

Name and Date.	Narrative.	Authority.
<p>McCLINTOCK. 1857 and 1858. English. Private.</p>	<p>This expedition was sent out by Lady Franklin and interested friends under the command of McClintock. He proceeded by Davis strait and Lancaster sound to Beechey island and thence across the mouth of Wellington channel and into Peel sound, but being interrupted by ice he struck north out of Peel sound, east along the coast of North Somerset and then south along the western coast of Regent inlet to Port Kennedy at the eastern entrance of Bellot strait. Sledge parties were sent out in various directions; one party explored the western coast of Boothia as far as the Magnetic pole, also the coast of Prince William island and the estuary of Back river; another party traced the shores of the southern half of Prince of Wales island. A cairn was discovered at Victory point, on the west coast of King William island, containing the last communication made by the officers of the Franklin expedition. Nearby a small cairn was erected by McClintock's party. Another cairn erected by Simpson was found on cape Herschel, King William island.</p> <p>In 1829, Ross landed upon and named Possession point at the eastern entrance into Bellot strait, and erected a cairn. McClintock visited the cairn and deposited a record.</p> <p>Her Majesty, by an Order in Council dated 22nd October, 1859, sanctioned the time during which McClintock was absent on this voyage, to reckon as time served by a captain in command of one of Her Majesty's ships.</p>	<p>SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores.</p>
<p>HAYES. 1860-1861. American. Private.</p>	<p>A number of the principal scientific institutions of the United States contributed to the outfit of a third expedition for the Arctic seas. It was placed in command of Hayes. He proceeded by Davis strait to a small bay about ten miles northwest of cape Alexander. He wintered in this bay, afterwards named Fort Foulke. In the spring he crossed the sound with dog sleighs to cape Hawks and travelled northward along the coast, past Kennedy channel to latitude 81° 35' where his progress was checked by rotten ice. Before returning he marked the limit of his discoveries by suspending a number of flags on a line run across between two high rocks and also built a cairn in which he enclosed a record of his discoveries. The point at which his advance was stopped he named cape Lieber. At its base an inlet leads westward into Grinnell Land and this inlet he named Lady Franklin bay. A headland far to the north he named cape Union, and a mountain between cape Union and Lady Franklin bay he named mount Perry.</p>	<p>SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores.</p>
<p>HALL. 1860 to 1862. American. Private.</p>	<p>Hall was provided with funds by subscription, the principal contributor being Henry Grinnell of New York, and was given free passage on a whaling vessel to Frobisher bay. His object was to pass through Frobisher strait, as this inlet had been erroneously named, and thence to proceed to the locality of the Franklin disaster by Fox channel, Fury and Hecla strait, gulf of Boothia and Boothia peninsula in order to continue and complete the history of the Franklin expedition. Hall found it impossible to carry out his programme, he, however, thoroughly explored Frobisher bay and demonstrated that what had hitherto been known as a strait was really a bay.</p> <p>Sylvia Grinnell river, at the head of Frobisher bay, was named by Hall and the American flag hoisted. 'With the flag of my country in one</p>	<p>SMITH. Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores.</p> <p>HALL. Arctic researches and life among the Esquimaux.</p> <p><i>Probably Hayes was mistaken about his furthest point, which apparently was not much beyond 80°.</i></p>