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The Armchair Traveller

Polar Exploration

February, 2016



Franklin

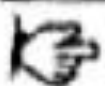
Scott

Shackleton

Ross & Ross

Peary

Arthur Conan
Doyle



Poles both North and South * Eskimeaux * &c. &c.

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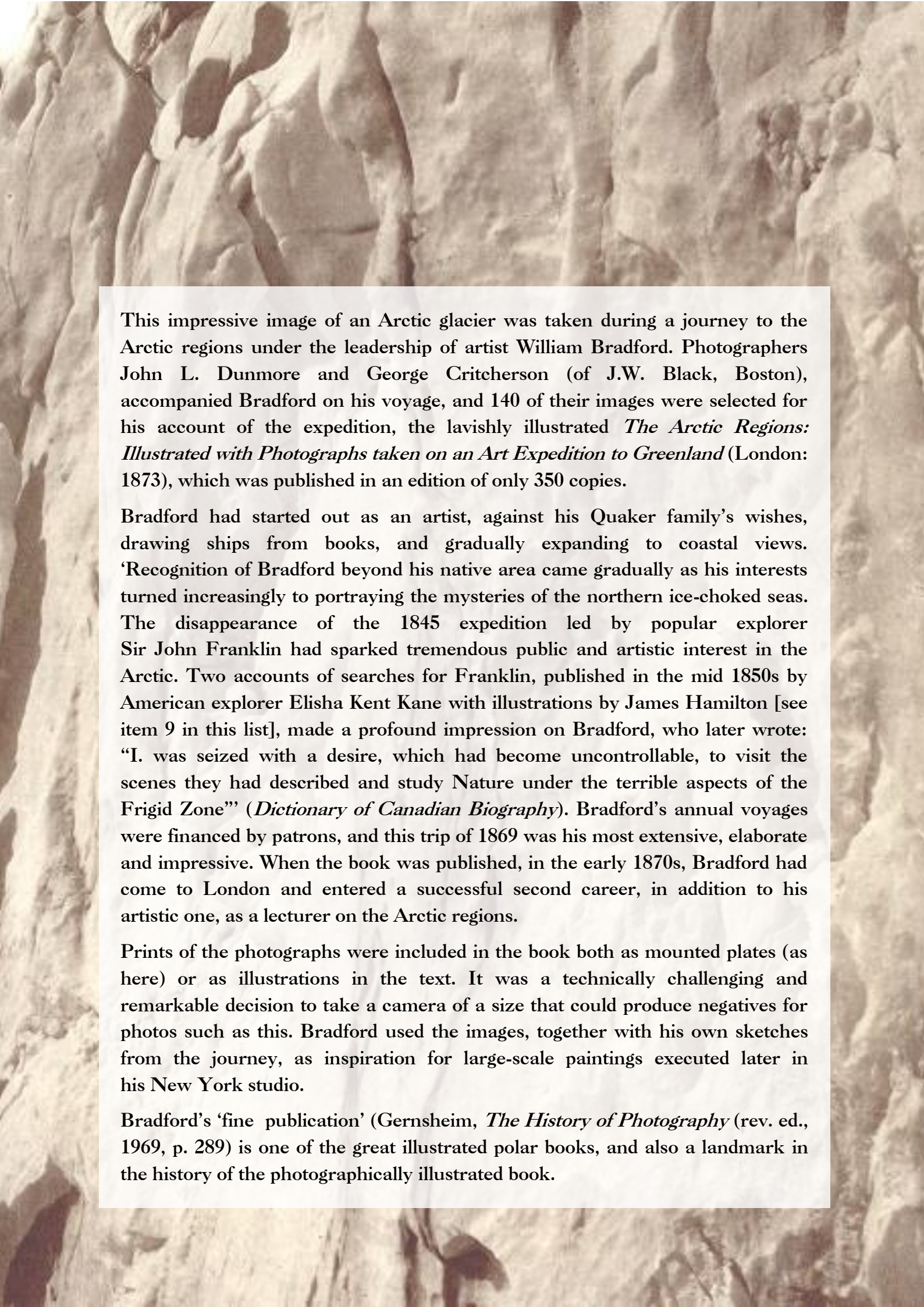
Mark James: m.james@quaritch.com



1. BRADFORD, William — DUNMORE, John L. and George CRITCHERSON. 'Front View of the Glacier', image no. 38 from *The Arctic Regions: Illustrated with Photographs taken on an Art Expedition to Greenland*. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Low and Searle, 1873.

Albumen print (292 x 394mm). Mounted on thin card within printed border, titled on mount; some light discolouration at outer edges of photograph.

£3,000 + VAT in EU

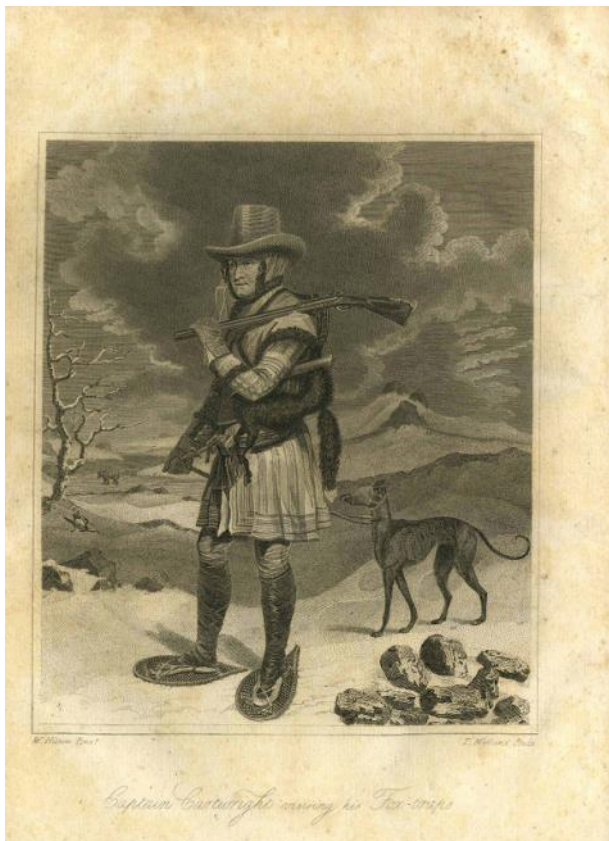


This impressive image of an Arctic glacier was taken during a journey to the Arctic regions under the leadership of artist William Bradford. Photographers John L. Dunmore and George Critcherson (of J.W. Black, Boston), accompanied Bradford on his voyage, and 140 of their images were selected for his account of the expedition, the lavishly illustrated *The Arctic Regions: Illustrated with Photographs taken on an Art Expedition to Greenland* (London: 1873), which was published in an edition of only 350 copies.

Bradford had started out as an artist, against his Quaker family's wishes, drawing ships from books, and gradually expanding to coastal views. 'Recognition of Bradford beyond his native area came gradually as his interests turned increasingly to portraying the mysteries of the northern ice-choked seas. The disappearance of the 1845 expedition led by popular explorer Sir John Franklin had sparked tremendous public and artistic interest in the Arctic. Two accounts of searches for Franklin, published in the mid 1850s by American explorer Elisha Kent Kane with illustrations by James Hamilton [see item 9 in this list], made a profound impression on Bradford, who later wrote: "I. was seized with a desire, which had become uncontrollable, to visit the scenes they had described and study Nature under the terrible aspects of the Frigid Zone"' (*Dictionary of Canadian Biography*). Bradford's annual voyages were financed by patrons, and this trip of 1869 was his most extensive, elaborate and impressive. When the book was published, in the early 1870s, Bradford had come to London and entered a successful second career, in addition to his artistic one, as a lecturer on the Arctic regions.

Prints of the photographs were included in the book both as mounted plates (as here) or as illustrations in the text. It was a technically challenging and remarkable decision to take a camera of a size that could produce negatives for photos such as this. Bradford used the images, together with his own sketches from the journey, as inspiration for large-scale paintings executed later in his New York studio.

Bradford's 'fine publication' (Gernsheim, *The History of Photography* (rev. ed., 1969, p. 289) is one of the great illustrated polar books, and also a landmark in the history of the photographically illustrated book.



2. CARTWRIGHT, George. A journal of transactions and events, during a residence of nearly sixteen years on the coast of Labrador; containing many interesting particulars, both of the country and its inhabitants, not hitherto known. Illustrated with proper charts. *Newark, Allin & Ridge, 1792.*

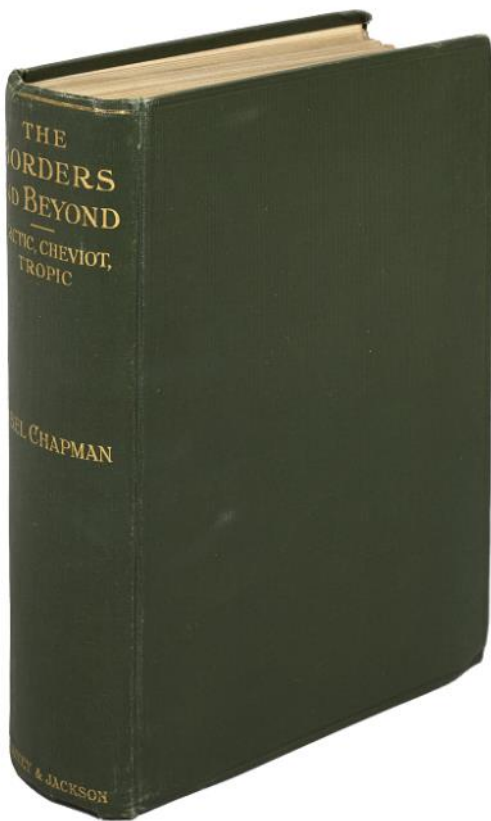
3 volumes, 4to, pp. [ii], xvi, [vi, list of subscribers], 272, '265'-'287'; x, 505; x, 248, 15; with a frontispiece-portrait (lightly browned and offset onto title) and three charts on two folding engraved plates; with a signed autograph letter by Cartwright tipped in at front of vol. I (*see below*); occasional light foxing, soiling or offsetting, small marginal tear in one leaf (Dd2 of vol. III, without loss), but a good copy in contemporary calf-backed boards, spines gilt and with gothick motif in compartments; slightly rubbed, some joints cracked but firm. **£6,250**

First edition. Cartwright, formerly a major in the British army, made six expeditions to Newfoundland and Labrador between 1770 and 1786. His *Journal* 'is, among other things, a detailed seasonal record of the exploitation of coastal resources by one who combined keen entrepreneurial interests with an inextinguishable zest for the chase which made him nature's nemesis; a finely observed record of natural history and meteorology; and, above all, testimony to a persistent, curious, and resourceful mind. In his relations with the native peoples of Labrador, especially the Inuit, Cartwright displayed an honesty which led to mutual trust. In 1772 he took a family of five Inuit to England, where they created considerable interest, meeting with the king, members of the Royal Society including Joseph Banks, and James Boswell, who reported to a sceptical Samuel Johnson his ability to communicate with them by sign language. The poet Robert Southey, who had met Cartwright in 1791, recorded in his *Common-place book*: "I read his book in 1793... This man had strength and perseverance charactered in every muscle... The annals of his campaigns among the foxes and beavers interested me far more than ever did the exploits of Marlbro' or Frederic; besides, I saw plain truth and the heart in Cartwright's book – and in what history could I look for this? Coleridge took up a volume one day and was delighted with its strange simplicity". What has only recently been properly recognized, however, is the interest of Cartwright not only in the Inuit language and its study, but also in making himself a glossarist of 18th-century Newfoundland English; and he was a close student of and perhaps contributor to the work of such scientific contemporaries as Banks, Thomas Pennant, and Daniel Carl Solander' (*Dictionary of Canadian Biography*).



Tipped in at the beginning of vol. I is a signed autograph letter from Cartwright to his niece, dated at Nottingham on 28 December 1799. Cartwright thanks his niece for sending him news of 'the amended state of health of my sisters'. The principal purpose of his letter, however, is to request that his sisters look through his correspondence with them from 1796 in order that he may settle an accounting dispute with the Barrack Office over coal supplied to the army. Cartwright's niece is perhaps the Miss F. Cartwright of Mirfield Hall who appears in the list of subscribers. Autograph letters by Cartwright are rare on the market.

Lande 106; Sabin 11150; TPL 586.



3. CHAPMAN, Abel. *The Borders and Beyond. Arctic... Cheviot... Tropic. London and Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd for Gurney & Jackson, 1924.*

8vo (225 x 155 mm), pp. [2 (blank l., signed 'a' on recto)], xxi, [1 (blank)], 489, [3 (publisher's advertisements)]; colour-printed frontispiece after William Hatton Riddell, 13 colour-printed plates after Riddell, 21 plates, 2 folding maps, one printed in red and black, illustrations in the text; original green cloth, spine lettered in gilt, top edges gilt. **£150**

First edition. 'The Borders were my First Love and to-day, sixty years later, remain my Last. Never, during that long period, has the charm of the Cheviots and of Ettrick Forest, with the far-flung mountain-land that lies between, abated or suffered eclipse. The wild-life of the whole Border region throughout the twelvemonth – both on moorland and sea – has already been summarised in broad outline in my earlier works (1889 and 1907), and that outline it is beyond my power to improve. A few gaps have been filled in: dubious points either confirmed or eliminated: otherwise the present volume essays to commence at the point where its predecessors left off' (preface).

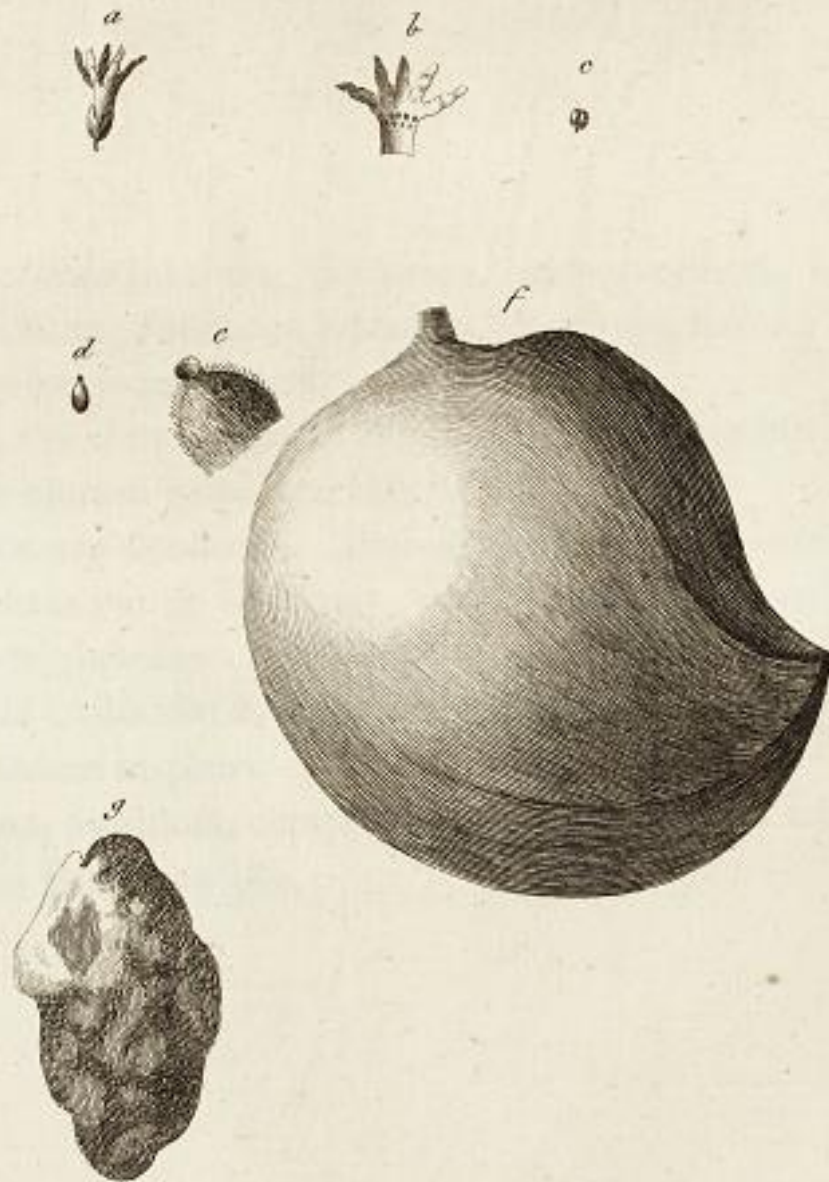
Chute 096 (erroneously calling for 16 colour plates).



‘THE FOUNDATION OF OUR KNOWLEDGE OF
ANTARCTIC, NEW ZEALAND, AND POLYNESIAN VEGETATION’

Decandria Monogynia.

33. INOCARPUS.



4. COOK, Captain James – Johann Reinhold and (Johann) Georg Adam FORSTER. *Characteres generum plantarum, quas in itinere ad insulas Maris Australis, collegerunt, descripserunt, delinearunt, annis MDCCLXXII–MDCCLXXV. London: B. White, T. Cadell, & P. Elmsly, 1776.*

4to (305 x 240mm), pp. [i]-x (dedication, verso blank, title, verso blank, address to the dedicatee), [2 (index)], [i]-viii (preface), [2 (errata, verso blank)], 150 (p. 72 misnumbered '48'), [2 (index)]; 78 engraved plates [after Georg Forster], numbered 1-38, 38a-38b, 39-51, 51a, 52-75 (23 bound upside-down); some light spotting and occasional marking, deckles dusty, small marginal stain affecting some ll.; contemporary [?original] paper-backed blue boards, uncut, a few quires unopened; a little marked, rubbed, scuffed, and bumped, skilfully rebaked retaining paper spine, endpapers replaced, nonetheless a very crisp, uncut copy, retaining the errata leaf; *provenance*: [?]early 20th-century pressmark label on spine.

£5000

First edition. Johann Reinhold Forster (1729-1798) and his son Georg Forster (1754-1794) travelled on Cook's second voyage of 1772-1775 as naturalists, and their *Characteres generum plantarum* was the first botanical work about the voyage to be published and one of the earliest sources for European knowledge of the plants of Polynesia and Australasia – indeed, 'it has been said to be the foundation of our knowledge of New Zealand, Antarctic, and Polynesian vegetation' (Hill). As Henrey explains, '[t]he work is botanically important as



containing a large number of new generic and specific names relating to plants of Australasia and Polynesia. It appears that in the preparation of this undertaking the Forsters were able to use the fine natural history library belonging to Sir Joseph Banks, and to seek the advice of his librarian Daniel Carl Solander. Furthermore, they had free access to the Banks and Solander collections made on Cook's first voyage [...] to the Pacific, and to Solander's manuscripts' (II, p. 167).

The descriptions of the plants were by Anders Sparrman (1748-1820), a Swedish botanist and student of Linnaeus, who travelled with Cook; the illustrations were by Georg Forster (who was elected a fellow of the Royal Society on the basis of this work); and the book's publication was

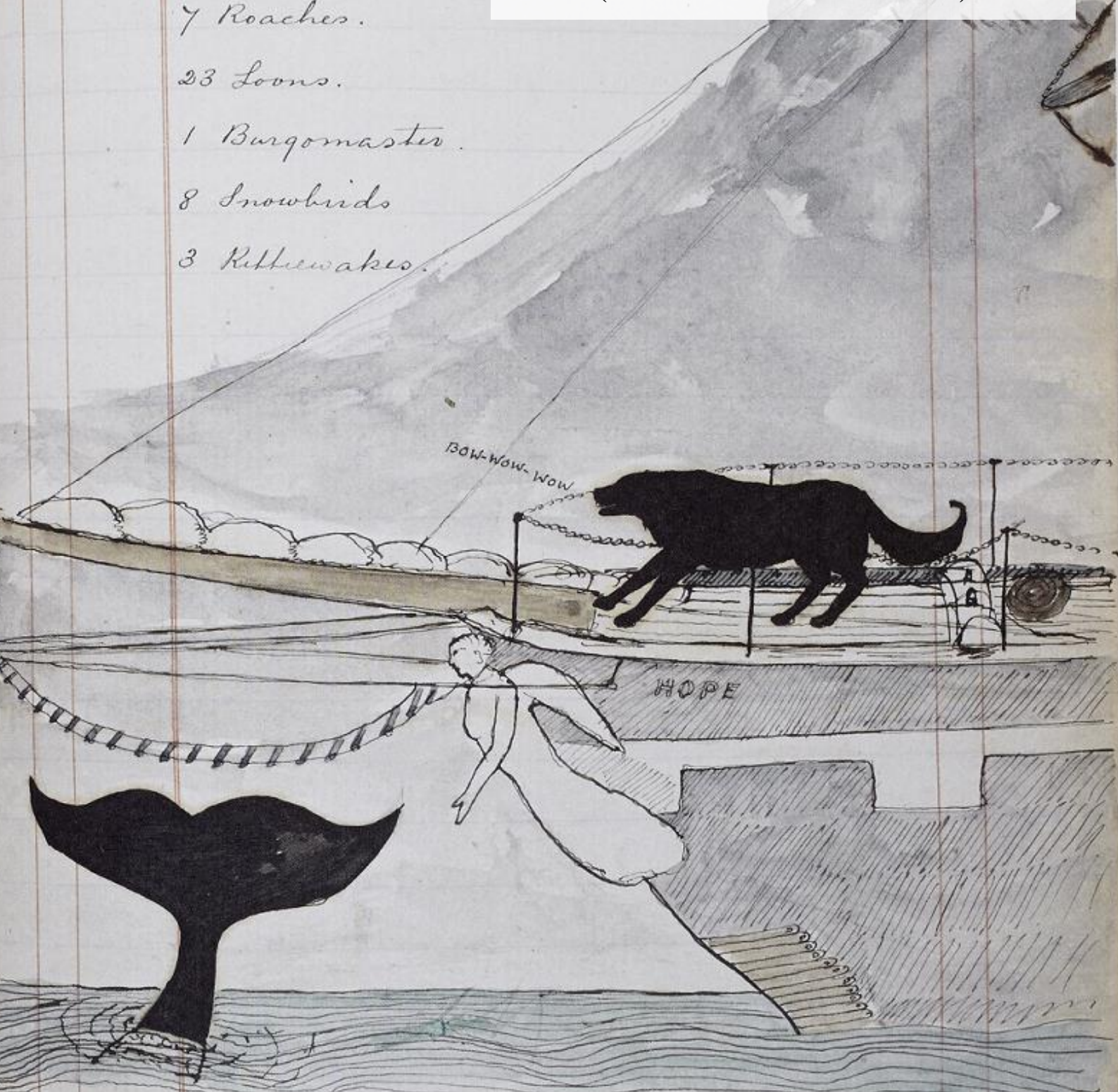
overseen by Johann Reinhold Forster. A folio edition of eight copies followed this first, quarto edition later in 1776, of which some copies are misdated 1775 on the title-page (Stafleu & Cowan, apparently mistakenly, treat these as two separate editions).

Beddie 1385; BM(NH) II, p. 596 (erroneously calling for only 75 plates); Henrey 718; Hill 627; Hocken 2013; Holmes 17; Hunt 649; Kroepelien 463; Nissen, *BBI*, 644 (erroneously calling for only 75 plates); O'Reilly and Reitman 2469; Pritzel 2981 (erroneously calling for only 75 plates); Rosove 139a ('very scarce'); Sabin 25134 ('Forms part of a complete set of Cook's voyages'; erroneously calling for only 75 plates); Stafleu & Cowan 1826.



A FINELY-PRODUCED FACSIMILE OF
SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE'S
ARCTIC WHALING DIARY
(LIMITED TO 150 COPIES)

2 Eider ducks
1 Boatswain
7 Roaches.
23 Loons.
1 Burgomaster.
8 Snowbirds
3 Kittiwakes.

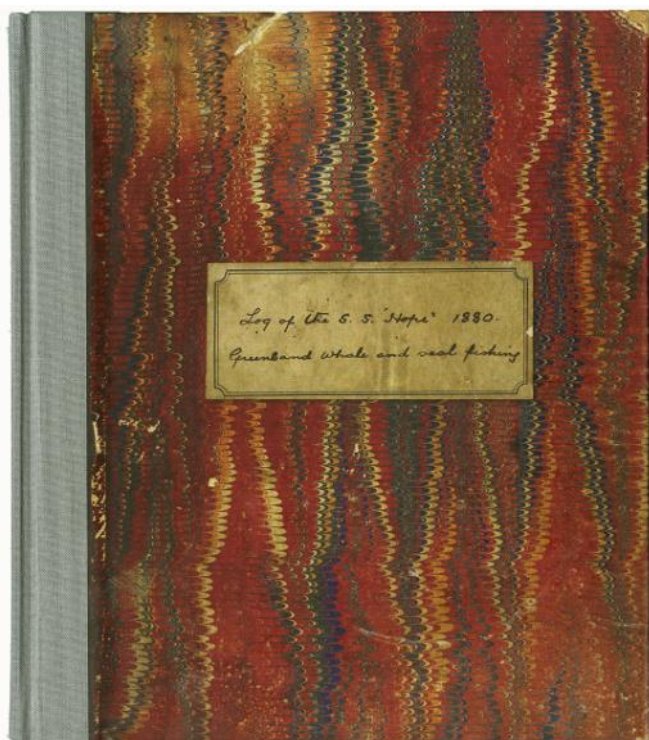


Sampson and the Hunchbacks whale

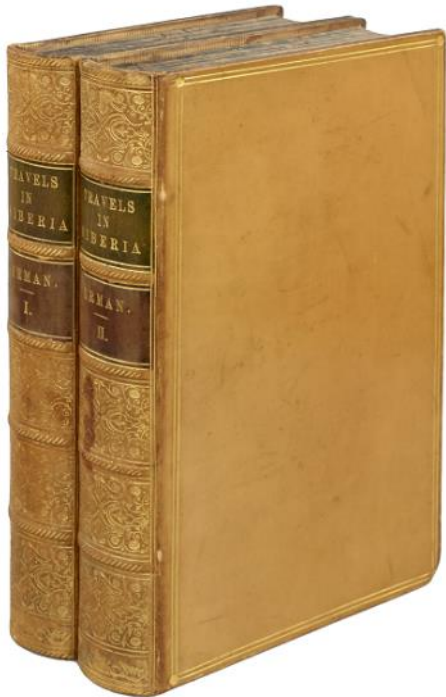
4to (250 x 214mm), pp. [8 (half-title, frontispiece on verso, title, imprint and limitation statement on verso, contents, acknowledgments, map, portrait)], 368; full-page colour illustrations reproducing the bindings and manuscript of Conan Doyle's notebooks, illustrations and maps in the text; original cloth-backed boards, boards reproducing covers of original notebooks, spine lettered in gilt, printed endpapers, cloth slipcase decorated in gilt on upper panel; fine. £200

First edition, no 51 of 150 copies, of Conan Doyle's log, recording his experiences as a young ship's surgeon aboard the Arctic whaler SS *Hope* on its voyage of 28 February to 11 August 1880. When Arthur Conan Doyle was a twenty-year old medical student at Edinburgh University, one of his fellow-students called Currie enlisted to serve as the surgeon on a whaling cruise to the Arctic. However, a last-minute change forced Currie to withdraw and find a replacement – and Doyle took up his position. The *Hope* sailed from Peterhead and quickly found itself in the Arctic, where Doyle assisted with the whaling as well as undertaking the surgeon's duties, although his lack of experience on the ice led to a number of accidents when he fell through thin sheets into the freezing sea and earned him the nickname 'The Great Northern Diver'. The experiences of the cruise remained with Doyle to the end of his life – indeed, the harsh life of the whalers provides a backdrop to some of the Sherlock Holmes stories, such as 'Black Peter' – and he would later recollect in his *Memories and Adventures* that, 'I went on board the whaler a big, straggling youth, I came off it a powerful, well-grown man' (Ware, Hertfordshire: 2007, p. 37). Doyle's two-volume

manuscript log of the voyage remained in his family's possession until 2004, when it was sold at auction by Christie's London ('The Conan Doyle Collection', 19 May 2004, lot 5), and it is reproduced in a finely-printed colour facsimile here, followed by an annotated transcription, and four pieces by Conan Doyle inspired by his Arctic experiences: 'The Glamour of the Arctic', 'Life on a Greenland Whaler', 'The Captain of the "Pole-Star"' and 'The Adventure of Black Peter'.



THE EXISTENCE OF THE SIBERIAN MAGNETIC NORTH POLE CONFIRMED



6. **ERMAN, (Georg) Adolph.** *Travels in Siberia: Including Excursions Northwards, down the Obi, to the Polar Circle, and Southwards, to the Chinese Frontier ...* Translated from the German, by William Desborough Cooley. *London: Spottiswoode and Shaw for Longman, Brown, Green, & Longmans, 1848.*

2 volumes, 8vo (215 x 140 mm), pp. I: xi, [1 (blank)], 495, [1 (imprint)]; II: ix, [1 (blank)], 535, [1 (blank)]; retaining both half-titles; engraved folding map by J. & C. Walker with the route added by hand in red; contemporary polished calf gilt, boards with borders of double gilt rules, spines gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-pieces in 2, others richly gilt with floral, foliate and other tools, board-edges roll-tooled in gilt, turn-ins roll-tooled in blind, marbled endpapers, all edges marbled; extremities lightly rubbed, corners slightly bumped, spines slightly faded, otherwise a very good set; *provenance*: Robert Staples,

Easter 1863 (an Eton leaving present given to:) – Henry Edmund Butler, 14th Viscount Mountgarret (1844-1912, presentation inscription on front flyleaf of vol. I; and by descent to:) – Viscount Mountgarret (modern armorial bookplates on upper pastedowns, presumably of Richard Henry Piers Butler, 17th Viscount Mountgarret, 1936-2004). **£950**

First English edition. In 1828–1830 the German physicist and traveller Erman (1806-1877) undertook a journey around the world, in the course of which he travelled by land from Berlin to Okhotsk, then by sea to Kamchatka; he then accompanied F.P. Litke's expedition from Kamchatka to Tahiti, and then returned to Berlin via San Francisco and South America. The journey to Siberia was made in the company of Christopher Hansteen's scientific expedition, and undertaken for the purpose of carrying out a series of zoological, geographic, ethnographic and magnetical observations – during the course of his journey Erman was able to confirm the existence of a Siberian magnetic pole. Included in the narrative is an account of a sleigh trip down the frozen Obi River to Obdorsk.

Erman published his account of his travels in five volumes between 1833 and 1842 under the title *Reise um die Erde durch Nord-Asien und die beiden Oceane in den Jahren 1828-1830*, and this English translation was made by William Desborough Cooley, who had been the principal founding member of the Hakluyt Society in 1846. The English edition is an abridgement of the German text, as the translator explains in his preface: 'This work is entitled, in the original, "Travels round the Earth," yet the portion of it hitherto published does not extend beyond Siberia, and it may be justly assumed that the author would not have left his narrative so long unfinished, if he were not sensible that what he had presented to the public was complete in itself, and lost none of its value by the suspension of his labours. In the earlier portion of this work – the journey across Europe from Berlin to Tobolsk – we have ventured to abridge the original, and have thus been enabled to give, within the limits of two volumes of moderate size, and without curtailment, the more novel and interesting part of our author's narrative' (I, p. vi).

Arctic Bibliography 4662; Cordier *Sinica* 2780; Sabin 22771.



7. FRANKLIN, Sir John. Narrative of a journey to the shores of the Polar Sea, in the years 1819-20-21-22... Second edition [but third]. *London, John Murray, 1824.*

2 volumes, 8vo (227 x 141mm), pp. I: xix, [1 (blank)], 370, [2 (imprint, verso blank)]; II: [2 (half-title, verso blank)], iv (title, imprint on verso, contents), [2 (instructions to the binder, verso blank)], 399, [1 (imprint)], 2 (publisher's advertisements dated 24 November 1823)]; 4 engraved folding maps by J. Walker, one hand-coloured in outline, one wood-engraved plan; half-titles in both volumes; occasional light spotting or marking; modern grey boards, retaining the original printed paper title-labels; spine-labels chipped, boards slightly bowed, nonetheless a very good, crisp set. £525

INTRODUCTION.

HIS Majesty's Government having determined upon sending an Expedition from the Shores of Hudson's Bay by land, to explore the Northern Coast of America, from the Mouth of the Copper-Mine River to the eastward, I had the honour to be appointed

Third (and first octavo) edition. Franklin's first expedition into the polar regions of Canada was meant to chart the northern coast of the continent, east of the Coppermine River, which had only been sighted twice before. His route spanned the northern reaches of Canada, from Hudson's Bay to the Northwest Territories, and it 'was the first expedition to explore any section of the north coast of mainland America, apart from the brief visits of Hearne and Mackenzie [...] They made a detailed survey of the route, as well as extensive scientific observations and collections of geological, botanical, and zoological interest; they also recorded meteorological magnetic, and auroral data' (C. Holland, *Arctic Exploration and Development* (New York: 1994), p. 187).

Despite a desperate shortage of supplies, fractious relations with the natives, and the large number of fatalities (including one homicide among the expedition's members), Franklin and his party survived, and '[h]e went home a hero, having displayed great courage during three years of almost unimaginable hardship and privation. [...] At a time when Britain was hungry for heroes and tales of *noblesse* in the face of terrifying danger and hardship, Franklin was perfect' (ODNB). His success saw him made post-captain, in 1822, and elected a Fellow of the Royal Society the following year. Franklin's account of his four gruelling years in the north is a measured, observational one, rich in anthropological detail and precise description; it was also 'immensely popular and was regarded as something of a classic in travel literature' (*op. cit.*).

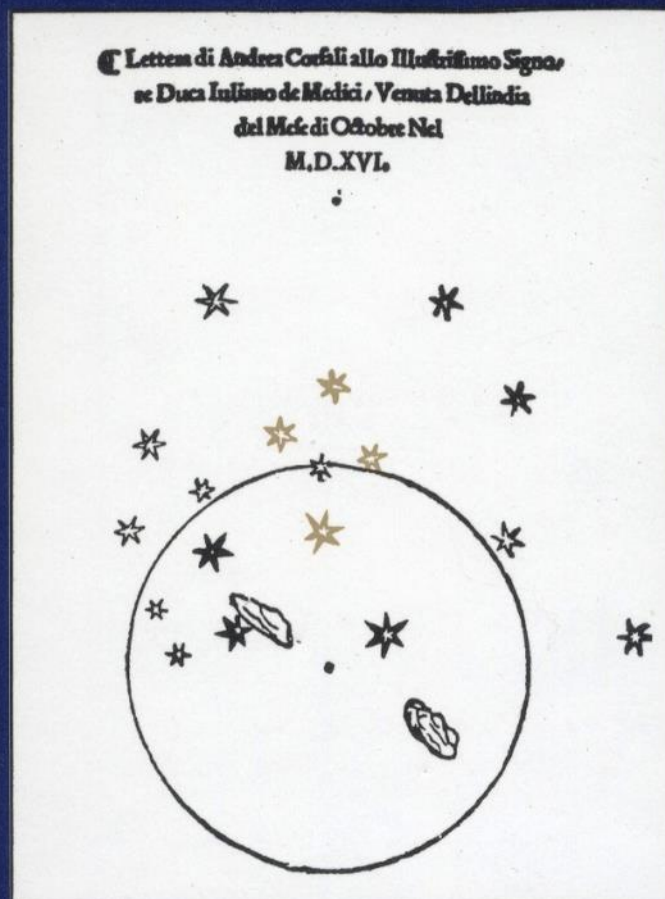
Although this is identified as the second edition on the title-page, the first edition of March 1823 had been followed by a second in October 1823, and the present edition is the third, which follows the text of the first, but omits the appendices (cf. NMM).

Arctic Bibliography 5195; NMM I, 829; Sabin 25625 (erroneously calling for five maps); TPL 1249.

A CHRONOLOGY OF ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION

A SYNOPSIS OF EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES
FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES
UNTIL THE INTERNATIONAL POLAR YEARS, 2007-09

Robert Keith Headland



Quaritch
2009

8. HEADLAND, Robert Keith. A Chronology of Antarctic Exploration: A synopsis of events and activities from the earliest times until the International Polar Years, 2007–09. [London]: Quaritch, 2009.

Folio (300 x 210 mm), pp. 722; blue cloth, dustwrapper. £110

A much-enlarged, second edition of Headland's *Chronological List of Antarctic Expeditions and Related Historical Events* (Cambridge: 1989), this work provides a historical chronology of all Antarctic regions. It was compiled during 25 years at the Scott Polar Research Institute, University of Cambridge by its former Archivist, and lists the voyages to the far southern parts of the Earth, in particular to Antarctica, from those directly engaged in exploration and research, to sealers and whalers exploiting its resources, to those accidental discoveries made by early merchants blown off course. The record begins in 700 BC and continues to the present. Detailed entries for expeditions and related historical events provide a thorough and useful guide to the history of the Antarctic and its surrounding territories. A comprehensive introduction describes its evolution and structure. Maps and plates are included to show the development of knowledge of the far south, the locations of places mentioned in the text, and events of several selected expeditions.



ICE BERGS NEAR KOSOAK,
LIFE BOAT COVE
(From a sketch by Dr Kane)

9. KANE, Elisha Kent. *Arctic Explorations: the Second Grinnell Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, 1853, '54, '55 ... Illustrated by Upwards of Three Hundred Engravings, from Sketches by the Author.* Philadelphia: Childs & Peterson; London: Trübner & Co., 1856.

2 volumes, 8vo (220 x 145 mm), pp. I: 464; II: 467, [1 (blank)]; 2 engraved portrait frontispieces by R. Whitechurch and F. Halpin after daguerreotypes by Brady, two engraved additional titles with vignettes by J. McGoffin after J. Hamilton, 18 engraved plates by Hamilton after A.W. Graham, G. Ulman, B. Hinshlewood, *et al.*, 2 engraved folding maps, laid down onto linen, one engraved map, and one full-page wood-engraved maps in the text; wood-engraved head- and tailpieces and illustrations in the text; occasional light spotting and marking, some faint offsetting; contemporary half calf over marbled boards, spines gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-pieces in 2, date direct-lettered in gilt at the feet, grey endpapers, all edges red; lightly rubbed, spines a little faded, otherwise a very good set; *provenance*: Earls of Enniskillen (engraved armorial bookplates on upper pastedowns). **£500**

First edition. 'Popular belief and many first-rank scientists [...] posited an open polar sea. On the shores of such a sea some remnant of Franklin's men might yet be alive; the route to that sea might lie through Smith Sound; no one had yet sailed beyond its northern portals. Kane determined to do so. John P. Kennedy, secretary of the navy, gave enthusiastic personal support, and Henry Grinnell donated the brig *Advance*. Private subscription financed the enterprise. [...] No trace of Franklin's party was found by the expedition, but the coasts of Kane

Basin were charted and Kennedy Channel was discovered. [...] Meteorological, magnetic, astronomical, and tidal observations, botanical, glacial, and geological surveys, studies of animal and Eskimo life, established sound foundations for the scientific study of the Arctic. [...] In August 1854 Hayes [the surgeon] and eight men, protesting the commander's resolve to remain a second winter, announced their determination to hazard the journey to the South Greenland settlements. Kane, sanctioning the withdrawal, equipped them from limited supplies. In December they returned to the vessel, broken in body and morale. Kane became doctor, nurse, and cook to a shipful of bedridden men. With indomitable courage he planned and then executed their escape. The *Advance*, still frozen in, was abandoned May 20, 1855. With the loss of one man, the party, carrying the invalids, reached Upernivik, in eighty-three days, a retreat which stands in the annals of Arctic exploration as archetype of victory in defeat. [...] *Arctic explorations* lay for a decade with the Bible on almost literally every parlor table in America' (DAB).

The co-publishers named in the imprint vary: this copy gives one in London, but Hill (p. 159), for example, describes copies with co-publishers in New York, Cincinnati and Boston.

Arctic Bibliography 8373; Sabin 37001; TPL 3566.



ICE BERGS NEAR KOSOAK,

LIFE BOAT COVE.

(From a sketch by Dr Kane.)



10. KING, Richard. Narrative of a Journey to the Shores of the Arctic Ocean, in 1833, 1834, and 1835; under the Command of Capt. Back. London: Samuel Bentley for Richard Bentley, 1836.

2 volumes, 8vo in 12s (194 x 118mm), pp. I: [iii]-xv, [1 (blank)], 312; II: viii, 321, [1 (imprint)]; engraved frontispieces by William Westall after Back *et al.*, one engraved plate by T.S. Engleheart after J. Scharf, and one lithographic map by C. Hullmandel; occasional light spotting and marking, damp-marking affecting frontispieces and plates, [?wax-]marking on a few ll. of vol. II, bound without vol. I half-title (not called for in vol. II) and the list of plates; contemporary full green calf gilt, boards with borders of gilt rules terminating in flower cornerpieces, spines gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-pieces in 2, others elaborately decorated with shell and flower tools, lettered directly at the feet with the imprint, board-edges and turn-ins roll-tooled in gilt, marbled endpapers, all edges marbled, blue silk marker in II (detached); a little rubbed and scuffed, light ink- and damp-marking, corners lightly bumped, otherwise a very good set; *provenance*: Matthew King (ownership signatures on front flyleaf of I and rear flyleaf of II) – occasional pencilled markings and annotations in margins. £7,500

First edition. The English naval officer and Arctic explorer Sir George Back (1795-1878) was a veteran of Sir John Franklin's first two Arctic expeditions, and this experience led to his appointment to command an expedition to search for Sir John Ross, whose party searching for the Northwest Passage had vanished in 1829. Ross had taken supplies for three years, so his survival remained a possibility when Back sailed for North America in early 1833, accompanied by the surgeon and naturalist Richard King (1810/1811-1876), who was Back's deputy. Their party, which departed Montreal in April 1833, explored Thlew-ee-Chow (the 'Great Fish River', later re-named 'Back River') and located its source, before overwintering at Fort Reliance; in the meanwhile, Ross, who, remarkably, had survived, sailed back to England in late 1833. Back was informed of Ross' return by letter in April 1834, and instructed to travel to the extreme north-eastern coast of the continent, where he surveyed and explored uncharted areas. Although King was eager to journey further (which would have probably enabled the party to confirm that Boothia was a peninsula), Back wished to turn back, and in the spring of 1835 Back made his way to England via Montreal and New York, and King took command of the expedition, concluding its affairs in North America before returning in Back's wake.

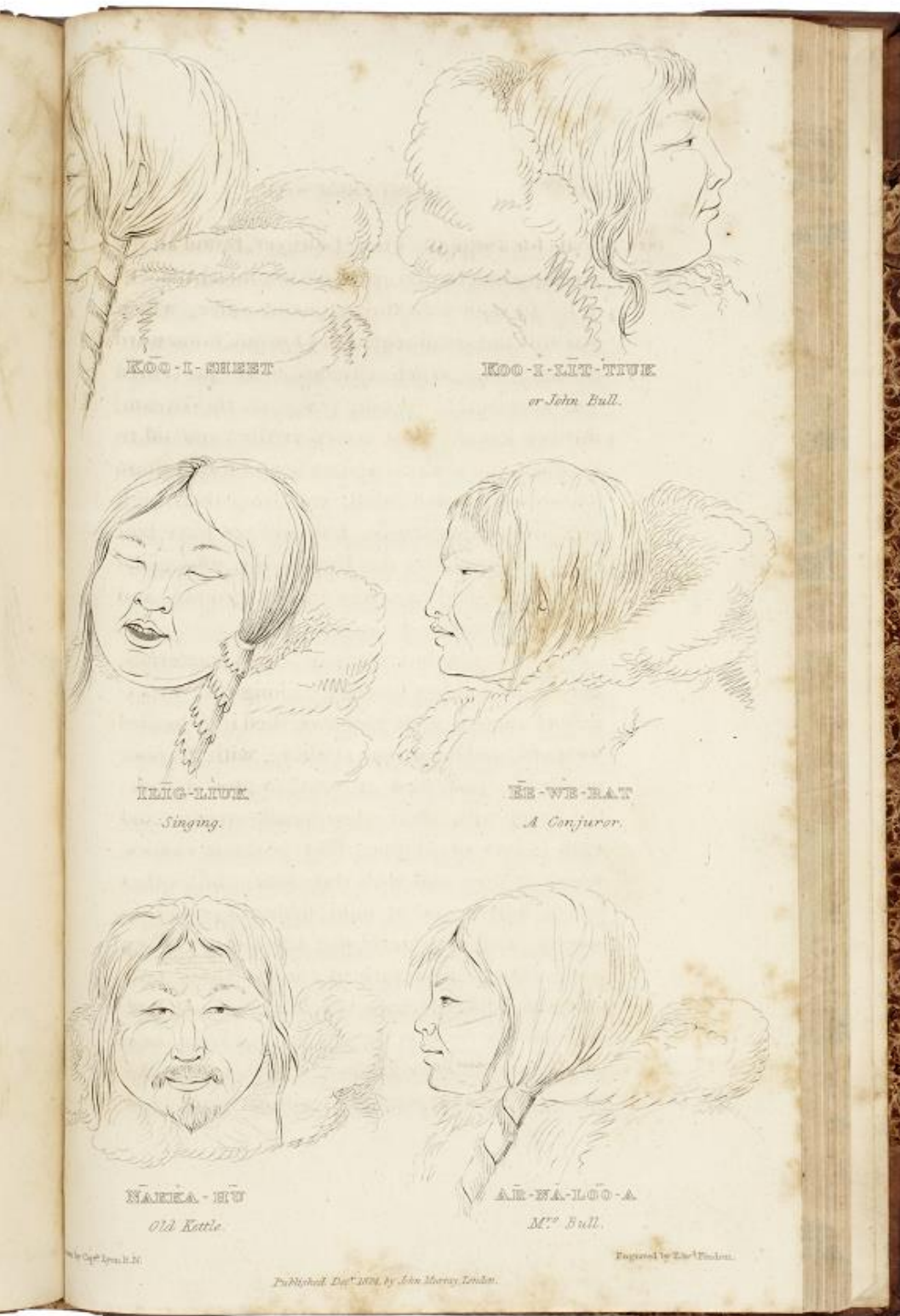
In England, Back 'received a hero's welcome. He was awarded the Royal Geographical Society's gold medal, and was promoted by the Admiralty to the rank of captain on 30 September 1835, by order in council – an honour that no other officer in the navy had received except William IV. In February 1836 he was elected a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society' (ODNB). Back was also able to write and publish his account of the expedition, *Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition ... in the Years 1833, 1834, and 1835* (with appendices by King), in the first part of 1836. As the ODNB comments, King 'had a much more arduous share of the work than Back and was largely responsible for the success of the expedition', and felt that yet more could have been achieved, had it been better led. King makes these criticisms in his account, which was published in late 1836, and, as one would expect, contains material published in Back's narrative; however, 'King's is in many respects the better book, since he showed a far deeper understanding of the indigenous peoples of the Arctic and did not indulge in dramatic exaggeration' (ODNB). Field enlarges upon these aspects of King's work, judging that, his 'narrative is full of the details of Indian life [...] He looked at the same transactions with the natives, and the same phases of their character which Captain Back portrays, from a different point, and their coloring to his eye bears another tinge. His journal, filled with descriptions of interviews with the Chippewyans, Crees, Dog-Ribs, and Esquimaux, is therefore exceedingly interesting even after the perusal of Captain Back's narrative' (Field).

King determined to return to the Arctic and to complete the surveying and research begun under Back, proposing an expedition to resolve the uncertainty surrounding the Boothia isthmus, 'which he rightly suspected was the extreme north-eastern point of the continent' (ODNB). Following the proposal's rejection by the government, King opened a subscription to fund the expedition, and initially contributions were generous; however, after the Admiralty and the Hudson's Bay Company both sent expeditions to the area, King's fund collapsed. The only, rather bitter consolation, was that while the former expedition failed, the latter, 'using the methods and even some of the personnel that King had suggested, achieved complete success' (ODNB). King's knowledge of Arctic exploration would lead him (in the face of near-universal disagreement) to accurately predict the location where Franklin's lost party would be found by M'Clintock eleven years later after they were first believed missing (see item 12).

The first edition of King's *Narrative* is a rare work in commerce, and only four sets are reported at auction by Anglo-American auction records since 1975.

Arctic Bibliography 8708; Field 831; Lande, *Supplement*, S1171 (calling for advertisements in both vols); Sabin 37831 (erroneously calling for 7 plates); Staton and Tremaine 1899; Cf. NMM 857 (2nd ed.); Wagner-Camp 62.





11. LYON, George Francis. *A Brief Narrative of an Unsuccessful Attempt to Reach Repulse Bay, through Sir Thomas Roe's 'Welcome', in His Majesty's Ship Griper, in the Year MDCCCXXIV. London: William Clowes for John Murray, 1825.*

8vo (215 x 135 mm), pp. xvi, 198, [2 (list of plates, imprint)]; 7 engraved plates by Edward Finden after Lyon and E.N. Kendall and one folding engraved map by J. Walker after Kendall; some foxing or browning, occasional light offsetting; contemporary half calf, over marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, lettered directly in one, all edges marbled; slightly rubbed, modern paper label on spine; *provenance*: Earls of Enniskillen (engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedown and stencilled crest on lower pastedown). £200

First edition. 'Exploring for a Northwest Passage by Hudson Bay, the author penetrated, with the *Griper*, into Roes Welcome about halfway between Wager Inlet and Repulse Bay in 1824, but was driven back by foul weather. He gives here a narrative of the voyage, description of Southampton Island and its natives, notes on tides in Roes Welcome Sound and on compass variation' (*Arctic Bibliography*).

Arctic Bibliography 10530; Hill 1055; TPL 1324; Sabin 42851.



THE FINAL AND CONCLUSIVE FRANKLIN SEARCH EXPEDITION,
ORGANISED BY LADY JANE FRANKLIN AND LED BY M'CLINTOCK



M'CLINTOCK'S TRAVELLING PARTY DISCOVERING THE REMAINS OF CAIRN AT CAPE HERSCHEL.
Drawn by Captain May.

12. M'CLINTOCK, Francis Leopold. *The Voyage of the 'Fox' in the Arctic Seas. A Narrative of the Discovery of the Fate of Sir John Franklin and his Companions.* London: W. Clowes and Sons for John Murray, 1859.

8vo (215 x 134mm), pp. xvii, [1 (blank)], 403, [1 (publisher's advertisement dated January 1860)]; wood-engraved frontispiece by E. Evans after May, title with wood-engraved vignette portrait of Franklin by J. Cooper after Pierre-Jean David D'Angers, 13 wood-engraved plates by Evans *et al.* after May, Allen Young, *et al.*, one folding leaf with 2 wood-engraved maps, one folding lithographic map by W. West, and one large folding lithographic map by John Arrowsmith with routes added by hand in colours, one folding lithographic facsimile printed on light-blue paper by J. Netherclift sr, and wood-engraved illustrations in the text; occasional light spotting or marking; contemporary full tan calf gilt, boards with borders of double gilt rules enclosing blind rolls, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, board-edges roll-tooled in gilt, turn-ins roll-tooled in blind, marbled endpapers, all edges marbled, green silk marker; spine slightly faded and rubbed, extremities lightly rubbed, nonetheless a very good copy.

£400

First edition. The Irish-born naval officer and explorer M'Clintock (1819-1907) entered the Royal Navy as first-class volunteer in 1831 and saw service in South America, the West Indies, and Canadian waters before returning to Britain to study at Portsmouth in 1841-1842 and then gaining promotion to lieutenant following two years service in Brazil. After service in the Pacific he returned to England in 1847, where he was appointed second lieutenant on HMS *Enterprise* in February 1848 – a promotion that would change the course of his life and make him one of the most distinguished and famous British polar explorers of the nineteenth century.

The *Enterprise* was part of Sir James Clark Ross' Franklin search expedition, and M'Clintock gained valuable Arctic experience, learning about sledge travel and making a long journey on Somerset Island with Ross, during which they mapped 150 nautical miles of its coastline. Following the expedition's return, in early 1850 M'Clintock was appointed first lieutenant on HMS *Assistance*, which took part in Horatio Thomas Austin's search for Franklin. Although the expedition was unsuccessful in its search for Franklin, under M'Clintock's command the expedition's sledge parties explored large areas that had never been charted, and he was promoted to commander shortly after his return to England. In February 1852 M'Clintock took the command of HMS *Intrepid*, which participated in Edward Belcher's Franklin search expedition, and – once more – he was responsible for the sledging parties, which mapped further new territories before its return in 1854.

In the same year John Rae of the Hudson's Bay Company discovered evidence of the fate of Franklin's expedition, which caused the Admiralty to end its search attempts – however, the explorer's widow, Lady Jane Franklin wished to know more of the circumstances of her husband's disappearance. She purchased the steam yacht *Fox* and recruited M'Clintock to lead an expedition to discover the full circumstances of Franklin's fate. The expedition departed in 1857 and returned in 1859, after M'Clintock had found the log books, diaries, and relics left by Franklin's expedition in 1848 on King William Island, which included the only documentary evidence of the expedition's fate to be recovered (the most important document is reproduced in lithographic facsimile here). M'Clintock was knighted shortly after his return, and the account of his expedition (which identified the most plausible Northwest Passage, which was used by Amundsen some fifty years later for his successful navigation of the Passage) 'is important not only for the discovery of significant clues about the fate of Franklin and the members of his expedition, but also for its scientific information' (Hill). The text is based upon M'Clintock's journal and the appendix comprises a letter and a memorial addressed to Palmerstone; a 'List of Relics of the Franklin Expedition Brought to England in the "Fox" by Captain M'Clintock'; a substantial 'Geological Account of the Arctic Archipelago' by Samuel Haughton; and a list of the subscribers to the expedition and an account of its expenses.

Arctic Bibliography 10555; *Books on Ice* 3.16; Hill 1121; NMM I, 930; Sabin 43043; cf. Staton & Tremain 3918 (1860 ed.).



13. PEARY, Robert Edwin. Northward over the "Great Ice". A Narrative of Life and Work along the Shores and upon the Interior Ice-Cap of Northern Greenland in the Years 1886 and 1891-1897. With a Description of the Little Tribe of Smith-Sound Eskimos, the most Northerly Human Beings in the World, and an Account of the Discovery and Bringing Home of the "Saviksue", or Great Cape-York Meteorites. London: [The University Press, Cambridge, MA for] Methuen & Co., 1898.



A WINTER NIGHT.

2 volumes, 4to (225 x 165mm), pp. I: [8 (blank l., frontispiece, verso blank, title, imprint on verso, dedication, verso blank)], xv-lxxx (contents, illustrations, preface, introduction), 521, [1 (blank)]; II: xiv (frontispiece, verso blank, title, imprint on verso, contents, illustrations), 625, [1 (blank)]; half-tone portrait frontispieces retaining tissue-guards, one half-tone folding panorama and one folding map of 'The Arctic Regions' by J.W. Ross, both printed on light-brown stock, 2 half-tone plates, numerous half-tone illustrations, diagrams, maps and plans in the text, 108 full-page, and half-tone head- and tailpieces; occasional light spotting or marking, a few ll. and one folding map with short marginal tears; original blue cloth, upper boards lettered in gilt and with vignettes blocked in silver, spines lettered and ruled in gilt, top edges gilt, others uncut; some light offsetting onto free endpapers, some very light marking on boards, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, otherwise a very good set. **£750**

First UK edition, bound up from the American sheets with new titles. *Northward over the "Great Ice"* is the record of Peary's Arctic expeditions up to 1897, whose achievements included the determination of the northernmost extension of the ice cap and the insularity of Greenland, together with the gathering of a mass of scientific and ethnographic data. 'As a result of his experiences Peary had come to the conclusion that the only practicable means for reaching the North Pole consisted in pushing a ship as far northward as possible to a winter harbor on the Greenland coast, and then early in spring traveling with dogs and sledges due north until the Pole was attained' (*DAB*). Peary's ventures are also remarkable among exploring voyages for the active involvement of their leader's wife, who was the first caucasian woman to winter with an Arctic expedition and gave birth to a girl farther north than any other caucasian child had been born before.

'Born in 1856, into a family of New England merchants, Robert Edwin Peary was undoubtedly the most driven, possibly the most successful, and probably the most unpleasant man in the annals of polar exploration' (Fleming, *Ninety Degrees North* (London: 2001), p. 284). His method of exploration advocated the use of a small team of explorers adopting as far as possible the survival skills of the native Eskimos. 'When he went travelling he carried no tent but built igloos instead; where the English wore cotton and wool, and the Scandinavians dressed in Iceland sweaters and windcheaters, Peary wore Eskimo furs; where others struggled with sleeping bags, Peary slept Eskimo-style in the clothes he wore. In return, Peary trained the Eskimos in what he proudly called the "Peary System" of exploration, which consisted of three separate parties: the first to prepare the ground and build shelters at designated resting places; the second to haul caches of food in their wake; and the third, the polar group, which would follow behind, carrying a minimum of supplies so that they would be fresh for the big push [...] A similar system of tripartite sledge travelling had been employed by the British during the Franklin rescue missions forty years before. But if Peary could claim credit for none of the individual details he was the first to bring them together, combining European and Eskimo techniques to produce the most efficient method of travelling long distances in the Arctic' (*op. cit.*, p. 295).

NMM I, 980; for the US ed., *cf. Arctic Bibliography* 13231; *The Gerald F. Fitzgerald Collection* 552.

14. PEARY, R.E.
Nearest the Pole. A
Narrative of the Polar
Expedition of the
Peary Arctic Club in
the S.S. Roosevelt,
1905–1906. London:
Hutchinson & Co.,
1907.

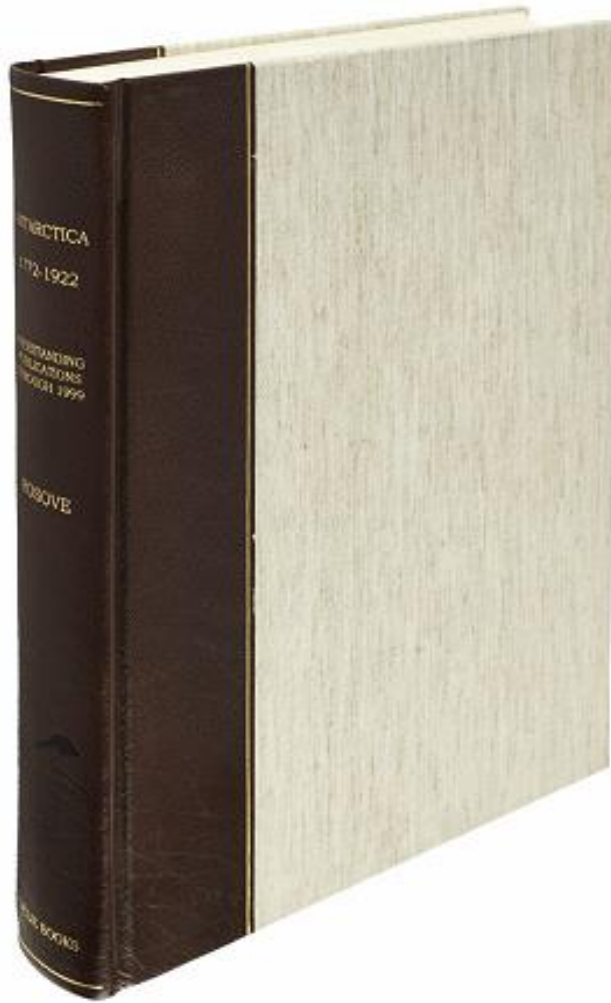
4to (255 x 180 mm),
pp. xx, 411, [1
(blank)]; colour-
printed frontispiece
after Albert Operti,
retaining printed
tissue guard, one plate
with 2 portraits recto-
and-verso, 31 plates
with illustrations recto-
and-verso, 2 colour-
printed folding maps
by R.D. Servoss of

'The North Polar Regions' (showing Peary and Nansen's routes) and 'The Polar Regions Showing the Routes and Explorations of Robert E. Peary, U.S.N. from 1892 to 1906', both with routes printed in red; light rust mark on early pp.; original navy-blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt, gilt vignette on upper board; a little rubbed and bumped, endpapers slightly browned, cracking on lower hinge, otherwise a very good copy. **£200**

First London edition. An account of Peary's penultimate expedition, which he claimed established a new farthest north, *Nearest the Pole* 'Contains an account of the *Roosevelt's* passage to Cape Sheridan, Ellesmere Island; the march on the ice of the Arctic Basin to 87° 06'N. and return via the northwest coast of Greenland; a sledge journey along the northern coast of Ellesmere Island (Grant Land), and the return of the ship through Robeson Channel -Smith Sound' (*Arctic Bibliography*). The expedition was sponsored by the Peary Arctic Club, and, although adverse weather conditions thwarted the attempt on the Pole — which did establish a new farthest North — Peary was able to explore the northern coast of Ellesmere Island.

Arctic Bibliography 13226; NMM I, 984 (London: 1907 ed.).





15. ROSOVE, Michael H. *Antarctica, 1772–1922. Freestanding Publications through 1999. Santa Monica, CA: Edwards Brothers for Adélie Books, 2001.*

4to (280 x 215 mm), pp. xxx, 537, [1 (blank)]; colour-printed frontispiece, and four colour-printed and five monochrome plates; loosely-inserted printed slip 'To the Reader', requesting contributions to a proposed volume of 'Additions and Corrections'; original buffalo-backed linen by Kater-Crafts Bookbinders, spine lettered and ruled in gilt and blocked with publisher's device in black; fine.

£175

First edition, no. 125 of 500 copies signed by the author. Rosove's magisterial and elegantly-produced bibliography provides detailed collations and publication histories of 365 primary and selected secondary works, together with a briefer listing of a further 355 less-significant secondary publications.



SIR JOHN ROSS' SECOND VOYAGE,
CONTAINING THE DISCOVERY OF THE MAGNETIC NORTH POLE

16. ROSS, Sir John. Narrative of a Second Voyage in Search of a North-West Passage, and of a Residence in the Arctic Regions during the Years 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832, 1833 ... Including the Reports of... James Clark Ross... and the Discovery of the Northern Magnetic Pole. *London: C. Whiting for A.W. Webster, 1835.*



4to (283 x 225mm), pp. [8 (title, dedication, advertisement, and errata, versos blank)], xxxiii, [1 (list of plates)], 1-688, '*688'-'*689', 689-740; engraved frontispiece by E. Finden after Ross, retaining tissue guard, 3 colour-printed engraved plates by W. Say after Ross, finished by hand in colours, 21 lithographic and engraved plates, by J. Brandard, J. Cousen, W. Chevalier, J. Kernot, E. Finden, J. Radelyffe, J.C. Armytage, J.T. Willmore, J. Read, S. Fisher, W.S. Wilkinson, *et al.* after John Ross, printed by J. Yates, *et al.*, 4 lithographic maps by Graf & Soret, one printed in light brown and black, one lithographic map after J.C. Ross, and one folding engraved map; letterpress tables in the text; occasional light spotting and offsetting, quire 3K lightly browned, folding map with skilfully-repaired tear; original dark-blue moiré cloth, spine blocked in gilt with title within cartouche, patterned blue endpapers, uncut; letterpress slip addressed to subscribers to the work and advertising Remnant and Edmonds services as binders tipped onto front free endpaper; boards lightly marked, extremities a little rubbed and bumped, skilfully rebacked retaining original spine, cracking on hinges, nonetheless a very good copy. £700

First edition, standard-paper issue. Since Ross' first expedition to discover the Northwest Passage in 1818 failed in its objective, the Admiralty refused to sponsor Ross' second expedition. This compelled him to undertake it as a private venture in the small paddle-steamer *Victory*, which was sponsored by Felix Booth (the Sheriff of London), and crewed with a privately-raised company that included Ross' nephew James Clark Ross. The expedition's purpose was to discover a Northwest Passage by way of Baffin Bay, Lancaster Sound, and Prince Regent Inlet, and it achieved several firsts: it was the first expedition to use a steam engine in polar exploration; the first to explore the region of the Gulf of Boothia; and James Clark Ross was the first person to reach the Magnetic North Pole. The expedition did much to restore John Ross' reputation, and he was knighted on his return by William IV, to whom this account is dedicated. An *Appendix* containing the scientific reports was published later in 1835.



Abbey *Travel* 636;
Arctic Bibliography
14866; Brunet IV,
col. 1400; Hill 1490;
Lowndes p. 2131;
NMM 850; Sabin
73381; TPL 1808.



**‘LES PLUS ADMIRABLES EXEMPLES
D’HÉROÏSME QUE
DES HOMMES PUISSENT DONNER’**

17. SCOTT, Robert Falcon. *Le pôle meurtrier. Journal du capitaine Scott. Ouvrage adapté de l’anglais par M. Ch. Rabot. Paris: Imprimerie Crété for Hachette & Cie, 1914.*

8vo (256 x 193mm), pp. [2 (blank l.)], x, 381, [1 (imprint)], [2 (blank l.)]; half-tone portrait frontispiece, retaining tissue guard, and 71 half-tone plates after H.G. Ponting, one folding map after V. Huot, printed by Imprimerie Dufrénoy in red and black and bound to throw clear, woodcut title-vignette and tailpieces; occasional marginal spotting, map slightly creased at edges and with short, marginal tear; original pictorial turquoise cloth, upper board blocked with design in black and white after portrait on pl. 63 and lettered in gilt, spine lettered in gilt and decorated with gilt compass-rose device, light-brown endpapers, top edges gilt, others trimmed; extremities minimally rubbed, spine-ends slightly bumped, nonetheless a very good, bright copy; *provenance*: I. Alexandre, Capitaine au long cours and Capitaine d’armement, February 1914 (ownership inscription on half-title) – marginal annotations in pencil in an early French hand on pp. 176 and 200.

£350



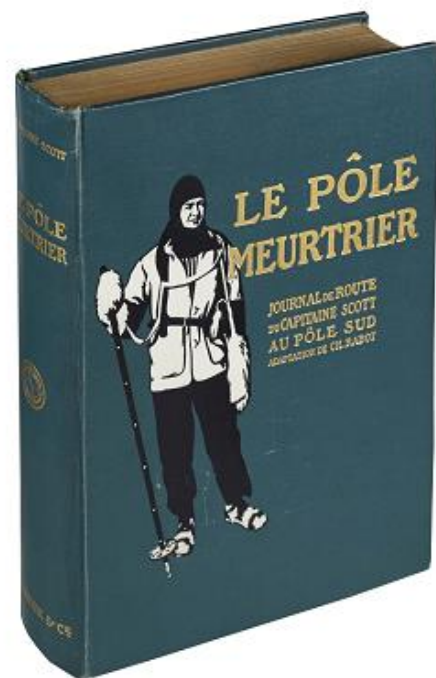
First French edition. *Le pôle meurtrier* was a French translation and adaptation of *Scott's Last Expedition* (London: 1913), the official account of the 1910-1913 British Antarctic Expedition, which had been published a few months earlier in November 1913. The French edition comprises a translation of Scott's edited journal from 26 November 1910 to 29 March 1912 (which forms volume I of *Scott's Last Expedition*), with a final chapter 'A la recherche des corps' drawn from E.L. Atkinson's account of 'The Last Year at Cape Evans' (published in volume II of the English text), and a concluding 'Note sur les expédition secondaires', which summarises the expeditions narrated in volume II. The text of Scott's diary is preceded by Rabot's preface – 'Ce livre n'offre pas seulement le récit d'un drame poignant, mais encore les plus admirables exemples d'héroïsme que des hommes puissent donner' (p. v) – and an introduction outlining the explorations of Scott's *Discovery* expedition and Shackleton's *Nimrod* expedition.

Rosove wrote of *Scott's Last Expedition* that, 'Scott kept his diary until 29 March 1912, the last – or nearly the last – day of his life. His writing contains by far more personal commentary about himself and his men than was contained in *The Voyage of the 'Discovery'*, and he achieved those great literary moments characterizing that former work, even early in the course of the expedition when he had so many preoccupations that most leaders might have transferred to their journals only the simplest notations. Without a doubt, Scott would have written a book about the expedition had he survived it. He could not have realized until the return from the pole that his diaries would have to stand as his sole attestation [...] What Scott wrote at the end of his life was an inspiration in meeting death with supreme dignity, and his words entreat reading again and again' (p. 357).

Following the death of Scott and his surviving comrades Wilson and Bowers on or about 29 March 1912, the tent was discovered by Atkinson on 12 November 1912 and their bodies were recovered, together with Scott's papers, which included his diary and 'Message to the Public' (reproduced in part on pl. 66), which explains the difficulties that the expedition encountered and concludes with the famous words, 'Had we lived, I should have had a tale to tell of the hardihood, endurance and courage of my companions which would have stirred the heart of every Englishman. These rough notes and our dead bodies must tell the tale' (*Scott's Last Expedition*, I, p. 607).

The explorer, geographer, and author Charles Rabot (1856-1944) was responsible for the translations into French of a number of English, Norwegian and Swedish works on polar exploration and mountaineering by Ernest Shackleton, Martin Conway, Fridtjof Nansen, Otto Nordenskjöld, and Sven Hedin. He was also the author of a number of works on the Arctic and Scandinavia, including *A travers la Russie boréale* (Paris: 1894) and *Aux fjords de Norvège et aux forêts de Suède* (Paris: 1898).

Spence 1066; cf. Rosove p. 357 ('*Scott's Last Expedition* was immediately translated into German, Danish, and French').



ROYAL SOCIETIES CLUB,
ST. JAMES'S STREET,
S.W.

2nd July 1903.

My dear Children

Will you send me a
copy on good thick paper of
one of these photos, a different one
for each. I am ready to pay
you, 1/6 each if well done I
just want a sample of your
work. You Helen try one and
you Kathleen try another, and
let me have your work as soon
as possible. Ben and I
I want and any other way

18. SHACKLETON, *Sir Ernest Henry.*

Autograph letter signed ('Ernest') to Kathleen and Helen Shackleton ('My dear Children'). *Royal Societies Club, St. James's Street, S.W., 2 July 1903.*

2 pages on a bifolium, 12mo (178 x 111mm), annotated on lower section of final page by Helen Brietzcke (*née* Shackleton); folded for posting, lightly marked on folds and edges, otherwise in very good condition; *provenance:* Helen Brietzcke (1882-1962, inscription on verso 'property of Helen Shackleton').
£900 + VAT in EU

An autograph letter from Shackleton to his sisters Kathleen and Helen. Ernest Shackleton was the second child and eldest son of ten siblings, comprising two sons and eight sisters – sisters who 'all adored him' (Eleanore Shackleton, quoted in R. Huntford, *Shackleton* (London: 2005), p. 7), as is confirmed by Helen Shackleton's later note at the foot of this letter that it was from, 'our beloved big brother, Ernest Shackleton'. The range of the siblings' ages was wide (Gertrude, the eldest was born in 1872 and Ernest in 1874, while the youngest, Gladys, was born in 1887), and Helen and Kathleen (1884-1961) were the eighth and ninth respectively and much younger than Ernest. The three youngest sisters had waved Shackleton goodbye from the Albert docks when he had left on the *Discovery* in 1901, and he had semaphored back to them "Goodbye Helen, goodbye Kathleen, goodbye Gladys", in strict old nursery order of precedence' from the boat (*op. cit.* p. 40).

This letter to Kathleen and Helen was written shortly after Shackleton's return from the Antarctic, where he had played a leading role in Scott's National Antarctic Expedition of 1901-1904, participating in the sledging journey towards the South Pole with Scott and Wilson from November 1902 to February 1903. However, due to Shackleton's ill health during the journey (and possibly also Scott's increasing antipathy towards him), once the sledging party returned safely, Shackleton was sent back to Britain as an invalid on board the relief ship *Morning*,

travelling via New Zealand (where he convalesced) and arriving in England on 12 June 1903, a few weeks before this letter was written. On his return, Shackleton was asked by the Admiralty to assist with the fitting out of the *Terra Nova* (a Dundee whaler purchased to send out to Scott as a second relief ship), which he did during August 1903.

In this letter of July 1903 Shackleton writes, 'send me a copy on good paper on one of these photos, a different one for each. I am ready to pay you, 1/6 each if well done I just want a sample of your work [...] Pen and ink I want and any other way you think you can do it'. It is possible that this letter is connected to a watercolour sketch of scenery at Scott's Furthest South held by the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge (accession no. Y: 50/24), which is titled "Furthest South" 82□ 17", 'possibly painted by Kathleen Shackleton', and was 'sent by Shackleton as a Christmas card'. Ernest had encouraged all of his sisters in their various ambitions, and 'he it was who drove [Kathleen] to study art, saying that he himself was a frustrated artist, and that she must not end up as one as well' (*op. cit.* p. 21), which would lead her to a successful career as a book illustrator.

ROYAL SOCIETIES CLUB,

TELEGRAMS "AQUILÆ, LONDON."

ST. JAMES'S STREET,

TELEPHONE NO 2389 GERRARD.

S.W.





19. [SHACKLETON, *Sir Ernest Henry*] — FRADELLE & YOUNG, *photographers*. 'Welcome Home Dinner to Lieut. E.H. Shackleton and his Comrades, Princes' Restaurant, London, June 29th, 1909'. *London: Fradelle & Young, [1909]*.

Original photographic print, 237 x 352mm; mounted, the mount with printed title (as given above) and photographers' signature; mount somewhat foxed, photograph very clean and fresh. **£1,950 + VAT in EU**

On 29 June 1909 a dinner was held at Princes' Restaurant to welcome back Ernest Shackleton from his British Antarctic Expedition of 1907-1909. This expedition was the first to the Antarctic led by Shackleton and, although the expedition did not, as hoped, reach the South Pole, it achieved a new 'Farthest South', with much more modest means than Scott's *Discovery* expedition six years previously. This dinner was one of series of celebrations held upon Shackleton's return to England, when he was awarded a number of public honours, including that of Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, later turned into a knighthood.

The photograph shows Shackleton during a busy social period that coincided with his composition of the *Heart of the Antarctic* (1909). A luncheon had been held at the House of Commons earlier on the same day, 29 June 1909, and this photo was taken just before the start of the dinner, since the consommé had been served. The following night, Shackleton would give his first public lecture on the expedition, 'Nearest the Pole', at Queen's Hall.

A menu for the dinner is known, which was signed by Ernest Joyce, Raymond Priestley, Aeneas Mackintosh, Frank Wild, Sir Philip Brocklehurst Bt, George Marston, Jameson Boyd Adams, Bernard Day, Bertram Armytage, and Eric Marshall, indicating that they were all amongst Shackleton's 'comrades' who were present at the event (sale, Lawrences Auctioneers, 15 October 2010, lot 1997). Apart from Mackintosh, who was injured, all these men were members of the Southern Party, and also signed the limited edition of *The Heart of the Antarctic* which was published a few months later. Representing an earlier generation of polar explorers, Sir George Nares can be seen in the foreground next to a figure who appears to be his contemporary Sir Clements Markham, the former President of the Royal Geographical society and patron of Scott.

While the menu, traditionally signed by the members of the expedition as a memorabilium, survives in several copies, we have not been able to trace another copy of this photograph.

20. VILLIERS, Alan John. Whaling in the Frozen South. Being the Story of the 1923-24 Norwegian Whaling Expedition to the Antarctic. *London: Hurst & Blackett, Ltd., 1925.*

8vo, pp. [4 (half-title, verso blank, title,], 291, [1]; half-tone portrait frontispiece and 15 half-tone plates with illustrations recto-and-verso; very occasional light spotting; original blue cloth, upper board with blind-ruled borders, spine lettered and ruled in gilt; spine slightly faded, corners very lightly rubbed, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: occasional pencilled annotations. **£75**

First UK edition. An account of the voyage of the very first whaling factory ship expedition to Antarctica, written by the Australian journalist Villiers (1903-1982). Under the command of the experienced whaler Captain Carl A. Larsen, the company of the *Sir James Clark Ross* aimed to penetrate the ice-field at the entrance to Antarctica's Ross Sea, and to reach the Great Ice Barrier and the Bay of Whales, reputed to be the single most populated cetacean haunt in the world.

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