

## Antarctic Exploration: from Weddell to Wilkins

Rare Book Discussion Group 27<sup>th</sup> June 2019

Presenter Jill Kerby –

	Who and What?	Reference
1	Pre-18 <sup>th</sup> Century, sailors suspected there to be a mythical continent in the southern part of the world – <i>Antarktikos</i> or <i>Terra Australis Incognita</i> – the "Unknown" South Land"	<i>Nova Totius Terrarum Orbis Tabula: Map Maker Hendrik Hondius 1630.</i> .....Among its claims to notability is the fact that it was the first dated map published in an atlas, and therefore the first widely available map, to show any part of Australia.....shows Terra Australis Incognita
2	Brief Summary of 31 Explorations from 1738-9 (Bouver) to 1957-8 (Fuchs.) with routes shown for most of them. Chapter on Antarctica provides a short but comprehensive account of sea and land exploration over a 220-year period.	<i>The Royal Geographical Society History of World Exploration</i> , General Editor John Keay. Hamlyn London 1991. RG 910.9 R888.K
3	Captain James Cook 1772-5. Circumnavigated Antarctica, discovering South Georgia and South Sandwich Islands. First to cross the Antarctic Circle, and reached 71°19's on 30 January 1774. Cook was considered to be way ahead of his time. Ship <i>Resolution</i> was a converted merchant collier purchased by the Navy and propelled by sails.	<b>3a</b> <i>The Three Voyages of Captain James Cook Round the World in Seven Volumes</i> , by James Cook. Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown, London 1821. Volume 3 being the first of the second Voyage in details the <i>Resolution</i> reaching latitude 71° 23'S, on 29-30 Jan 1774 rgsp A910.41 C771 1821  <b>3b</b> <i>A Voyage towards the South Pole and Round the World</i> by James Cook, Commander of the <i>Resolution</i> . Facsimile reproduced by the Libraries Board of South Australia, Adelaide 1970. rga 910.41 C771b 1970
4	British James Weddell 1822-24. Sailed to South Georgia, south part of Weddell Sea to South Orkneys and Return. Reaches 74° latitude (furthest south of any navigator) in February 1822. Ship <i>Jane</i> was an American-built sailing ship refitted for sealing. I Gave his name to the Weddell Sea, Weddell Island in the Falklands and Weddell seals.	<i>A Voyage Towards the South Pole, Performed in the Years 1822-24</i> , by James Weddell. Longman, Hurst, Ross 1825. rgsp 919.8904 W 388
5	French Navy Captain Dumont d'Urville 1837-9. Sailed to South Orkneys, South Shetlands and extreme NW coast of Antarctic peninsula, discovered Terra Adélie Adélie Land named after his wife and also given to Adélie penguins.	<i>An Account in Two Volumes of two Voyages to the South Seas by Captain (later Rear admiral) Jules S.C Dumont d'Urville of the French Navy</i> . Translated from the French and Edited by Helen Robertson. Melbourne University Press, 1987

	Ships <i>Australabe</i> and <i>Zélée</i> were naval corvettes and not suited to pushing through heavy pack ice.	Volume 2 covers the <i>Australabe</i> and <i>Zélée</i> voyages to the South Pole and Oceania in 1837-40. rga 919.04 D8931987
6	1893 -1895 Leonard Kristensen. Norwegian whaling ship <i>Antarctic</i> , captained by Kristensen, set ashore seven men at Cape Adare on the northern extremity of Victoria Land in January 1895. This was the first confirmed landing on the Antarctic Peninsula	1895 Map titled <i>Antarctic Exploration</i> shows details of some islands and a rough outline of the Antarctic Peninsula coast
7	Anglo-Norwegian Carsten Borchgrevink 1898–1900. First British Antarctic Exploration. Sailed along the coast of Victoria Land and Ross Ice Front. First to spend a winter on shore so as to collect an entire year's meteorological and magnetic observations.	<i>To the South Polar Regions: Expedition of 1898 -1900 in the ship Southern Cross</i> by Louis Bernacchi. Hurst and Blackett Ltd London, 1901 Includes detailed map and many illustrations RG 999Ta
8	Preparation for the 1901 British Exploration led by Scott. Information ranges from ice nomenclature and astronomical data to journals of previous explorers and an extensive Antarctic Bibliography.	<i>The Antarctic Manual for the Use of the Expedition of 1901</i> , edited by George Murray. Published by the Royal Geographical Society London in 1901. RG 999Ta1901
9	Scott 1901-04, Leader of the second British Antarctic expedition (BAE). Explored the coast of Victoria Land and Ross Ice Shelf. Sledge journeys to the South and West of McMurdo Sound. Expedition included Shackleton and reached further south than anyone before them. The <i>Discovery</i> was a strong-hulled wooden sailing ship with auxiliary engines.	<i>The Voyage of the "Discovery" Volumes 1 and 2</i> by Captain Robert Scott, RN Smith Elder and Co, 1905 RG 999T 1905
10	Shackleton 1907-9, leader of the second British Antarctic Expedition. From their Ross Island base, Douglas Mawson, appointed to lead the scientific investigations, was among the expeditioners who made the first ascent of Mt Erebus (4753m) the only active volcano in Antarctica. Mawson, Edgeworth-David and Alistair Mackay set a record for endurance – 122 days of unsupported, man-hauling sledging, covering about 2000km to within 1° 37' (97 miles) of the South Pole and reaching the then vicinity of the South Magnetic Pole, arriving 9 <sup>th</sup> January 1909	<i>The Heart of the Antarctic: being the Story of the British Antarctic Expedition, 1907-09</i> by Shackleton William Heinemann, London 1909 RG 999Tb1909 Also known as the <i>Nimrod</i> Expedition
11	Norwegian Roald Amundsen 1910-12. From Ross Ice Shelf reached the South Pole on December 15 <sup>th</sup> 1911 and discovered Maud Range. Had lived in Antarctica for the previous year, conducting explorations and scientific investigations. Success due primarily to his knowledge of polar conditions, his attention to minute detail, his inclusive leadership style and his ability to endure great physical stress. Ship <i>Frahn</i>	<i>The Amundsen Photographs, edited and Introduced by Roland Huntford</i> Hodder & Stoughton, London 1987 rg 919.804 A 529b 1987
12	Scott 1910-12. From Ross Ice Shelf reached the	<i>The Last Place on Earth</i> by Roland Huntford.

	South Pole on January 17 <sup>th</sup> 1912; all five members of the Expedition died on the return journey. Months later a relief expedition found their bodies lying in their tent, together with their diaries and last letters home.	Pan Books London and Sydney 1979. Re-examines every detail of the great race for the South Pole between British and Norwegian teams that took place in 1911-12. On loan from Dick Wilson
<b>13</b>	<p>Australian Douglas Mawson 1911-12, leader of the Australian Antarctic Expedition (AAE) in the Ship <i>Aurora</i> under the command of Captain Davis. Multi-based scientific investigation and discovery, using radio for the first time. Discovered and explored George V land and Queen Mary Land. Far eastern sledging party of three, ended in tragedy with the death of Ninnes and Mertz and Mawson making an epic solo journey over 100 miles back to the hut at Cape Denison. Replica of this hut now on display in Hobart.</p> <p><b>13b</b> contains a short profile of all 19 men who spent a winter at Cape Denison, the windiest place on earth. Six men remained behind to look for Mawson and wintered a second unplanned year until December 1913.</p>	<p><b>13a</b> <i>The Home of the Blizzard</i> in two volumes by Douglas Mawson William Heinemann, London 1915 RG 999 Tb</p> <p><b>13b</b> <i>The Adelie Blizzard: Mawson's Forgotten Newspaper 1913</i>. The Friends of the State Library in conjunction with the Friends of Mawson at the South Australian Museum, 2010 rga 919.8904 M462 A d</p>
<b>14</b>	British Ernest Shackleton 1914-16. Sailed from South Georgia, discovered South part of Caird Coast. Ship <i>Endurance</i> , beset in ice, was crushed and sank in April 1916. Crew into three small boats and made their way to the uninhabited Elephant Island. Shackleton then led his team of five in a 22-foot lifeboat and navigated their way to South Georgia (16 days journey.) In August 1915 the rest of the crew were rescued and no lives were lost.	<i>South. The Story of Shackleton's Last Expedition 1914-17</i> by Sir Ernest Shackleton. William Heinemann, London 1920. RG 999Ta.
<b>15</b>	South Australian Hubert Wilkins 1928-29. With backing from American Newspaper magnate William Randolph Hearst, first flight from Deception Island (where a hangar still exists) within the Antarctic Peninsula. Several later flight explorations, naming the island of Hearst Land after his sponsor.	<i>The Last Explorer: Hubert Wilkins, Australia's Unknown Hero</i> by Simon Nasht. Friends of the State Library, Adelaide 2016. rga 919.430442 W684a 2016
<b>16</b>	Douglas Mawson 1929-30. Discovered MacRobertson Land, charted Kemp Land from the air and visited Enderby Land	<i>British, Australian and New Zealand Antarctic Expedition (BANZARE) Expedition 1929-31, Under the Command of Sir Douglas Mawson</i> , by A Grenfell Price. Volume 1 Geographical Report based on the Mawson Papers. Mawson Institute for scientific Research, Adelaide 1962 rga 911.987 P945c
<b>17</b>	Douglas Mawson 1930-31. Landed on George V Land, discovered Banzare Land and Princess Elizabeth Land. Charted Mackenzie Bay from the air. Landed on MacRobertson Land.	
<b>18</b>	National Geographic Magazine 1932	Map of <i>The Antarctic Regions</i> published by the National Geographic Society for the National Geographic Magazine, 1932

	<b>Other Reading</b>	
<b>A</b>	Biography of Douglas Mawson by his wife Paquita. Mawson lived from 1882 to 1958, Paquita from 1891 to 1974	<i>Mawson of the Antarctic</i> by Paquita Lawson. Longman, Green and Co. London 1964 rga 919.8904 M462.M 1964
<b>B</b>	By Mawson's Great Grand-daughter Emma McEwin, who has been to Antarctica and to Mawson's hut at Cape Denison	<i>The Many Lives of Douglas Mawson</i> by Emma McEwin. Australian Scholarly Publishing Company, Melbourne 2018 On loan from Hugh Orr
<b>C</b>	Five teams of intrepid explorers were in Antarctic in 1912 led by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Robert Falcon Scott for Britain</li> <li>• Roald Amundsen for Norway</li> <li>• Douglas Mawson for Australasia</li> <li>• Wilhelm Filchner for Germany and</li> <li>• Nibu Shirase for Japan</li> </ul>	<i>1912. The Year the World Discovered Antarctica</i> by Chris Turney Text Publishing Melbourne, 2013 rg 998.9 a 2012
<b>D</b>	Ch 1 The <i>Discovery</i> Expedition (Scott) Ch 2 Ernest Shackleton Ch 3 The <i>Nimrod</i> Expedition (Shackleton) Ch 4 The Race to the Pole Ch 5 Endurance (Shackleton) Good maps and photos	<i>Shackleton and the Antarctic Explorers – the Men who Battled to Reach the South Pole</i> by Gavin Mortimer. Carlton Books Ltd, 1999 rg 919.8904 M888 b