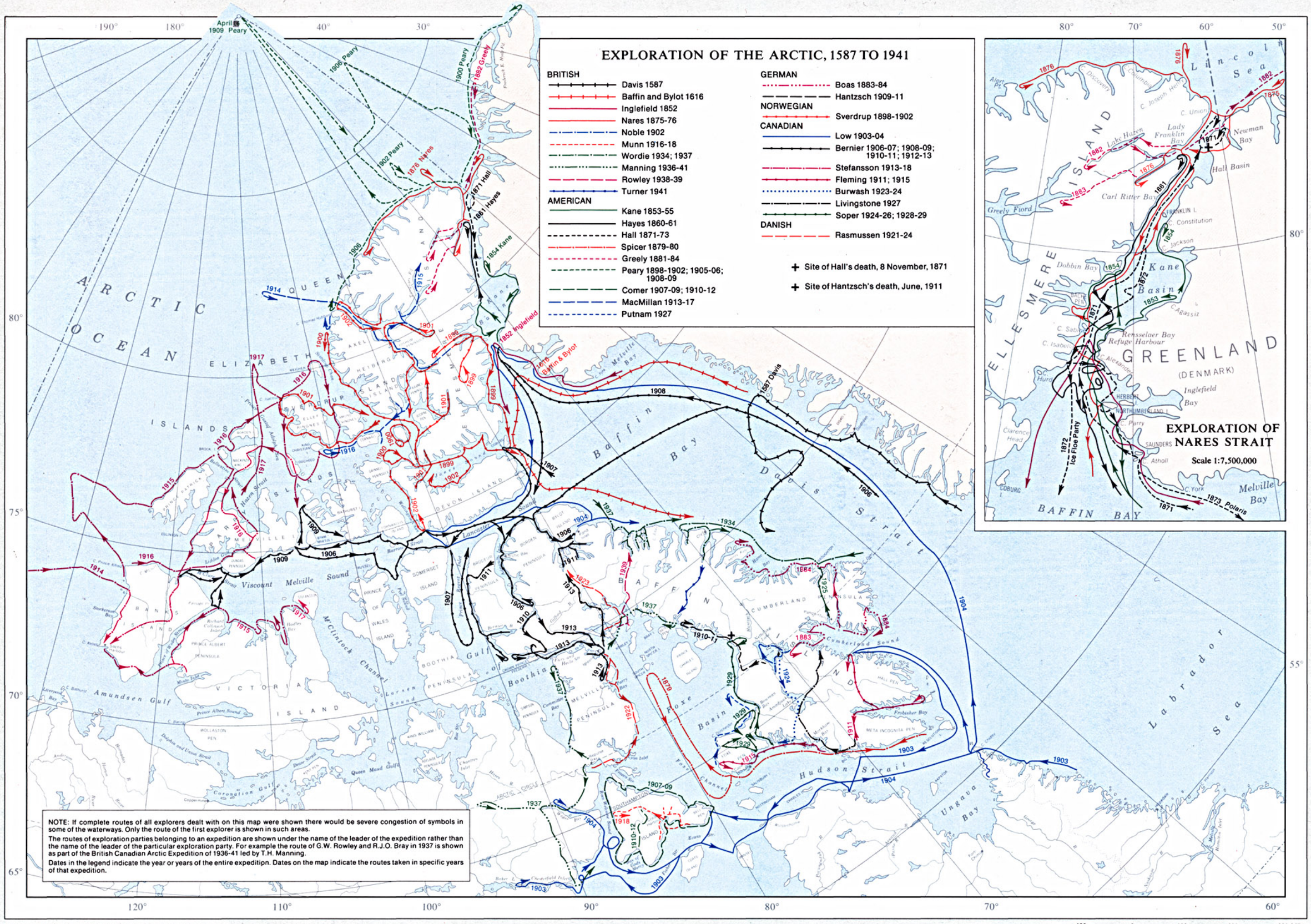
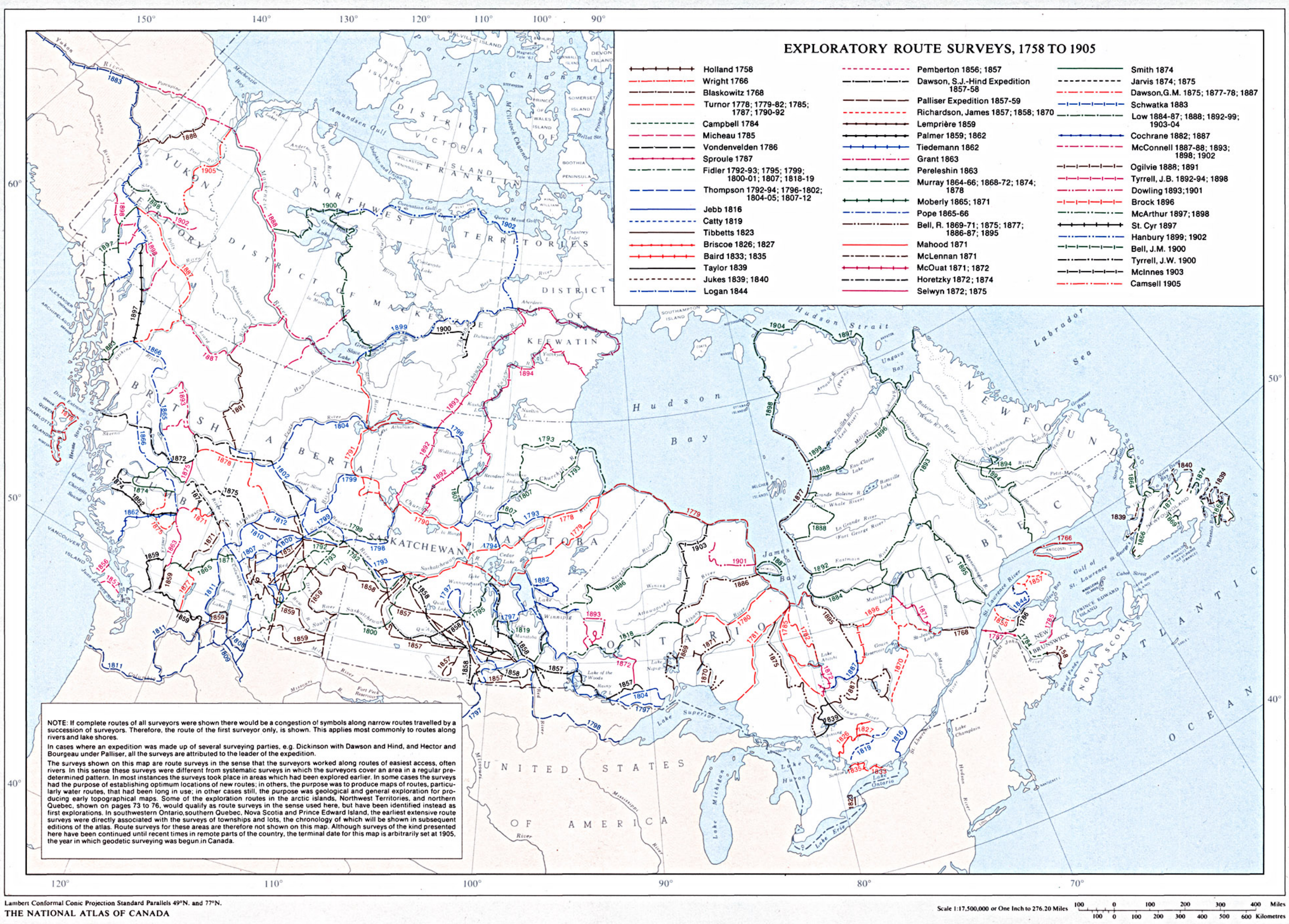

EXPLORATION OF THE ARCTIC, 1587 TO 1941
BRITISH
Davis 1587
Baffin and Bylot 1616
Inglefield 1852
Nares 1875-76
Noble 1902
Munn 1916-18
Wordie 1934; 1937
Manning 1936-41
Rowley 1938-39
Turner 1941
AMERICAN
Kane 1853-55
Hayes 1860-61
Hall 1871-73
Spicer 1879-80
Greely 1881-84
Peary 1898-1902; 1905-06; 1908-09
Comer 1907-09; 1910-12
MacMillan 1913-17
Putnam 1927
GERMAN
Boas 1883-84
Hantzsch 1909-11
NORWEGIAN
Sverdrup 1898-1902
CANADIAN
Low 1903-04
Bernier 1906-07; 1908-09; 1910-11; 1912-13
Stefansson 1913-18
Fleming 1911; 1915
Burwash 1923-24
Livingstone 1927
Soper 1924-26; 1928-29
DANISH
Rasmussen 1921-24
Site of Hall's death, 8 November, 1871
Site of Hantzsch's death, June, 1911
EXPLORATION OF NARES STRAIT
Scale 1:7,500,000
NOTE: If complete routes of all explorers dealt with on this map were shown there would be severe congestion of symbols in some of the waterways. Only the route of the first explorer is shown in such areas.
The routes of exploration parties belonging to an expedition are shown under the name of the leader of the expedition rather than the name of the leader of the particular exploration party. For example the route of G.W. Rowley and R.J.O. Bray in 1937 is shown as part of the British Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1936-41 led by T.H. Manning.
Dates in the legend indicate the year or years of the entire expedition. Dates on the map indicate the routes taken in specific years of that expedition.
ARCTIC OCEAN
Baffin Bay
Davis Strait
Hudson Strait
Hudson Bay
Foxe Basin
Labrador Sea
Lambert Conformal Conic Projection Standard Parallels 49°N. and 77°N.
THE NATIONAL ATLAS OF CANADA
Scale 1:12,500,000 or One Inch to 197.29 Miles
Miles
Kilometres


EXPLORATORY ROUTE SURVEYS, 1758 TO 1905
Holland 1758
Wright 1766
Blaskowitz 1768
Turnor 1778; 1779-82; 1785; 1787; 1790-92
Campbell 1784
Micheau 1785
Vondenvelden 1786
Sproule 1787
Fidler 1792-93; 1795; 1799; 1800-01; 1807; 1818-19
Thompson 1792-94; 1796-1802; 1804-05; 1807-12
Jebb 1816
Catty 1819
Tibbetts 1823
Briscoe 1826; 1827
Baird 1833; 1835
Taylor 1839
Jukes 1839; 1840
Logan 1844
Pemberton 1856; 1857
Dawson, S.J.-Hind Expedition 1857-58
Palliser Expedition 1857-59
Richardson, James 1857; 1858; 1870
Lemprière 1859
Palmer 1859; 1862
Tiedemann 1862
Grant 1863
Pereleshin 1863
Murray 1864-66; 1868-72; 1874; 1878
Moberly 1865; 1871
Pope 1865-66
Bell, R. 1869-71; 1875; 1877; 1886-87; 1895
Mahood 1871
McLennan 1871
McOuat 1871; 1872
Horetzky 1872; 1874
Selwyn 1872; 1875
Smith 1874
Jarvis 1874; 1875
Dawson, G.M. 1875; 1877-78; 1887
Schwatka 1883
Low 1884-87; 1888; 1892-99; 1903-04
Cochrane 1882; 1887
McConnell 1887-88; 1893; 1898; 1902
Ogilvie 1888; 1891
Tyrrell, J.B. 1892-94; 1898
Dowling 1893; 1901
Brock 1896
McArthur 1897; 1898
St. Cyr 1897
Hanbury 1899; 1902
Bell, J.M. 1900
Tyrrell, J.W. 1900
McInnes 1903
Camsell 1905
NOTE: If complete routes of all surveyors were shown there would be a congestion of symbols along narrow routes travelled by a succession of surveyors. Therefore, the route of the first surveyor only, is shown. This applies most commonly to routes along rivers and lake shores.
In cases where an expedition was made up of several surveying parties, e.g. Dickinson with Dawson and Hind, and Hector and Bourgeau under Palliser, all the surveys are attributed to the leader of the expedition.
The surveys shown on this map are route surveys in the sense that the surveyors worked along routes of easiest access, often rivers. In this sense these surveys were different from systematic surveys in which the surveyors cover an area in a regular predetermined pattern. In most instances the surveys took place in areas which had been explored earlier. In some cases the surveys had the purpose of establishing optimum locations of new routes; in others, the purpose was to produce maps of routes, particularly water routes, that had been long in use; in other cases still, the purpose was geological and general exploration for producing early topographical maps. Some of the exploration routes in the arctic islands, Northwest Territories, and northern Quebec, shown on pages 73 to 76, would qualify as route surveys in the sense used here, but have been identified instead as first explorations. In southwestern Ontario, southern Quebec, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, the earliest extensive route surveys were directly associated with the surveys of townships and lots, the chronology of which will be shown in subsequent editions of the atlas. Route surveys for these areas are therefore not shown on this map. Although surveys of the kind presented here have been continued until recent times in remote parts of the country, the terminal date for this map is arbitrarily set at 1905, the year in which geodetic surveying was begun in Canada.
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
ATLANTIC OCEAN
Hudson Bay
Lake Superior
Lake Huron
Lake Michigan
Lake Ontario
Lake Erie
Lambert Conformal Conic Projection Standard Parallels 49°N. and 77°N.
THE NATIONAL ATLAS OF CANADA
Scale 1:17,500,000 or One Inch to 276.20 Miles
Miles
Kilometres