Published by Adam and Charles Black, Edinburgh, 1870. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

(a) Map of the World (Map No. 3).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including the part of Ellesmere Land south of Kane basin, are coloured as British territory.

Ellesmere Land north of Kane basin and the whole of Greenland are coloured alike, but not in accordance with the colour on the United States.

(b) Map of North America (Map No. 39).

Northern Greenland, as far south as Upernivik, and all the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

The colour on the remainder of Greenland does not accord with the colour on Canada or the United States.

1873.

Black's General Atlas of the World. Published by Adam and Charles Black, Edinburgh, 1873. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

(a) Map of the World (Map No. 3).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including the portion of Ellesmere Land south of Kane basin, are coloured as British territory. The remainder of Ellesmere Land and the whole of Greenland are coloured alike, but not in accordance with the colour on the United States.

(b) Map of North America (Map No. 39).

Northern Greenland and all the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory. The colour on the remainder of Greenland does not accord with the colour on Canada or the United States.

1875.

Standard Atlas of the Dominion of Canada. Published by Walker and Miles, Montreal and Toronto, 1875. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

(a) Map of North America (Page 17).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including that portion of the southern part of Ellesmere Land known as North Lincoln, are coloured as British territory. The remainder of Ellesmere Land is uncoloured.

(b) Chart of the world showing the relative positions of the Dominion of Canada and the other British possessions (page 25).

This map extends only a short distance north of the entrance of Smith sound. All the islands between Greenland and Alaska and as much of Ellesmere Land as is shown on the map are coloured as British territory.

1875.

Encyclopaedia Britannica (ninth edition). Published by Adam and Charles Black, Edinburgh, 1875.

(a) Map of North America (Plate X., Vol. 1).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including the southern half of Ellesmere Land, and the southern half of Northern Greenland, are coloured as British territory. The northern half of Ellesmere Land and the northern half of Northern Greenland (near latitude 80° to the Polar sea) are coloured in accordance with the colour on the United States. The colour on the remainder of Greenland does not accord with British or United States colour.

(b) Map of the Dominion of Canada (Plate XXXV., Vol. 4).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

1875.

Tremaine's Wall Atlas. Published by Geo. C. Tremaine, Toronto, 1875. (Library of Parliament, Canada.)

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

1875.

Walling's Atlas of the Dominion of Canada. Published by G. N. Tackabury, Montreal, 1875. (Post Office Department, Draughtsman's Office.)

Map of the Dominion of Canada and the British possessions in North America (page 103).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

1877.

The 'Useful Knowledge' Complete Atlas. Published by Thos. Letts, London, 1877. (Library of Parliament, Canada.)

(a) Map of the World (Vol. 1, Map No. 4).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

(b) Map of the North Pole (Vol. 1, Map No. 11).

Same as (a).

(c) Map of North America (Vol. 2, Map No. 127).

Same as (a).

(d) Map of the Dominion of Canada (Vol. 2, Map No. 128).

Same as (a).

1878.

Amérique du Nord et du Sud. Publiées par le Dépôt de livres du Gouvernement de Québec à l'usage des écoles primaires, 1878. (Library of Parliament, Canada.)

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

1878.

Map of America. Published by the Educational Book Depository, Quebec. Dressée et dessinée par P. L. Morin. (Library of Parliament, Canada.)

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

1878.

Map of the Dominion of Canada, showing the extent and situation of its public lands and its geographical relation to the British Isles. Published by Department of the Interior, 1878. (Records Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.)

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

1880.

Johnston's Historical Atlas. Published by W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh, 1880. (Library of Parliament, Canada.)

Map of the world, showing British possessions and dependencies (Vol. 1, Map No. 31).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

1881.

Lovell's Gazetteer of British North America. Published by John Lovell & Son, Montreal, 1881. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

Extract:—

The Dominion of Canada comprises, 'all the British possessions in North America, except the island of Newfoundland. It is bounded east, by the Atlantic ocean, Davis strait and Baffin bay; west by Alaska, the Pacific ocean and Queen Charlotte sound; north, by the Arctic ocean; and south, south-east and south-west, by the United States.

1881.

Outline Map of the Dominion of Canada. Published by Department of the Interior, 1881. (Records Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

1881.

Map of the Dominion of Canada, showing the extent and situation of its public lands, and its geographical relation to the British islands. Published by Department of the Interior, 1881. (Records Branch, Department of the Interior, Ottawa).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

1881.

Map of the World. . Published at the School Supplies Depot, Toronto, 1881. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including that portion of Ellesmere Land known as North Lincoln, are coloured as British territory. The remainder of Ellesmere Land is uncoloured.

About 1881.

Illustrated Reference Map of the World. Published by J. M. Murray, New Jersey (Library of Parliament, Canada.)

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are shown as British territory.

1882.

Map of British North America. Published by W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh, 1882. (Library of Parliament, Canada.)

This map extends only as far north as latitude 72°. All the islands shown are coloured as British territory.

1883.

Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel. The Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland, by A. R. C. Selwyn. Published by Edward Stanford, London, 1883. (Library of Geological Survey Department).

Map of the Dominion of Canada (page 289).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

Description of boundaries (page 289):—

'The Dominion of Canada embraces all that part of North America lying between the Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic oceans, north of the United States of America, except Alaska, and all the islands off these coasts, except Newfoundland, &c., &c.

1885.

Keith Johnston's Royal Atlas. Published by W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh and London, 1885. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

(a) Map of the World (Map No. 1).

Northern Greenland, as far south as Devil's Thumb, and all the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

(b) Map of North America (Map No. 43).

Same as (a).

1886.

La Grande Encyclopédie. Published by H. Lamirault & Co., Paris, 1885-1901. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

(a) Map of North America (showing possessions). (Vol. 2, page 680).

All the islands north of Hudson strait, including Ellesmere Land, are uncoloured. The only islands coloured as British are Southampton and the other islands in Hudson bay. The northern mainland is coloured as the limit of British territory.

(b) Map of the Dominion of Canada (Vol. 8, page 1158). *

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska south of Jones sound (which is as far north as the map extends), are shown as part of Canada.

1886.

Campbell's Commercial Gazetteer and Atlas. Published by the Oxford Publishing Company, Toronto, Ont., 1886. (Office of Chief Astronomer, Ottawa, Ont.)

(a) Commercial Map of the Dominion of Canada.

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, and the coloured as British territory.

(b) Commercial Map of North America.

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are portion of Greenland in the vicinity of Smith sound, lying west of longitude 60°, are coloured as British territory. The colour of the remainder of Greenland is distinct from that of Canada or the United States.

1888.

Preliminary Map of part of the Dominion of Canada and adjoining territory of Alaska, with index map of the Dominion. Published by the Department of the Interior, 1888. (Records Branch, Dept. of Interior, Ottawa).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

1890.

Blackie's Geographical Manual No. 3. The British Empire, Part 2, by W. G. Baker. Published by Blackie & Son, London, 1890. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

(a) Map of the World showing British possessions (page 9).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, and Northern Greenland, are coloured as British territory.

(b) Map of Canada (page 106).

Same as (a).

1890.

The Scribner-Black Atlas of the World. Published by Cnas. Scribner's Sons, New York, 1890. (Library of Parliament, Canada)

(a) Map of North America (Map No. 39).

Northern Greenland, and all the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

(b) Map of the Dominion of Canada (Map No. 39a).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, south of Jones sound, (which is as far north as the map extends), are coloured as British territory.

1890.

Home Knowledge Atlas. Published by Home Knowledge Association, Toronto, 1890. (Library of Geological Survey Department.)

(a) Map of the Polar Regions (page 7).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

(b) Map of North America (page 8).

Same as (a).

(c) Map of Dominion of Canada (page 10).

This map extends only a short distance north of Lancaster sound. All the islands shown on the map are coloured as British territory.

1891.

Greswell's Geography of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. Published under the auspices of the Royal Colonial Institute by The Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1891. (Library of Parliament, Canada.)

General Map of Canada.

This map extends north only as far as to include what is known as North Lincoln (the southern part of Ellesmere Land). All the islands and the northern part of Greenland are coloured as British territory.

1893.

The Universal Atlas. Published by Cassell & Company, London, 1893. (Library of Parliament, Canada.)

(a) Map of North America (Map No. 87).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska as far north as Jones sound, including the Parry islands, are coloured as British territory. Ellesmere and Northern Greenland, as far south as Upernivik, are uncoloured. The remainder of Greenland is coloured, but not in accordance with the colour on Canada or the United States.

(b) Map of British North America (Map No. 89).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory. Northern Greenland is uncoloured. The remainder of Greenland is coloured, but the colour does not accord with Canada or the United States.

1894.

Rand, McNally & Co's indexed Atlas of the World. Published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago and New York, 1894. (Library of Parliament, Canada.)

(a) Map of the World (page 7).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory. The colour on the whole of Greenland does not accord with the colour on Canada or the United States.

(b) Map of North America (page 10).

Same as (a).

(c) Map of British America (page 361).

Same as (a). (Greenland and United States are uncoloured.)

1896.

Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia. Published by D. Appleton & Company, New York, 1896. (Library of Parliament, Canada.)

(a) Map of North America (Vol. 1, page 148).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, as far north as Jones sound, are coloured as British territory. Ellesmere Land is uncoloured.

(b) Map of Dominion of Canada (Vol. 2, page 38).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including the portion of Ellesmere Land south of Kane basin, are coloured as British territory. The remainder of Ellesmere Land is uncoloured.

(c) Letter-press.

Dominion of Canada, 'bounded on the north by the Arctic ocean, east by Baffin bay and Davis strait,' &c.

1897.

The Victoria Regina Atlas. Published by W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh, 1897. (Library of Parliament, Canada.)

Map of North America (Plate No. 151).

Northern Greenland, and all the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory. The colour on the remainder of Greenland does not accord with the colour on Canada or the United States.

1897.

Stieler's Hand-Atlas. Published by Justus Perthes, Gotha, 1897. (Office of Chief Astronomer, Ottawa.)

(a) Map of the World, showing possessions (Plate No. 5).

Northern Greenland and all the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Baffin Land and Ellesmere Land, are uncoloured.

(b) Map of North America, showing possessions (Plate No. 77).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Baffin Land and Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory. The colour on Northern Greenland indicates that possession is uncertain.

(c) Map of West-Canada (Plate No. 78).

This map extends only as far north as King William Land. All the islands shown on the map north of the northern mainland of Canada are coloured as British territory.

1897.

Stanford's Compendium of Geography, North America. By S. E. Dawson. Published by Edward Stanford, London, 1897. (Library of Geological Survey Department.)

Map of the Dominion of Canada (Vol. 1, page 12).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

Description of the boundaries of British America (Vol. 1, page 16.)

'The boundaries of British America are; on the north, the Polar ocean, and on the east the Atlantic ocean, Davis strait, Baffin bay and Smith sound to the Arctic sea,' &c.

Description of Arctic Canada (Vol. 1, page 586):

* North of the continent is the immense Arctic archipelago, forming part of the Dominion and included in the provisional district of Franklin, laid down on the maps under various names—the more northern islands as the Parry islands * * * * stretching up towards the North Pole, are the lands upon the western shores of Smith sound, Kennedy channel, Hall basin and Robeson channel, leading to the Palaeocrystic Sea of Nare's expedition. These lands are named Ellesmere Land and Grinnell Land.'

1899.

The Century Dictionary and Cyclopaedia. Published by the Century Company, New York, 1899. (Office of Chief Astronomer, Ottawa.)

(a) Map of the region around the North Pole (vol. X., map No. 3).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska as far north as Jones sound and including the Parry islands, are coloured as British territory.

Ellesmere Land, north of Jones Sound, and northern Greenland are coloured in accordance with the colour of the United States.

(b) Map of North America (Vol. X., Map No. 4).

Same as (a).

(c) Map of Dominion of Canada (Vol. X., Map No. 59).

Same as (a).

1899.

Canada, an Encyclopedia of the Country. Edited by J. Castell Hopkins. Published by The Linscott Publishing Co., Toronto, 1899. (Library of Geological Survey Department.)

(a) Map of North America (Vol. V, page 17).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

(b) Map of the World, showing British possessions coloured red (Vol. 5, page 17).

All the islands north of Hudson strait, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British *sphere of influence*. The only islands coloured as British territory are Southampton and the other islands at the mouth of Hudson bay.

1899.

An Atlas with descriptive letter-press, published by Mast, Crowell & Kirkpatrick, New York, 1899. (Mrs. F. M. Bennett, Port Hope, Ont.)

(a) Map of North America (page 6).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory. The colour on the whole of Greenland does not accord with the colour on Canada or the United States.

(b) Letter-press description of countries (page 75):

'Canada includes all the land of North America north of the United States excepting Alaska, Labrador and Newfoundland,' &c., &c.

'United States occupies the central portion of North America. Comprises forty-five states and four territories. Its other possessions are Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippines,' &c., &c.

No date.

Arrowsmith's Map of British North America, showing British and Russian possessions. (Office of Geographer, Department of Interior, Ottawa.)

Northern Greenland, southerly to Melville bay, and all the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

No date.

Bartholomew's Mercantile Map of the World. Published by Wm. Collins & Sons, London. (Library of Parliament, Canada.)

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including the southern portion of Ellesmere Land and the southern portion of Northern Greenland as far north as Hayes sound, are coloured as British territory. The remainder of Ellesmere Land and Northern Greenland is coloured as United States territory.

No date.

Levasseur's Grand Atlas de Geographie. Published by L. Gh. Delagrave, Paris. (Library of Parliament, Canada.)

(a) Map of North America (Plate No. 52).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, south of Jones sound, are coloured as British territory. Ellesmere Land and Northern Greenland are coloured alike, but not in accordance with the colour on Canada or the United States.

(b) Map of Canada and Alaska (Plate No. 54).

Northern Greenland, as far south as Upernivik, and all the islands south of Jones sound, are coloured as British territory. Ellesmere Land is shown in two colours (British and United States), apparently to indicate a doubt as to whether it belongs to Canada or the United States.

No date.

Miller's Nouvelle Geographie Élémentaire. Printed by Jos. Beauchamp, Quebec. (Library of Parliament, Canada.)

(a) Map of North America (page 26).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

(b) Map of the Dominion of Canada (page 36).

This map extends only a short distance north of Lancaster sound. All the islands shown are coloured as British territory.

No date.

Parkin & Bartholomew's Map of the World, showing the British Empire. Published by the Edinburgh Geographical Institute. (Mr. Harkin's room, Department of the Interior, Ottawa, and Library of Parliament, Canada.)

All the islands north of Hudson strait, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British *sphere of influence*. The only islands coloured as British territory are Southampton and the other islands in Hudson bay.

No date.

Bartholomew's Imperial Atlas and Gazetteer of the World. Published by T. Nelson & Sons, London. (Library of Geological Survey Department).

(a) Map of North America (Map No. 70).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

(b) Map of the Dominion of Canada (Map No. 74).

Same as (a).

No date.

Map of the Dominion of Canada. Published by The Copp, Clark Co., Limited, Toronto. (Office of the Chief Astronomer, Ottawa).

This map extends only as far north as Jones sound. All the islands shown are coloured as British territory.

1900.

'The Times' Atlas. Published at the office of 'The Times,' London, 1900. (Library of Parliament, Canada).

(a) Map of North America (Map No. 93).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

(b) Map of British North America (Map No. 95).

Same as (a).

1901.

Brockhaus' Konversations—Lexikon. Published by F. A. Brockhaus, Leipzig, 1901. (Office of Chief Astronomer, Ottawa).

(a) Map of British North America (Vol. 3, page 515).

Northern Greenland and all the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

(b) General chart of the world, showing communications and the North Polar limit of constant human habitation. (Vol. 16, page 618).

All the islands, including Baffin Land, which lie north of Hudson strait, are shown blank. Southampton island and the other islands in Hudson bay are the only islands coloured.

1902.

Chambers's Encyclopædia. Published by W. & R. Chambers, London, 1902. (Office of Chief Astronomer, Ottawa).

Map of North America (Vol. 1, page 216).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory. The colour on the whole of Greenland does not accord with the colour on Canada or the United States. e

1902.

The Howard Vincent Map of the British Empire, showing the possessions throughout the world of the British people. Printed by W. & A. K. Johnston, Edinburgh, 1902. (Mr. Harkin's room, Dept. of the Interior, Ottawa).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

1902.

Rand, McNally & Co.'s Indexed Atlas of the World. Published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago, 1902. (Office of Geographer, Dept. of Interior, Ottawa).

(a) Map of the World (Vol. 1, page 10).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

(b) Map of North America (Vol. 1, page 14).

Same as (a).

(c) Map of the Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland (Vol. 2, page 317).

This map extends only as far north as Lancaster sound. All the islands shown are coloured as British territory.

1903.

Encyclopædia Britannica. (Tenth Edition). Published by Adam and Charles Black, London, 1903.

(a) Map of Dominion of Canada and Newfoundland. (Map No. 59, vol. 34).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska south of Jones sound are coloured as British territory. Ellesmere Land is uncoloured so as to indicate that it is not a portion of Canada.

(b) Map of North America. (Map No. 58, vol. 34).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska south of Jones sound are coloured as British territory. Ellesmere Land and Northern Greenland, as far south as Melville bay, are coloured in accordance with the colour of the United States.

1904.

Philip's Mercantile Marine Atlas of the World. Published by Geo. Philip & Son, London, 1904. (Office of Geographer, Dept. of Interior, Ottawa).

Commercial chart of the world, showing possessions. (Plate No. VI).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

1904.

Cram's Atlas of the World. Published by Geo. F. Cram, Chicago and New York, 1904. (Office of Geographer, Dept. of Interior, Ottawa).

(a) Map of the World (Map No. 10).

All the islands between Greenland and Alaska, including Ellesmere Land, are coloured as British territory.

(b) Map of North America (Map No. 16).

Same as (a).

NOTE.—Since the memorandum dated May 7 was written, further information has been received from Mr. A. P. Low, who commanded the expedition to these regions in 1904, and from other sources. It has been thought best, in sending the memorandum to the printer, to insert the additional information in the proper places.

The corrections and additions are as follows:—

Page 26.—Exploration.—In the original memorandum it was said: 'The eastern shore of Southampton island is so little known, that it is doubtful if what is called Bell island is not a part of Southampton island.' This has been struck out, as Mr. Low states that his examination has resolved the doubt. Bell island is a part of Southampton island.

Page 27.—Occupation.—(British)—'A whale fishing company of Dundee, Scotland, has a station for walrus hunting on Southampton island.' This has been amended as follows: A company of Dundee, Scotland, has a station for whaling and walrus hunting on Southampton island and at Repulse bay. (Low.)

Page 27.—Occupation.—(British)—'The Hudson's Bay Company has had a small vessel whaling in Roes Welcome for several years.' This has been amended as follows: The Hudson's Bay Company had a small vessel whaling in Roes Welcome from 1894 to 1896 (inclusive). (Low.)

Page 27.—Occupation.—(American)—The following information has been added: From 1903 to 1905 there has been only one American whaler in Hudson bay, who winters at cape Fullerton. (Low.)

Page 27.—Resources.—The following information from Mr. Low has been inserted: 'Large deposits of iron on the east coast of Hudson bay.'

Page 27.—Resources.—In the original memorandum it was said: 'Large deposits of coal have been found on Southampton island and other islands in its vicinity.' Mr. Low states that no coal has been found on Southampton or on the other islands in its vicinity. The statement has therefore been struck out.

Page 27.—Resources.—'Extensive lead mines on the east coast of Hudson bay,' Mr. Low, states that lead has been found, but not in extensive quantities. The statement, therefore, has been amended by striking out the word 'extensive.'

Page 28.—Occupation.—(British)—The first sedentary whaling station was established by Penny, an English whaling captain, in Cumberland sound, as far back as 1820.' This has been amended by striking out '1820' and inserting '1840.'

Page 28.—Occupation.—(British)—The following information from Mr. Low has been inserted: 'Pond inlet has been frequented by Scotch whalers, Ketch Albert (Scotch) was the first whaler to winter in the inlet; he wintered there for the first time in 1903-04.'

Page 28.—Occupation.—(British)—The following information has been inserted: 'In 1903 the Dominion government granted Robert Kennis, Dundee, a location for the mining of mica on the north side of Hudson strait, at Lake Harbour, a few miles east of Big island. Thirteen tons of mica were exported in 1904.'

Page 28.—Occupation.—(American)—For the place called New Gummiute in the original memorandum, the English name, cape Haven, has been added. (Low.)

Page 28.—Occupation.—(American)—Clisby's whaling 'station was consequently abandoned for a time, but it is reported that it has been reopened.' This has been amended by adding the following words: 'by Potter & Wrightington, Boston, U.S.' (Low.)

Page 28.—Occupation.—(American)—Captain Spicer's station 'was not in operation in the year 1897, but Spicer had left a considerable quantity of gear behind and may have reopened the station.' This has been amended as follows: 'Was not in operation in the year 1897, and, though Spicer had left a considerable quantity of gear behind, the station has not been reopened.' (Low.)

Page 28.—Occupation.—(American)—In the original memorandum it was said: 'Pond inlet, a rendezvous for whaling ships, is frequented by American whalers, who winter there.' This has been struck out, as Mr. Low states it is not the case.

Page 28.—Occupation.—(American)—'American whalers also occasionally winter in Cumberland sound.' The word 'also' has been struck out.

Page 32.—Resources.—The statement that 'Coal, or more correctly, lignite, is widely spread over Grinnell Land' has been amended as follows: 'Bituminous coal and lignite are widely spread over Grinnell Land.' (Low.)

In the same paragraph, the following words have been struck out: 'The chemical composition compares with the coal of the bay of Fundy, Nova Scotia.'

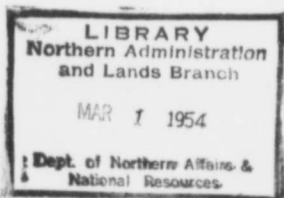
Page 54.—Sverdrup.—In the original memorandum it was said: 'Sverdrup was supplied with a vessel and with the funds requisite for outfitting this expedition by the Norwegian Government.' This has been amended as follows: 'Sverdrup was supplied with a vessel for this expedition by the Norwegian Government.'

Page 54.—Sverdrup.—The following information from Sverdrup's book entitled 'New Land,' published in 1904, has been inserted: The Norwegian Government loaned

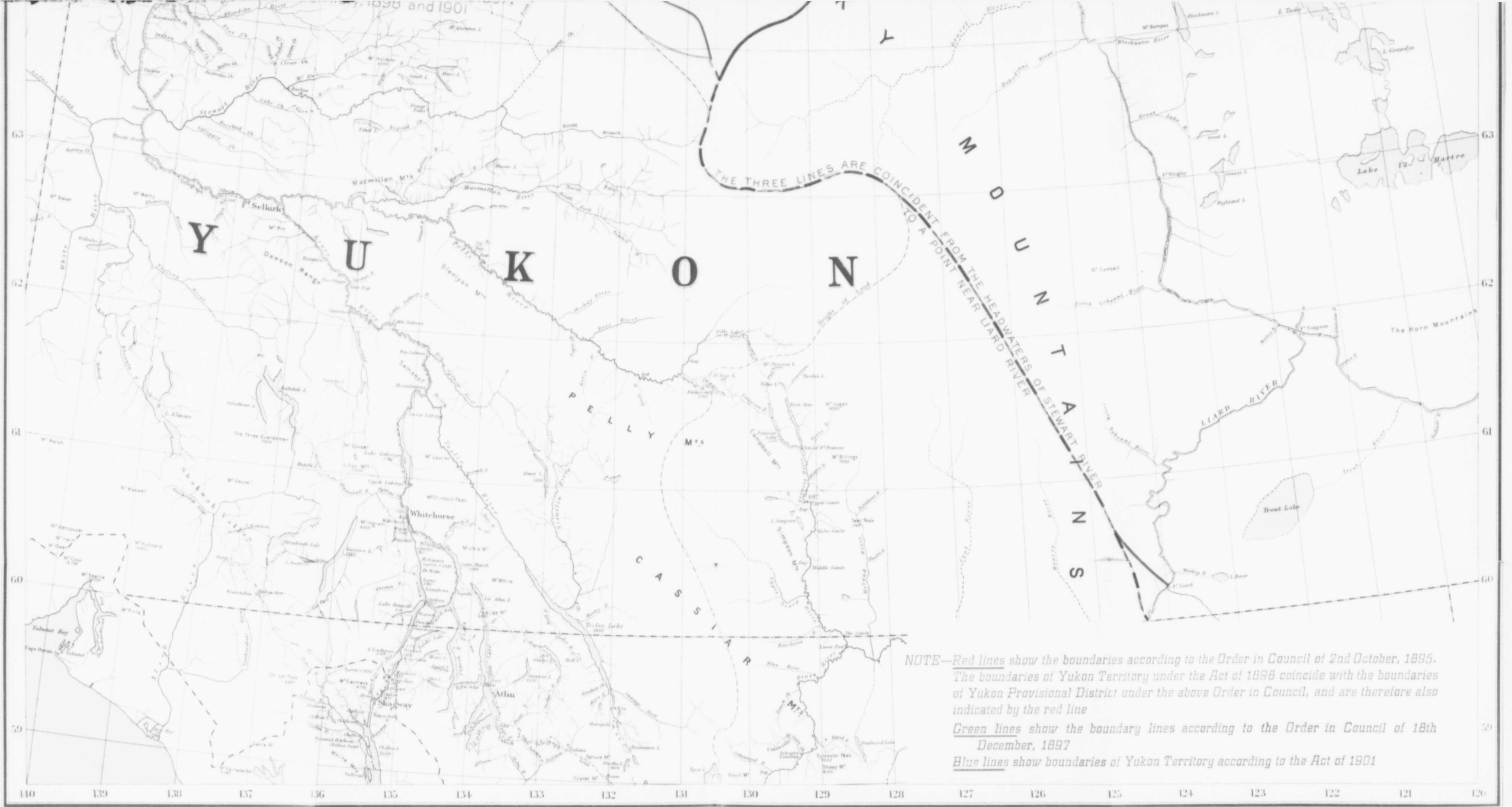
Sverdrup an arctic vessel, the funds to defray the expenses of the expedition were obtained from private sources. The main object of the expedition was to explore the north coast of Greenland and as much of the east coast as could be accomplished. With this intention Sverdrup proceeded through Smith sound to Kane basin, where he was stopped by drift ice and obliged to winter. The following summer he made several attempts to penetrate northwards, but the ice was again unfavourable and he was in danger of being frozen in for another winter. Having decided to leave Smith sound, he erected a cairn in latitude $80^{\circ} 55'$, on the E!lesmere coast, and then turned southwards into Jones sound. A record of the journey was deposited under the cairn and the Norwegian flag was hoisted on top. From Jones sound Sverdrup passed through Cardigan strait and explored and named Axel Heiberg island and the Ringnes islands. He states that 'an approximate area of one hundred thousand square miles had been explored, and, in the name of the Norwegian King, taken possession of.'*

*It does not appear that Sverdrup took possession at any point on the ground, unless the act of hoisting the flag in Kane Basin may be so considered. It is to be observed, however, that up to this time he had made no discoveries.

W. F. K.





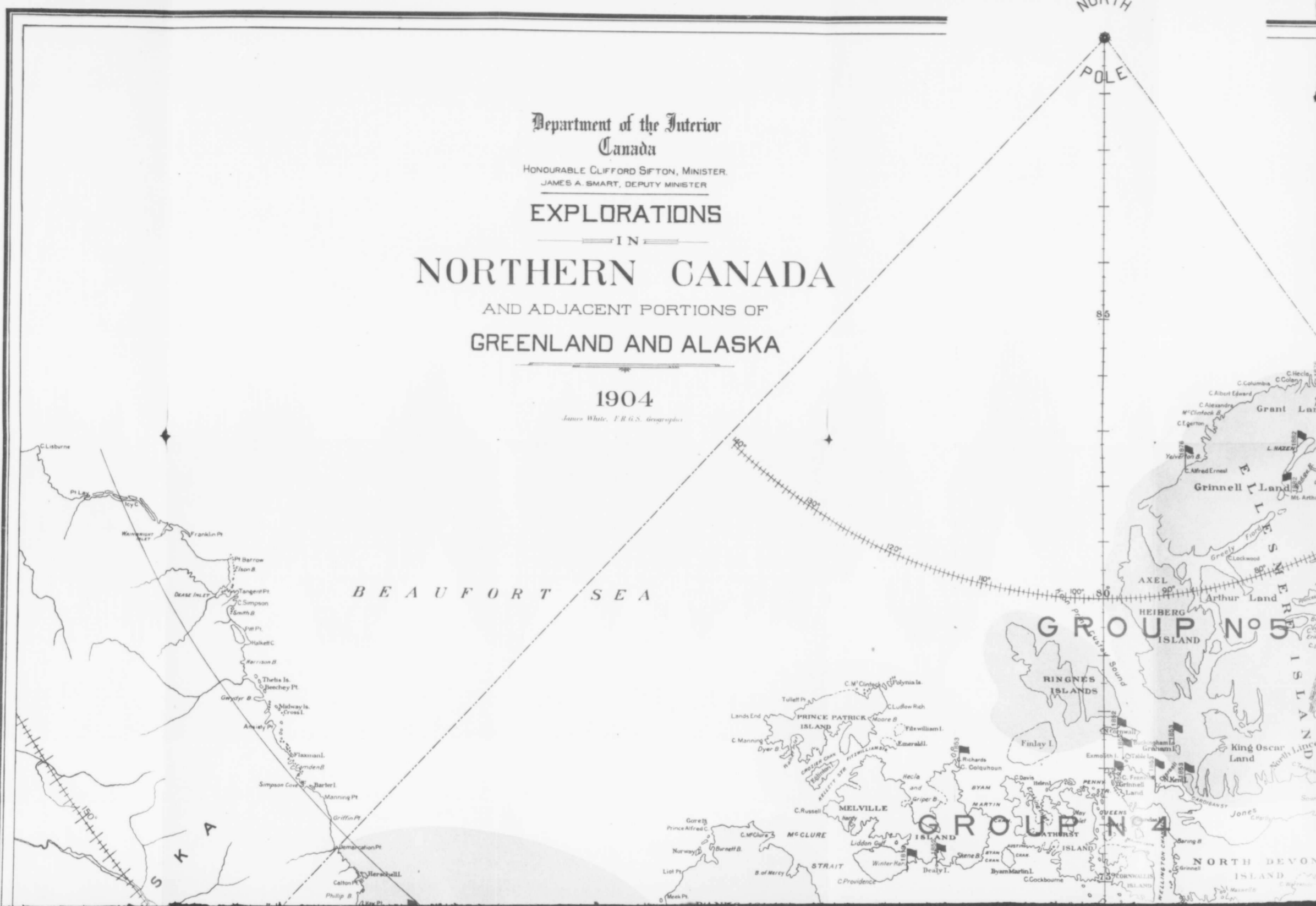


MAP SHOWING THE BOUNDARIES OF YUKON, MACKENZIE AND FRANKLIN, 1895-1904

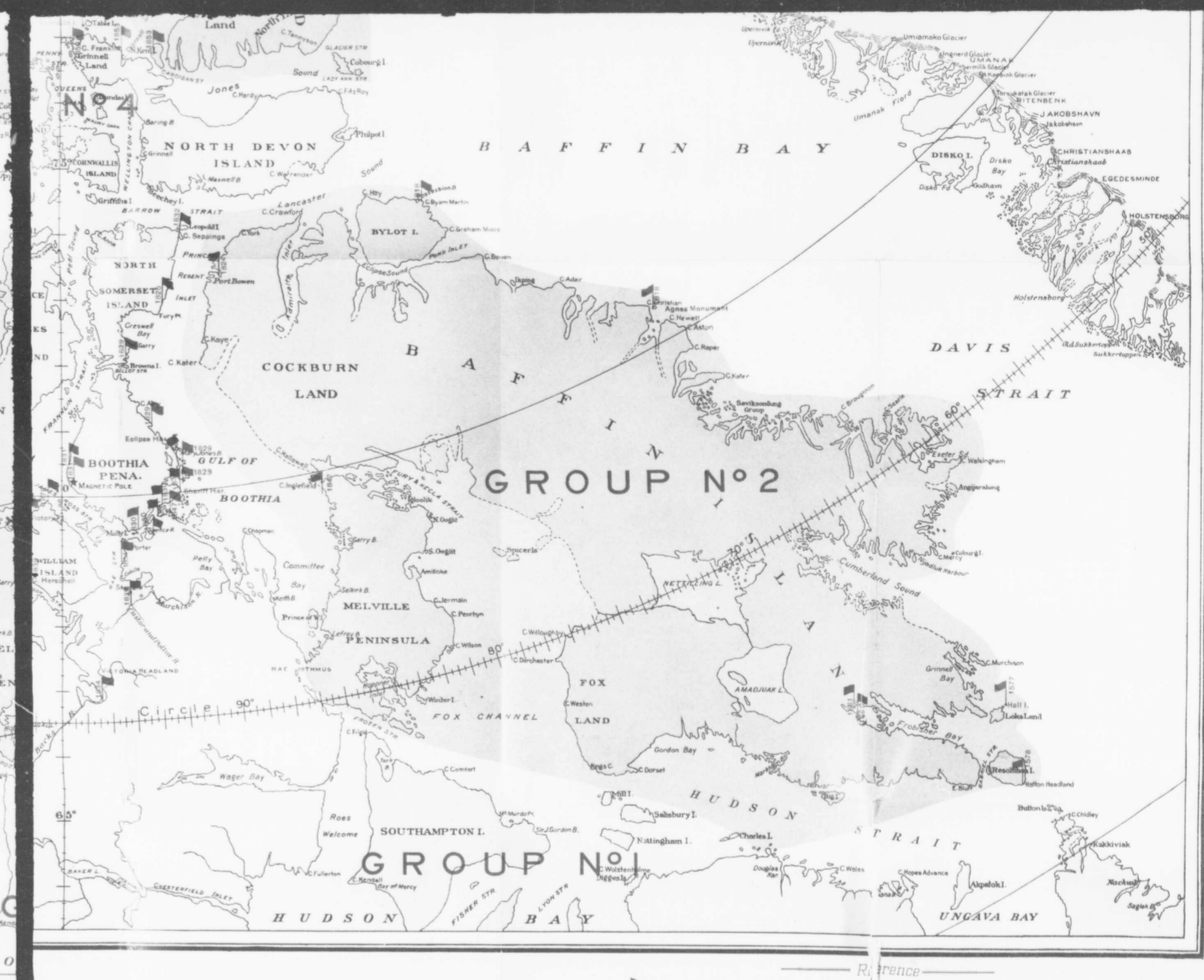
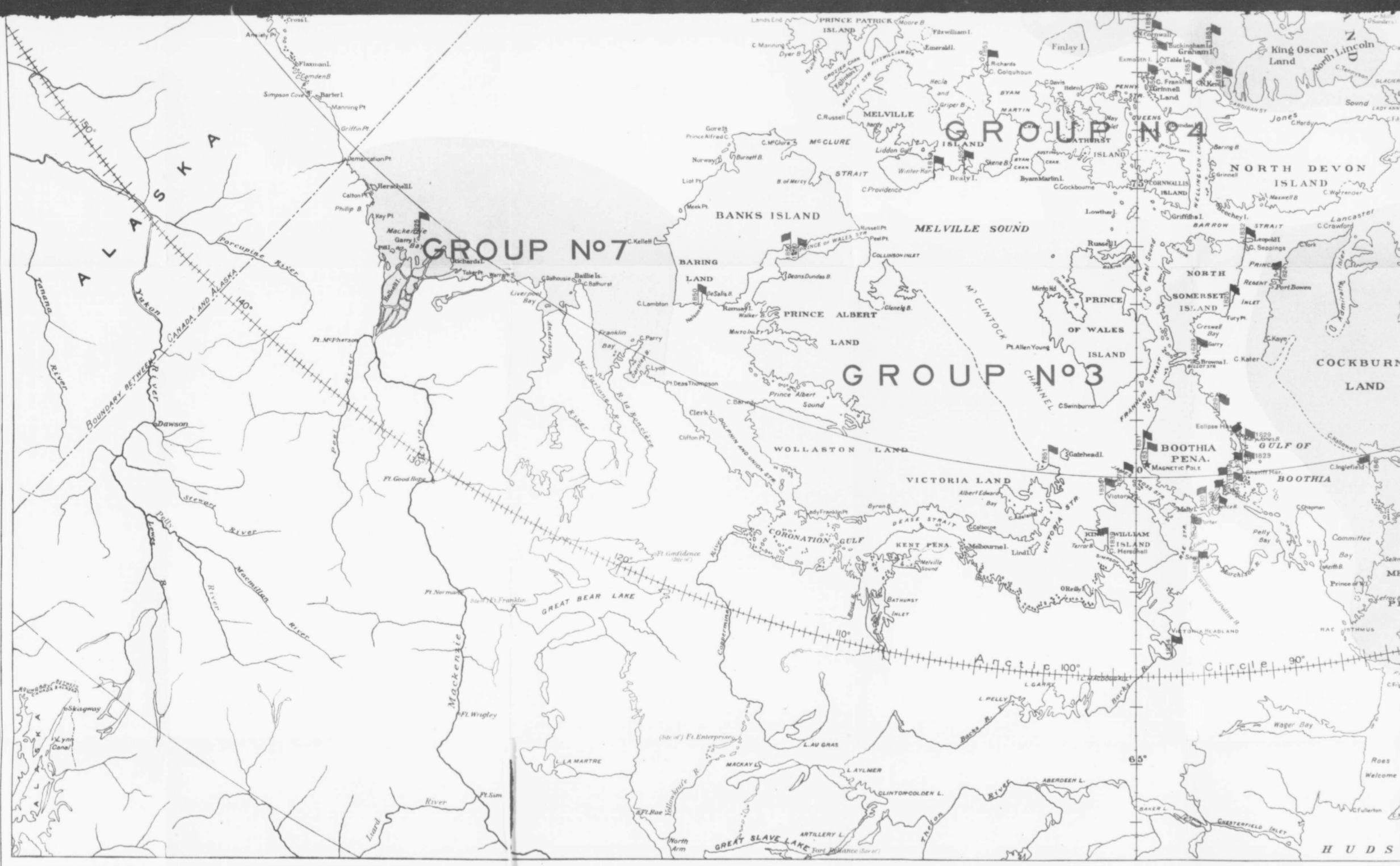
Department of the Interior
Canada
HONOURABLE CLIFFORD SUTTON, MINISTER
JAMES A. SMART, DEPUTY MINISTER
EXPLORATIONS
IN
NORTHERN CANADA
AND ADJACENT PORTIONS OF
GREENLAND AND ALASKA

1904

James White, F.R.S., Geographer



To accompany the memorandum of the Chief Astronomer dated 7th May, 1904.



Reference
 Points at which formal possession was taken by British
 Points at which British flag was raised
 Points at which American flag was raised
 Point in Northern Greenland at which formal possession was taken by Americans