

## CHAPTER VIII

### KANE SEA AND THE GREAT FROZEN OCEAN

ALTHOUGH these regions are not contributing to the world in any material way, daring souls have therein sought nature's hidden secrets, discovered unknown lands, and thus stimulated other adventurous spirits.

The sea bears the name of the first explorer who entered its waters, Elisha Kent Kane. In a search for Franklin he pushed the *Advance* into its ice-encumbered area, to her final mooring place in Rensselaer Harbor,  $78^{\circ} 37' N.$ ,  $71^{\circ} W.$  The sledge parties of the expedition reached Cape Constitution on the Greenland coast,  $80^{\circ} 35' N.$ , whence ice-free Kennedy Channel was visible; and on the shore of Ellesmere Land Cape Frazier was attained. With the *Advance* icebound, supplies exhausted, and casualties occurring, Kane abandoned his ship and succeeded in reaching Upernivik by boat (Kane: "Second Grinnell Expedition, 1853-1855." 2 vols. 1856. Kane's Observations in the Arctic Seas. Vol. XI. Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge). Most interesting were their relations with the Eskimos