

North-Polar Voyages

surpassed for their extent, duration and endurance, — equipment and conditions considered. Starting with a small amount of food, Cook, with two Eskimos, Etuki Shuk and Ahwelah, lived on the country for fourteen months, — one entire winter and part of another, about seven months being in total darkness. He crossed Grant Land and entered the ice of the Great Frozen Sea in latitude about 83° N. How far north he proceeded will never be known. He returned safely with his two natives, without food and in conditions of almost utter exhaustion. To have lived so long in the field north of the 80th parallel, where game is exceedingly scarce, is almost a miracle. It is the irony of fate that such an achievement should be marred by unfounded claims as to the latitude reached.

The attainment of the Pole by Byrd in 1925 and the transpolar voyage of Amundsen and Ellsworth the same year are recorded under Aviation, Chapter XVIII.

The Russian expeditions of Sedoff and Broussilov, 1912-1914, were disastrous. Sedoff reached Franz Josef Land, where he died; his expedition returned to Archangel. Broussilov's ship, *St. Anna*, was caught in the pack and drifted north in Kara Sea, 1,540 miles in eighteen months, and reached $82^{\circ} 55'$ N., about seventy miles north of Rudolph Land. The crew separated, some abandoning the ship; only two are known to have survived.