

Name and Date.	Narrative.	Authority.
NARES. 1875-76. English. Public.	<p>might find at the entrance of Smith sound. He decided to carry out the views of the Admiralty and leave his own plans for further consideration. He accordingly sailed again along the west coast of Greenland to Cary Islands and deposited another record in Nares' cairn. Thence passing west of Hakluyt island, named by Baffin, he landed at Sutherland island, where he found the remains of an old cairn and records of Hartstene, United States Navy. Having erected a conspicuous cairn on the western point of the island and deposited a record of proceedings, he sailed to Littleton island, named by Ingfield. At Littleton island he found Nares' cairn and tin case containing records. After examining Foulke harbour he turned southerly into a bay which he named Pandora harbour, as this was the first ship that ever anchored in it. He then crossed to cape Isabella and finding Nares' cairn on the summit, deposited a record from the Pandora. Returning again to Pandora harbour, he erected a cairn containing a record. He was, subsequently, driven southward out of Smith sound by the ice coming in, and returned to England.</p>	<p>SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores.</p>
	<p>In 1874 the Prime Minister stated that Her Majesty's Government 'had determined to lose no time in organizing a suitable expedition to explore the region of the North Pole.' Nares was placed in command, and in 1875 proceeded north along the west coast of Greenland. He landed at Cary Islands and deposited a record in a cairn on the summit of the southeast island. Passing on to Littleton island, he landed and erected a cairn, with a record of the movements of the expedition. Cape Isabella was the next point visited and a cairn erected. At cape Sabine and on the summit of Washington Irving island, cairns were built and records deposited. Nares wintered at Floeburg beach, cape Sheridan, in Robeson channel, latitude 82° 27'. Having thus reached a higher latitude than any ship had ever before attained, the ensign was hoisted. From this position a number of sledge journeys in different directions were performed. One party explored the western coast of Robeson channel southward and also Lady Franklin sound. Markham, in charge of another party, started off from the land near cape Joseph Henry and endeavoured to force his way north over the ice. He succeeded in advancing the national flag to latitude 83° 29', but was obliged to return from this point as nearly the whole of his crew had been attacked with scurvy. Aldrich explored the shores of Grant Land towards the north and west, and succeeded in reaching cape Alfred Ernest, longitude 85° 23'. Beaumont, in charge of another party, proceeded north and eastward along the Greenland coast to latitude 82° 18', longitude 50° 40'.</p>	
	<p>Nares built a cairn on the summit of Brevoort island, Smith sound, in which a record paper was placed. Twin Glacier valley and Weyprecht islands, northwest of cape Sabine, were named; also Allman bay and Evans glacier north of cape Victoria. He landed at cape Harrison and at Norman Lockyer island. Princess Marie bay, and erected cairns. On Washington Irving island a cairn was erected and a notice of movements deposited in cylinders. Eugene glacier at the head of Dobbin bay was named. Hannah island, near cape Morton, was visited and a cask containing a notice was placed on the summit of the island.</p>	<p>NARES. A voyage to the Polar Sea.</p>