Some Antarctic Explorers
and their Books

Robert Stephenson • The Antarctic Circle
Special Collections, Dimond Library
University of New Hampshire

February 15, 2018
First, something about the Antarctic
Highest, driest, coldest, windiest, least populated continent.
Some Explorers & their Books
Capt. James Cook. First to cross the Antarctic Circle (January 17, 1773).
Between eleven and twelve o’clock, we crossed the Antarctic Circle in the longitude of 35° 35’ E., and at noon we were by observation in the latitude of 66° 36’ 32” South. The weather was now become tolerably clear, so that we could see several leagues round us; and yet we had only seen one island of ice since the morning. But about four P.M. as we were steering to the South, we observed the whole sea in a manner covered with ice, from the direction of S. E., round by the South to W. E.

In this space, thirty-eight ice islands, great and small, were seen, besides loose ice in abundance, so that we were obliged to luff for one piece, and bear up for another, and, as we continued to advance to the South, it increased in such a manner, that at ½ past six o’clock, being then in the latitude of 67° 15’ South, we could proceed no farther; the ice being entirely closed to the South, in the whole extent from E. to W. S. W., without the least appearance of any opening. This immense field was composed of different kinds of ice; such as high hills; loose or broken pieces packed close together, and what, I think, Greenlanders call field-ice. A float of this kind of ice lay to the S. E. of us, of such extent that I could see no end to it, from the masthead. It was sixteen or eighteen feet high at least; and appeared of a pretty equal height and surface. Here we saw many whales playing about the ice; and, for two days before, had seen several flocks of the brown and white pintades, which we named Antarctic petrels, because they seem to be natives of that region. They are, undoubtedly, of the petrel tribe; are, in every respect, shaped like the pintades, differing only from them in colour. The head and fore-part of the body of these, are brown; and the hind-part of the body, tail, and ends of the wings, are white. The white petrel also appeared...
Capt. James Weddell

1819-24. Discovered a sea and a seal. *Jane & Beaufoy*

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**A VOYAGE TOWARDS THE SOUTH POLE,**

PERFORMED IN THE YEARS 1823-24.

CONTAINING

AN EXAMINATION OF THE ANTARCTIC SEA,

TO THE SEVENTY-FOURTH DEGREE OF LATITUDE:

AND

A VISIT TO TIERRA DEL FUEGO,

WITH A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT OF THE INHABITANTS

TO WHICH IS ADDED,

MUCH USEFUL INFORMATION ON THE CHARTING NAVIGATION OF

CAPE HORN, AND THE ADJACENT LANDS.

WITH CHARTS OF HARBOURS &c.

By JAMES WEDDELL, F.R.S.E.

SECOND EDITION,

WITH COMPLIMENTS ON THE PROBABILITY OF REACHING THE SOUTH POLE,

AND AN ACCOUNT OF

A SECOND VOYAGE PERFORMED BY THE HELOI'S, CAPTAIN BRENNAN,

TO THE SAME SEAS.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR

LONGMAN, REES, ORME, BROWN, AND GREEN,

PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1825.
Capt. Thaddeus Bellingshausen  First to sight the Antarctic continent (January 27, 1820).
The Congressional edition of the official account, limited to 100 copies. Each state received a copy. Wilkes’ own copy sold at Bonhams for $115,900 in 2009.
Jules- Sébastien Dumont d’Urville  

1838-40 *Astrolabe* & *Zélée*
Borchgrevink jumping out of the boat to be the first to step on Antarctica. Others in the boat claimed otherwise.
Sir Clements Markham
1830-1916
3. Antarctic Exploration.

That the Congress record its opinion that the exploration of the Antarctic Regions is the greatest piece of geographical exploration still to be undertaken. That, in view of the additions to knowledge in almost every branch of science which would result from such a scientific exploration, the Congress recommends that the scientific societies throughout the world should urge, in whatever way seems to them most effective, that this work should be undertaken before the close of the century.

Proposed by a Committee composed of M. Bouquet de la Grye, M. de Gregoriev, Sir Joseph Hooker, Dr. John Murray, Prof. Neumayer, Lieut.-Colonel de Shokalsky, and Prof. von den Steinen.
Adrean Gerlache de Gomery 1897-99 Belgica, First to overwinter, (inadvertently)
Dr. Frederick Cook. He was largely responsible for the expedition’s survival.
Carsten Borchgrevink. **1898-1900.** First overwintering (voluntary) in Antarctica.
W.S. Bruce. 1902-04 *Scotia*
Nobu Shirase. 1910-12 *Kainan-Maru*
Capt. Robert Falcon Scott 1901-04 *Discovery*
Capt. Robert Falcon Scott 1910-13 Terra Nova
At the South Pole, January 17, 1912.
South with Scott

Captain E. R. G. R. Evans
CB, DSO, K.C.

Price 10/6 net

CAPTAIN EVANS was second in command of the British Antarctic Expedition commanded by Captain Scott, and took over Captain Scott’s position as leader after his death. It will be remembered that during the war Captain Evans was in command of H.M.S. Enniskillen, which, together with H.M.S. Swift, engaged six German destroyers, sinking two and capturing a third. It is an interesting, intimate, and absorbing account of the expedition, compressed into comparatively small compass, and fully brings out the intense difficulties the expedition had to face, the heroism displayed by every member of the party, and the magnificent scientific results obtained.
THE DIARY OF W. LASHLY

A record of the return journey of the last supporting party with Capt. Scott to the South Pole, with a foreword by ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD R. G. R. EVANS K.C.B., D.S.O., LL.D.

UNIVERSITY OF READING
1918-19

1938-39

THE WORST JOURNEY IN THE WORLD

By Apsley Cherry-Garrard

Vol. I
Vol. II

CONSTABLE

CONSTABLE AND COMPANY LIMITED

1922

THE GREAT WHITE SOUTH

By HERBERT G. PONTING

Duckworth

1921

Being an account of experiences with Capt. Scott's South Pole Expedition, especially of the Winter, Polar, and Search Journeys; with the diaries of those who took part, Panoramic and other illustrations and sketch maps by the late Dr. Edward A. Wilson and others.
Capt. Roald Amundsen 1910-12 *Fram*
At the South Pole, December 14, 1911.
Sir Ernest Shackleton
1901-04 *Discovery*
1907-09 *Nimrod*
1914-17 *Endurance*
1921-22 *Quest*
Jean-Baptiste Charcot 1903-05 Français. 1908-10 Pourquoi Pas?
THE VOYAGE OF THE 'WHY NOT?'

Dr. Jean Charcot

1911
Sir Douglas Mawson 1911-14 *Aurora*
Admiral Richard E. Byrd 1928-30 First to fly to the South Pole, November 29, 1929
The Library of
The Antarctic Circle
Some things in my collection:

1546 Books (titles)
461 Periodicals (titles)
180 Trade cards
104 Pamphlets/Booklets
100s Photographs
100s Postage stamps & covers
100s Sleeping bag hairs (Byrd’s, Oates’)
76 Maps
67 Auction catalogues
59 Prints
34 Videotapes (titles)
44 CDs/DVDs (titles)
30+ Rocks
21 Hats
18 T-shirts/Sweatshirts
18 Beer, Wine & Liquor bottles/cans
18 Coins & Medals
13 Artifacts
10 Sculptures
8 Watercolors
8 Crockery & glassware

8 Tea towels
7 Sketches & pastels
6 Boots
6 Posters
5 Snowglobes
5 Neckties
4 Ballpoint pens
4 Ship & aircraft models
3 Puzzles
3 Audiotapes
3 Food tins
2 Flags (Amundsen and Byrd)
2 Paperweights
2 Sheet music
2 Candlesticks (Scott’s)
1 Pipe (Scott’s)
1 Oil Painting
1 Collage
1 Sledge harness (Cherry-Garrard’s)
1 Walking penguin stick
100s of other things

... and Penguins in every size & guise.
It all began with . . .
Some Museums, Libraries and Collections
Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge. Shackleton Library on left.
Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge. Shackleton Library on left.
Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge. The Endurance Spa.
Scott’s diary: “Last Entry For God’s sake look after our people”
Cheltenham Art Gallery & Museum, now ‘The Wilson.’
Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.
Canterbury Museum, Christchurch, New Zealand.
Australian Antarctic Division, Hobart, Tasmania.
Byrd Polar Research Center, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio.
Naval Academy Museum, Annapolis, Maryland.
Peabody Essex Museum, Salem, Massachusetts.
U.S. Navy Museum, Washington, D.C.
Discovery Point, Dundee, Scotland.
Fram Museum, Oslo, Norway.
Some Highpoints
During Scott’s Discovery expedition, one issue of *The Blizzard* appeared. It wasn’t very impressive. What came next was the...
The South Polar Times
The South Polar Times.

One issue was prepared and it was passed around for all to enjoy. Later, facsimiles were printed, the first two volumes covering the Discovery expedition; the third, the Terra Nova expedition.
Most of the marvelous illustrations were done by Dr. Wilson.
they sleep in the winter, and for how many hours a day, is a problem full of interest. Now and again as we walk among the Weddell’s Seals we find a Crab-eater, seldom more than one or two, asleep with the rest.

When we were in the pack ice these were our daily food, for we saw some every day, and often ate them. Here they are a rarity, and an interesting one, as they have hitherto been considered the peculiar property of the pack ice. The “Southern Cross” expedition found one on the Great Ice Barrier, and we saw several as we sailed along it, but here we have them still farther South, and prospect of our return to them.

there seems every time during the winter and perhaps even something of their family arrangements in the Spring. I think the general admiration of our party is divided somewhat between the Crab-eater and Ross’ Seal. We have had but few opportunities of getting to know the latter, though both are very interesting. No one has ever met with Ross’ Seal except in the pack ice, and possibly his coat would be found to vary much if seen at other seasons of the year, but he has only been seen in summer when all have had a roughish hair

The poor wretches have been whining piteously all night; in vain search for comfort they have turned round and round until their kinked harness has prevented further movement. Each one, as he is brought to his feet stands shivering with lowered head and tail tucked well under his stomach. You remember with a sad smile those well known Arctic pictures in which a sledge is gliding swiftly along behind a group of galloping quadrupeds with erect curly tail. Perhaps the elevation of a dog’s tail or the mean elevation of a number of dogs’ tails could be taken as a very fair indication of the temperature (you are allowed to think like this when you belong to a scientific expedition).

When the trace is secured to the sledge, the harness has to be untwisted, which means that each animal has to be lifted and turned in an opposite direction to that in which he sought comfort during the night.

Immediately he is put down he will seek comfort again, in fact his constant search for this evasive condition will give you plenty to do during every half of the day.

At last dogs and men are in their harness and all is ready for a start. By dint of shouting and cheering, our canine companions have been induced to exhibit a slightly less apathetic expression and with a One! Two! Three! Off! to “break the sledges out”, you are away. The snow surface is alternately hard and soft; the load comes fairly easily over the hard parts but the soft patches mean terrifically heavy collar work and necessitate frequent pauses to “look at the scenery”. Meanwhile a slight breeze is springing up ahead and soon fine sandy snow crystals are rattling against your leggings or perhaps pricking your face; the dogs have felt it, heads and tails are down again, their trace is quite slack and not a few are being actually towed by their collars. When weights are calculated for six men at two hundred pounds and eight dogs at seventy pounds and the latter refuses to work, it does not need a mathematician to predict that the men will have a hard time. And so the day wears on, halts growing more frequent and at each halt there is an anxious enquiry from someone as to whether
Apsley Cherry-Garrard was the editor of Vol. III. One of the parts is beside the typewriter, bound in seal skin.
This box was used for anonymous submissions to the *South Polar Times*. 
Aurora Australis

The first—and probably only—book written, edited, illustrated, printed, bound and issued in the Antarctic, 1907-08.
The one every collector wants (but probably can’t afford)
The title page has two variants.
AN ANCIENT MANUSCRIPT.

therein.

And it came to pass that though many of the rich men gave unto him of their gold, yet had he still need of many more shekels before he could say, Now can I buy and furnish me a ship for my journey.

And the heart of Shackleton was heavy, and was sunk even unto his shoes, when there arose a great and mighty man who did build ships for the Great King;

And who wrought cunningly in iron, with which he made the ships so strong that they could not be broken, and he did speak in this wise saying;

My sea, though my house in which I do dwell, lieth a long journey to the north of the chief city of the Great King, even the city of London, yet hath it come to my ears of the work which ye would perform, and it seemeth good in mine eyes.

It hath also been told unto me that because thy purse is not too heavy, thy way is not clear before thee.

Behold! I have here great stores of gold and of silver, and because thy design hath found favour with me, take of my wealth sufficient for thy needs.

Then indeed was Shackleton a happy man, and he straightway cast about him for a ship which should
The hut at Cape Royds. The hut is 636 square feet and accommodated 15 men during the Antarctic winter. It was cold, dark and dirty. The ink had to be heated by a candle to prevent it from freezing.
The Type-case and Printing Press for the production of the "Aurora Australis" in Joyce's and Wild's Cubicle, known as "The Rogues' Retreat"
Ernest Joyce and the type case press.
Ernest Joyce and Frank Wild in the *Rogues Retreat*. Note the press on the right and the type case behind Wild.
Byrd’ second Expedition

The *Barrier Bull* and the *Snowshovel*. 
The *Barrier Bull* was produced during Byrd’s second expedition.
Also produced during Byrd’s second expedition was The *Snowshovel*. Only one issued appeared.
A
Low-Latitude
Antarctic Gazetteer

(Antarctic Sites outside the Antarctic—memorials, statues, houses, graves and the occasional pub.)
Site 001. Captain Scott’s house at 56 Oakley Street, London.
Where is the largest piece of Antarctica outside the Antarctic?

Byrd’s “future” gravestone, University of Maine, Orono.

Australia!
The current champion of the largest piece of Antarctica outside the Antarctic. In front of the Australian Antarctic Division headquarters in Hobart, Tasmania.
The cows that went south. Peterborough Historical Society, Peterborough NH.
Toy Guernsey Cow

Guernseys were once so popular that the Montgomery Ward company had toys such as this made up for stores and through its catalogues.

1984.7.1

Crate

Model of a crate used to transport cattle by the Byrd Antarctic Expedition in 1933.

Sledge

Model of sledge used to transport the crates in 1933.
The South Pole Inn, Anascaul, Co. Kerry, Ireland. Tom Crean’s pub.
Antarctica II, Meuse River, Belgium.
Vehicle on Third Avenue at East 79th Street, New York City.
Offices of Allen Lane (Penguin Books), Vigo Street, London.

Here fifty years ago Allen Lane published his first paperbacks thereby changing reading habits throughout the English-speaking world.

30 July 1985
Robert Scott after the earthquake.
Jonathan Shackleton in Hobart, Tasmania.
Scott and Wilson memorial cairn, Glen Prosen, Scotland.
The James Caird, Dulwich College, London.
An Epic of the Sea by Norman Wilkinson, Dulwich College, London.
Uranienborg
the home of Roald Amundsen
home, Oslo fjord, Norway.
Shackleton’s Grave, Grytviken, South Georgia. Some descendants gathered.
The Byrd house at 9 Brimmer Street, Boston.

Bolling Byrd Clark with Photograph found at the OSU archives.
*Fairwood*, Dublin, New Hampshire, Admiral Byrd’s summer home.
Some Odds & Ends
Penguins South!
Polar Bears North!
Beyond The Great South Wall: The Secret of the Antarctic

By Frank Savile

With sundry graphic illustrations painted by one Robert L. Mason

Growing and Dunlap Publishers: New York
Warming in the Arctic? Blame the Snow. The Dirty Snow, That Is.

Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases get most of the blame for climate change. And rightly so, as they are by far the most dominant influence globally.

But don’t forget dirt.

Building on research from earlier in the decade, scientists at the University of California, Irvine, have calculated the warming effect of soot falling on Arctic snow. And the result may come as a surprise: in the Arctic, dirty snow may be responsible for more warming than greenhouse gases.

“It turns out that nothing is more efficient at increasing the Earth’s temperature than soot in snow,” said Charles S. Zender, a professor of Earth system science at the university.

Soot, from coal burning, inefficient cookstoves and forest and agricultural fires, falls in the Arctic, darkening snow. Dark colors absorb more sunlight than lighter colors and radiate more heat in return.

Previous studies had looked at this basic effect and found that it contributed to regional warming. “But they had probably underestimated the impact,” Dr. Zender said.

The new work, published in The Journal of Geophysical Research, takes a more detailed look at the effects of soot. Among other things, Dr. Zender said, it accelerates the “aging” of snow, as fine crystals turn into larger grains and the snow turns darker. (City dwellers are quite familiar with this phenomenon, as a bright white blanket turns to gray within days.)

With this and other effects built into their model, the researchers found that over the past 200 years, dirty snow has been responsible for 0.5 to 1.5 degrees Celsius of warming in the Arctic. Over all, the region has warmed 1.6 degrees in that time.

Dr. Zender said that several steps could be taken to reduce the impact. One is a matter of timing. If farmers must burn fields, for example, it’s better to do it in the late summer and fall, when the impact on the snow cover will be less.

More efficient cookstoves for villagers across Asia would also help. By burning cleaner, they would produce less soot. Conversely they would produce more carbon dioxide, “but in this case emitting CO₂ is the lesser of two evils,” Dr. Zender said.
The missing Norseman
From Scott’s Last Expedition

CAPTAIN SCOTT’S LAST BIRTHDAY DINNER
(Left to right—Atkinson, Meares, Cherry-Garrard, Oates (standing), Taylor, Nelson, Evans, Scott, Wilson, Simpson, Bowers, Gran (standing), Wright, Debenham, Day)
From Ponting's

The Great White South

MIDWINTER DAY DINNER, 1911.

Left to right—Oates, Meares, Cherry-Garrard, Taylor, Nelson, Evans, Scott, Wilson, Simpson, Bowers, Wright, Debenham.
Last Expedition

Ponting
Antarctica as an Elephant
DIY medicine
Absolutely the end!
The End
The End