

FIFTY YEARS AGO ...

The single issue of the I.H. Review, in August 1944, gave the text of a lecture delivered by Henri BENCKER, French Technical assistant of the IHB, at the "Société des Conférences de Monaco".

An Appendix to the Lecture "Chronological list of the main maritime discoveries and explorations" is now given in its entirety for the interest of our readers:

"CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF THE MAIN MARITIME DISCOVERIES AND EXPLORATIONS

by Henri BENCKER

PREAMBLE

This list of the main maritime discoveries and explorations was compiled on the occasion of a lecture on the development of the World's Hydrography given at Monaco on the 5th of April 1943 by the technical secretary of the International Hydrographic Bureau

The term "discovery" as used here is, of course, purely conventional: it applies to supposed first investigations recorded by certain nationals in some parts of the world so far unexplored or visited by them.

So that the list given hereafter may be subject to the most vehement and justified criticisms.

We trust, however, that the data which have been collected in chronological order will enable the reader to place and follow the development of the store of general hydrographic and nautical knowledge accumulated by navigators in the course of centuries.

It is in this spirit that this summary has been drawn up. Our International Organisation will be grateful for any correction or remark relevant to the dates indicated which may be open to controversy.

We have confined ourselves, in the following pages, to arrange in chronological order but perhaps in a somewhat impromptu and wandering manner from a geographical stand point, the main facts recorded in the nautical archives and publications issued by the various Hydrographic Offices of the member and non-member States of the International Hydrographic Bureau.

H.B.

ABBREVIATIONS AND MARKS

In the chronological list hereafter the various items have been distinguished by the following indices:

N	for Arctic polar explorations.
S	for Antarctic polar explorations.
N. W.	for expeditions for the research of the North-West passage.
PN and PS	for attempts to reach the North pole and the South pole respectively.

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CHAPTER I

FROM THE ORIGINS TO THE END OF THE XVth CENTURY

- VIIth Century A.D. - The *Orkney Islands* are colonized by the Vikings.
672. - The Nicabor Islands: the country of the nudists.
- N 861 A.D. - Scandinavian Ships manned by Naddod's men discover the *Faroe Islands*.
- About 870. - The Norwegian Ottar sails round North Cape and discovers the *White Sea* (see 1553).
- N 871.- *Iceland* was discovered by the Norwegian chiefs Ingolf and Leif Erickson who had to leave their native land after a murder. It is said that the Scandinavian privateer Naddod is supposed to have landed there previously.
- 877.- The Icelander Gunbjorn, driven by storm, catches sight of the south end of Greenland.
- 950.- *Greenland* (a name suggesting fertility) is reconnoitered at that time by some Icelanders.
- N 983.- The Viking Erik Rode (Erik the Red) establishes an Icelandic colony on the west coast of Greenland for the purpose of founding new homes in 986; *Österbygd* and *Vesterbygd*. He sent some parties to North America. The colony was destroyed by an epidemic in 1447. This territory was rediscovered by John Davis in 1585.
- 1000.- *Svalbard*. A name given by the "Northmen" towards the year 1000 to some lands which they had discovered after 4 days' sailing to the North of Iceland.
- 1001.- *Vineland* or *Vinland* so named on account of the sorts of vines which were found there; this is a portion of the American Continent to the N.-E. of Labrador, Icelanders also visit Newfoundland (*Markland*).
- 1050.- The *Andaman Islands* described as "the legendary home of ape men and islands of impurity".
- 1099.- First Crusade: taking of Jerusalem.
- 1154.- The Arabian geographer El Edresi of Ceuta (1099-1164) established at the court of the Norman King Roger II of Sicily, put the finishing touch, at Palermo, to the "Livre de Roger" entitled: "*Amusement pour les personnes qui désirent parcourir le Monde*". It took him 15 years to complete this work which is a valuable epitome of the Musulman stock of geographical knowledge in the XIIth century.

- 1173.- Return to Spain of the Jewish Navarrese traveller Benjamin of Tudela whose account of his voyages to the East contains valuable information.
- 1192.- Third Crusade under Frederick Barbarossa, Philippe-Auguste and Richard the Lion-hearted. Siege of Acre and Peace with Saladin.
- 1204.- Foundation of the Latin Empire of the East after the 4th Crusade.
- 1246.- Jean du Plan-Carpin, a franciscan traveller from Lyons dispatched by Innocent IV to the Great Khan, explores the shores of the *Aral Sea*.
- 1248-1252.- 7th Crusade during which the King of France Louis IX (Saint Louis) was taken prisoner and had to give up Damietta.
- 1253.- The Franciscan monk William of Robroek (Ruysbroek) carries out a mission to Eastern Turkestan through the *Major Sea* (Black Sea).
- 1260.- The Venetian gold and silversmiths Nicolo and Mateo Polo cross Asia.
- 1269.- The squire Pierre de Maricourt describes an instrument of navigation called *compass*.
- 1270.- 8th Crusade led by Saint Louis, King of France, on board the "Paradis", piloted by the Genoese Pietro Doria. He died of the plague at Tunis while the towns of Palestine fell one after another into the power of the Saracens. The fall of Ptolemais in 1291 marked the end of the Crusades.
- 1271-72.- The Venetian Marco Polo (1254-1323), son of Nicolo accompanies his father and his uncle during their second voyage. He visits Turkestan and makes a stay in China. He was received towards 1280 at the Court of Kublai Khan of the Mongolian dynasty of Pekin. He returned to Europe through the Sunda isles and Italy. He published an account of his travels in which he mentioned Japan (Zipangu). This account was compiled in 1298 by Rustician of Pisa.
- 1273-1331.- Abul Feda, an Arabian Historian and geographer left a "short History of Human-kind".
- 1311-1327.- Publication of the Atlas of charts compiled by the Venetian Marino Sanudo.
- 1312.- *Lanzaroto Island* (Canary Islands) discovered by Lanzaroto-Malocello, of Genoa. He brought back two Guanches who were received with a feeling of interest by Society. Another neighbouring island was called *Alleggranza*.
- 1325-1377.- Travels by Ibn Batutah in the East, Arabia, India, Sunda Islands, Pacific (Slow Sea) and Sudan.
- 1339-1364.- The *Coasts of Guinea* were discovered at that time by various navigators from Dieppe.
- 1341.- The *Canary Islands* already known to the ancients, are re-discovered by Nicoloso di Recco and Angiolino del Tegghia de Corbizzi, Genovese mariners in the service of Portugal. They were so named on account of the dogs that were found here.
- 1344.- *Islands of Madeira*: its discovery is ascribed to the Englishman Robert Macham; it was visited again in 1419 by Juan Gonzalez and Tristan Vaz, Portuguese navigators.
- 1346.- The *Rio de Oro* on the Western coast of Africa, discovered by the Catalan Jacques Ferrer.
- 1402.- *Canary Islands*. Jean de Bethencourt, a Norman navigator, chamberlain to King Charles VI, was given the "investiture" of these islands by the King of Castille in 1406. This "king of Canarians" did not survive his appointment.
- 1408.- *Porto Santo* discovered by the Portuguese Tristaõ Vaz and Joaõ Gonzalvez Zarco.
- 1419.- *Madeira*: re-discovered by Gonzalvez Zarco and Vaz. It was at first named Saint-Lawrence, the saint of the day on which it was discovered, and subsequently *Madeira* on account of the timber found here.
- 1427.- The Spanish pilot Diego of Sevilla is transferred into the service of the King of Portugal.
- 1432.- The *Azores Islands* discovered by the Portuguese Gonzalez Velho who took possession of them. These islands had, however, appeared on a chart in 1351, as having been seen in the previous century by Italian navigators.
- 1434.- *Cape Bojador* or *Cape Nun* is rounded for the first time by the Portuguese Gil Eanez.
- 1441.- *Cape Blanco* is discovered by the Portuguese Antaõ Gonzalvez and Nuno Tristaõ.
- 1445.- *Arguin Island* discovered by Lançarote Peçanha.
- 1446.- The *Senegal River* (named after the Moorish Zenagas tribe) is discovered by the Portuguese Deniz Fernandez.
- 1447.- *Rio Grande* (Portuguese Guinea) where Nuno Tristaõ was murdered.
- 1449.- The *Cape Verde Islands* are discovered by Antonio di Noli, a Genovese in the service of Portugal. In 1483, the King of France Louis XI sent a naval division there for the purpose of bringing back a remedy for leprosy.

In 1456, Alvise Ça da Mosto, a Venetian in the service of the Infante of Portugal and the Genovese Uso di Mare give a description of the negro kingdoms of Senegal. Towards 1450 the cardinal legate Nicolas de Cusa conceived an ingenious apparatus for sounding the seas which he called "explorator profunditatis".

Under the reign of Louis XI, King of France (1461-1483) French galleasses plied regularly for the benefit of pilgrims going to the Mount Saint Catherine of Sinai.

- 1467.- Pedro de Covilham, a Portuguese traveller, visits the coasts of Abyssinia and of the Red Sea, sailing as far as India, the country of spices.
- 1469.- Foundation of the African trade Portuguese Company: - Joaõ de Santarem and Pedro de Escovar reach the *Equator*.
- 1471.- Fernando Poo and Escobar de Santarem discover *Annobon Island* on January first, then *Saint Thomas* under the Equator, and *Principe Island*.
- 1481.- Foundation of the *El Mina* Station on the coast of Guinea by Azambuja and Pedro de Cintra.
- 1482.- Lopez Gonzalvez reconnoitres the mouth of the Gaboon River (Cape Lopez).
- 1484.- The *Rio Padraõ* (Congo River) is reconnoitred by the Portuguese under the leadership of Diego Caõ, a squire of John II of Portugal's Household. His astronomer was Martin Behaim (Bohemia) of Nuremberg who, in 1492, recorded the results of the expedition on the famous globe called "globe of Nuremberg" on which Christopher Columbus based his justification for undertaking discoveries.
- 1486.- *Algoa Bay*, discovered by Bartholomeo Diaz and his pilot Pedro de Alemquer.
- 1487.- Bartholomeo Diaz discovers the *Cape of the Storms* (Cape of Good Hope) also called the *Lion of the Sea* and *Africa* which John II of Portugal changed into "Buona Speranza" (Hood Hope) because he felt optimistic about the fact that Diaz had reached the southern end of Africa.
- 1490.- During his voyage (see 1467) Pierre de Covilham accompanied by the Rabbi Abraham visits Ormuz and India.
- 1492.- On September 12, Christopher Columbus notes, at sea, the *declination* of the magnetic needle.
- 1492.- *Lucayes Islands* or *Bahamas*. These were the first places discovered by Christopher Columbus on his first voyage with the "Santa-Maria", the "Pinta" and the "Nina".
San Salvador (Watling Is.), one of the islands of this archipelago was the first sighted by the great navigator during the night of the 11th to the 12th October 1492. It was seen by Rodrigo de Triana, the look-out of the "Pinta", whose captain was Martin Alonzao Pinzon.
 On the 28th October 1492, Columbus discovers *Hispaniola*, i.e. "New Spain" (isl. of Cuba or Santo Domingo) during this first voyage (1492-1493). On the 6th of December, he lands at the Saint Nicholas Mole; Ovando settled down in the South of the Island where he founded the town of *Santo Domingo*. *Haiti*, the native name of the island, meaning mountainous country, prevailed in 1803 after the departure of the French. Napoleon tried to reestablish the slavery of the blacks who had been liberated by the Convention, which brought about a whole series of slaughters of the white and ended in 1808 by the establishment of the Republic of Haiti. In 1848 the Dominican Republic was established.
- 1492.- *Cuba* is discovered by Christopher Columbus who called it the "Pearl of the Antilles".
- 1493.- The Pope Alexander VI Borgia, by his bull "Inter-coetera" settles the "line of demarcation" between the Portuguese and the Spanish colonies, as situated at the meridian passing 100 leagues to the west of the Azores and Cape Verde islands.
- 1493.- During his second voyage (1493-96) Columbus, in the "Maria-Galante" with Juan de la Cosa as pilot, discovers a total of 46 islands: *Maria-Galante*, the *Guadeloupe*, in honor of Santa Maria of the Guadeloupe, the *Martinique* (the islands of the Caribbean cannibals), the *Saints*, discovered on all Saints' Day, *Dominica*, *Saint Christopher* that pleased Columbus so much that he gave it his name, *Antigoa*, after the Sevillian church of Santa Maria de la Antigoa, with a settlement at San Juan of *Puerto Rico*.
- 1494.- The *Virgin Isles*, discovered by Christopher Columbus during his second voyage.
- 1494.- *Jamaica*, discovered on May 3rd by Christopher Columbus who called it Santiago. Xaymaca, a native name meaning the "island of the Springs". Columbus took refuge there in 1505. In 1509, Diego, the son of Columbus, sent Don Juan de Esquivel to take possession of it. In 1655, Oliver Cromwell dispatched admirals Penn and Venables who took possession in their turn.
- 1494.- Treaty of Tordesillas between Spain and Portugal the latter country obtains the benefit of a transfer 270 leagues further west, of the line of demarcation, which later on, ensured its Brazilian possessions.
- 1497.- The Venetian navigator Giovanni Cabotto (Jean Cabot) (1451-98) who had settled down in London, proposes to King Henry VIII of England to find a route to Cathay, more to the North than that advocated by Columbus. He discovers *Newfoundland*, landing at Prima-Vista and Baccaloes, which names are still borne by one of its capes as well as an adjacent island. He lands next in *Labrador (Acadia)* and *Nova Scotia* which was believed to be the Great Khan.

His son Sebastian Cabot (1470-1555) accompanied him in his expeditions to Newfoundland and Canada.

- 1497.- On the 22nd of November, Vasco de Gama on board the "San Gabriel" rounds the cape of Good Hope and discovers the way to India. - On Christmas day he enters Port Natal.
- 1497-98.- Amerigo Vespucci, during his first voyage, explores the coasts of Venezuela and Honduras.
- 1498.- Christopher Columbus, during his third voyage (1498-1500) on the 31st of July discovers the islands of Trinidad which he calls so after the aspect of the three "Trinity Hills"; he also discovers the American continent (Venezuela).
He discovers Saint Vincent, the Grenadines, Grenada and Tobago which takes its name from the native pipe for smoking tobacco.
- 1498.- Vasco de Gama at Sofala, at Mozambique where he embarks an Arabian pilot from the sea of the Indies, at Zanguebar and Melinda. He lands on the coast of Malabar and visits the Zamorin of Calicut where two Moors from Tunis who understand Castilian and Genoese act as interpreters.
- 1499.- Alonzo de Ojeda and the pilot Amerigo Vespucci (2nd voyage) explore the East coasts of South America: Guiana, Orinoco and Brazil.
This voyage, according to some statements, is supposed to have preceded by one year the discovery of the American continent by Columbus.
- 1499.- Pinzon, Columbus's fellow traveller, reconnoitres the mouth of the Amazon.
(*) Up to the end of the XIVth Century, the charts used by pilots show no mention of soundings in figures but merely crosses to represent reefs and dotted lines to represent sand banks. On the other hand, the Hanseatic League track-charts, a sort of sailing directions, give a few soundings expressed in fathoms, cubits or feet. Dutch charts of the XVth are already showing coastal soundings.
In 1504, on the chart of Juan de la Cosa, Columbus's pilot, is represented for the first time a line of soundings along the American coast between the Trinidad and the Maranhao, as a result of the work carried out by Pinzon and Amerigo Vespucci.
On Lucas Waghenaer's coast charts (1584) soundings figures are becoming numerous.

CHAPTER II

XVIth CENTURY

- 1500.- Pinzon reconnoitres, by land, on January 26, Cape Saint Augustine.
- 1500.- While making Gama's voyage to India over again, Pedro Alvarez Cabral, was driven by storm to the Brazilian coasts at Porto Seguro, on April 24, 1500. He gave this coast the name of Land of the Holy Cross (Santo Cruz) which, subsequently was changed into Brazil, on account of the redness of its timber trees and was explored in detail by Amerigo Vespucci from 1500 to 1504.
- 1501.- During his 3rd voyage (1501-1502) Amerigo Vespucci travelling on behalf of the King of Portugal, reconnoitres Cape Saint Augustine, Cape Saint Roque and the Brazilian coast as far as the bay of Todos os Santos (Bahia).
- 1501.- The East coast of Newfoundland, the Saint Lawrence River and Labrador are reconnoitred by Gaspar Cortereal who sailed from Lisbon on a voyage of discovery on behalf of the King of Portugal. He considered the "Terra de Labrador" fit for cultivation, whence its name, and reached the entrance to a strait which he called Anian Strait, after the name of two brothers, his fellow travellers, and which was subsequently called the strait of Hudson in 1610. He thought he had discovered the strait leading into the sea of the Indies. He lost his life there the following year, so did his brother Miguel who had sailed off in search of him.
- 1501.- Ascension Island. John of Nova Gallego discovers this island on Ascension day, May 20 1501. It was only two years later that Albuquerque gave it this name.
- 1502.- Saint Helena Island is discovered by the Portuguese John of Nova Castella who was in command of a Portuguese squadron when returning from the Indies.
In 1513, Fernando Lopez was exiled there from the Indies. Resided there secretly until 1588 when Sir Thomas Cavendish returned after his voyage. The Emperor

- Napoleon I was deported there (H.M.S. "Northumberland") and interned from the 15th of October 1815 to the 5th of May 1821, date of his death.
- 1502.- *Santa Lucia* discovered on the 18th of June by Christopher Columbus during his 4th voyage.
- 1502.- *Gulf of Mexico*. During his 4th and last voyage (1502-04) Columbus explored some shores of this gulf in order to seek a passage to Cathay and more particularly the northern coast of South America as far as the isthmus of Panama and the coasts of Yucatan.
- S 1502.- Amerigo Vespucci is supposed to have sighted a land in latitude 52°S., probably *South Georgia*. This is also supposed to have been sighted later in 1675 by Antonio de la Roche, an Englishman returning from Peru who had been driven by storm to the East of Staten island and also in 1756 by the Spanish ship "Leon" that fixed its position in latitude 54°20' South.
- 1503.- The *Fernando Noronha Island*, discovered by Gonçalvez Cœlho, during Amerigo Vespucci's 4th voyage (1503-04).
- 1503.- *Caymans Islands* (Jamaica) discovered by Christopher Columbus who called them "Las Tortugas" on account of the turtles which he found there.
- 1504.- *Madagascar*. Discovered by Lopez Soarez de Albergavia and in 1506 by Tristan da Cunha, visited again in 1508 by the Portuguese navigator Fernandez Pereira. It was first called *Saint Lawrence Island*, having been discovered on that saint's day and then *le Dauphine* in the time of Henry IV (1589-1610). The French East Indies Company established a settlement at Fort-Dauphin in 1642.
- 1505.- *Ceylon*. The Portuguese establish themselves at Trincomali.
- 1505.- The Portuguese navigator Dom Pedro Mascarenhas discovers the group of the *Mascarene Isles* to which he gave his name. Called islands of Bourbon by Flacourt in 1649.
- 1506.- The *Seychelles*, discovered by Dom Pedro Mascarenhas who called them "Sete Hermanos (the Seven Brothers). They were subsequently called *Bourdonnais* after de Mahé de la Bourdonnais, French governor of Mauritius and Bourbon under the "Compagnie Française des Indes" (Mahé isl. 1734); later they were called *Seychelles* after viscount Hérault de Seychelles.
- 1506.- the Portuguese Laurenço d'Almeida visits *Kilwah* off the east coast of Africa. He makes a reconnaissance of Ceylon. This was already known in the time of the Roman emperor Claudius.
- 1506.- Tristan da Cunha visits *da Cunha Land* (Ascension Isl.) then *Saint Lawrence Isl.* (Madagascar).
- 1507.- Albuquerque secures *Sokotra Island*.
- 1507.- *Mauritius*. Discovered on the 7th of February by the Portuguese pilot Diego Fernandez Pereira who called it Cerné. It was called Mauritius in 1598 when a Dutch squadron took possession of it, on behalf of prince Maurice de Nassau. In 1715 the French took possession of it under the name of "Ile-de-France". The island resumed its former name in 1810 when England assumed dominion over it.
- 1508.- Thomas Aubert visits *Canada*, a country already known to fishermen driven there by storm.
- 1508.- After landing in Argentina, the Spaniards founded some settlements there in 1535.
- 1508.- Ormuz and Goa are discovered by Albuquerque.
- 1508.- *Sumatra* and the *Peninsula of Malacca* are visited by the Portuguese Diego Lopez de Sequeyra. The Dutch established themselves there in 1596. From 1685 to 1824 the English settled down in Benkuelen which was then exchanged for Malacca.
- 1509.- *Java* is discovered by Albuquerque.
- In 1509, off the English coast, seven natives from the New Lands were found in a wicker bark covered open boat. They were brought to Rouen. They fed on raw meat. The last survivor was presented at the Court of Louis XII, King of France.
- 1511.- The Portuguese make a minute exploration of Sumatra and settle down in Malacca.
- 1511.- *Moluccas Islands* and *Sunda Islands* are discovered by Antonio d'Abreu.
- 1511.- *Mindanao Island* (Philippines) is discovered by Francisco Serrão.
- 1511.- *New Guinea* sighted perhaps by Antonio d'Abreu and Francisco Serrão. In 1526, Dom George de Menezes, coming from Malacca and driven eastward by the monsoon, wintered very likely in the neighbourhood of a bay (Geelvink Bay): he is therefore the discoverer of New Guinea.
- 1512.- The Portuguese set fire to Surat.
- 1512.- *Maldivé Islands*. The Portuguese navigator Andrada is shipwrecked there and finds the islands occupied by the Arabs.
- 1512.- *Florida* is discovered on the 27th of March, the day of "Pasqua Florida", hence its name of Florida, it is explored by Ponce de Leon, the Spanish governor of Puerto Rico.
- 1513.- *Mar del Zur* (South Sea). This great ocean was discovered on the 27th of September 1513 from the top of the Darien mountains by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, accompanied by

- Francisco Pizarro an dating on information received from the natives. It was at that time that was dropped the assumption that the New World was part of India.
- 1513.- The Portuguese visit *Borneo*.
- 1515.- *Celebes Islands*, discovered by the Portuguese.
- 1515.- Peru is discovered by Perez de la Rua.
- 1516.- *Rio de Janeiro* and *Rio de la Plata* are discovered by Diaz de Solis who visited *Martin Garcia* to which he gave the name of his pilot. Sebastian Cabot founded some settlements there in 1527 and Pedro de Mendoza took possession of the Rio de la Plata in 1536.
- 1517.- Cordova explores *Central America*.
- 1517.- Some Portuguese are driven by storm to the *coast of Bengal*.
- 1517-18.- Fernão Perez de Andrada explores the *Canton River* and *Ningpo* in China.
- 1518.- *Mexico*, visited by the Spaniards is conquered from 1519 to 1523 by Fernando Cortez.
- 1520.- Diego Lopez de Sequeyra brings back to Massowah the ambassador who had been sent to Portugal by the Negus of Abyssinia; he then sails to the Moluccas.
- 1520.- Fernando de Magalhaens (1470-1521) enters the service of Spain and is placed at the head of an expedition of discovery (1519-1522) commissioned by the Emperor Charles V, consisting of the ships "San Antonio", "Conception", "Victoria" and "Trinidad", crosses the *Strait of Magellan* on the 14th of October 1520.
- He discovers the *Tierra del Fuego* - the pilot being Sebastian del Cano, on board the "Trinidad" - which was believed to be contiguous to the regions of the Austral Continent.
- He gives the South Sea the name of *Pacific Ocean* (Slow Sea).
- When crossing this ocean, he attempted to sound its depth not far off the Carolines. The sounding lines used did not exceed 200 fathoms and, as he could not reach the bottom, he concluded that he had "the deepest portion of the ocean" under the keel of his ship.
- During the crossing, he met only with two small islands which he names: "Desventuradas": the *Unfortunate Islands*.
- On the 6th of March 1521, he discovers the "*Island of the Lateen sails*" (Guam and Rota) which are part of the Mariana islands (islas de los Ladrones) of which the Spaniards took possession in 1565 and to which they gave the name of their Queen *Mary Anna of Austria*, the widow of Philip IV of Spain (Magellan Archipelago).
- 1521.- *Philippines Islands* (Cebu) discovered by Magellan who gave them the name of archipelago of San Lazaro, the Saint of the day of their discovery.
- Magellan was killed in an ambush at Cebu where he landed on the 16th of March 1521.
- His pilot Sebastian del Cano brought the expedition back to Spain in 1522 via the Cape of Good Hope. This was the first *circumnavigation of the World*.
- An account of the voyage was written later by Antonio Pagafetta (1585) ¹
- The Spaniards Garcia de Loaysa and Sebastian del Cano return to the Moluccas together with the Portuguese Jorge de Meneses.
- 1522.- *Bermudas* or *Sommers Isls*, discovered by Joao Bermudas, although a chart made by Peter Martyr in 1511 shows the island "la Bermuda" on the location of the Bermudas. Sir George Sommers was shipwrecked there in 1609 (the "Sea Venture") and died there in 1610.
- Colonized in 1612 by Richard Moore British Virginia Company, James and Daniel Tucker founded the Bermuda Company there in 1615.
- 1523.- The Florentine Verrazano seeks a northward access to the "silk country" on behalf of some Lyons merchants, with the "Dauphine" under the command of Captain Antoine de Conflans.
- 1524.- Meeting of the Junta of Badajoz.
- 1524.- *New France*. One of the ships sent by Francis I, after reaching Florida, lands in latitude 50° N. on the east coast of the American Continent to which the name of New France is given.
- Verrazano, a Florentine in the service of France, sets out from Florida, called *la Franciscane*, after Francis I) to go overland as far as Newfoundland.
- 1525.- Towards that time, the Portuguese discover the lands which later on were called *New Holland*, they were neglected for a time, then visited by the Dutch at various dates between 1619 and 1644; they have since become a British colony.

¹ Road measurement:

German leagues = Dutch miles: 15 to the degree, i.e.: 4 minutes.

French and English nautical leagues: 20 to the degree, i.e.: 3 minutes.

Spanish leagues: 17 1/2 to the degree, i.e.: 3 minutes, 30 seconds.

- 1526.- Sebastian Cabot goes up the *Parana River*.
- 1526.- *New Guinea*. Dom Jorge de Menezes, coming from Malacca, wintered in the vicinity of the Bay (Geelvink). In 1528, the Spaniard Alvaro de Saavedra whom Cortez had sent for Mexico, sailed along the North coast of New Guinea which he names "isla de Oro". It was Ortiz de Retes, one of Villalobos's commanders who gave it the name of New Guinea in 1545.
- In 1606, Torres ascertained its insularity.
- 1526.- *Caroline Isls*, sighted by the Portuguese commander Diego da Rocha.
- In 1527 he discovers the Sequeira Isls (part of the Caroline Isls).
- In 1528, Alvaro de Saavedra calls the Uliathi group *Islas de los Reyes*.
- In 1585, Drake sight *Yap*.
- In 1595, Quiros reconnoitres *Ponape*.
- In 1625, the Nassau Squadron records the existence of *Yap*, which Drake had already seen
- Visited in 1528 by Narvaez, the Islands were called Caroline in 1686, by Admiral Francesco Lazeano in honor of King Charles II of Spain's wife. This name was adopted for the whole of the archipelago.
- 1527.- Australia is visited by the Portuguese of Dom Jorge de Menezes: they give the name of Abrolhos to the group of reefs and islets situated off the West coast.
- 1527.- Foundation of the first Spanish colony in Peru (Bay of Tumbes). In 1529, Spain sells the Moluccas to Portugal.
- 1529.- The *Marshall Islands* are visited by Alvaro de Saavedra.
- Wallis put into harbour there in 1767; they were explored in 1788 by Captains Marshall and Gilbert, of the "Scarborough" and "Charlotte" then visited by Kotzbue in 1816-17 and in 1825.
- Duperré called at Jaluit in 1824 with the "Coquille".
- From 1829 to 1835 the islands were visited by the Russian Captains Chramtschensko, Hagemeister and Schwartz.
- 1530.- The Portuguese establish themselves in Bengal.
- 1530.- *Guinea*. First voyage made by a British ship to obtain elephants' tusks.
- 1532-35.- Exploration of Peru by Francis Pizarro.
- 1534.- *Canada* is explored by Jacques Cartier, a pilot from Saint-Malo in the "Franciscane", "Hermine" and "Emerillon". In 1523, Verrazani founded a settlement there and took possession in the name of François I, King of France, under the name of "New France".
- The mouth of the Saint Lawrence River was reconnoitred on August 11th, Saint Lawrence's day. In 1541, Cartier founded a colony on the site where Champlain established *Québec* in 1608.
- 1534.- Bombay, in the possession of the Portuguese was handed over in 1667 to Charles II as part dowry of Queen Catherine of Braganza, then transferred to the East India Company in 1668.
- 1535.- Fernando Cortez, in the service of Charles V, discovers the *Peninsula of California* and the *Vermeil Sea*.
- Mendoza orders the exploration of the present territories of the Argentine Republic (1816) discovered in 1508.
- 1535.- Fray Thomas de Berlanga, the bishop of the golden Castile, visits the *Islands of the Galapagos* (Tortugas) discovered at the end of the XVth Century by Tupac Yupanqui, an Inca from Peru.
- 1537.- *Chile* explored by Diego de Almagro, one of the conquerors of Peru.
- 1539.- *Old California*, discovered by Ulloa.
- 1539-42.- Soto sails up the *Mississippi*.
- 1540-41.- Mendez Pinto makes a voyage of discovery to the Far-East and China.
- 1541.- Exploration of *Labrador* by the French engineer Alphonze.
- 1541.- João de Castro draws up the first "Roteiro", a nautical direction for the Red Sea.
- 1541.- Orellana sails up the *Amazon*.
- 1541.- *New Mexico* is explored by Vasquez de Coronado.
- 1542.- *New California*. Rodriguez de Cabrillo, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, sets off in search of the western passage to the "Strait of Anian" and names *Capo Mendocino* after governor Mendocia.
- He discovers the bay of San Francisco.
- 1542.- *Japan* is touched by the Portuguese Antonio de Meta and Antonio de Payxoto, driven by storm along its coasts.
- 1542-43.- Ruy Lopez de Villalobos leading a squadron coming from Mexico and making for the Philippines discovers the *Arrecifes Isls* (Palau Isls) in the Carolines. He gave the name of *Philippines Islands* to the Saint Lazarus archipelago in honor of Philip II of Spain. It is difficult to identify these islands from the descriptions given by the early discoverers; in

1738, the "Antelope" of East India Company was wrecked there. In 1824, these islands were explored by Duperré in the "coquille" and in 1828 by Admiral Litke in the "Seniavine".

1545.- The Spaniards open the mines of Potosi.

1548.- Alvarado explores *Louisiana*.

1551.- Valdivia completes the conquest of *Chile*.

1552.- *Spitzbergen* is mistaken by a British navigator for a part of Greenland. Svalbard was the name given towards the year 1.000 by the "Northmen" to some lands which they had discovered after about 4 day's sailing to the north of Iceland.

In the middle ages, the common belief was that all polar lands were part of Greenland.

Spitzbergen was visited in 1594 by the Dutch navigator Willem Barentz who was trying to find a N.-E. passage. Barentz himself thought that West Spitzbergen was part of Greenland. The separation was determined only in 1707 and the circumnavigation of Spitzbergen was actually achieved only in 1865 by the Norwegian Elling Carlsen.

S 1552.- The Dutch ship "Good News" is the first to cross the Austral polar circle.

N 1553.- The *White Sea*, not visited since the time of Alfred (see 870 A.D.) is supposed to be discovered at that time by the English navigator Richard Chancellor "Edward Bonaventura" who was in search of a passage to Cathay through the North of Asia. He sailed in the North up to a sea "where there was no more night".

N 1553.- *Nota Zembla*, discovered by Sir Hughes Willoughby, and his brother Gabriel, in the "Sperenza" and the "Confidenza". These two English navigators were found dead by Russian fishermen. Gabriel had collapsed over his will dated January 1554.

N 1556.- Stephen Borrough reconnoitres the *Strait of Kara*.

1556.- *New Cornwall*, explored by Urdanietto.

In 1556, Guillaume le Testu, pilot of the "Ville-François-de-Grâce", presented to Admiral de Coligny a complimentary copy of an atlas entitled: *La Cosmographie universelle selon les navigateurs, tant anciens que modernes*.

1557.- The Portuguese founded *Macao*.

1558.- The *Chiloé Islands*, explored by Mendoza.

1562.- *Virginia*, explored by Ribault.

1567-68.- Alvaro Mendana de Neyra, sent by the governor of Peru, sails from Callao and discovers the *Solomon Islands* and *Santa Cruz*. These islands, which had been forgotten for 200 years, were found again in 1767 by Carteret in the "Swallow", coming from the Santa Cruz Islands and sailing westward.

In 1768, the Bougainville, coming from the Louisiade, lands on Choiseul Island and crosses the Strait of Bougainville.

In 1769 de Surville reconnoitres Santa Isabel which he calls "Terre des Arsacides" (the "Land of the assassins") on account of sanguinary encounters with the natives.

In 1788 Lieut.-Commander Shortland runs into the Solomon group, when returning from Port Jackson to England.

It was Mr. de Fleurieu who proved that these lands were none but those discovered by Mendana. They were visited by Lieutenant-Commander Ball of the "Supply" and by d'Entrecasteaux in 1792. In 1838 Dumont d'Urville in the "Astrolabe" made a cursory examination of these lands.

1574.- *San Ambrosio* and *San Felix Islands*. These are discovered by Juan Fernandez.

1576.- The Spanish navigator Juan Fernandez discovers off the Chilean coast the island bearing his name where Selkirk, the hero of *Robinson Crusoe* (Mas-a-fuera) made a stay.

The *Mas-a-fuera Island* was visited in 1765 by Byron in the "Dolphin" and in 1767 by P. Carteret in the "Swallow".

N 1576.- *West coast of Greenland* is explored more thoroughly by Sir Martin Frobisher on board the "Aid" who penetrates between this country and the Labrador as far as latitude 63°N. Strait of Frobisher (1577) which the latter believed to be the one separating Asia from America. He found some worthless ores there which he brought back with him on his 3rd voyage and sailed for some time through the Hudson Strait. Frobisher Bay was considered as a strait until 1860. (Capt. C.F. Hall, 1860-62).

1578.- Admiral Godske Lidenow's expedition in search of the former Danish colonies of Greenland.

1577-1580.- Sir Francis Drake (1540-1596) in the "Pelican" was the second to attempt a voyage round the world, which circumnavigation he achieved in 3 years.

In 1578, he discovers the Tierra del Fuego, the Elisabethides Islands and Cape Horn; the west coast of Patagonia and Chile.

In 1579, he discovers the bay of San Francisco (Puerto de la Bodega, of the pilot Maurelle, cf. 1775) and *New Albion* (British Columbia). He took possession of the country on behalf of Queen Elisabeth of England.

- After having secured the Spanish galleon, he intended to return to Europe, through the strait of Anian and the N.-E. passage of the American continent which his friend Frobisher had pointed out to him. Finally, he followed the Mollucas route and came back to Europe via the Cape of Good Hope.
- N 1580.- The *Strait of Vaigatch* is discovered by Pet and Jackman in the "George" and "William".
- 1580.- The Cossack chief Yermak Timopheiévitsh explores *Siberia*.
- 1584.- Walter Raleigh (Roanoke Isl.) explores Virginia, Chesapeake Bay and the site of what was to be later the City of Washington. He gives the country the name of the virgin Queen Elizabeth of England.
- N 1585.- John Davis in the "Sunshine", "Moonshine" and "Mermaid" rediscovers Greenland whose Scandinavian colonies had fallen into oblivion since 1448.
- He was commissioned to find a passage and undertook three voyages in 1585, 1586 and 1588. In 1585, he discovers *Cumberland Sound*.
- 1585-89.- John Huyghen van Linschoten, a Dutch navigator, makes a stay at Goa.
- 1586-88.- Thomas Cavendish or Candish, a squire of Suffolk, lands at the mouth of the Orinocco river, visits the gulf of Saint George in eastern Patagonia and then makes a trip round the world ("Desire").
- 1587.- *Davis Strait* is reconnoitered by the English navigator John Davis during the voyage which he undertook with a view to finding a N.-W. passage for the account of the merchants of the city of London (1585-1587) in the "Elizabeth". He reached latitude 72°12' North and reconnoitered *Disco Island*.
- 1587.- (Chile) Sarmiento.
- 1591.- James Lancaster makes a sea expedition.
- 1592.- Apostolos Valerianos alias Juan de Fuca, a Greek pilot, from Cephalonia, in the service of Spain, sets off from Acapulco in search of the Anian Strait at its west passage. He thus discovered the entrance to *Juan de Fuca Strait* (Berkely Sound re-discovered in 1787 by the Englishman Barclay).
- 1592.- *Falkland Isls.*, sighted by Davis during Cavendish's second voyage and visited by R. Hawkins (see hereafter: 1594).
- 1594.- John Huyghen van Linschoten crosses the Nassau Strait and penetrates into the *Ocean of Northern Tartary* (Kara Sea) as far as the mouth of the Ob River. Two of Cornelis Nay's Dutch ships discover the *Yugorski Shar* and get as far as the Yamal peninsula.
- 1594 (2nd July). - Richard Hawkins Knight discovers *Virginia Land* which he names Hawkin's Maidenland or land of the Virgin: Falkland Isls. Cowley gave them the name of *Peypis Isls.* and Frézier that of *les Malouines* or *îles d'Anican* after a Saint Malo shipowner. R. Hawkins commanded the "Daintie".
- In 1598, Sebald de Weert called them Sebaldine Isls.
- They were visited by Strong in 1690. He gave the strait separating them the name of *Falkland Sound*, after Lord Falkland, killed at Newbury in 1643.
- They were also given the name of "îles neuves de Saint-Louis". In 1710, a French ship, from Saint-Malo, christened them *les Malouines*. (Malvinas for the Spaniards.)
- They were looked for in 1721 by Roggeveen's squadron under the name of Auke's Magdeland (Hawkin's Maidenland) or Gold islands; Bauman, Commander of the "Tienhoven", called them Austral Belgium.
- In 1764, de Bougainville, in the "Aigle" founded a settlement there.
- In 1765, Byron, in the "Dolphin", gives them their final name and founds the settlement of Port Egmont there.
- N 1594-96.- Willem Barentz and Hermskerke, arctic expedition in the "Mercurius" sailing by Bear Isl. (Björnöva) goes to Spitzbergen, then works round, by the North, *Nova Zembla* where he found his death while wintering at Icy Harbour (Ledyanaya Harbour). Some relics were found there in 1871. The remainder of the expedition reached Lapland in open boats.
- 1595.- Publication of the East Indian Voyages by Linschoten: New Guinea is shown on a chart published in an edition of this work of Portuguese origin.
- 1595.- *Marquises Isls.* Madalena Isl. (S.-E. group) are discovered by Alvaro Mendanao de Neyra's squadron, with Quiros as pilot, on its return from a voyage to Peru with the object of founding a Spanish colony in the Solomon Isls. Alvaro Mendanao called them *Islas de Marquesas de Mendoga* after the wife of the Viceroy of Peru. He mistook them for the Solomon Isls. which he had discovered 28 years before (1567). The N.-W. group was discovered in 1791 by Ingraham in the U.S.S. "Hope".
- 1595.- During the same voyage, Mendana discovered the *Santa Cruz Isls.* (*Vanikoro*) to which he gave the name of Marquises. He died there in that same year. These islands were visited in 1767 by Philip Carteret in the "Swallow" who called them *Queen Charlotte Isls.*, *Egmont Isl.*, *Danger Isl.* They were explored in 1793 by d'Entrecasteaux, when in search of Lapérouse's expedition that was shipwrecked there in a hurricane.

- Visited in 1797 by James Wilson in the "Duff" and in 1828 by Dumont d'Urville in the "Astrolabe" and "Zélée" who found wreckages of Lapérouse's ships "Astrolabe" and "Boussole" smashed on the reefs of the Vanikoro Isl.
- 1595.- *Solitary Isls.* are discovered by Mendana during the above-mentioned crossing. After Mendana's death, his pilot Pedro Fernandez de Quiros brought back his widow Dona Isabella to Manila in 1596, then to Mexico at the end of 1597.
- 1595-97.- Subscription voyage by Cornélis de Houtman to Sumatra, Java (Spice Isls.) and Bantam. In 1619, Batavia was founded and in 1808, Weltevreden (World peace).
- 1596.- *New California* is explored by Viscaïno.
- 1596.- *Bear Island* (Beeren Eylandt -Björnöja) is discovered by Barentz who killed a white bear there.
- Visited in 1603 by Stephen Bennett who called it *Cherie Isl.* after his employer Sir F. Cherie, of the Russian Company. Scoresby visited it in 1822. It was surveyed in 1898 by A.G. Nathorst's Swedish Arctic expedition.
- N 1596.- On June 17, Barentz and the Dutch expedition in search of a N.-E. passage, sights West Spitzbergen. He called Groeten Inwick what is now *Ice fjord* (Hudson's Great in draught in 1607) a name which was given to it by Poole in 1610. Barentz thought that Spitzbergen was part of Greenland. Barentz also discovered Prince Charles Foreland which he took to be an island and which was called Black point Isle by Poole in 1610. It was in 1612 that English whalers named it after Prince Charles, son of James VI of Scotland, who became Charles I later.
- In 1607-1610, following the reports made by Hudson, of the Muscovy Company, a whaling industry was established in Spitzbergen. The scientific exploration of Spitzbergen has been going on ever since 1773, which was the year of Captain Phipps's British expedition in which Horatio Nelson, took part.
- Explored by Sir Martin Conway in 1896. By the Prince of Monaco and Doctor W.S. Bruce in 1906. By the Scottish Spitzbergen Syndicate of Edinburgh in 1920 and by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.
- 1598.- The Dutch admiral Jacob Cornelis van Neccq, commanding the "Mauritius" takes possession of *Mauritius* and pursues his voyage of Dutch colonization to the Moluccas (Amboina) then to Ternate in 1601 with the "Amsterdam" and "Utrecht", whilst the Hispano-Portuguese had settled at Tidor.
- 1598.- Cornelis Houtman, protractor of the Dutch East India Company gives his name to the group of islands and rocks off the N.-W. coast of Australia: *Houtman rocks* or *Abrolhos*.
- 1599.- Discovery of *South Shetland Islands* by Dirk Gerritz in the "Kite" (see also 1819 discovery by William Smith).
- 1599-1600.- Foundation of the *East India Company* under Queen Elisabeth, James Lancaster with the pilot John Davis go to Achem and Malacca. In 1610, the company sets up its factories at Surat. The company relinquishes its powers in 1858 after the Indian Mutiny.
- 1599-1601.- Voyage round the World by the Dutchman Olivier van Noort in the "Mauritius".

 CHAPTER III

 XVIIth CENTURY

- 1602.- Foundation of the *Dutch East India Company* (Vereenighde Oost Indische Compagnie). Mercator, Ortelius and de Jode made then famous the Antwerp and Bruges Schools of Cartography.
- 1602.- Sebastian Viscaïno, setting off from Acalpuco, discovers the *Port of Monterey* to which he gives the name of the Viceroy of Mexico, Count de Monterey. This port was found again in 1769 by Vicente Vila's Spanish expedition.
- N 1603.- Bennett visits Bear Island, Cherie Island.
- 1603.- Samuel Champlain (1567-1635) the founder of New France, reconnoitres the *lakes Ontario* and *Champlain*. He had proposed to Henry IV to seek a shorter route to Cathay.
- 1604.- Foundation of the *Compagnie française des Indes*.
- 1605.- The Spanish explorer de Torres crosses the strait bearing his name between Australia and New Guinea.
- 1605.- The "Duifken" reaches cape Keerweer in the gulf of Carpentaria from which the landing party had to withdrawn.

- 1605-1606.- James Hall: arctic expedition to Greenland and the N.-W. passage.
 1606.- Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, setting off from Peru, discovers a portion of the *Tuamotu Archipelago*²

He discovers *Sagittaria Isl.* (probably *Otaheite*) visited in 1767 by Wallis ("Dolphin") who called it *King George Island* and in 1768 by Bougainville ("la Boudeuse") who called it *Nouvelle-Cythere*. In 1769, Cook ("Endeavour") gave it the name of *Georgian Island* and called the Leeward group *Society Islands* in honour of the Royal Society of London that had supported his expedition. By its name, Venus point recalled the astronomical observation of the transit of Venus on June 3rd 1769.

In 1606, Quiros discovered also *Maitea Island* in Society Islands, *Swains Island* (Tokelau Island) so named by the U.S. Exploring expedition of 1841.

Quiros and his pilot Torquemada also discover the *Archipelago del Espiritu Santo* de Bougainville's *Cyclades* (1768) and Cook's *New Hebrides* (1774). When discovering these islands, Quiros believed that he had found the shore of a great Austral continent to which he gave the name of *Tierra Australis del Espiritu Santo* where he founded a settlement: New Jerusalem. In 1793, d'Entrecasteaux, in search of Lapérouse, sighted the most northerly island of the group and located the position of Santa Cruz and Utupua.

- 1606.- Willem Jansz skirts the west coast of the York peninsula.
 N 1606.- Lindenaw visits the south-west coast of Greenland.
 1606.- *Torres Strait*. Luis Vaez de Torres, Quiro's pilot, after hugging the south-east coast of New Guinea, is the first to cross the strait bearing his name and thus to ascertain the insularity of the island.
 1607.- John Smith explores *Chesapeake Bay* at Jamestown.
 N 1607.- Henry Hudson, the famous English navigator, makes an attempt to find the N.-E. passage in Spitzbergen, then on the north coast of Nova Zembla, on behalf of the Dutch East India Company ("Hopewell").

In 1607, he visits the *east coast of Greenland*, somewhere about 73°N. and gives the place the name of Holdwith Hope. (The same coast was explored by Scoresby in 1822 in latitude between 70° and 75°N., also in 1823, by Sabine and Clavering at Pendulum island where Payer and Koldewey wintered in 1870. The coast between 65° and 70° was explored from 1898 to 1900 by Lieutenant Amdrup, of the Danish Navy, and the southern part by Captain Graah in 1828).

- 1608.- *Cocos Isls.* or *Keeling Isls.*: are discovered by William Keeling, of the East India Company. Visited in 1525 by J. Ciunie-Ross ("Borneo") and surveyed in 1836 by Robert Fitz Roy.

- 1609.- Hudson explores the *Hudson River* where the Dutch found "New Belgium" which will become "New York" in 1664, after being occupied by the English.

- 1609-10.- Hudson, on board the "Discovery", sails up as far as Frobisher Bay, crosses *Hudson Strait* and ventures to winter in Hudson Bay on August 2nd during his 4th voyage. In 1611, during a mutiny, his crew threw him together with his son and three of his mates into an open boat and left them to perish.

This expedition had been undertaken on behalf of an English Company with a view to discover, through America, a passage enabling navigators to sail from the Seas of Europe into those of Asia.

In 1612, Sir Thomas Button tries in vain to find Hudson and looked for an exit in the N.-W. portion of the bay. This was only found in 1821-23 at the time of Parry's expedition.

- N 1610.- *Jan Mayen Isl.*, is discovered by the Dutchman Jan Cornelis May. The island was supposed to have been sighted by Hudson in 1607. (Hudson's Touches).

The island was denominated in 1614 by the cartographer Jeris Carolus who gave one of its cape the name of Jan Mey hoek.

In 1612, the Biscayan whaler Jean Vrolicq claimed to have discovered it under the name of *île Richelieu*. In 1615, the Englishman Fotherby rediscovered it under the name of Sir Thomas Smith Island.

In great whaling times, the Dutch used to call it Mauritius island.

In 1623, a Dutch party died of scurvy there.

² This archipelago was successively discovered and visited by Lemaire and Schouten (1616). Roggeveen (1722), de Bougainville (1763), Byron (1765), Wallis and Carteret (1767), James Cook (1769, 1773, 1777), Bonecheo (1772-74), Edwards (1791), Bligh (1792), Wilson (1797), Turnbull (1803). Revisited by Kotzebue (1816), Bellingshausen (1819), Duperré (1823), new precise details given by Beechey (1826), Fitz Roy (1835) Wilkes (1841) and subsequently by French hydrographic surveyors.

The island was visited in 1817 by Scoresby junior.

- 1610-1611.- Jonas Poole lands in Spitzbergen on the Muscovy Company's Mount (Prince Charles Foreland). ("Amitié" and "Elisabeth").
- 1612.- James Hall gave the harbour of Godthaab the name of Harbour of Hope. The Godthaab settlement was founded in 1728 by Hans Egede ("Patience").
- 1613.- Marmaduke (in the "Hopewell"), from Hull, gave the name of his ship to *Hopen Island* (Spitzbergen).
- N 1613.- *Wyches Isls.* (Spitzbergen-Kong Karls Land) are discovered by Edge ("Seahorse") who named them after Mr. R. Wyche, a merchant of the Skinners Company of London. Drawn erroneously on Purchass's chart (1625) they were taken off charts until 1864 when Nordenskjöld and Dunner drew again attention to them. The name of Kong Karls was given to them either by von Heuglin in 1870, in honour of the King of Wurtemberg, or by Mohn in 1872, in honour of Charles XV, King of Sweden and Norway.
- N 1614.- Baffin and Fotherby explore Sir Thomas Inlet in Spitzbergen ("Thomasine").
- 1614.- William Baffin reaches the northern end of Spitzbergen; in 1605, he had already participated in Danish exploring expeditions to Greenland.
- N 1613-1616.- Thomas Edge's expedition to Spitzbergen with London whalers. He discovers *Edge Island*: one of his ships discovered *Horse* or *Sea horse Island* visited in 1898 by Prince Albert of Monaco, in the yacht "Princesse-Alice".
According to Sir Martin Conway, Joris Carolus is supposed to have reconnoitered Edge Island in 1614, which he called Morfyn, believing he had found again the Matsyn Island of Willoughby, which is really in Nova Zembla.
It is called Edge Island in the Muscovy Company's chart of 1625 and Staaten Land, in that of the Dutch Company of 1634.
- N 1615.- Robert Bylot and William Baffin cross Hudson Strait and reconnoitre the N.-E. outline of Southampton Island. Baffin inferred from this that there was no N.-W. passage in the western part of Hudson Strait and that the only way out was through Davis Strait. They sailed beyond latitude 77° N. ("Discovery").
The Netherlands General States had granted their East India Company the monopoly of the route through the Strait of Magellan and Cape of Good Hope, which incited foreign shipowners to look for another passage.
Isaac Le Maire, in 1609, had given his services to the King of France Henry IV, to this effect, with a view to finding a Polar strait. In 1615, he chartered the "Eendracht" (Concordia), commanded by Cornelius Schouten.
- 1615.- *The Strait of Le Maire* together with *Staten Island* to the East are discovered by Le Maire, an Amsterdam merchant and Schouten, a trader from Horn. On January 21st, the latter, skirting the Tierra del Fuego, discovers Staten Land and the Strait of Le Maire.
- 1615.- The Dutchman Dick Hartog discovers New Holland in Shark Bay (Australia).
- 1616.- *Cape Horn* is rounded by the Dutch navigators Le Maire and Cornelius Schouten who gave it the name of Schouten's native town. They also found that the Tierra del Fuego is separated from the Austral Continent.
They made a two years' trip round the world. The ship "Eendracht" (Concordia) was chartered from the harbour of Horn and placed under the command of Le Maire. By mistake, the translator of Dampier's travels called Cape Horn, Horned Cape!
They discovered: Dogs Isls. (t'Honden Eyland); the archipelago of the Rough Sea, Cocos Isls. and Traitor's Isls. (Verraders Eyland); Hoorne Isls. to the north of Fiji; New Ireland; the N.-E. coast of New Guinea in the west of the present Cape d'Urville.
- 1616.- Niuatabu tabu (Tonga Isls.) are discovered by Le Maire and Schouten, named Keppel Island by Wallis in 1767.
Cocos Islands are discovered by Le Maire and Schouten; called Boscawen by Wallis in 1767.
- 1616.- *New Ireland* (N.-E. coast) is discovered by Le Maire and Schouten, also sighted by Tasman in 1643. It was considered as a part of New Guinea, but in 1700, Dampier crossed the strait separating the two islands, which bears his name.
In 1767, Carteret finds that Dampier's bay of Saint George is really a strait separating New Ireland from New Britain. This information was confirmed by de Bougainville (1768), Hunter (1791) and Capt. Sir Edward Belcher (1840).
- 1616.- *Admiral Islands* are discovered by Le Maire and Schouten.
- 1616.- *Eendracht (Concordia) Land*-Australia-is discovered by the "Eendracht" from Amsterdam, which made land at Shark Bay; her pilot was Peter Dorre whose name was given to Dorre Island.
- PN 1616. (5th July).- *Smith Sound* is discovered by Bylot, master and Baffin, pilot of the "Discovery", named after Sir Thomas Smith, governor of the East India Company and a leading spirit in arctic discoveries. Starting from Davis Strait, they reached *Melville Bay* on June 9th and the entrance to Smith Sound on July 5th. They reached latitude 77°45' N.,

a record which stood for 236 years; on their way back, they discovered the *Straits of Jones* and *Lancaster*, although they did not cross them, and came home along the west coast of Greenland.

In 1818, John Ross ("Isabella") and W.E. Parry ("Alexander") believed that the Smith Sound was closed.

- N 1616.- *Baffin Bay*, is discovered by the Englishman William Baffin. This mission had been entrusted to him by Thomas Smith, director of the N.-W. Passage Company. He reached latitude 77°30'N. The nature and extent of his discovery caused a certain amount of incredulity and, as he stated that there was no hope of crossing the Polar Strait, two centuries elapsed before there were any continuers; Ross's and Parry's experience proved the accuracy of his statement.
- 1616.- Baffin was the first to sight the land which was subsequently named *Ellesmere Island*.
In 1818, John Ross called its southern part *North Lincoln*.
Its name was given to it by E.A. Inglefield who entered the Smith Sound in 1852.
In 1853-55, Kane crosses this strait and gives the part adjoining *Kane Basin* the name of *Grinnel Land*.
In 1875-76, Nares's expedition explores *Kennedy and Robertson Channels* and Aldrich, a member of the expedition explores the northern portion of Ellesmere island known under the name of *Grant Land*.
In 1881-84, A.W. Greely explores the interior of the island whose south and west coasts were reconnoitered in 1898-1902 by Otto Sverdrup's Norwegian expedition.
- 1616.- *Lancaster Sound* is discovered by Bylot and Baffin who named it after Sir James Lancaster. It was crossed for the first time by Parry in the "Hecla" in 1819.
- 1616.- *Jones Sound* is discovered by Bylot and Baffin. In 1899-1902, Otto Sverdrup wintered there in the "Fram" and explored the neighbouring parts.
- 1616.- Exploration of *lake Baikal*.
- 1616.- Samuel Purchass replaces Richard Hackluyt as historiographer and geographer to the East India Company. In 1625, he published his *Pilgrimages* under the assumed name of Hackluytus Posthumus.
Other narrators of travels were: Ramusio (1565), l'abbé Prévost (1716), John Harris (1764), Hawkesworth (1773).
- 1617.- *Nordauskland* or *N.E. Land*, discovered by one of the whalers of Thomas Edge's fleet. This land was given the name of Sir Thomas Smith Island. In 1662, Blaeu, a cartographer, gave it the name of *Oostlandet*. Captain Rüdiger ("Helgoland") sailed round it in 1898. Its west coast was surveyed in 1898-1903 by the Russo-Swedish Meridian Arc Expedition.
- 1618.- Reconnaissance of the west coast of Australia.
- 1618.- Tasman land.
- 1619.- Edel gives his name (Edel's Land) to the part stretching in the south of Shark Bay.
- 1620.- A Danish expedition commanded by Jens Munck hibernates at the mouth of the *Churchill River* in Hudson Bay.
- 1622.- The "Leeuwin" sights cape Leeuwin.
- 1623.- The Dutch ships "Pera" and "Arnheim" visit the northern coast of Australia towards *Arnheim Bay*.
- 1624.- *Formosa* (Taiwan) had been visited by the Portuguese before 1550. In 1622, the Dutch had a settlement at the *Pescadores* (Hoko Retto) and moved to Formosa in 1624.
- 1627.- The "Gulde Zeepart" sailing to Japan gives one of her passengers' name to the coast in the east of Cape Leeuwin: *Nuyts Land*.
- 1628.- *Witt's Land* after de Witt of the "Karien" who gives his name to the land N.-E. of the cape N.-W of Australia (Paskaerte von Oost-Indien of Peter Goos, Amsterdam, 1660).
- 1628.- Pieter Carpenter visits the *Gulf of Carpentaria*.
- 1629.- Commander Pelsart of the "Batavia" is shipwrecked at the Pelsart islet (Australia).
- 1631.- Captains Luke Foxe and James explore Hudson Bay: *Foxe Land* and *James Bay* (*Fox Channel*). ("Charles" and "Henrietta-Maria").
- 1633.- *Amsterdam* and *Saint Paul Isls.* These islands were discovered by Sebastian del Cano in the "Victoria", on March 18th 1522, after Magellan's death. It was Antonio Van Diemen who, on June 17th 1633, gave them the name of his ship "New Amsterdam", when sailing from Holland to Java.
In 1696, Vlaming dropped anchor there and also visited the neighbouring island: *Saint Paul*.
- 1636.- *Arctic Ice Ocean*. In that year, the Russian discovered that this ocean washed and marked the boundaries of the North of Asia. The first Russian ship sailed down the Lena River and reached the sea.
- 1637.- First attempt made by the East India Company to trade with China (at Canton).
- 1638.- Ivan Moskvitine reaches the shores of the *Sea of Okhotsk*.

- 1640.- Admiral Bartolomeo de Fuente reports the existence of a problematical N.-W. passage called River of los Reyes; he discovers the *San Lazaro Archipelago* off the west coast of North America in latitude 53°.
- 1642.- On November 24th, the Dutch navigator Abel Janszoon Tasman discovers van Diemen's land, on which he bestows the name of his Governor, called New Holland in 1655 and subsequently, Tasmania.
- On December 13th, he discovers Staten land (Staaten land) called since Nova Zeelandia or *New Zealand*. He believed that this country was part of the Austral Continent, having skirted its N.-E. coast and sailed into the bay of the Slaughter (Noordenars Bay) through Cook strait before making for the Pacific islands;
- In 1769, Cook, in H.M.S. "Endeavour" lands in North island in Poverty bay. During his subsequent voyages, he explored the North and South islands and gave his name to Cook Strait that separates them.
- 1642.- *Tonga or Friendly Islands*, discovered by Abel Janszoon Tasman who called Tongo Tabu Island, Amsterdam Island.
- Cook stayed there in 1773 and 1777 and gave the islands the name of *Friendly Islands* on account of the natives' friendly behaviour. In 1781, the pilot Maurelle discovered Vavau, etc., and, in 1789, Commander Blight, of the "Bounty" visited Nomuka.
- Other explorations: "Pandora" (1791), "Duff" (1796), "Egeria" (1888), "Penguin" and "Waterwitch" (1895-96).
- 1642.- First factory of the East India Company at Balasore.
- 1643.- Ontong Jave (Lord Howe Isl.), is discovered by Abel Tasman, identified since as the *Marqueen Isl.* of Le Maire and Schouten (1616) by Captain Hunter in 1791.
- 1643.- *Viti or Fiji Isls.* (Prince William Isls.) discovered by Abel Tasman. Visited in 1773 by James Cook; subsequently by the following explorers:
- 1789: Bligh, after the "Bounty" mutiny;
 1792: Bligh in the "Providence"; 1827, d'Urville in the "Astrolabe" laid its chart;
 1838: Capt. Drinkwater Bethune, in H.M.S. "Conway";
 1840: Wilkes, U.S. exploring expedition, surveys the whole archipelago in 6 months;
 1840: Sir Edw. Belcher, in H.M.S. "Sulphur"; 1849, G. Wath, in the "Calypso";
 1854-56: Henry Denham in the "Herald"; 1875, 1876-81, Dawson and Moore;
 1822: Richards; 1895-97, Combe, in H.M.S. "Waterwitch".
- 1643.- *Christmas Island*, discovered on Christmas Day by William Mynors, of the East India Company. It appears on Pieter Goos's Dutch chart in 1666. Dampier landed there in 1688.
- 1643.- De Vries, in the "Kastrikum" and "Breskers", explores the islands of Japan and the S.-E. portion of Sakhalin.
- 1648.- The Cossack Dejnev explores the sea of Okhotsk and probably sights the strait of Behring; coming from the Kolyma, he founded a settlement in the gulf of Anadyr.
- 1649.- De Flacourt takes possession of the Mascarene Isls. in the name of the King of France under the name of *île Bourbon*. Occupied by the French in 1654, it took the name of *île de la Réunion*, under the Revolution. In 1815, it was restored to France under the name of *île Bourbon* which it retained until 1848 when it resumed that of Réunion at the same time as slavery was abolished there.
- 1653.- *Korea* (Chosen) is visited by Hendrik Hamel in the "Hillandra" of the Dutch East India Company that was shipwrecked on the *Quelpaert Island* in 1663. The crew remained in captivity for several years.
- 1660.- A chart by Blaeu shows at Vest-Spitzbergen, the name of *Strait of Hinlopen* after Thymen Jacobs Hinlopen, manager of the Dutch Company in 1617. Colom, the cartographer, called this strait *Waygat*.
- 1664.- Foundation and re-organization of the French India Company under the Ministry of Colbert. It set up factories in *île Bourbon*, Fort-Dauphin and Madagascar. Reorganized by Law in 1719, it was affected by the vicissitudes of the War of Succession of Austria (1741-48) and of the Seven years War (1756-63). It could not stand the consequences of the Treaty of Paris which ended the war in 1763 and was dissolved for good in 1770.
- 1665.- The Dutch give the name of *New Holland* to all the west coasts of Australia of which they had drawn the chart.
- 1667.- Dassié published the *Routier des Indes orientales* (sailing Directions for the East Indies).
- 1670.- Foundation of the Hudson Bay Company by Zachariah Gillam, Grosiellen and Prince Rupert.
- N 1670.- Lambert explores the east coast of Greenland.
- N 1671.- The *Seven Islands*, to the North of the N.-E. land in Spitzbergen, are already known to Martens: they appear on Van Keulen's chart in 1707. Captain Phipps was ice-bound there in 1773. It was also there that Horatio Nelson, coxswain to the Commander of H.M.S. "Carcass" had his experience with the bear.

- 1673.- *Louisiana* is explored by the French. This country was so named in honour of King Louis XIV, by de Cavalier de la Salle who explored the Mississippi valley in 1682.
- 1674.- Foundation of Pondichery.
- 1675.- *South Georgia*. (See above 1502).
- S 1677.- This year were received the first reports drawing attention to the presence of icebergs in the Antarctic.
- 1681.- Opening of the *Canal des Deux Mers* or *du Midi*, laid out in France by Paul Riquet.
- 1683-91.- Voyage of William Dampier (1652-1715) in the Pacific. He visited: Juan-Fernandez, Guam, Mindanao, Alfuras, Poulo Condore, Formosa, the Pescadores, Celebes, Nicobar and the Cape.
- 1685.- The Chevalier Forbin is sent on an embassy to *Siam* by King Louis XIV.
- 1686.- *Easter Island* is discovered by the Dutch admiral Roggeveen.
- 1686.- Dampier puts into harbour at the island of Guam, call of the Spanish galleon sailing from Acapulco to Manila. He calls at Poulo Condore.
- 1688.- Dampier, in H.M.S. "Roebuck", explores the N.-W. coast of Australia (*Roebuck Bay*).
- 1690.- Settlement of Job Charnock at Calcutta.
- 1960.- *Kamchatka*, principal settlement of the Russians on the Asiatic coast, is discovered by the Cossack chiefs Atlassov and Morosko. In 1697, the Russians took possession of the country, whose chart was drawn that year by the Danish captain Behring by order of Peter the Great (1672-1725).
- 1692.- The German traveller Kemfer visits Japan in detail.
- 1693.- Publication of the Neptune François or New Atlas of Charts drawn and engraved by express order of the King for the use of his naval forces. Arranged by Messrs. Pène and Cassini, Paris, at Hubert Jaillot's. Authors: Sauveur and de Chazelles.
Issue of Romain de Hooghe's Atlas of Charts, published by P. Portier, Amsterdam.
- 1696.- *Saint Paul* and *Amsterdam Islands*, discovered by the Dutch navigator Vlaming. (See also: 1633).
- 1699.- Le Moyne d'Iberville reconnoitres the mouth of the Mississippi and the neighbouring coasts. (Nicolas de Fer's chart, Paris, 1701).
- S 1699.- Voyage of Montauban to the South Sea.
- 1699.- *New Britain*. Dampier discovers this island together with the strait that separates it from New Guinea, during his trip round the world. (*Dampier Strait*) ("Roebuck").
- 1698-1700.- "Paramour": Atlantic expedition. Magnetic observations by Ed. Halley.

 CHAPTER IV

 XVIIIth CENTURY

- 1700.- William Dampier (1652-1715) sights a portion of New Guinea's N.-E. coast and discovers *Dampier Strait* between this island and *New Britain* of which he surveys the south coast.
The north coast was inspected by d'Entrecasteaux in 1792; by Dumont d'Urville in 1840.
- 1700.- The "Amphitrite" sails to China with a Jesuits' scientific mission, for the purpose of founding an observatory.
- 1705.- Jacob Weyland, at the head of a Dutch expedition, visits *Geelvink Bay* named after one of his ships.
- 1707.- *Gillis Land* (Kvitöya = white island), reported by Captain Cornelis Gillis (Giles) in the east of Spitzbergen.
- 1708.- Father Grimaldi, of the Peking Court of Mathematics, is charged by the Emperor with the making of the Empire map.
The German Father Fredeli compiles the chart of Pechili and Liao-tung.
- 1708-1710.- Wood Rodgers' circumnavigation voyage in the "Duke" and "Duchess" (Capt. Courtney) via the Falklands, Cape Horn, Juan Fernandez, the Gorgon, Galapagos, Guam, Batavia, the Cape and the Downs.
- 1710.- *Sonsorol Island* is discovered by Pachilla.
- 1711.- The Russians occupy *Kuriles Islands*.
- S 1716.- Le Gentil de la Barbinais reaches 61°30' latitude S.

1721.- Hans Egede, a Norwegian missionary, re-establishes a colony on the west coast of Greenland.

1721-1723.- Jacob Roggeveen applies to the Batavian Court to obtain a mission for making discoveries in the Pacific Ocean. He charts three ships, the "Eagle", the "Thienhoven" and the "African", on behalf of the Dutch West India Company, with Ch. F. de Behrens as pilot.

Looking for Auke's Magdeland, Peypis or Malouines, he discovers a land, *Austral Belgium* (Falkland island), crosses Lemaire strait, sails down as far as 62°1/2 S. and reconnoitres Juan Fernandez.

On Easter Sunday, 1721, he discovers *Easter Island*, visited by Cook and Lapérouse, surveyed by Beechey in H.M.S. "Blossom" in 1825.

He discovers Archers Islands, then *Pernicious Islands* (Cook's Palliser Islands), *Aurora* and *Vesper Islands*, *Labyrinth Islands* (Vliegen of Schouten and Le Maire), Recreation Island, Thienhoven Island, *Roggeveen Islands*, Groningen Island and *Bauman Islands*, named after one of his captains.

Put in prison by the rival East India Company, he returned to Texel in 1723.

1722.- *Samoa Islands*, discovered by Roggeveen, who named them *Bauman Islands*, after his Belgian pilot. Visited in 1768 by Bougainville who called them *Navigators Islands*.

S 1722.- J. Roggeveen, in the "Thienhoven", reaches latitude 64°58'S.

1722.- *Takaroa* is discovered by Roggeveen. It will be called *King George Island*, by Byron in 1765.

1725.- Marsigli sounds the bottoms of the Gulf of Lions and continental plateau of the coasts of Provence.

1728.- Bering ascertains that Kamchatka is a peninsula.

N 1728-29.- *Bering Strait*, explored and reported on by the Danish navigator Vitus Bering whose name it bears. Bering, in the service of Russia, was informed by a Tchouktschi and proved that the continents of Asia and America are not united but separated by a strait about 39 miles wide.

In 1728-29, sailing beyond the most easterly point of Asia, Bering, in the "Saint Gabriel", discovered *Saint Lawrence Island* and entered, without knowing it the Arctic Ocean as far as cape Serdzé. It was only during a third voyage which he undertook in 1741 with Chirikov that he discovered the continent of America in latitude 58°28' at *Cape Saint Elias*, named after the saint of the day (July 18th) as well as some *Aleutian Islands*.

He discovered *Komandorski Islands* where he died on December 8th 1741.

1731.- *Gough Island*, named after Captain Gough of the "Richmond", probably discovered before by the Portuguese.

1735.- Philippe Buache, a French cartographer, marks contour line on his bathymetric chart of the English Channel.

1735-36.- Bouguer's and La Condamine's scientific expedition to Peru and Maupertuis's to Lapland for the purpose of measuring meridian arcs and determining the earth compression.

N 1739-40.- Laptiev reconnoitres the mouth of the *Indighirka*.

Spangenberg, one of Behring's captains lands in Japan (38°41').

S 1739.- M.J.B.C. Bouvet de Lozier ("Aigle" and "Marie"), a captain of the French India Company, discovers on January 1st the first Antarctic Island which bears his name: *Bouvet's Island* in latitude 54°S, which he called the *Land of Circumcision*. He was however unable to land although he remained in those parts for 10 days, neither could he fix his true position which made the quest for it difficult later on.

In 1772, Cook found no trace of land 300 miles south of Cape Circumcision, this had certainly something to do with the island that Furneaux looked for in vain in 1774. In 1775, Cook came to the conclusion that it must have been an iceberg.

In 1808, Lindsay in the "Swan" and Hooper in the "Otter", searched for the island and fixed its position without being able to land on it. In 1822, Captain Morell, of the sealer "Wasp" anchored there. In 1825, Captain Norris ("Sprightly" and "Lively") named it Liverpool island, after the Prime Minister, and landed there. In 1843, Captain Ross ("Erebus" and "Terror") sailed past it, 18 miles off without seeing it. In 1898, the "Valdivia" fixed its position. In 1916, the "Carnegie" was not able to land. In 1926, the island is visited by the "Meteor". In 1927-1931, the whaler "Norvegia" (Capt. Harold Hornved) remained there for a month and landed parties on several occasions.

1740-44.- George Anson's (1697-1762) circumnavigation voyage in the "Centurion", via Madeira, Sainte Catherine, la Plata, Le Maire's Strait, Juan Fernandez (1741), Mas-a-fuero. Cruising for the capture of the Spanish galleon (1743). Saypan and Tinian (in the Ladrone), Anatacan, Macao, Canton. He returned to Spithead roadstead with nearly 1/2

million sterling in prizes. John Byron (1723-1786) who accompanied him in the "Wager", during part of the voyage, published his log-book relating to the *coasts of Patagonia* and the loss of the "Wager". The object of this voyage was to make discoveries in the southern Hemisphere.

1741.- *Aleutian Islands (Alaska) and Gulf of Alaska*: discovered by Behring and Chirigov. Behring died on the island that bears his name.

A more accurate survey of the Aleutian islands was undertaken under the auspices of the Russian Government by Captains Billing and Sarytchef from 1781 to 1798.

N 1742.- Cheliuskine reconnoitres the northern extremity of Asia.

From 1733 to 1742, the Russian officers Muravieff, Pronchistshef and Laptiev explore the north coast of Russia.

1742.- *Repulse Bay* (Hudson), is discovered by Middleton who stated to the Admiralty that there was no passage there towards N.-W. This was confirmed in 1821 by Parry.

1742.- Mahé de la Bourdonnais, Governor of the isles of France and Bourbon, ordered the exploration of *Seychelles Islands*, so named after Louis XV's comptroller of Finance: Moreau de Séchelles.

1745.- D'Après de Manneville, conservator to the India Company, publishes his hydrographic book entitled *Le Neptune Oriental*.

N 1746.- Elis and F. Smith: voyage to Hudson Bay and the Slave Lake.

1749.- *Kurile Islands*, discovered by the Russians.

1750-51.- J.B. de Chabert surveys the coasts of Acadia, Isle Royale and Newfoundland (in 6 charts).

1756.- The Spanish ship "Leon" is supposed to have sighted a land in latitude 54°20'S. which is believed to be *South Georgia* (see: 1502).

1760.- *Lake Superior*, explored by Corver.

1760-61.- Savva Loshkin winters twice on the east coast of Nova Zembla and was the first to sail round this island.

1763-64.- De Bougainville, in the "Aigle", attempts to found a settlement in the Falkland islands.

1763-68.- Survey work carried on by Michael Lane and James Cook in Newfoundland and Labrador.

1764.- Berthoud and Leroy invent their chronometers.

1764.- Andreyeff reports a problematic land in the North of Arctic Siberia.

1764-65.- Commodore John Byron (1723-1786), in H.M.S. "Dolphin" and "Tamar" (Captain P. Carteret) is entrusted with a mission to Falkland Islands, in order to look for lands fit for colonization between the Cape of Good Hope and the Strait of Magellan in the South Atlantic.

Via Funchal and Cape Verde Islands, he reaches Rio where his men were called on to desert, but double pay was promised for the South Sea voyage.

In 1764, he explored Eastern Patagonia.

In 1765, in the strait of Magellan, he comes across de Bougainville's "Aigle", loading timber. After calling at Mas-à-Fuero, he visits the low islands of Pomutu where he discovers *Disappointment Islands*; then the *Isles of Danger* in the *Prince of Wales Archipelago*, the Land of King George, of Sebald de Weert as well as the *Duke of York Island*.

In 1705, he also discovers *Gilbert Islands* (Kingsmill Islands) visited and named in 1788 by Captains Gilbert and Marshall.

He discovers *Byron Island* and *Atagu Island* (Tokelau Island), explored in 1840 by Wilkes' U.S. exploring expedition and in 1896 by H.M.S. "Goldfinch".

After calling at Saypan and Tinian, of the Ladrões, he returned to Europe via Poulo Condore, Vatavia, Sunda Strait and Table Bay, after a 23 months voyage, prolific in discoveries in the Austral Seas.

He had drafted Anson's log-book, having accompanied him during part of his voyage in 1741.

1766.- Gerhard Friedrich Müller publishes an account of the travels and discoveries made by the Russians along the coasts of the Icy Sea (Mer Glaciale) and in the Eastern Ocean either on the way to Japan or to America, etc., Michel Rey, of Amsterdam, being the publishing firm.

1767-1769.- Captains Wallis and Carteret's circumnavigation voyage to the Austral Seas: Samuel Wallis in the "Dolphin" and "Prince Frederick" (Furneaux) and Phillips Carteret in the "Swallow".

In 1767, Wallis in the "Dolphin", discovers *Whitsunday Island*, *Queen Charlotte Island*, *Egmont Island*. He discovers *Otaheite* (Moorea Island and Mopelia Island) which he names *Duke of York Island*, *King George III Island* and *Lord Howe, Scilly, Boscawen*

and *Keppel Islands*. To the last two, Le Maire's and Schouten's, Cocos Berg and Traitors Islands (Verraders Eyland) (1616), he gave the names of two English admirals.

He discovers *Samoa Islands*, visited the following year by Bougainville; also *Wallis Islands*, sighted later on by the pilot Maurelle in 1781.

1767.- Philip Carteret, in the "Swallow", discovers *Pitcairn Island*, the place of mutiny and shipwreck of H.M.S. "Bounty" (Capt. Bligh) in 1789 - as well as *New Ireland*.

During her voyage round the world, the "Swallow" called at Madeira, Porto Praya, the strait of Magellan, Mas-a-Fuero, Davis Land (or Easter Island), *Pitcairn, Saint George's Channel, Admiralty Islands, Osnabruck, Swallow, Carteret and Gover Island*; Macassar, Bonthain, Moluccas or Spice islands and on her way back she met de Bougainville's, "la Boudeuse" at Ascension in 1769.

(An account of these travels was given by J. Hawkesworth in 1773).

1767-68.- Capt. L.A. de Bougainville, in the "Boudeuse" and "l'Etoile" (Capt. de la Giraudais), calls at Tahiti, which he names *New Cythera*. He reconnoitres *Lancers Island*, the 4-*Facardins*, the *Dangerous Archipelago*.

He visited the Great Cyclades or New Hebrides, thus finding again the *Austral Land of the Holy Spirit* of Quiros, whose discovery was completed by Cook. He visits Lepers Island. Sailing up to the North, he is blocked by the south coast of New Guinea whose *Cape of Deliverance* he succeeds in rounding before sailing up to the *Louisiade* which he discovers when coming from the south and which he names after Louis XV, King of France. This island was probably sighted by Torres in 1606. He discovers Choiseul Island, skirts New Britain before sailing to Boeroe whence he returned to Saint-Malo via the usual Cape of Good Hope route.

1768.- James Bruce of Kinnaird sets off from Massawa in quest of the Nile River head in Abyssinia (1768-1773).

1768.- Rozmyslov pursues the exploration of the Kara Sea but has to give up his ship.

1768.- Appearance of the first Bogoslof island (Ship Rock 1768-1788).

S 1768-1771.- Capt. James Cooke's first voyage in the "Endeavour" for the purpose of new discoveries in the South Seas.

1769.- Poivre, administrator of the isles of France and Bourbon, sends off an expedition to fetch exotic plants from the islands.

N 1769.- Samuel Hearne, of the Hudson Bay Company, explores the Arctic region.

1769.- De Surville, in the "Saint-Jean-Baptiste", discovers the Land of the Arsacides and Port-Praslin in the Solomon islands.

1769.- The west coast of New Holland, Port Jackson (May 6th 1769) and New South Wales (Botany Bay) are discovered by Capt. Cook.

1769.- *Cook Strait* (New Zealand), is discovered by Capt. James Cook, the "gatherer of oceanic lands", during his first voyage round the world, in the "Endeavour" (1768-1771).

He was selected to observe the transit of Venus instead of Alexander Dalrymple, East Indian Hydrographer.

He observed the transit of Venus over the Sun at *Venus Point* in June, in Otaheite (Society Islands).

He discovers in 1769 Rurutu Island (Tubuai Islands), during this first voyage. He also discovers *New Caledonia*.

N 1769-74.- Pallas, exploration of Siberia.

1770.- Capt. James Cook, in H.M.S. "Endeavour", explores the east coast of Australia and *Cape York*, the most northerly point.

The first Colony of Botany Bay (Port Jackson) was established in 1788.

In 1770, Alexander Dalrymple published the Chart of discoveries in the South Pacific Ocean.

1770.- *Amirante Islands*, discovered by French navigators.

1770.- *Lambert Land*, discovered in East Greenland.

N 1770.- Leontieff.

N 1771.- Lyakhov discovers, in sledges, the *New Siberia Archipelago*. Surveyed since in 1809 and 1821.

1771.- The *Coppermine River* mouth, in the Arctic Sea, is discovered by Samuel Hearne, of the Hudson Bay Company. In 1821, Franklin explored the whole course of the river.

1771-72.- Borda, Verdun de la Crenne and Pingré make an expedition for the purpose of testing navigational instruments, on board the "Flore" to the North Atlantic Ocean.

S 1772.- During his second voyage, James Cook in the "Resolution" and "Adventure" (1772-1775) discovers *South Georgia*.

S 1772.- *Marion and Prince Edward Islands* (Land of Hope) are discovered during a voyage made in 1771-72 by Mario du Fresne and Duclesmeur in the "Mascarin" and "Marquis-de-Castries" via Ile-de-France, Fort-Dauphin and the Port of Treason (New Zealand) towards

Austral France. When sailing by, Cook gave the most northerly island the name of Prince Edward island, not being aware of his predecessor's discovery.

S 1772.- *Crozet Islands* (Cold Islands) are discovered by Mario du Fresne in the "Mascarin" and the "Marquis-de-Castries", and named after the second in command of the expedition who took charge after Mario was murdered in New Zealand.

S 1772.- *Desolation Land* (Kerguelen Island). First land discovered by Yves de Kerguelen-Trémarec in the "Fortune" and which bears his name.

He thought he had discovered the Austral Continent and the following year he returned in the "Oiseau" and the "Gros-Ventre" on December 14th 1773. Subsequently, during his 3rd voyage (1776), Cook called it Desolation Island: he found the bottle left by Kerguelen which contained an account of the discovery of the island.

On his return to France, Kerguelen who had been unable to land had to acknowledge his error, he was put in prison and gave his discovery the name of Desolation Land.

It was visited in 1840 by Sir James Ross, in 1873 by H.M.S. "Challenger", later by the "Gazelle" and the "Volage". Finally, in 1913-14 by Rallier du Baty in the "Curieuse".

S 1772 and 1774.- Dom Domingo Bonecheo, visits the Pacific archipelagos (Tuamotu Islands). 1772-1775.- Second voyage of James Cook, Thobias Furneaux and J.R. Foster ("Resolution" and "Adventure"), when position 71°10'S-106°54'W, was reached on January 30th, 1774.

N 1773.- Captain Phipps's (Lord Mulgrave) Arctic voyage in the "Race Horse" and the "Carcass" (Captain Ludwige). During this expedition which reached 80°50'N, a record sounding of 780 fathoms was made.

At Seven Islands (Sjuöyane), on August 7th 1773, young Horatio Nelson, midshipman, acting as coxswain to the captain of the "Carcass" met face to face with a bear. These islands were already known in Martens's time in 1671.

1773.- *Cook Archipelago* is discovered during James Cook's second voyage in the "Endeavour" and the "Resolution" (Captain Furneaux), 1773-1774. They discovered *Tuamotu Islands*.

1773.- *Chatham Island* is discovered by Vancouver.

1774.- *Norfolk Island* is discovered by Cook.

1774.- *New Caledonia* (Balade Island) is discovered by Cook on September 4th during his second voyage (1772-1775) in the "Adventure" and "Resolution". Cape Colnett was named after the look-out man who reported it; Cook stayed there for 12 days. Probably visited by Lapérouse in 1788 and in 1792 by d'Entrecasteaux in the "Recherche" and "Espérance". The Commander of the latter ship, Huon de Kermadec lost his life there in 1793. In 1791, Capt. Hunter, of the Dutch ship "Vigilance" discovers the southern end of the great outer reef. In 1792, Capt. Henry Bond, of the "Royal Admiral" nearly ran aground on that reef.

Visited in 1827 and in 1837 by Dumont d'Urville who reconnoitered *Loyalty Islands* at the same time.

On December 21st 1843, the "Bucéphale" landed the first French mission at Balade. 1774.- Niu or Savage Island (Tonga Island), is discovered by Cook on June 20th, his crew being attacked there.

1774.- Futu Huku (Hood Island) in the Marquesas Islands, is discovered by Cook who gave it the name of one of his midshipmen who sighted it first and became Lord Hood later on.

1774.- Cook gave their present name to the *New Hebrides*, discovered in 1606 by Quiros. In 1767, Carteret rescued them from oblivion. In 1768, Bougainville gave them the name of *New Cyclades*. Lapérouse visited them in 1788 and d'Entrecasteaux in 1793.

1774.- The East Indian Company sends Forrest out to explore New Guinea with a view to establishing factories there.

1774.- Andrea y Varela, explores the African coasts from Canary Islands to the Gulf of Guinea.

1774.- *Nootka* or *Quadra* and *Vancouver Island*: visited by Cook in 1778.

1774.- *Bassas da India* (Mozambique Channel) or Europa Rocks, discovered by the "Europa", surveyed in 1878 by Wharton in H.M.S. "Fawn".

S 1775.- *South Sandwich Islands*. James Cook, in H.M.S. "Resolution" lands in *South Georgia*. On January 31st, he discovered Southern Thulé which he named *Sandwich Land*. (See: 1502).

On January 3rd 1801, Capt. von Bellingshausen in the "Vostok" and "Mirnyi", discovered the three Northern Islands which he called the *Marquis de Traverse Islands*; he ascertained the insularity of the whole group.

Visited in 1823 by Morrell in the "Wasp".

1775.- *Ayala* and *Bodega y Quadra* (pilot: Don Antonio Maurelle), in the "la Sonora" expedition, discover *Bucarelli Bay*, the port of la Bodega (San Francisco) and fixes the latitude of Cape du Cordon de Saint-François at 38°18'. (Cf. 1578: Sir Francis Drake).

- In 1779, they make a reconnaissance expedition to Cook's William Sound, making use of a reduced chart compiled by the French hydrographer Bellin (1766) including the new Russian discoveries in the Northern Ocean.
- 1775-1781.- Publication of the *Neptune Oriental*, compiled by d'Après de Blangy de Manneville (1707-1780) a hydrographer from Le Havre and cartographer to the French East India Company.
- 1776.- *Tromelin Island*, named after Capt. Tromelin who rescued on that island seven women that had survived the shipwreck of the transport ship "Utile" that was lost there in 1761.
- S 1776-1780.- Third voyage of Capt. Cook to the South Sea, then to the North Pole, in quest of the N.-W. passage ("Resolution" and "Discovery" - Capt. Clerke).
- 1777.- *Christmas Island*, discovered by Capt. Cook in the "Resolution" on Christmas day.
- 1777.- *Tubuai* or *Austral Islands*, discovered by Cook.
- 1777-78.- Varela and de Borda, in the "Bruxula" and "Espiegle", make a survey of the Canary Islands and west African coast as far as the Gulf of Guinea.
- N 1778.- *Icy Cape*. Capt. Cook skirts Alaska during his third voyage in the "Resolution" and "Discovery" (Capt. Clerke), 1776-1779. He discovers Cape North (Syeverni) on the Asiatic coast.
- He visits some of the Aleutian Islands, the straits of the Cross in New Cornwall, *Nootka Sound* in 49° (*Prince William Sound*) and Cook river in 60°.
- 1778.- *Sandwich Islands* discovered by Cook in the "Resolution" and "Discovery" and named after Lord Sandwich, first Lord of the British Admiralty.
- Probably sighted in 1555 by Juan Gaetano.
- These islands were very likely already known to the Spaniards under the name of "*islas de los Magos*" and "*la Mesa*".
- Cook was killed there on February 14th 1779.
- Lapérouse stayed there in June 1786 and Vancouver put into harbour there several times from 1790 to 1795.
- 1781.- *Roncador Reef* (in the west of Solomon Islands), is discovered by pilot Don Antonio Maurelle.
- 1785-88.- Voyage round the world, chiefly off the N.-W. coast of America by Captains Nathaniel Portlock and George Dixon in the "King George" and "Queen Charlotte", financed by a London English Company. In 1787, they visited *Queen Charlotte Islands*, as they called the islands discovered in 1786 by Lapérouse (de Fuentes San Lazaro Archipelago, 1640.) These captains had previously served under Cook.
- 1786.- *Pointe* and *Port des Français* (Alaska), discovered by Jean-François Galaup de Lapérouse (1741-1788) in the "Boussole" and "Astrolabe" (1785-1788). Coming from Easter Island, he landed at Bering's Mount Saint Elias and subsequently sailed down along the N.-W. coast of America when he found again de Fuente's San Lazaro Isls., 1640.
- Portlock's and Dixon's Queen Charlotte Islands (1787); Duncan' Princess Royal Islands (1788).
- 1786.- Foundation of Penang, under the name of Prince of Wales Island.
- 1786.- *Ile Necker* (French Frigate Shoal), discovered by Lapérouse.
- 1787.- Berkeley, in the "Imperial Eagle", gives the name of *Berkeley Sound* to Juan de Fuca Strait, 1592.
- 1787.- Assassination of de Langle, second in command to Lapérouse, in Samoa Islands.
- 1787-88.- Colnett and Duncan: *Princess Royal Islands* or de Fuente's San Lazaro Archipelago.
- 1788.- *New Hebrides*, discovered by Lapérouse; his last message was dated from Botany Bay, on March 10th 1788, before he was murdered at Vanikoro.
- Visited in 1828 by Dumont d'Urville.
- 1788.- *Los Jardines* or *Marshall Islands* (Pacific Ocean), discovered by Capt. Marshall in the "Scarborough".
- 1788.- *Lord Howe Island*.
- 1788.- *Bounty Islands*, discovered by Capt. Bligh in H.M.S. "Bounty" (1788-89).
- 1788.- *Marshall Islands*, named Mulgrave's Range, by Captains Marshall and Gilbert in the "Scarborough" and "Charlotte".
- 1788.- *Gilbert Islands* discovered by Marshall and Gilbert in the "Searborough" and "Charlotte". Explored in 1799 by Bishop in the "Nautilus", in 1824 by Duperré in the "Coquille" and in 1840 by Wilkes: U.S. exploring expedition.
- 1789.- *Parece Vela* (Douglas Reef), discovered by Capt. Douglas in the "Iphigenia".
- 1789.- *Banks Island*, discovered by Bligh, during his voyage in an open boat to Timor after the "Bounty" mutiny. Discovered originally by Quiros in 1606. Reconnoitered in 1872 by Capt. J. Moresby in H.M.S. "Basilisk" and surveyed in 1886 by A.M. Field in H.M.S. "Dart".
- N 1789-93.- Mackenzie explores the river that bears his name.
- 1790-94.- Malespina, in the "Descobierta" and Bustamente in the "Atrevida", survey the coasts of South America during a voyage of circumnavigation.

- 1790.- *Shag Rocks* (South Georgia), discovered by M. de Oyarvido in the "Princess" who identified them as Aurora Islands (E.D.).
- 1790.- *Nihoa Island* (N.-W. Hawaii), discovered by Capt. Douglas in the "Iphigenia".
- 1790.- Father Chevalier (called Ma Sa = the respectable Father), compiled the High Yangtse Atlas. In 1790-97, Father Le Pavéc reconnoitres the course of the Red River.
- 1790-92.- Voyage of Capt. Etienne Marchand, of Marseilles, round the World and in the Pacific, in the "Solide".
- In 1791, he discovers *Revolution Islands*, called *Washington Islands* that same year by Ingraham, from Boston. Vancouver called them Hergest Islands.
- 1791.- *Nukuhiva* (Marquesas Islands, N.-W. group), discovered by Ingraham in U.S.S. "Hope" (Washington Islands); *Revolution Islands*, etc., by Capt. Marchand in the "Solide"; Hergest in the "Daedalus", in 1792.
- 1791.- *Proby Island* (Niuafofua), discovered by Capt. Edwards in H.M.S. "Pandora" (Schouten's Good Hope).
- 1791.- *Chatham Islands*, discovered by Lieut. W.R. Broughton in H.M.S. "Chatham".
- 1701.- *Kermadec Islands*, named after Huon de Kermadec, Captain of the "Esperance" of d'Entrecasteaux's expedition. Two of the islands had been discovered in 1788 by Lieut. Watts in the transport ship "Penrhyn".
- 1791.- *Rapa Island* (S.-E. of Tubuai Islands), discovered by Vancouver.
- 1791.- *Rotuma Island* (Ellice or Lagoon Islands) and *Ducie Island* or *Encarnation*, discovered by Capt. Edwards in the "Pandora".
- In 1791, Capt. Edwards, while repatriating the "Bounty" mutineers from Tahiti, landed on the Louisiade peninsula and explored the Cape Rodney and Cape Hood area, a short time before the loss of his ship on the reefs of the Great Australian Barrier.
- In 1792, the remainder of the New Guinea coast as far as Torres Strait was reconnoitred by Bligh in H.M.S. "Providence" and Portlock in H.M.S. "Assistant".
- 1791.- *King George Sound* is discovered by Vancouver in the "Discovery".
- 1792-93.- Joseph Bruni d'Entrecasteaux in the "Recherche" and the "Espérance" an expedition sent by the French Government in search of Lapérouse.
- He explores the Great Australian Bay and Tasmania.
- He sails by the *Ile de la Recherche* (Vanikoro), without landing there.
- In June 1793, he discovers the Group of islands bearing his name to the North of Louisiade and reconnoitres the N.-E. coast of New Guinea, which was subsequently explored in 1827 by Dumont d'Urville.
- D'Entrecasteaux died on January 20th 1795, while skirting New Britain.
- On Rossel's arrival at Surabaya, the ships were confiscated on account of the war developments that took place in Europe after Louis XVI's death.
- 1792.- Bligh, ex Commander of the "Bounty", in H.M.S. "Providence" explores the south coasts of New Guinea as far as Torres Strait.
- 1792.- *Mergui Archipelago* is reconnoitred by Capt. T. Forrest.
- 1792.- Hergest, Capt. of the "Daedalus" explores Marquesas Isls., Revolution Isls., etc...
- 1792.- *Phoenix Islands*, discovered by Vancouver.
- 1792.- Vancouver, in the "Discovery" and "Chatham", explores British Columbia and Quadra Island.
- 1792.- *Columbia River* or *Oregon*, discovered by Broughton in the "Columbia".
- 1793.- *San Cristobal Island*. South coast is reconnoitred by d'Entrecasteaux. The N.-E. coast was reconnoitred by Dumont d'Urville in 1838.
- 1793.- *Sala y Gomez Island*, after the Spanish captain of the same name.
- 1793.- *King George Archipelago*, discovered by Vancouver.
- 1794.- *Revilla Gigeo Island*, discovered by Vancouver.
- 1794.- The English cartographer Arrowsmith published his *Planisphere*.
- 1796.- *Wake Island* (Northern Pacific Ocean), sighted by the "Prince William Henry", position fixed by Wilkes in 1841.
- 1796.- *Duff Islands*, named after the "Duff" a missionaries's ship, which was the first to sight them (Capt. Wilson).
- 1796-1805.- Reconnaissance of the Gambia River and the Niger by Mungo Park.
- 1797.- *Bass Strait*. Sailing from Port Jackson, Mr. Bass, a surgeon in H.M.S. "Reliance" entered Western Port in an open boat. In 1799, Lieut. Flinders sails round Van Diemen Land and calls the strait after Mr. Bass ("Supply").
- 1797.- *Gambier Islands* (Mangareva), discovered by Wilson in the "Duff", named after Admiral Lord Gambier.
- 1798.- *Nauru Island*, discovered by Capt. Fearn in the "Hunter".
- 1798.- *Fanning Islands* and *Washington Island* (Line or America Islands), discovered by E. Fanning in the "Betsy".

- 1798.- *Tikopia Island* (Torres Island), discovered by the "Barwell", discovered by Quiros in 1606. Dillon in the "Hunter" visited it in 1827. In 1828, Tromelin together with Dumont d'Urville gathered the first information regarding the fate of Lapérouse's expedition.
- 1798-1803.- Bass and Flinders explore the outlines of Australia, subsequently define more accurately by the surveys effected by Grant, Murray and King, at various times, from 1797 to 1822.
- 1799-1804.- Alexander de Humboldt explores the Orinocco River and the Rio Negro.

 CHAPTER V

 XIXth CENTURY

- 1800.- *Loyalty Islands*, discovered by Capt. Butler in the "Walpole", explored in 1828 by Dumont d'Urville.
- 1800.- *Antipodes Islands*, discovered by Capt. Woodhouse in H.M.S. "Reliance" who called them Penantipodes.
- S 1801-03.- Matthew Flinders, in H.M.S. "Investigator", made a voyage to *Terra Australis* and explored some coast of southern Australia.
- S 1801-1803.- Capt. Nicolas Baudin and F. Péron, in the "Géographe", the "Naturaliste", "Casuarina", explore Tasmania, the Great Australian Bay and the west coast of Australia in their voyage of discovery to the Austral Lands.
- 1802.- Murray: exploration of Australia.
- 1802.- *Palmyra Island*, discovered by Capt. Sawle, in the American ship "Palmyra".
- 1803.- Turnbull: Pacific Archipelagoes (Tuamotu Islands).
- 1803.- James Stanier Clarke: "The progress of maritime discovery, from the earliest period to the close of the XVIIIth Century, forming an extensive system of Hydrography", 5 charts, 10 vignettes, 4 vol., Straham, London.
- 1803-06.- Voyage round the World by admiral Krusenstern and Lisiansky in the "Neva" and "Nadesha".
- Exploration of the Carolines, Marshall, Hawaii, Northern coasts of the Pacific and Strait of Bering.
- 1803-08.- Lieut. W.F.W. Owen, makes a survey of the East Indies.
- 1804.- *Ocean Island* (Gilbert Island), discovered by the "Ocean".
- 1804-06.- Captains Lewis and Clarke explore the Missouri River up to its head together with the river head and course of the Columbia River.
- 1806.- *Auckland Island*, discovered by Capt. Abraham Bristow in the "Ocean" and names after Lord Auckland.
- N 1806.- William Scoresby in the "Esk", "Baffin" and "Resolution" explores the east coast of Greenland.
- From 1810 to 1822, he explored, in various ships, Greenland, Spitzbergen and the Northern Seas.
- 1807.- *Johnston Island* (south of Hawaii Arch.), discovered by Captain Johnston in H.M.S. "Cornwallis".
- 1808.- *Steward Island* (south of New Zealand), named after the Captain who ascertained its insularity.
- In 1770, Cook had considered it as linked up with South Island.
- S 1808.- James Lindsay, Master of the "Snow Swan" and "Otter", the property of Messrs. Enderby, sails to South Georgia and re-discovers Bouvet island.
- N 1809-10.- Kademstrom: *New Siberia Islands*.
- 1810.- *Campbell Island*, discovered by Frederick Hasselborough, master of the brig "Perseverance".
- 1810-12.- Sir Francis Beaufort's Mediterranean Scientific Exploration, in the "Fredericksteen".
- 1811.- *Macquarie Island*, discovered by Frederick Hasselborough, master of the brig "Perseverance", who called it after the Governor of New South Wales. Visited by Bellingshausen in 1820, and by Wilkes in 1840.
- 1812.- *Scoresby Sound*, discovered by William Scoresby Junior, in the "Baffin" from Liverpool, who named it after his father and made a voyage to the east coast of Greenland.
- 1814.- Burckhart explores the course of the Nile.
- 1814.- M. Flinders suggests the name of *Australia* instead of New Holland.

- N 1815-18.- Otto von Kotzebue, in the "Rurik", exploration of the South Seas and Bering Strait: *New Year Islands*, Radeck Island (Carolines).
- 1817-1820.- W.H. Smith in the "Aid", makes a scientific study of the Mediterranean.
- 1817-1820.- Freycinet and Duperré, in the "Uranie" and "Physicienne", explore Melanesia and Micronesia (Gambier Islands).
- 1818.- Beginning of steam navigation.
- N.W. 1818.- Capt. Sir John Ross and Sir Edward Sabine in the "Isabella"; Lieut. William Edward Parry in the "Alexander", from May to October, bear out Baffin's discoveries and explore Baffin Bay (1st expedition).
- The first successful deep sea sounding was made there (1 050 fathoms); previous unsuccessful attempts had been made by Capt. Ellis (1749), Lord Mulgrave (1773) and William Scoresby (1817).
- N.W. 1819.- *Barrow Strait*. During a first voyage, Lieut. W.E. Parry in the "Hecla", and Lieut. Liddon in the "Griper", almost reach their goal: the N.-W. passage and, in August, come to the Strait of Lancaster, without too much trouble. Through the Barrow Strait, they enter Melville Sound, as far as Melville Island, and are held up by ice in Mac Clure Strait.
- Barrow Strait was named by Parry after Sir John Barrow, Secretary to the Admiralty (1804-1845).
- Wintering took place in *Winter Harbour* (Melville Island)(1819-1820). In 1819-1820, *Parry Archipelago* was discovered by the "Hecla", sailing from the Strait of Lancaster to Banks Strait. Its chart was compiled by the expeditions sent in search of Franklin.
- In 1819, Parry discovers *Banks Island*, subsequently reconnoitred and explored by Mac Clure in the "Investigator" (1850-52). Travelled through by Stefansson in 1914.
- In 1820, the expedition made an attempt to cross Mac Clure Strait and then sailed back to England.
- Prince Patrick Island*, to the N.-W. of Melville Island, was discovered in 1853 by Meham in the "Resolute"; the other islands to the North of the group were discovered by Stefansson in 1915-16 (Findlay Islands).
- 1819.- Occupation of Singapore.
- 1819.- *Rose Island* (Samoa), discovered by Freycinet, in the "Uranie" and "Physicienne", and named after Mme Freycinet who accompanied him on his voyage.
- 1819.- Vassiliev and Lazarev in the "Okrytie" and "Novaja-Zemlja".
- S 1819.- *New South Shetland*, discovered by Mr. William Smith in the brig "William", during a voyage from La Plata to Valparaiso.
- It was supposed to have been discovered by Dick Gerritz in 1599.
- On his way back (1820), Mr. Edward Bransfield R.N., master of H.M.S. "Andromache", with Mr. Smith, as pilot, made a survey of the group, but could not ascertain whether he had to deal with a land or a group of islands.
- Mr. Smith discovered Smith Island, where Mr. James Weddel landed in 1820 and which he called James Island. Visited in 1829 by Capt. Foster of H.M.S. "Chanticleer" who left in Deception island a recording thermometer which was found in 1842 by an American sealer.
- S 1819-20.- James Sheffield in the "Hersilla", an American sealer, visited New South Shetland.
- 1819-20.- W.E. Parry, Sir Edw. Sabine in the "Alexander" and "Hecla", sail to the Lancaster Sound and Clavering in the "Griper" to Baffin Bay.
- Melville Island*, named after the First Lord of the Admiralty.
- 1819-1822 - *The Southern Border of North America*, from the Coppermine River mouth to Cape Turnagain, is determined during Capt. Franklin's exploration. Sailed from York factory on the west coast of Hudson Bay on September 9th along the Saskatchewan R., the Atabaska and Slave Lake, wintering at Fort Enterprise until June 1821. On July 18th 1821, the expedition reached the mouth of Coppermine River. After exploring *Coronation Gulf* and *Bathurst Entrance*, the expedition being short of supplies, reached Fort Enterprise with difficulty on October 9th.
- In 1825, Capt. Franklin went on another expedition, starting from fort Chipewyan on July 25th, via the great Slave Lake and Fort Newman.
- He wintered at Fort Franklin (Great Bear Lake) from which nearly the whole of the North American coast was explored as far as 160 miles from Cape Barrow, including the *Dolphin and Union Straits* (Richardson). Cooperated until September 1st 1827 with Capt. Beechey's expedition in the "Blossom" that had come from Bering Strait.
- The survey was completed by Dease and Simpson (1838-39), Richardson (1848), Rae (1849 and 1851) and the Canadian Arctic Expedition from 1914 to 1916.
- N 1819-22.- John Franklin, Beechey and Buchan in the "Trent" and "Dorothea", made an expedition to Spitzbergen and the Arctic Sea.

- S 1919-22.- *Alexander I Land* and *Peter I Island*, discovered by Fabian Gottlieb (Traddeus), Bellingshausen and Michael Lazareff in the "Vostok" and "Mirnyi" (West and Pacific), on January 22nd 1821. They reached 69°39'S.
Visited by J.B. Charcot in 1910, who ascertained the insularity of Alexander I Land. That of Peter I Island was ascertained in 1927 by Capt. Anderssen and the "Norvegia".
- 1820.- *Vostok Island* (Manihiki Isls.), discovered by Bellingshausen in the "Vostok" and the "Mirnyi".
- S 1820.- Edward Bransfield in H.M.S. "Andromache", reconnoitres the strait that bears his name in New South Shetland. He discovers and makes a survey of the *Trinity Peninsula* which he named Trinity Land, in honour of the Trinity Board.
- S 1820-21.- *Palmer Archipelago or Land* (Graham Land), discovered by Capt. Nathaniel Palmer, of Stonnington, Conn. in the "Hero".
- 1821.- Admiral Baron von Wrangel, Anjou and Lütke in the "Novaja Zemlja", determine the Northern boundaries of Asia: Nova Zembla, estuary of the Kolyma. *Wrangel Island* was named after the leader of the Expedition. - This island was sighted when the crew of the "Jeannette" was adrift in 1881 and explored by Hooper and Berry in U.S.S. "Corwin" and "Rodgers" sent in search of the "Jeannette".
- N.W. 1821.- Parry in the "Furry" and G.F. Lyon in the "Hecla", make an attempt to find a N.-W. passage through Hudson Strait and Fox Channel. Wintering until June 1822, they were held up in August 1823, in the *Fury and Hecla Strait*, to the N.-W. of Hudson Bay.
- S 1821.- *South Orkneys Islands*, discovered by Capt Powell, of the sloop "Dove", discovery of *Powell Islands*.
Visited in 1822 by Mr. Weddell; in 1838 by d'Urville and by W.C. Bruce in 1903.
- 1821-28.- Survey of the *Persian Gulf* made by the Indian Navy, and subsequently from 1857 to 1860 and in 1930-32 by H.M.S."Ormonde".
- N 1822.- Scoresby in the "Esk", "Baffin" and "Resolution", explores the east coast of Greenland, Spitzbergen and the Arctic Seas.
- 1822-25.- Duperré, in "La Coquille", makes a scientific voyage of discovery round the world.
- N 1823.- Exploration to Spitzbergen and East Greenland by D.C. Clavering and Edw. Sabine in the "Gripper"; pendulum observations.
- N 1823.- Fl. von Wrangell, exploration of Kolyma R. estuary.
- 1823.- Opening of *Caledonian Canal* to shipping.
- 1823.- Denham makes an exploration of *Lake Chad*.
- S 1823.- Benjamin Morrell, in the "Wasp", visits South Sandwich Islands and reaches 70°14'S.
- S 1823.- *Weddell Sea* and *South Orkneys* visited by James Weddell in the "Jane" and "Beaufoy", who gave it the name of King George IV Sea; his own name prevailed. He reached 74°15'S. in 34°17'W.
- 1823-26.- Voyage round the world by Otto von Kotzebue and Lütke in the "Seniavine" and "Predpriatie".
- N.W. 1824.- Parry in the "Hecla" and Hoppner in the "Fury", tried the passage through Lancaster Strait and *Prince Regent* at the entrance to which they had to winter. In 1825, the expedition had to come home, the "Fury" having been wrecked.
- 1824-26.- Voyage round the world by Baron de Bougainville in the "Thetis".
- S 1825.- Mr. Morris, in the "Sprightly" and "Lively", the property of the firm Enderby, lands on Bouvet Island, and discovers *Thompson Island*, which has not been found again since that time.
- 1825.- *Malden Island*, discovered by Lord Byron, commanding H.M.S. "Blonde" and named after one of his officers.
- N 1825-26.- *America (North Coast)*: discovered by John Franklin, during second expedition in the "Dolphin", the "Union" and "Reliance". - He discovered the coast stretching between the mouth of the Coppermine and Mackenzie River and the coast beyond up to 149° 1/2 W. (Return Reef). He sailed down the Mackenzie River and reconnoitred a stretch of 380 miles of coasts.
- N 1825-27.- *Victoria Island*, discovered by Doctor Richardson, of Franklin's second expedition, going over land from Hudson Bay to the delta of Mackenzie River. He called it *Wollaston Land*. It was Simpson, in 1838, who gave it the name of Victoria Land. - Explored, in the course of searches made for Franklin (1851-53), Mac Clure called the Northern part *Prince Albert Land*.
The remainder was reconnoitred in 1905 by Admunsen's expedition and in 1917 by Storkerson.
- N 1826.- *Dolphin and Union Strait*, discovered by Richardson and Kendall, of Franklin's second expedition to the Canadian Arctic.
- 1826.- Admiral Litke in the "Seniavine", explores the eastern Asiatic coast from Kamchatka to cape Dezhnev.

- 1826.- Dillon, in the "Research", collected in Fiji Islands, some articles bearing Lapérouse's arms; in this way he heard of Lapérouse's ships wreck off Malicolo Island.
- N 1826-27.- Capt F.W. Beechey, in H.M.S. "Blossom", entered the Pacific sailing along the *North Coast of North America*. He discovered the coast from *Icy Cape to Barrow Point*, leaving 140 miles of coast unexplored between *Barrow Point* and *Beechey Point*.
- 1826-29.- Voyage round the World and to the Western Pacific by Jules Dumont d'Urville and Blosseville in the "Astrolabe" and "Zélée".
In 1827, he reconnoitred the N.-E. coast of New Guinea and the Cape which bears his name.
- N 1827.- Parry in the "Ecla", exploration to Spitzbergen and towards the North Pole (82° 45').
- 1827-28.- René Caillet explores the middle course of the Niger (Timbuktu).
- S 1828-30.- Henry Foster, in H.P.M.C. "Chanticleer", visits South Shetland Islands and makes pendulum observations.
- 1828-31.- Exploration of Greenland by Captains Graah and Wahl of the Danish Navy, starting from the east coast, they traverse the country in search of former Danish colonies: King Frederick VI coast.
- 1829.- N.-W. coast of Alaska, surveyed by Lütke in the "Moller".
- 1829-31.- Capt. Pendleton in the "Seraph", and Capt. Palmer in the "Annawan", visit the west coast of Graham Land.
- N.W. In 1829-31, Capt. John Ross, was instructed by a private undertaking to seek a passage through Prince Regent Inlet, in the "Victory" a steam paddle boat; This attempt failed on account of the crudity of the engines which had to be removed during the first winter.
There were three winterings in *Boothia Peninsula* and a fourth in *North Somerset*.
In the summer of 1833, having abandoned the ship and taking advantage of the supplies left in 1825 by Franklin after the loss of the "Fury", the expedition was repatriated in August by a Lancaster strait whaler.
James Clarke, a nephew of John Ross, determined the position of the North Magnetic Pole in 1831 as well as the North coast of *King William Land* (Island). Determined again in 1904 by Roald Amundsen. In 1922 the position of the Magnetic North Pole was 70°40'N.-96°00'W.
Boothia Felix Peninsula was named after Booth, sheriff of London and financial supporter of the Expedition. He believed that this peninsula linked up America to the Pole, without passage through the N.-W.
- 1830.- Entrance to *James Ross Strand* and *Victoria Strait* (North entrance), discovered by James Clark Ross who thought he had found a gulf there. The insularity of King William Land was ascertained only after the discovery of *Simpson* (1859) and *Rae* (1854) *Straits*. The Western part was crossed by Mac Clintock in 1859 and the whole strait was traversed by Amundsen in the "Gjoa", in September 1903.
- 1830-32.- Voyage round the world by Capt. C.P. Laplace in the corvette "La Favorite".
- S 1830-32.- After calling in December 1830 at South Sandwich Islands, John Biscoe in the "Tula" and "Lively", belonging to the firm of Messrs. Enderby, discovers *Enderby Land* and *Graham Land*, named after the Lord of the British Admiralty, together with *Adelaide Island* and *Biscoe Island*.
- 1831-1836.- Robert Fitz Roy and Charles Darwin in the "Beagle", explore the coasts of South America and the Indian Ocean.
- N 1832.- Simpson, of the Hudson Bay Company, explores Arctic regions.
- 1832.- *Graham Land*, *Adelaide Islands* and *Biscoe Islands*, are visited by John Biscoe.
- S 1832-33.- Lieut. Brinstead (Messrs. Enderby), in the "Hopefull" and "Rose", sights southern lands between 65° to 70° S. and 10° and 20°W.
- 1832-33.- Pakhtusov compiles a chart of Nova-Zembla east coast.
- 1833.- Expedition to the east coast of Greenland by Lieut de Blosseville in the "Lilloise", that was lost with all hands: *Blosseville Land*.
- S 1833.- *Kemp Land* sighted by Mr. Kemp of the sealing brig "Magnet".
- 1833-34.- Back in the "Terror" explores Hudson Strait.
In 1834, Sir George Back, sailing in search of J.C. Ross and of the "Victory", explores *Back River* or *Great Fish River*.
- 1835.- Fitz Roy, in the "Eagle" and "Adventure". (Cf.: above).
- 1835-36.- Tréhouart, Bravais and Martin in the "Recherche" and the "Bordelaise", explore Iceland and East Greenland.
In 1838-40, these same explorers make an exploration to Lapland and Spitzbergen.
- 1835-36.- Kellet, in the "Starling", makes an exploration to the Pacific Ocean.
- N.W. 1836.- Expedition by P.W. Dease and Thomas Simpson of the Hudson Bay Company to Baffin Bay, Jones Sound and Coronation Gulf.

Reaching Barrow Point on August 4th 1837, Simpson completed the plotting of the N.-W. American coasts. - In 1839, they discover and cross *Simpson Strait* and, on their way back, explore the Northern coasts of *Simpson* and *Dease Straits*.

Simpson compiles a chart of the Arctic coast from Barrow Point to Return Reef.

1836-39.- C.A. Dupetit-Thouars and de Tessan, in "La Venus", and Vaillant and Darondeau in "La Bonite", make a scientific voyage round the world. They study Kuro-Shivo.

1836-46.- Sir Edw. Belcher in the "Sulphur", carries out some exploration work in the Pacific Ocean.

S 1837-40.- Capt. Jules-Sébastien-César Dumont d'Urville (Post Captain H. Jacquinet, Coupvent-Desbois and Vincendon-Dumoulin, hydrographer), in the "Astrolabe" and "Zélée", discovers *Louis-Philippe Land*, *Adelia Land*, named after his wife and *Clarie Coasts*. - French Antarctic exploration. During his "new picturesque voyage round the world and in Oceania" he explores Weddell Sea. He had previously made a voyage in the "Astrolabe" in 1826-29 in search of Lapérouse.

1838-41.- Aimé investigates the waters of the Mediterranean off the Algerian coasts, the relief of small and medium depths and defines a few accurate notions on sea currents. He employed an "accumulator" for soundings with detachable sinkers.

1839.- *Balleny Islands* and *Sabrina Land*, discovered by John Balleny in the "Elisa Scott" and W. Moore in the "Sabrina" (the property of Messrs. Enderby Bros), sailing from Campbell Island to the South Pole. They landed on one of the Balleny Islands.

1839-40.- *Wilkes Land* discovered by the U.S. round the world exploring expedition under Capt. Charles Wilkes (1838-42), in U.S.S. "Vincennes", "Peacock", "Porpoise" (Capt. C. Ringgold), "Sea Gull", "Flying Fish", exploration to the south and west of Palmer Land. It was Commander Samuel Knox who reported *Termination Land*, called Wilkes Land in 1930 by Dr. Mawson in commemoration of the American expedition.

1839-41.- James Clarke Ross in the "Erebus" and Francis Crozier in the "Terror" (British Antarctic Expedition), discover *Victoria Land* (Cape Adare, 12th January) and reach 78°10'S. in 161°27'W., in 1842. They explored *Ross Sea* as far as the barrier.

1840.- Dumont d'Urville in the "Astrolabe" and "Zélée", made a running seven days' survey of 450 miles of the south coast of New Guinea, before crossing Torres Strait.

In 1845, Capt. F.P. Blackwood, in H.M.S. "Fly", makes a partial survey of the North and East entrances to Torres Strait and devotes two months to the study of the south coast of New Guinea. In 1846, Lieut. Yule, in H.M.S. "Bramble" and "Castelreagh", continued the work.

1841.- *Hong Kong*. Deed of transfer confirmed in the Treaty of Nankin in August 1842.

N 1843.- Middendorf, visits the extreme North and east Siberia.

S 1845.- J.L. Moore, in the "Pagoda", makes a magnetic survey of the Antarctic about Enderby Land.

N 1845-47.- Sir John Franklin in the "Erebus", and Francis Crozier in the "Terror", together with 168 men sail off in search of the N.-W. Passage through Lancaster Strait; then according to the expedition schedule, either S.-W. to Bering Strait or, in unfavorable ice conditions, through Wellington canal, between North Devon and Cornwallis Islands, towards the open sea.

The ships were sighted by a whaler on July 26th 1845 in Baffin Bay, about 70 miles south of Cape York, waiting for an ice break to give them access to Lancaster Strait.

Nothing more was heard about the expedition or its fate which was subsequently known only by some scanty information collected by many expeditions sent at first to its assistance and then in search of it.

They wintered in 1845-46 in Erebus Bay, on the South-West coast of North Devon Island and on Beechy Island where is to be found a memorial erected in honor of Franklin, Crozier, Fitz James and those of Belcher's expedition (1852-54), who lost their lives looking for them, as well as Lieut. J.R. Bellot of the French Navy, who died on August 18th, 1853, in the service of the British searching expedition. The memorial, presented by Lady Franklin, was erected by Capt. Mac Clintock, in the "Fox" in 1858.

He sailed in 1845 through Queen's Channel to the North of Cornwallis Island. He died in Prince William Land.

Three years elapsed before any news was obtained about the expedition and the search for the missing party lasted 11 years.

1846.- Dr. John Rae is instructed by the Hudson Bay Company, to complete the survey of the continental Arctic coast about *Rae's Isthmus* and the shores of Boothia Gulf.

1848-51.- The "Herald" (H. Kellet) and the "Plover" (T. Moore), sail off in search of Franklin's expedition.

In 1850, the Admiralty sends two searching parties through Davis Strait: Capt. Austin in the "Resolute", Capt. Ommaney in the "Assistance", Lieut. Sherard Osborn in the "Intrepid", Lieut. Cator in the "Pioneer", William Penny in the "Lady-Franklin" and Alex. Stewart in the "Sophia". On August 23rd 1850, three graves were found, suggesting that the expedition had taken up its first winter quarters at Cape Riley and on Beechey Island at the S.-W. end of North Devon Island.

Other searching parties sailed off between 1850 and 1854. (See under).

N.W. 1848-49.- James Clark Ross in the "Enterprise" and Lemesurier Mac Clure in the "Investigator", N.-W. passage.

1849.- The "Herald" (H. Kellet), discovers Herald Island close to Wrangell Island and lands there.

1849-50.- James Saunders, in the "North Star", explores the Northern part of Greenland.

1850-54.- Ships sent off in search of Sir John Franklin's expedition: H.M.S. "Assistance" (E. Belcher), "Resolute" (H. Kellet), "Intrepid" (T. Mac Clintock), "Pioneer" (Sherard Osborne), "North Star" (W.S. Pullen).- 1852: H.M.S. "Phoenix" (E. Inglefield), "Breadalbane" (Bellot).

1850 - *Lake Chad* explored by Barth, visited in 1856 by Vogel who determines its altitude of + 275 meters above sea level.

Visited by Rolphs in 1861-68 and Nachtigal in 1869.

N.W. 1850.- Robert Mac Clure, in H.M.S. "Investigator", discovers the N.W. passage through Bering Strait and the North American coast. - The "Investigator" winters in Prince of Wales Strait. - The "Enterprise" (Capt. Richard Collinson), wintered there the following year, then in Cambridge Bay in 1852 and Camden Bay in 1853.

The "Enterprise" and "Investigator" entering the Polar Sea, through Bering Strait, on July 31st 1850, reached together Barrow Point on August 5th. Mac Clure in sledges, reconnoitred *Mac Clure Strait*, whose Northern shore had been reached by Parry in 1819. He thus ascertained the existence of the N.-W. passage, on October 26th 1850. Being ice-bound in Banks Land, in 1852 he sledged to the south coast of Melville Island.

1850.- *Pullen and Hooper Islands*, discovered by Pullen and Hooper, on their way from Mackenzie River to Cape Dalhousie.

N.W. Northern coast of Prince of Wales Island (N.-W. passage), discovered by Capt. Ommaney and Lieut. Osborne in the "Assistance" (Melville Sound).

1851.- *Penny Strait* or passage in Queen's Channel Sea, discovered by Capt. Penny and traversed in 1852 by the "Assistance" (Richards) and the "Pioneer" of Sir Edw. Belcher's squadron, sent off in search of Franklin's expedition.

1851.- Dr. John Rae, coming from Coppermine River, sailed through Dease Strait from June 8th to August 12th and to the east of Victoria Land. He had therefore crossed, from West to East, Victoria Strait, which the "Erebus" and the "Terror" had reached by the East in 1846, and sailed, without knowing it, within 50 miles of the spot reached by the East in 1846, and sailed, without knowing it, within 50 miles of the spot where these ships had been abandoned in 1848.

1851.- *Mercury Bay* (Banks Island), discovered on September 24th 1851 by Mac Clure in the "Investigator" that was abandoned there on June 3rd 1853, and about which Stefanson gathered some information from an old Eskimo in 1915-16.

1852.- *Bellot Strait*. William Kennedy, master of the "Prince Albert", Lady Franklin's ship, accompanied by the French naval officer J.R. Bellot, discovered the separation between Boothia Felix Peninsula and North Somerset Island, which was named Bellot Strait, during his wintering.

PN 1852.- Capt. E.A. Inglefield, of the S.S. "Isabel" determined the Northern boundaries of Smith Sound, and searching for Franklin, sailed up to 78°21'N.

1852-54.- Expedition under the command of Sir Edward Belcher (5 ships, 220 men) in search of Franklin.

1° "Assistance" (Sir Edw. Belcher) and "Pioneer" (Lieut. Sherard Osborne) via Wellington Strait, Queen's Channel and Northumberland Island.

2° "Resolute" (H. Kellet) and "Intrepid" (Mac Clintock), via Melville Sound and Dealy Island.

3° "North Star" (Commander W.J.S. Pullen), to Beechey Island.

The "Resolute" and the "Intrepid" became ice-bound at Dealy Island.

A party informed Mac Clure of the fact, he left his ship: the "Investigator" and walked with his crew as far as Melville Island and Dealy Island. Finally he returned via Lancaster Strait and Davis Strait in 1854, in the "North Star" the last of Belcher's five ships squadron, which had not been abandoned. So that they were the first to go successfully through the N.-W. passage.

Collinson in the "Enterprise", crossed Bering Strait a few days only after Mac Clure, but returned to Hong Kong, to take up his winter quarters. In 1851 renewing his attempt, he entered Prince of Wales Strait on 27th August, missing the

"Investigator" by 10 days only, and wintered in Walker Bay until August 1852. Then, sailing via Dolphin and Union Strait and Dease Strait, he reached *Victoria Strait*, whose other side had been reached by the "Erebus" and the "Terror".

However, this *Victoria Strait* was found unfit for navigation. In 1853, Collinson reached the South of *Victoria Land*, opposite the spot where Franklin's expedition had left its only record. Collinson had to winter in the "Enterprise" in *Camden Bay*, 250 miles east of *Barrow Point*, he returned to England, after an absence of 5 years, in May 1855.

- 1852.- *Upernivik* (Greenland west coast), was visited by Sir Edward Belcher's squadron, in search of Franklin (1852-54).
- 1853.- Astronomic Station on board H.M.S. "Plover" (Capt. Maguire) at *Barrow Strait* (Alaska).
- 1853.- Meham retraces the west coast of *Prince Patrick Island* (Canadian Arctic). Land's End.
- 1853.- Rae, sailed from *Chesterfield Inlet*, for the purpose of exploring the west coast of *Boothia Peninsula*. On April 1st 1854, he obtained some information from an Eskimo, whilst others showed him some silver bearing Franklin's monogram, whose expedition must have come to grief partly off the S.-W. coast of *King William Island*, some other members losing their lives in *Adelaide Peninsula*.
- He ascertained the insularity of *King William Land*.
- S 1853.- *Heard Island*, discovered by Capt. Heard, of the barque "Oriental".
- PN 1853-54.- Dr. Elisha Kent Kane, in the "Advance" and "Rescue", endeavours to reach the North Pole through *Smith Channel*. He explores *Kane Basin* (Rensselaer) and discovers *Kennedy Channel*, leading northwards. - In 1855, the ship was abandoned and the expedition arrived at *Upernivik Danish Settlements*.
- 1853-56.- Trollope, in the "Rattlesnake", explores *Bering Strait*.
- 1854.- Admiral Irminger, explores the region of the current bearing his name; investigation carried out further in 1870 by the "Ingolf" and in 1884 by the "Fylla".
- 1854.- *Mac Doland Island*, discovered on January 1st by Captain Mac Donald, in the "Samarang", making for *Sydney, N.S.W.*
- 1854.- Midshipman Brooke U.S.N., invents the sounder bearing his name; the first to be effective for exploring great depths.
- 1854.- Soundings taken by the "Dolphin" (Capt. Lee) on *North Atlantic*.
- 1855.- Soundings taken by the "Vincennes" (Capt. Brooke) in the *North and West pacific*. This ship reached latitude 72°N., to the North of *Herald Island* in the Arctic.
- 1856.- Soundings taken by the "Arctic" (Capt. Berryman), from *Newfoundland* to *Iceland*.
- N 1855.- Rodgers sails beyond *Wrangell Land*, in the *North*.
- 1856.- *Prince Bonaparte's* and *de la Roche Poncié's* exploration in the "Reine-Hortense" and the "Cocyte" to *Iceland, Greenland* and *Jan Mayen*.
- 1856.- Lord Dufferin's Expedition, in the "Foam", to *Jan Mayen* and *Spitzbergen (English Bay)*.
- 1856-57.- Vincendon Dumoulin, a hydrographer, in the "Phare" surveys the approaches to *Gibraltar Strait*.
- 1857-58.- Dayman: Deep sea, soundings in the *North Atlantic* taken by the cable layers "Cyclops" and "Gorgon".
- 1858.- Laying of the *Valentia Newfoundland transatlantic telegraph cable*.
- 1857-58.- Capt. F.L. Mac Clintock, in the "Fox", undertakes a new search for Franklin's expedition via *Lancaster Strait, Prince Regent Inlet* and *Bellot Strait* with wintering at *Port Kennedy*.

Mac Clintock and Lieut. W.-R. Hobson sledged over the *North and South coast* of *King William Island* where they received confirmation of Franklin's expedition total loss, already obtained by Rae in 1854. Numerous relics, an open boat, human remains and at *Victory Point*, a written message found in a bottle, under a cairn, the only information coming direct from members of Lieut. Graham Gire's expedition, dated May 28th 1847, stating that all was well, that the expedition had wintered in *Neechey Island*, after sailing up *Wellington Channel* to 77°N. and back via *West of Cornwallis Island*, and that in 1846 the ships had wintered during 1846-47, being ice-bound in 70°05'N., 98°23'W.

An additional note dated April 25th 1848, signed by Captain F.R.M. Crozier and James Fitzjames, stated that 24 members of the expedition had lost their lives including 9 officers amongst whom Sir John Franklin who died on June 11th 1847 and that the ships had been abandoned on April 22nd about 15 milles N.N.W. off *Victory Point*.

The 105 officers and men had gone to *Victory Point* and were to leave on April 26th for the *Great Fish or Back River*.

Although the Movements of this detachment are not known, their journey was traced back to *Simpson Strait* shores, so that by joining up with *Dease's* and *Simpson's* exploring parties, coming from the west, they had completed the discovery of the *N.-W. passage* at that point.

- Consequently in 1859, Capt. Leopold Mac Clintock, commanding the "Fox" a steam yacht belonging to Lady Franklin, explored the West coast of Boothia Peninsula and was the first to bring back accurate information on the fate of Sir John Franklin and his ships the "Erebus" and the "Terror".
- 1857-59.- Von Vullerstorff and F. von Hochstetter in the "Novara", of Austria, make an exploration in the Mediterranean.
- 1858.- *Lake Tanganyika*, discovered by Speke and Burton, Livingstone stayed there in 1869-70.
- 1857-63.- *Sources of the Nile and Lake Victoria*, discovered by Speke and Burton, Officers of the Bengal Army, Grant and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Baker.
- 1858-1861.- Otto Torell in the "Frithoff", "Aeolus", "Magdalena", "Kuglenstjerna" and "Liliehöök": exploration of West Spitzbergen.
- 1859.- *Lake Nyasa*, discovered by Livingstone.
- 1859.- Knudsen, in the "Queen", visits Iceland and Greenland.
- 1859.- Elling Carlsen, in the "Jan Mayen", visits King Charles Land.
- 1859.- *Midway Island* (North Pacific), discovered by Captain Brooks in the "Gambia".
- 1859.- J. Lamont, in the "Ginevra", yachting in the Arctic Seas (until 1871).
- 1860.- Soundings taken by the cable ship "Bulldog" (Capt. Wallich), on the Atlantic telegraph plateau.
- 1860-61.- Sir Leopold Mac Clintock and G. Wallich, in H.M.S. "Bulldog", explore West Greenland and Labrador.
- PN 1860-61.- Dr. Isaac Israel Hayes (U.S.S. "United States") explores North Greenland, starting from Port Foulke towards the North Pole.
- 1861-62.- F.C. Hall, in the "George Henry", visits Frobisher Bay.
- 1861-69.- James Lamont explores the shores of the Arctic, Nova Zembla and Kara Sea.
- 1862.- On July 28, Speke discovers *Lake Victoria Nyanassa* which he considers identical with the source of the Nile.
- On May 16, 1864, Baker discovers *Lake Albert Nyanassa*, source of the white Nile (second source of the Nile supposed to be already known to Ptolemy).
- 1864.- A.E. Nordenskjöld and Duner in the "Axel Thorsen", are sent on a mission to measure a meridian arc from Spitzbergen to Beeren Island.
- 1864.- *Minami Tori Shima* (Marianne Islands), discovered by Capt. Gelett in the "Morning Star".
- 1864-69.- F.C. Hall, in the "Monticella", visits King William Strait.
- 1865-1885.- *Falcon Islands*. (See under 1885).
- 1866.- *Meking Commission*: de Doudart de Lagrée's exploration.
- N 1867.- Long, in the "Nile", explores Wrangell Land and Herald Island.
- 1868.- Foundation of Hamburg Naval Observatory. (*Deutsche Seewarte*.)
- 1868.- Nordenskjöld, in the "Sophia" and "Josephine", sails to Spitzbergen.
- 1868.- Louis Agassiz and Count de Pourtalès, in the "Bibb", explore the region of the *Gulf Stream*.
- 1868.- First German expedition to the North Pole, in the "Germania" (Capt. Koldewey).
- 1868-70.- Exploration of Madagascar by Grandidier.
- 1868-70.- Wyville Thomson and W. Carpenter, in the "Lightning", explore Faroe Islands.
- 1868-71.- The Nile Basin, explored by Schweinfurth.
- 1869-70.- Second German expedition to the North Pole.
- "Germania" (Koldevey, Payer and Petermann) and "Hansa" (Capt. Hegemann) to *King William Land* (East Greenland).
- The "Hansa" was lost and the survivors reached Julianehaab. Observations in Pendulum island.
- 1869.- Opening of the *Suez Canal* to navigation on November 20th.
- 1869.- Dr. Isaac Israel Hayes, in the "Panther", sails to North Greenland.
- 1869-70.- James Lamont, in the "Diana", sails to Nova Zembla and Kara Sea.
- 1869-70.- Wyville Thomson's and W. Carpenter's exploration in the "Porcupine", to the entrance of the English Channel and in the Mediterranean.
- 1870.- A.G. Nathorst sails to Spitzbergen in the "Lydiana".
- 1871-73.- Benjamin Leigh Smith, in the "Diana" and "Sampson", Capt. Ulve, expedition to North Spitzbergen, Seven Islands, North East Land and Nova Zembla: *Cape Leigh Smith* (Nordaustland).
- PN 1871-73.- C.F. Hall (U.S.S. "Polaris"), expedition to the North Pole via Davis Strait and *Robeson Channel* which he charted together with *Hall Basin*. He died while wintering on November 10, 1871. Loss of the "Polaris" (Capt. Buddington). He reached 82°16'N.
- 1871.- A. Rosenthal, von Heuglin's ("Germania") expedition to Nova Zembla and Vaigatch.
- 1871.- Meeting of Stanley and Livingstone at Lake Tanganyika. Visited by Cameron (1873-75).
- 1871-72.- "Isbjorn": exploration of Nova Zembla and Spitzbergen.
- 1872-73.- A.E. Nordenskjöld in the "Gladan", "Polhem", "Onkel Adam", sails to Spitzbergen, Mossel Bay.

- 1872-74.- *Francis Joseph Land*, discovered by Payer and Weyprecht in the "Tegetthof". They reached 81°05'N., the nearest land point to the North Pole.
Explored again by Leigh Smith in the "Eira" in 1880-81.
- 1872-76.- World oceanographic expedition by H.M.S. "challenger" (Capt. G.S. Nares). This expedition recorded 232 oceanographical dredgings.
- S 1783-74.- E. Dallman, in the German whaler "Groenland", discovers the entrance to *Bismarck Strait* and *Petermann Island*, in the Antarctic, and proved that Palmer Land is actually an archipelago.
- S 1874.- Von Reibnitz, in the "Arcona", visits Kerguelen Island.
- 1874.- L.S. Dawson, of H.M.S. "Basilisk" (Capt. J. Moresby), compiles a chart of d'Entrecasteaux Archipelago and the coast of New Guinea.
The *Straits of China* and *Goeschen* were surveyed by Lieutenants Pullen and Field in H.M. Surveying Vessels "Lark" and "Dart", 1887.
- S 1874.- *Terminacion Land*. On February 16th 1874, H.M.S. "Challenger" was the first steamer to cross the Antarctic Circle and reach 66°40' in 78°30'E. Capt. Sir George S. Nares, during his Ocean exploring voyage from 1872 to 1876 -with C. Wyville Thompson, T.H. Tizard, H.N. Moseley, J.Y. Buchanan and John Murray - visits the Islands of Kerguelen, Mac Donald, Marion, Prince Edward, Crozet, Heard and Wilkes Termination Land.
- S 1874-75.- Sir W. Wharton, in the "Shearwater", makes an expedition to Kerguelen and Rodriguez Islands, for the purpose of observing the transit of Venus.
- N 1874.- Marquis d'Ormonde's expedition in the "Mirage" to Spitzbergen.
- S 1874-75.- French Mission for the observation of the transit of Venus: Mouchez in Saint Paul and Amsterdam Islands; Bouquet de la Grye and Hatt in Campbell Island.
- 1874-76.- Belknap, in U.S.S. "Tuscarora", takes soundings in the North Pacific Ocean.
- 1874-76.- Freiherr von Schleinitz, in Tiefseeforschungen S.M.S. "Gazelle", explores oceans and makes observations of the transit of Venus in the islands of Auckland, Saint Paul and Kerguelen, in the South Pacific Ocean.
- PN 1875.- Capt. G.S. Nares in the "Alert", and Capt. H.F. Stephenson in the "Discovery": British Expedition to the North Pole. Explores both shores of Robeson Channel and the adjoining shores of the Polar Sea (Lieut P. Aldrich). The most northerly point was reached in sledges by Commander A.H. Markham = 83°20'N. The expedition came home on account of scurvy.
- N 1876.- *Paleocrystic Sea*, discovered by Nares, Markham and Aldrich in H.M.S. "Alert", to the North of Greenland.
- 1876.- Setting up of the International African Association, founded by Leopold II, King of the Belgians.
- 1876-78.- Oceanographic exploration of the Norwegian Sea by H. Mohn, in the "Voringen".
- 1876-79.- The *Congo* or *Livingstone River*, sailed down by Savorgnan de Brazza and Stanley in the "Lady Alice". Sailed up in 1879 in the "Albion".
- 1877.- Major Serpa Pinto reconnoitres the *Zambesi River* tributaries.
- 1877.- Opening of the New Amsterdam canal to shipping.
- 1877-83.- Oceanographic expedition to the *Gulf of Mexico* by Alexander Agassiz and Sigsbee in the "Blake".
- N 1877.- Johannesen, in the "Noorland", makes a voyage to Barents Sea.
- N 1878-79.- North coast of Siberia and N.-E. Passage visited by Adolf Eric Nordenskjold, in the "Vega" and "Lena", ice-bound at Pittekaj from September 28th to the following month of July. - He achieved the N.-E. passage by skirting North Asia.
He returned to Europe through the Suez canal, thus achieving successfully a performance which had been attempted for 326 years.
- S 1879-80.- J. East, in H.M.S. "Comus", makes a voyage to Croset and Possession Islands.
- N 1880-81.- B.L. Smith, in the "Eira", and "Hope", visits Francis Joseph Land.
- 1880-85.- Capt. G. Holm and Lieut. V. Garde survey the East coast of Greenland as far as beyond Angmagassalik.
- 1881.- *Wrangell Land* and New Siberia Archipelago: - De Long, in "La Jeannette" (1879-1881), wreckage drifted down to Julianehaab, south of Greenland, where it was found in 1884.
In 1881, U.S.S. "Rodgers" (Berry) and "Thomas Corvin" (Hooper) were sent in search of the "Jeannette" and explored Wrangell Island and the area to the North.
- 1881.- Sir Frederick Evans, *Review of Oceanic Exploration* (1831-1881).
- 1881-83.- Oceanographic Exploration of the Bay of Biscay by Professor Milne-Edwards in the "Travailleur" and "Talisman" (E. Perrier).
- 1882.- George Powell, in the sloop "Dove", visits South Shetland.
- 1882.- Lockwood and Serjeant Brainard, going toward the North Pole, explore the Greenland coast in sledges, as far as the northern end of Lockwood Island (83°24'N.). The expedition perished almost entirely for want of food supplies, in 1883.
- 1882-83.- International circumpolar stations:

- German:* C. Shrader, in the "Moltke" and "Marie", in South Georgia.
- America:* Lieut. A.W. Greely, in the "Proteus", at Fort Conger, Greely and Lockwood explore Grinnell Land.
- French:* Courcelles-Seneuil and Martial, in "La Romanche", at Cape Horn (Orange Bay), Le Cannelier and Hyades.
- 1882-1893.- Construction of Corinth Canal, began by Nero (67 A.D.).
- 1883.- Baron A.E. Nordenskjold, in the "Sofia", East Greenland: Kong Oscars havn.
- 1883.- Soundings taken by U.S.S. "Albatros". Other expeditions in 1888, 1890-92, 1899-1900 and 1904-05.
- 1883.- J.Y. Buchanan, in the "Dacia", lays the Cadiz-Canary Islands telegraph cable.
- 1884.- Danish exploration to Greenland: King Christian IX Coast.
- 1884-85.- Oceanographic exploration of Central Pacific, in the "Vettor-Pisani" (Capt. Palumbo) and in the "Washington" (Capt. Magnaghi), in the Mediterranean.
- 1885.- *Falcon Island* (Tonga Island), a volcanic island in South Pacific reconnoitred in 1889 by H.M.S. "Egeria" and which disappeared in 1898 and re-appeared in 1927.
- 1885-88.- Prince Albert of Monaco's oceanographic exploration in West Mediterranean and North Atlantic, in the "Hirondelle".
- The Prince of Monaco's scientific explorations were continued until 1908 on board the yachts "Princesse Alice" and "Princesse Alice II".
- PN 1886.- Robert E. Peary, a civil engineer of the U.S. Navy, begins his Arctic explorations with a reconnaissance of the Greenland ice-cap, starting from the Bay of Disco.
- 1887-88.- S.O. Makaroff's. Pacific Ocean Russian exploration in the "Vitiáz".
- 1887-89.- Capt. Binger explores Comoé River (West Africa).
- 1888.- Exploration of the Caribbean Sea, by Pillsbury, in U.S.S. "Blake".
- 1888.- Pacific ocean soundings taken by H.M.S. "Egeria".
- N 1888.- Nansen, in the "Jason", crosses South Greenland ice-cap.
- 1889.- North Atlantic German oceanographic exploration by Hensen in the "National".
- N 1889.- C.F. Wandel, in the "Fylla", explores the strait of Denmark and the Northern part of Greenland.
- 1890-91.- Lebedinzieff and Andrusoff, in the "Chernomoretz", explore the Black Sea.
- N 1891.- The American engineer Peary, in the "Kite", "Falcon", "Miranda", ascertains the insularity of Greenland. He continued his explorations until 1895.
- N 1891-92.- Prince Henri de Bourbon, in the "Fleur-de-Lys I" and II, explores Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla.
- N 1891-92.- Ryder, in the "Hecla", explores Scoresby sound and West Greenland.
- 1891.- Emin Pasha discovers the "Kifu" western source of the Nile, the World's longest River (6 500 kilometers), with the exception of the Mississippi-River (7 050 kilometers).
- 1890-96.- Austrian oceanographic exploration to the Mediterranean and Red sea, by Hensen and Natterer, in the "Pola".
- 1891-97.- Prince Albert of Monaco's Mediterranean oceanographic exploration in the "Princesse Alice".
- N 1892.- Bienaimé's and de Carfort's French exploration to Spitzbergen and Jan Mayen Island, in the "Manche".
- S 1892-93.- W.C. Bruce, in the "Baloena", "Diana", "Active", and other whalers visits Louis Philippe Land (Dundee Whalers' expedition).
- 1893.- Hjort, in the "Hejmdal", explores the Norwegian Sea.
- S 1893-94.- Capt. Leonard Carl Larsen, in the "Jason", discovers *King Oscar II Land* (Graham Land) after visiting Louis Philippe Land and the Sea of Weddell, he reached 68°10'S on the East coast of Graham Land. - Evensen, in the "Hertha", reaches 69°10'S.
- 1892-95.- *New Georgia Group* (Solomon Islands), surveyed by H.M.S. "Penguin".
- 1893-95.- Shdanko, in the "Najesdnik" and "Westnik", explores Barents Sea.
- N 1893-96.- Nansen, Johanse, Sverdrup and Scott Hansen, drift with the "Fram", in the Arctic Ocean. On April 8th 1895, Nansen in a raid to the Pole reached 86°14'N and returned to Vardo on board Frederick Jackson's "Windward".
- 1894.- Natterer, in the "Taurus" and "Selanik", explores the Sea of Marmora.
- S 1894-95.- Leonard Kristensen and C.E. Borchgrevink, in the "Antarctic" (Capt. H.J. Bull), visit Victoria Land and *land* at Cape Adare and in Possession Island. This was the first landing effected on the great Austral Polar Continent (the 6th part of the World) in 74°S., on January 23rd, 1895.
- N 1894-95.- Dutch mission by the "Willem Barents" to Spitzbergen, Nova Zembla and Francis Joseph Land.
- 1894-95.- Makaroff's voyage round the world, in the "Vitiáz", and oceanographic exploration of the Pacific Ocean.
- N 1894-97.- Armsworth and Bruce, in the "Windward", visit Francis Joseph Land.

- 1895.- First landing on the Austral Polar Continent, January 23rd 1895, by H.J. Bull, in the "Antarctic", at *Cape Adare* (Borchgravink's and Christensen's expedition).
- 1895.- Opening of the *Kiel Canal* to shipping.
- 1895-96.- De Kergrohen de Kermadio's French oceanographic exploration in the Bay of Biscay in the "Caudan" and de Poncelet's North Atlantic oceanographic exploration in the "Drôme".
- N 1895-1902.- Systematic exploration of Nova Zembla by the "Andrei Pervoswanyi".
- N 1896.- Prince Galitzine's exploration to Nova Zembla in the "Samojed".
- N 1896.- A. Pike's voyage to Spitzbergen in the "Victoria".
- N 1896-97.- Sir Martin Conway's voyage to Spitzbergen in the "Express".
- 1896-99.- A. Mostyn Field's S.W. Pacific hydrographic exploration in H.M.S. "Penguin".
- N 1897.- Andrée, in the "Virgo" and "Svensksund", started in a balloon from Dane islands in Spitzbergen for the North Pole on July 11th. The remains of the expedition were found on August 6th 1930 by the "Bratvaag"'s crew, on Kvitöya Island (White Island).
- S 1897-99.- The *Strait of Belgium* is discovered, explored and surveyed by Adrien de Gerlache de Gomery in the "Belgica" with Roald Amundsen, Lecoq, Arctowski and Racovitz - the whole archipelago to the east of Graham Land and Alexander I Land.
First wintering effected in the Antarctic having reached 71°36'S.
- 1897-1900.- H.M. Smith, in H.M.S. "Egeria", takes deep sea soundings from Vancouver to the west coast of South America.
- N 1898.- German exploration by the "Helgoland" (Capt. H. Rüdiger) in the Spitzbergen area.
- PN 1898.- Capt. Otto Sverdrup, in the "Fram", sails in the direction of the North Pole. He was to proceed via Smith Sound along the N.W. coast of Greenland. After wintering in 1898-99 in Kane Basin, the ship could not resume her course northward, but explored Jones Sound westward.
- N 1898-99.- Prince Albert of Monaco's exploration to Azores Islands and Spitzbergen in "Princesse ALice II" (J. Richard, J. Buchanan, W.S. Bruce).
- N 1898-99.- Nathorst's Swedish Antarctic expedition to Vest Spitzbergen in the "Antarctic".
- N 1898-99.- S.O. Makaroff, in the "Ivan of Cronstadt", explores the mouth of the Ienissei. In 1899-1901, he explored Spitzbergen in the "Yermak".
- N 1898-1900.- Lieut. G. Amdrup, reconnoitres the east coast of Greenland.
- N 1898-1902.- R.E. Peary, in the "Windward", explores the Arctic Seas.
- S 1898-1902.- Prof. G. Isachsen, Sverdrup, in the "Fram", exploration of Arctic America.
- S 1898-1899.- German oceanographic exploration in the "Valdivia" (Prof. Carl Chun and Gerard Schott) in the Indian Ocean and the Antarctic (German Deep Sea expedition in Antarctic Waters) via Enderby Land and Kerguelen and Bouvet Islands.
- S 1898-1900.- Castern, Egeberg, Borchgrevink, in the "Southern Cross", British Antarctic Expedition. - Antarctic exploration in Ross Sea. Victoria Land and the *Bay of Whales*, where they landed to reach subsequently by land 78°50 S. in 165°W., after wintering, at Cape Adare.
This name was given by Shackleton and the spot was used as a starting point for subsequent attempts to reach the South Pole, by Amundsen in 1911.
Byrd's Little America, 1928-30.
- 1898-1903.- H.M.S. "Penguin", Com. W.J. Combe, surveys Australian and Tasmanian Seas.
- 1899.- VIIth International Congress of Geography, at Berlin.
- 1899.- International Oceanographic Conference at Stockholm (Petersonn, Ekman).
- 1899.- Belknap, Flint U.S.S. "Nero", explore the Pacific in the vicinity of Sandwich, Philippines and Ladrone Islands.
- N 1899.- J.W. Mac Clure, in the "Diana", visits North of Greenland.
- N 1899.- Nathorst's Swedish Arctic Expedition in the "Antarctic". He explores the east coast of Greenland between Scoresby Sound and Shannon Island.
- N 1899-1900.- Luigi di Savoia, Duke of Abruzzi's Northern Expedition in the "Stella-Polare" (Commander Umberto Cagni), reached parallel 86°34'N.
- 1899-1900.- Max Weber's Dutch Indies expedition in the "Siboga".
- 1899-1902.- Otto Sverdrup in the "Fram" (Norwegian Arctic Expedition wintering in Jones Sound) discovers and plots the *west coast of Ellesmere Island* and *Axel Heiber and Ringnes Islands*, visited since then by Stefanson, of the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1916-17.

CHAPTER VI

XXth CENTURY

- N 1900.- G.C. Amdrup, in the "Antarctic": Danish expedition to east Greenland, Christian IX Land; reconnaissance by Sverdrup of *Axel Heiberg Island* and *Amund Ringnes Island*.
- PN 1900-1906-1909.- Peary, in the "Windward" and "Erik", after wintering at Fort Conger left it to explore the north west coast of Greenland and discover *Cape Morris Jesup*, its northern end. From there, he made a rush in sledges to 83°50'N.
 In April 1902, starting north of Ellesmere Land, he reached 84°71'N. In 1905-06, he winters in the "Roosevelt" (Capt. R.A. Bartlett) at Cape Sheridan and reaches 87°06'N., on April 21st 1906.
 In 1909, starting from Cape Columbia, on his way to the North Pole, he sounded 825 fathoms in 84°1/2 N.; 310 fathoms in 85°35'N.; 700 fathoms without reaching the bottom in 85°45'N.; 1 260 fathoms, found no bottom, and returned to Cape Columbia on April 3rd.
- 1900-1908 (subsequently 1910 to 1924).- North Atlantic Ocean Oceanographic explorations in the "Michael Sars" (Prof. Helland Hansen, Hjort, John Murray).
- N 1900-01 and 1903-05.- Ziegler, in U.S.Y. "America", makes explorations to Francis Joseph Land.
- N 1900-02.- E.V. Toll, in the "Sarja", explores New Siberia.
- N 1900-04.- J. Hjort, Helland Hanse, in the "Michael Sars", visit Bear Island and Spitzbergen.
- 1901.- 2nd International Oceanographic Conference at Christiania.
- N 1901.- Roald Amundsen, in the "Belgica", "Gjoa" and "Lama", explores eastern Greenland.
- 1901.- Peake's south Pacific Oceanographic exploration in the "Britannia".
- S 1901-03.- Dr. Erik von Drygalski's (in the "Gauss"), German oceanographic exploration of the Austral Ocean in *William II Land* (1902) (Queen Mary Land), and Kerguelen Islands.
- S 1901-03.- Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, a nephew of the Polar explorer, and Larsen (Swedish antarctic expedition, in the "Antarctic" and "Fridtjof", to Graham Land 66°S.). After the loss of its ships, the party was brought back in 1904 by the Argentine ship "Uruguay".
- S 1901-03.- Capt. Robert E. Scott, Sir Clement Markham and E.H. Shackleton in the "discovery" (British National Antarctic expedition to Victoria Land), discover *King Edward VII Land*. Lieut. Armitage, in sledges reaches 78°50'S. Farthest point reached by the expedition: 82°18'S.
- 1902.- Antarctic Relief Expedition ("Morning" and "Terra Nova").
- 1901-06.- Prince Albert of Monaco, in the "Princesse-Alice II", makes scientific explorations in the Mediterranean and North Atlantic Ocean.
- 1902.- Creation of the International Council for the exploration of the sea, of Copenhagen with an oceanographic laboratory at Christiania.
- N 1902.- J.B. Charcot's oceanographic exploration to Iceland and Jan Mayen in the "Rose Marie".
- N 1902.- Sverdrup, in the "Fram", visits the American arctic archipelago.
- 1902.- *Scott Island* (Antarctic), discovered by Capt. Colbeck of the "Morning" (Antarctic Relief Expedition).
- 1902-03.- Simonsen and Pesch, in the "Tijuca", explore the east coast of South America.
- 1902-03.- Colbeck and Scott in the "Morning" and "Terra Nova" (National Antarctic Relief Expedition).
- 1902-04.- "Poseidon": German oceanographic exploration in the North and Baltic seas.
- 1902-05.- Dr. W.C. Bruce, in the "Scotia" (Scottish National Antarctic Exploration), explores Weddell Sea as far as 74°01'S. in 1903, as well as the neighbourhood of Falkland and South Orkney Islands. During a second voyage in 1905, the expedition discovers *Coates Land*.
- 1902-05.- The Duke Philippe of Orleans and A. de Gerlache de Comery, in the "Belgica", explore east Greenland between Germania Land and the 79th parallel. *Duke of Orleans Land* and *French Islands*. In 1907 the Duke explored Kara Sea and in 1909 East Greenland.
- N 1903-04.- A.P. Low, in C.G.C. "Neptune": Dominion Government Expedition to Hudson Bay and Arctic Archipelago Islands.
- N.W. 1903-07.- The Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen, in the "Gjoa", achieved the *N.-W. passage*, with 7 men, on August 20th 1903, via Lancaster Strait, Barrow Strait, that of Peel, Franklin and James Ross between King William Land and Boothia Peninsula where he arrived on August 31st. With difficulty, he reached *Gjoahaven* at the S.-E. end of King William Island, on Sept. 9th, where he wintered in 1903-04 and 1904-05. He left in August 1905, via Simpson Strait, Deal Strait, Coronation Gulf, Dolphin and Union Strait where he wintered in 1905-06 and left in July.

- On August 16th 1906, he met a whaler from San Francisco (N.-W. passage junction) and crossed Bering Strait on August 30th.
- N 1903-09.- Samuel Bartlett, in the "Neptune", made various explorations in Arctic America.
- S 1904-05.- Dr. J.B. Charcot, in the "Français" (Martha, Rey, Gourdon) - French Antarctic Expedition - voyage of discovery to Graham Land. He discovered *Loubet Land* and *Fallières Coast* (65°S).
- S 1904-05.- Galindez, in the "Uruguay", Argentine Meteorological Station in South Orkney Islands in Scotia Bay.
- 1905.- Foundation in Berlin of the *Institut für Meereskunde*.
- 1905-06.- A. Smith, in the "Thor" and "Caroline Koch", Danish oceanographic expeditions also in 1908-11.
- N 1905-06 and 1908-09.- Peary in the "Roosevelt". (See above 1900, etc ...)
- 1905-08.- Pratt and Peters in the "Galilée": Magnetic observations in the Pacific Ocean.
- 1906.- Foundation of the Edinburgh Oceanographic Laboratory.
- N 1906.- Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, in the "Ile de France", sails to West Spitzbergen.
- 1906-07.- G. Isachsen, Hoel, Bourée in the "Princesse Alice II": Expedition to Spitzbergen.
- 1906-07.- E. Mikkelsen in the "Duchess of Bedford": Anglo American Polar Expedition to Beaufort Sea.
- N 1906-08.- Myelus Erichsen in the "Danmark": Danish expedition to N.-E. Greenland and King Frederick VIII Land, completes a survey of the coast as far as Independence Bay.
- 1906-08.- German oceanic expedition in the "Planet" (Commander Lebahn) to the Pacific Ocean (other expedition in 1911-1913).
- N 1907.- The Duke of Orleans and A. de Gerlache de Gomery, in the "Belgica", explore the Kara Sea.
- N 1907.- Koch, in the "Danmark", visits King Frederick VIII Land.
- S 1907-09.- Lieut. E.H. Shackleton and D. Mawson, in the "Nimrod" (British Antarctic Expedition to Ross Sea and South Pole), wintering at Cape Royds, Ross Island. The expedition reached 88°23'S. with B. Armitage, in charge of ponies.
- S 1908.- B. Cleveland (U.S.S. "Daisy"), Desolation Island.
- N 1908-09.- Noelsen and Jense, in the "Tjalfe": to west Greenland.
- N.W. 1908-09.- Capt. J.E. Bernier, in C.S.S. "Arctic", makes some attempts to cross the N.-W. passage through Mac Clure Strait (Also in 1910).
- 1908-10.- Prince Albert I of Monaco, in the "Princesse-Alice II" makes some scientific explorations in the Mediterranean and Atlantic.
- 1908-10.- Dr. J.B. Charcot, in the "Pourquoi Pas?": 2nd French Antarctic Expedition (Gourdon, Bongrain, Rouch, Gain), discovers *Charcot Land* and finds that Alexander I Land was an island, as assumed by Bellingshausen. - Atmospheric conditions did not allow the expedition to reach Peter I Island.
- N 1909.- Isachsen, in the "Fram", sails to Spitzbergen.
- PN 1909.- On April 6th, R.E. Peary in the "Roosevelt", reaches the North Pole with no land in sight. Soundings found *no bottom* after 1 500 fathoms of line, 5 miles from the Pole.
- 1909-1921.- "Carnegie I" (J. Peters and J.P. Ault): Magnetic exploration of oceans by the Carnegie Institution of Washington.
- PS 1909.- The *Magnetic South Pole* is determined on January 16th 1909, by Professor David and Dr. Mawson in the "Nimrod" (British Antarctic Expedition) in 72°25'S.-155°16'E. Alt. 2 212 metres.
- N 1910.- Knud Rasmussen sets up Thule station in Greenland, which was used as a starting basis, in 1912 and 1917 by the exploring expeditions called Thule, for the whole of the north coast of Greenland.
- PS 1910-1912.- Roald Amundsen, in the "Fram", of the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition, winters in the Bay of Whales and King Edward VII Land. He reaches the *South Pole* in sledges on December 14th 1911 (*King Haakon VII Land*).
- 1910-1913.- Robert Falcom Scott British "Terra Nova": Antarctic Expedition to the South Pole, winters at Cape Evans, Ross Island, in January 1911.
- He reaches the *South Pole* on January 17th 1912, one month after Amundsen.
- The expedition perished in a disaster on its way home. On the return voyage *Oates Land* was discovered and named after Capt. L. Oates who was in charge of the expedition's ponies and dogs.
- 1910-1914.- Italian expedition in the "Ciclope" (Mancini, Magrini, de Marchi) to the Adriatic, Ionian Sea, Tyrrhenian Sea and Libya.
- 1911.- *Oates Land* was discovered without landing there by Lieut. H. Pennell R.N., in the "Terra Nova", on February 22nd 1911.
- 1911-12.- "Ingolf", "Petersen", "Pangan", "Sainte-Croix": Danish oceanographic mission to the north Atlantic ocean.

- S 1911-12.- W. Filchner and Brenneke, in the "Deutschland", make new discoveries in Weddell Sea. *Prinzregent Luitpold Land (Coates Land)*.
- 1911-13.- "Alexander Agassiz"'s Pacific Ocean exploration, under the auspices of the Scripps Institution of Washington.
- 1911-13.- Second German expedition of the "Planet" (Lebahn), "Moewe" (Wodarz) and "Deutschland" (Filchner, Brenneke) to the Indian Ocean, South Pacific and Antarctic.
- S 1911-14.- Sir Douglas Mawson, in the "Aurora" (Australasian Antarctic Expedition), visits *Termination Land*, discovers large submarine banks in the Antarctic, discovers also *Queen Mary* and *King George V Lands*.
- 1911-15.- Prince Albert of Monaco in the "Hirondelle II", makes scientific explorations in the Mediterranean and North Atlantic Ocean.
- 1912.- Shirase, in the "Kainan Maru": Japanese Antarctic expedition to the Bay of Whales.
- N 1912.- Knud Rasmussen: 1st Thule Expedition to Greenland.
- 1912-13.- J.B. Charcot, in the "Pourquoi-Pas?", makes an exploration in the North Atlantic.
- 1912-13.- A. de Quervain and J.P. Koch cross the ice-cap of central Greenland.
- PN 1912-14.- Broussolof, in the "Santa Anna", drifted towards the Pole where he perished.
- 1913.- Soundings taken by Capt. Jacobs in Lake Tanganyika.
- 1913.- Exploration of *Emperor Nicholas II land* by Wilkitski in the ice breakers "Taimir" and "Vaigach"; land called since *Severnaya Zemlya* (Northern Land) in the N.NW. part of Cape Cheliuskine. The Northern part was explored in 1931, by a wintering party left the year before in *Serge Kamenev Islands* (Cape Molotov).
- 1913-17.- Donald Mac Millan, leader of an American Expedition, establishes his base at Etah (in the East of Smith Sound) and explores the interior of Ellesmere Island.
- N.W. 1913-18.- Stefansson's and Sortkerson's expedition in the "Polar Bear", explores the North coast of Victoria Island (Melville Sound).
Vilhjalmur Stefansson, commanding the Canadian Arctic Expedition (1913-18) believes that Melville Sound can only be crossed during two years out of three.
- 1914.- Starting of the *Ice Patrol Service* in the vicinity of Newfoundland banks by U.S.S. "Miami".
- 1914-15.- West Mediterranean Spanish Exploration by the "Vasco Nunez de Balboa".
- 1914-15.- The ice-breakers "Taimir" and "Vaigach" sail from Vladivostok to Arkangel, thus achieving for the first time the east-westward passage to the North of Siberia (Vilkitski).
- 1915 (June).- *Borden and Brooke Islands* (Canadian Arctic), discovered by Stefansson.
- 1914-16.- Shackleton's South Pole exploration in the "Endurance" and "Aurora". The "Endurance" was crushed by ice in 1915, after having explored Coates Land.
- 1914-20.- North Sea German oceanographic exploration in the "Poseidon". (Also in 1920-26).
- 1916.- *Findlay, King Christian* and *Meighen Islands* (to the north of Parry Arctic Archipelago) discovered by Vilhjalmur Stefansson, commanding the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-18.
- 1916-18.- Knud Rasmussen: 2nd Thule Expedition to Greenland.
- 1916-18.- "Hernan Cortes" and "Rio de la Plata", Spanish Exploration to the Atlantic Ocean.
- 1917-23.- Dr. Lauge Koch makes a survey of the North Coast of Greenland.
- N.W. 1918.- Amundsen, in the "Maud", achieves the N.-W. passage.
- N 1919-21.- Adolf Hoel, in the "Farm" and "Jan Mayen", visits Spitzbergen.
- 1919-22.- John Schmidt's North Atlantic and Mediterranean Danish Exploration in the "Dana".
- 1920.- Honolulu Pan Pacific Conference. (1923: Sydney; 1926: Tokyo, 1929: Batavia).
- 1920-21.- Strait of Gibraltar Spanish exploration in the "Giralda".
- 1921.- Kryssanthis's Mediterranean exploration in the "Alpheios".
- 1921.- Aegean and Black Seas oceanographic expedition by Magrini, Sanzo, de Buen in the "Tremiti".
- 1921-28.- Dr. J.B. Charcot, in the "Pourquoi-Pas?", makes various explorations in the North Atlantic.
- S 1922.- M.F. Vild in the "Quest".
- 1922.- Hydrographic engineer Marti, in the "Alidade", makes echo soundings from Marseilles to Philippeville.
- 1922.- Le Danois, in the "Cassiopee", is charged with a mission to the North Atlantic.
- 1922-23.- Vercelli, Sanzo, in the "Marsigli", explore the Strait of Messina.
- 1922-24.- Sverdrup, Amundsen, in the "Maud", explore Northern Siberia.
- 1923-24.- Vercelli, Sanzo, in the "Ammiraglio Magnaghi", explore the Red Sea.

(*) Relative sizes of islands - largest: Greenland, then New Guinea, Borneo, Baffin Island (2 1/2 the size of Great Britain).

- 1923-24.- Donald Mac Millan, in the "Bowdoin", winters at Refuge Harbour in Smith Sound and, on May 6th, erects a tablet at Cape Sabine, in memory of the members of Greeley expedition who perished there in 1884.
- 1923-25.- Hydrographic engineer Marti, in the "Beautemps-Beaupré", explores the coasts of Algeria.
- 1923-26.- Rallier du Baty and Le Danois, in the "Ville-d'Ys", make an expedition to Newfoundland and North Atlantic.
- 1923-27.- Larsen, in the "Sir James Clark Ross", visits the Antarctic.
- 1924.- The "Michael Sars", explore the West Coast of Greenland.
- 1924.- Oxford University Arctic Expedition to Nordausland in the "Polar Bjorn" and "Oiland".
- 1924-27.- John Smith, in the "Dana", explores the North Atlantic Ocean.
- 1924-27.- U.S. Ice Patrol ("Tampa" and "Modoc"), sails in the north-west Atlantic.
- PN 1925.- Amundsen sets off from King's Bay in a hydroplane and reaches 88°N.
- 1925-26.- Dr. Jean Charcot, in the "Pourquoi-Pas?", explores Scoresby Sound in East Greenland.
- S 1925-26.- Dr. Stanley Kemp and Stenhouse, in the "Discovery": Antarctic exploration.
- 1925-27.- Spiess and A. Merz, in the "Meteor" (Die Deutsche Atlantische Expedition): German oceanographic expedition to South Atlantic, takes a large number of bathymetric echo soundings.
- 1926.- J.M. Wordie: 1st Cambridge Expedition to the east coast of Greenland. A second expedition took place in 1927. An other in 1929 (Orwin in the "Veslekari") and in 1930.
- 1926.- William Beebe, in the "Arcturus", makes an exploration in the North Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
- N 1926.- Byrd, in the "Joseph Ford", sails to the Arctic.
- PN 1926.- Nobile and Amundsen, in the dirigible "Norge", fly over the North Pole on May 11th 1926 and fly back via Barrow Point.
- PN 1926.- Amundsen flies over the North Pole in an airplane.
- S 1926-27.- Nielsen (Norwegian): Antarctic Expedition in the "C.A. Larsen".
- 1926-28.- Dr. Oscar Sund, in the "Johan Hjort", explores the Norwegian Sea and North Atlantic Ocean.
- 1926-29.- Mercer and Hamilton, in the "William Scoresby", explore South Georgia.
- 1929-31.- British Exploration to the South Atlantic Ocean and Indian Ocean.
- S 1926-29.- Riser Larsen, in the "Norvegia", makes an exploration in the Antarctic.
- 1927.- Romagna Manoia, in the "Città di Milano", sets up a station in Spitzbergen, to serve as a basis for air raids to the Pole.
- 1927.- University of Cambridge Expedition to East Greenland.
- 1927.- The German cruiser "Emden" makes a record sounding of 10 800 meters to the N.E. of Mindanao Island in latitude 9°42'N.-longitude 126°51'E.
(Previous records: U.S.S. "Nero", to the S.E. of Guam, 9 865 m.; Bougainville Trench, 9 140 m.; H.M.S. "Penguin" (Kermadec-Tonga), 9 412 meters).
- PN May 1928.- Nobile sets off for the North Pole: loss of the dirigible "Italia".
On June 18th, the airplane "Latham Oz", with Guilbaud and Amundsen on board, gets lost in its search of the "Italia".
- N 1928.- U.S. coast guard "Marion" (International Ice Patrol), expedition to Baffin Bay. The "Modoc" visits the neighbourhood of Newfoundland.
- 1928.- Cambridge University Expedition to Edge Island (Spitzbergen).
- 1928.- Helland Hansen and Ekman, in the "Armauer Hansen", make an exploration in the North Atlantic.
- 1028.- Spiess's ("Meteor") German Exploration in the North Atlantic Ocean.
- PN 1928.- Capt. Wilkins flies over the North Pole in an airplane.
- 1928.- U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey: U.S.S. "Surveyor", "Pathfinder", "Fathometer" and "Marinduque", explore in the North Pacific the Sælæ Sea and the Philippines.
- 1928-29.- The "Giralda" and "Xauen" Survey the Strait of Gibraltar.
- 1928-29.- "Soyo Maru" and "Syunpu Maru": Japanese Exploration to the N.W. Pacific.
- 1928-29.- J. Peters and J.P. Ault, in the "Carnegie": Ocean magnetic exploration under the auspices of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.
- 1928-29.- Sir H. Wilkins, air exploration to Graham Land, showing that it is separated from the Austral Continent by a strait, as well as from Charcot Land. He also explores the neighbourhood of Charcot Land.
- 1928-29.- "Berlin" and "Emden", and in 1930-31 "Emden": German Exploration to the Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean and Austral Ocean.
- 1928-30.- Dr. John Schmidt, in the "Dana", of the Carlsberg Foundation, Danish Exploration round the world.
- S 1928-30.- Richard Byrd, in the "Bear": Byrd Antarctic Expedition, under the auspices of the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution.

- 1929.- *Little America*, name given by Rear Admiral R.E. Byrd, U.S.N. ("City of New York"), to his settlement in the Bay of Whales (Antarctic Waters) from where he took off on November 29th 1929 for his return aerial survey to the North Pole.
- 1929.- *Marie Byrd Land*, discovered by Admiral Richard Byrd, during aerial reconnaissances to Austral Pole Lands, which he made from Little America, as his starting base, in the Bay of Whales.
- 1929.- Samoilovitch, in the "Krassin" and "G. Sedov", explores the North Arctic Sea Route.
- 1929.- G.A. Buchand, in the "Acadia" and "Cartier", Canadian Exploration of Saint Lawrence River.
- 1929-30.- P.M. Van Riel and F. Pinke, in the "Willebrord Snellius": Dutch Exploration in the Indian Seas and Pacific.
- 1929-30.- U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey "Guide" and "Pathfinder", hydrographic exploration to Hawaii Islands and the North Pacific.
- S 1929-31.- Sir Douglas Mawson, in the "Discovery II" (Banzare Australian Expedition), discovers *Marc Robertson Land* and the connection between Kemp and Enderby Lands. Other expeditions in 1932-34, 1935-37 and 1939.
- 1929-31.- British exploration in the "William Scoresby" to the Indian and Atlantic Oceans.
- 1929-40.- U.S.S. "Ramapo" makes many echo soundings in the North Pacific Ocean between San Francisco and the Philippines.
- 1930.- *Marc Robertson Land* is reconnoitred by a hydroplane of the BANZ Antarctic Expedition, on January 1st 1930 and mapped during a second cruise in February 1931.
- 1930.- "G. Sedov"'s Northern exploration: discovery of *Wiese, Voronin Islands, Uedineiya* or *Eisamkeit Islands*; discovery of the northern islands of the *Serge Kamenev* group and further north, of *Schmidt Island*.
- 1930-31.- *Banzare Land*, discovered by Sir Douglas Mawson in the "Discovery II".
- 1930.- Capt. Robert Bartlett's American Expedition to the east coast of Greenland.
- 1930-31.- Dr. Adolf Hoel: Norwegian Expedition to East Greenland from Mackenzie Bay to Foster Bay.
- 1930-31.- H.G. Watkins and the British Air Route Expedition make an aerial photographic survey starting from the east coast of Greenland.
- 1931.- North Sea Route expedition under the auspices of the Arctic Institute of Leningrad, in the ice breakers "Malignin", "Lenin" and "Krassin".
- 1931.- Dr. Alfred Wegener's German expedition to Greenland.
- 1931.- Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution ("Nautilus"): exploration to the North Atlantic Ocean.
- 1931.- The dirigible "Graf Zeppelin" flies over the boreal regions notably Severnaya Zemlia.
- 1931.- Miss Louise A. Boyd's expedition to Kaiser Franz Joseph Fjord (East Greenland).
- 1931.- Italian gravimetric expedition in the s/m "Vettor Pisani" in the Mediterranean.
- 1931-32.- Dr. Knud Rasmussen: 6th-7th Thule expedition between Angmagssalik and Cape Farewell.
- 1931-33.- North and Baltic Seas German oceanographic expedition in the "Poseidon".
- 1931-34.- Dr. Lauge Koch: Danish three years expedition to *King Christian X Land* in East Greenland.
- 1931-36.- International Ice Patrol "General Grene" N.W. Atlantic exploration.
- 1931-36.- German cruiser "Karlsruhe"'s soundings in North and South Atlantic.
- 1931-40.- British surveying ship "Challenger"'s expeditions to North Atlantic and Canada (Labrador).
- 1932.- American gravimetric expedition, in the s/m "S 48" and "Chewink", to the North Atlantic.
- 1932.- Dutch gravimetric expedition in the s/m. "O XIII" to the North Atlantic.
- 1932.- British Arctic Air Route Expedition.
- 1932.- French dispatch boat "Bougainville"'s expedition to the austral Indian Ocean.
- 1932.- The ice breaker "Sibiryakov" sails from Archangelsk to Bering Sea in two months, via North of Nova Zembla.
- 1932.- Capt. Ejnar Mikkelsen's Danish expedition to Blossville Coast.
- 1932.- Dr. van Zuylen: Polar year Danish expedition to Angmagssalik.
- 1932-33.- H.G. Watkins: British Greenland Survey Expedition. French participation at *Port Doumer*.
- 1932-33.- Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution ("Atlantis"): voyages in the North Atlantic.
- 1932-35.- Soundings taken in the North Atlantic by the British cable-ships "Retriever", "Norseman", "Enterprise", "Mirror"; the French cable-ship "Ampère" in the North Atlantic and Mediterranean; the "Emile Baudot" in the Indian Ocean and the British cable ships "Mirror", "Cambria" and "Norseman" in the Indian Ocean.
- 1932-36.- Sea Exploration International Council "Armauer Hansen" exploration to the North Sea.

- 1933-34.- French gravimetric expedition in the s/m. "Fresnel" to West Mediterranean.
- S 1933-34 and 1936-37.- Lincoln Ellesworth's expedition, in Antarctica.
- 1933-35.- Gravimetric expedition in the Dutch s/m. "K XVIII", round the World and to the Indian Ocean (Prof. Vening Meinesz).
- 1933-35.- Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution "Bear"'s oceanographic expedition to the Austral Ocean: Byrd antarctic expedition ("Rupper") to Little America.
- 1934.- "General von Steuben"'s German expedition to the North Atlantic.
- 1934.- French oceanographic expedition, in the "Président-Théodore-Tissier", to the North Atlantic Ocean.
- 1934.- John Murray's Indian Ocean oceanographic expedition in the "Mabahiss".
- N 1934.- Louise A. Boyd's East Greenland expedition.
- 1934-35.- Danish oceanographic expedition to the Seas of Iceland and Norway in the "Ingolf" and "Thor".
- 1934-35.- Dutch gravimetric expedition in the s/m. "K XVIII", to the South and North Atlantic, Indian Oceans and Australian Waters.
- 1934-37.- Mr. John R. Rymill: British Graham Land expedition in R.Y. "Penola", ascertains that Graham Land is really a peninsula and that the *Strait of Stefansson* does not exist.
- 1935-38.- "Meteor"'s German exploration to the North Atlantic Ocean.
- 1936.- Dr. Jean Charcot's "Pourquoi pas," is wrecked at Reykiavik, when returning from a Greenland East coast oceanographic exploration.
- 1936-38.- French exploration in the dispatch boats "Savorgnan de Brazza", "Amiral Charner", "Rigault de Genouilly" to the Indian and Austral Oceans.
- N 1937.- Prof. Otto Schmidt: Russian Arctic expedition in the "Sedov", assisted by air planes, on May 21st 1937.
- 1937.- German cruiser "Emden"'s expedition to N.W. Pacific and Austral Oceans.
- 1938.- Exploration to Icelandic Waters by the "Dana".
- 1938.- "Altair"'s German exploration in Gulf Stream Waters.
- 1938-39.- Alfred Ritscher's German antarctic expedition in the "Schwabenland".
- 1939.- BANZARE Australasian expedition in the "Discovery II". (Being this ship's fifth Antarctic mission.)
- N 1939.- Hubert Wilkin's submarine expedition to polar regions.
- 1940.- Echo soundings made by U.S.S. "Ramapo" in the North Pacific Ocean (1929-40) on the general route San Francisco-Philippines.

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