

Name and Date.	Narrative.	Authority.
PEARY. 1898 to 1902. American. Private.	This expedition was formed by Peary under the auspices of and with funds furnished by the Peary Arctic Club of New York City. In 1898, Peary proceeded northward along the west coast of Greenland to Cape D'Urville, Allman bay, on the west coast of Smith sound. He made a survey of Buchanan and Prince Marie bays and Bache peninsula and crossed the Ellesmere Land ice-cap to the west side of that land. In 1900, he left Etah with dog sledges for Conger, crossed Robeson channel to the Greenland coast and followed it to the northward. At cape Washington, the farthest land seen by Lockwood, a cairn was erected by Peary in which he placed a copy of the record left by Lockwood in the cairn on Lockwood island. At cape Morris Jesup, the northern extremity of Greenland, he erected a cairn and deposited a record. He then travelled south and east to Wyckoff island, and after erecting a cairn and depositing a record he started on his return journey. In 1902 he proceeded northerly over the sea ice from cape Hecla to latitude 84° 17'.	Scottish Geographical Magazine, Vol. xix.
SVERDRUP. 1898 to 1902. Norwegian. Public.	Sverdrup was supplied with a vessel for this expedition by the Norwegian Government. He discovered and surveyed the western coast of Ellesmere island northerly to a point within sixty miles of Aldrich's farthest, as well as three large islands west of Ellesmere island. He also discovered the northern sides of North Cornwall and Findlay islands, and explored the western portion of the northern coast of North Devon.	National Geographical Magazine, Vol. xiii.
	The Norwegian Government loaned Sverdrup an Arctic vessel, the funds to defray the expenses of the expedition were obtained from private sources. The main object of the expedition was to explore the north coast of Greenland and as much of the east coast as could be accomplished. With this intention Sverdrup proceeded through Smith sound to Kane basin, where he was stopped by drift ice and obliged to winter. The following summer he made several attempts to penetrate northwards, but the ice was again unfavourable and he was in danger of being frozen in for another winter. Having decided to leave Smith sound he erected a cairn in latitude 80° 55', on the Ellesmere coast, and then turned southwards into Jones sound. A record of the journey was deposited under the cairn and the Norwegian flag was hoisted on top. From Jones sound, Sverdrup passed through Cardigan strait and explored and named Axel Heiberg island and the Ringnes islands.	SVERDRUP, New land.
	He states that 'an approximate area of one hundred thousand square miles had been explored, and, in the name of the Norwegian King, taken possession of.'	

* It does not appear that Sverdrup took possession at any point on the ground, unless the act of hoisting the flag in Kane basin may be so considered. It is to be observed, however, that up to this time he had made no discoveries.—W. F. K.