

Franz Josef Archipelago

the surrounding floes, the men built a house on the ice, in which were stored supplies for use in emergency. However, the winter passed with the ship still safe. From February, 1873, the drift was first northwest, then north to their greatest longitude, 71° E., in 79° N.; with summer the drift changed to westward to $59^{\circ} 05'$ E., nearly the most westerly point.

The monotony of the drift for a year was broken on August 30, 1873, when with rising mist there was seen far to the northeast the bold outlines of land. It was hailed with enthusiasm, for it was realized that their sufferings had not been in vain, since they had added a new land to the known domain of the world. At the end of September an unsuccessful attempt was made to visit an island (Hochstetter). Stable ice conditions enabled them to reach Wilczek Island in November.

The second winter passed without notable incident, the ship remaining nearly stationary. In March, 1874, land explorations began, when Payer visited Hall Island, but the intense cold, 59 degrees below zero, frosted the men badly and obliged their return. The main journey began March 26, when Payer started north with ten men and three dogs. Despite the rough ice, violent blizzards and low temperatures, the party reached Austria Sound on April 1, and on account of the exhaustion of two men they camped for a week on Hohenloe Island, $81^{\circ} 37'$ N. Determined to con-