

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