

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 coasts 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. — Exploration of the Red Sea by Capt. Court in the "Panther".
- 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 named 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. — *Stewart 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. — Kedemstrom : *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 "Fury" 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 "Griper"; 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.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 Strait* 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 coast. — 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. Jacquinot, Coupvent-Desbois and Vincendon-Dumoulin, hydrographer), in the "Astrolabe" and "Zélée", discovers *Louis-Philippe Land*, *Adelia Land*, named after his wife and *Clarie Coast*. — 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 Nanking 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 Beechey 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 to 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. — Owen Stanley in H.M.S. "Rattlesnake" and Yule in the "Bramble", make a survey of Louisiade Archipelago.
- N** 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.** 1851. — 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 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 Donald 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) in 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 coasts 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 Beechey 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 miles 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", "Acolus", "Magdalena", "Kuglenstjerna" and "Liliehöök": exploration of West Spitzbergen.
1859. — *Lake Nyassa*, discovered by Livingstone.
1859. — Knudsen, in the "Queen", visits Iceland and Greenland.
1859. — Elling Carsen, 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 Nyanssa* which he considers identical with the *source of the Nile*.
On May 16, 1864, Baker discovers *Lake Albert Nyanssa*, 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 "Monticello", visits King William Strait.
- 1865, 1885. — *Falcon Islands*. (See under 1885.)
1866. — *Mekong 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 Thompson 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. Nordenskjold 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 *Goeshen* were surveyed by Lieutenants Pullen and Field in H.M. Surveying Vessels "Lark" and "Dart", 1887.
- S 1874. — *Termination 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 Pitlekaj 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 Crozet 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 towards 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.
American: 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. Nordenskjöld, 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-Missouri (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.
- 1893-95. — *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, Johansen, 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 (Borchgrevink's and Christiansen'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 Kvitøya 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 Racovitza — 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. — M. H. 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. Amtrup, 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) to 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 Ladrones 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 Heiberg 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, no bottom, in 86° 12' N.
- On April 6th 1909, he reached 89° 57' N. and remained for 30 hours in the vicinity of the North Pole. He sounded 1,500 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 Hansen, 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.