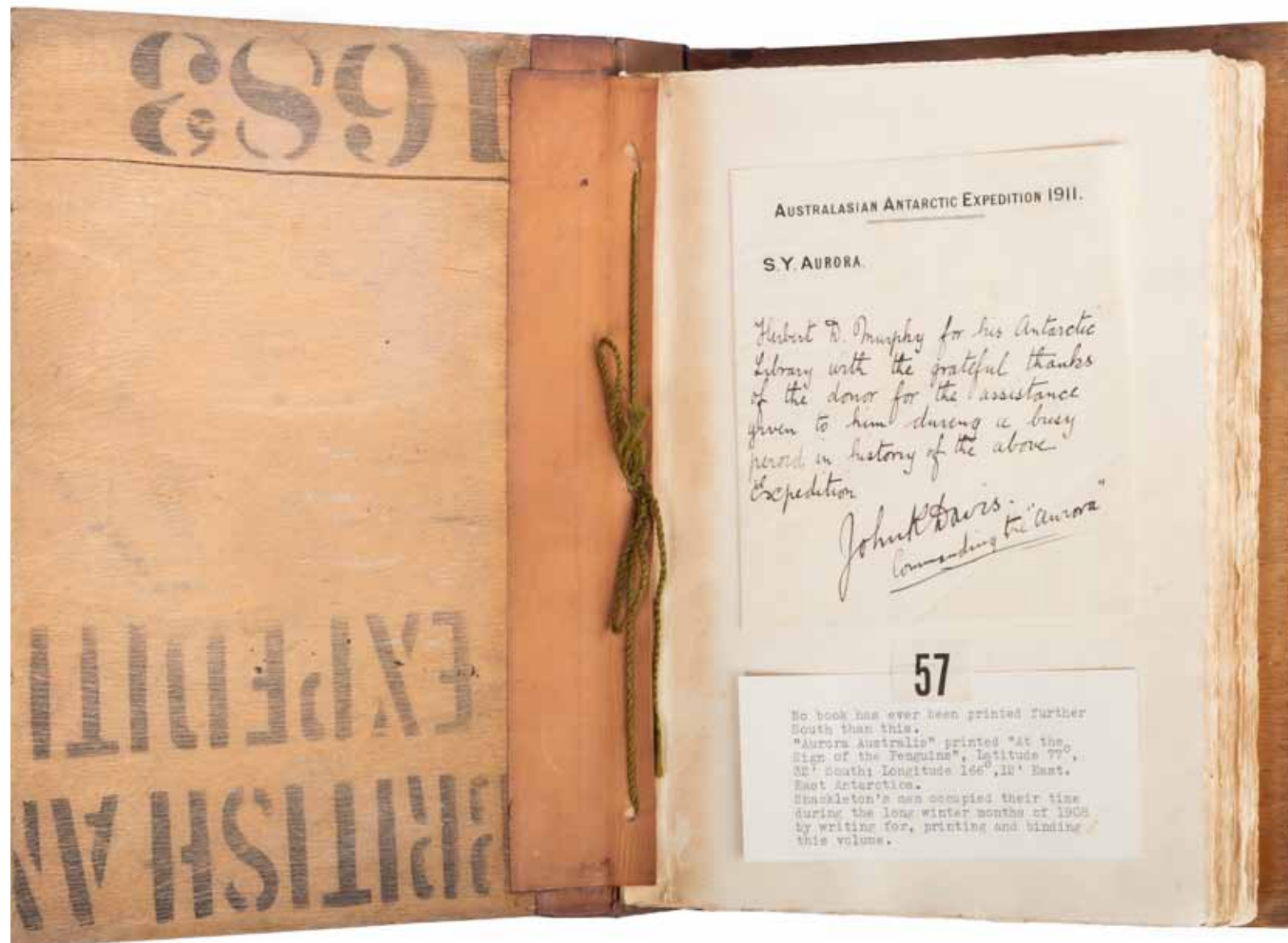
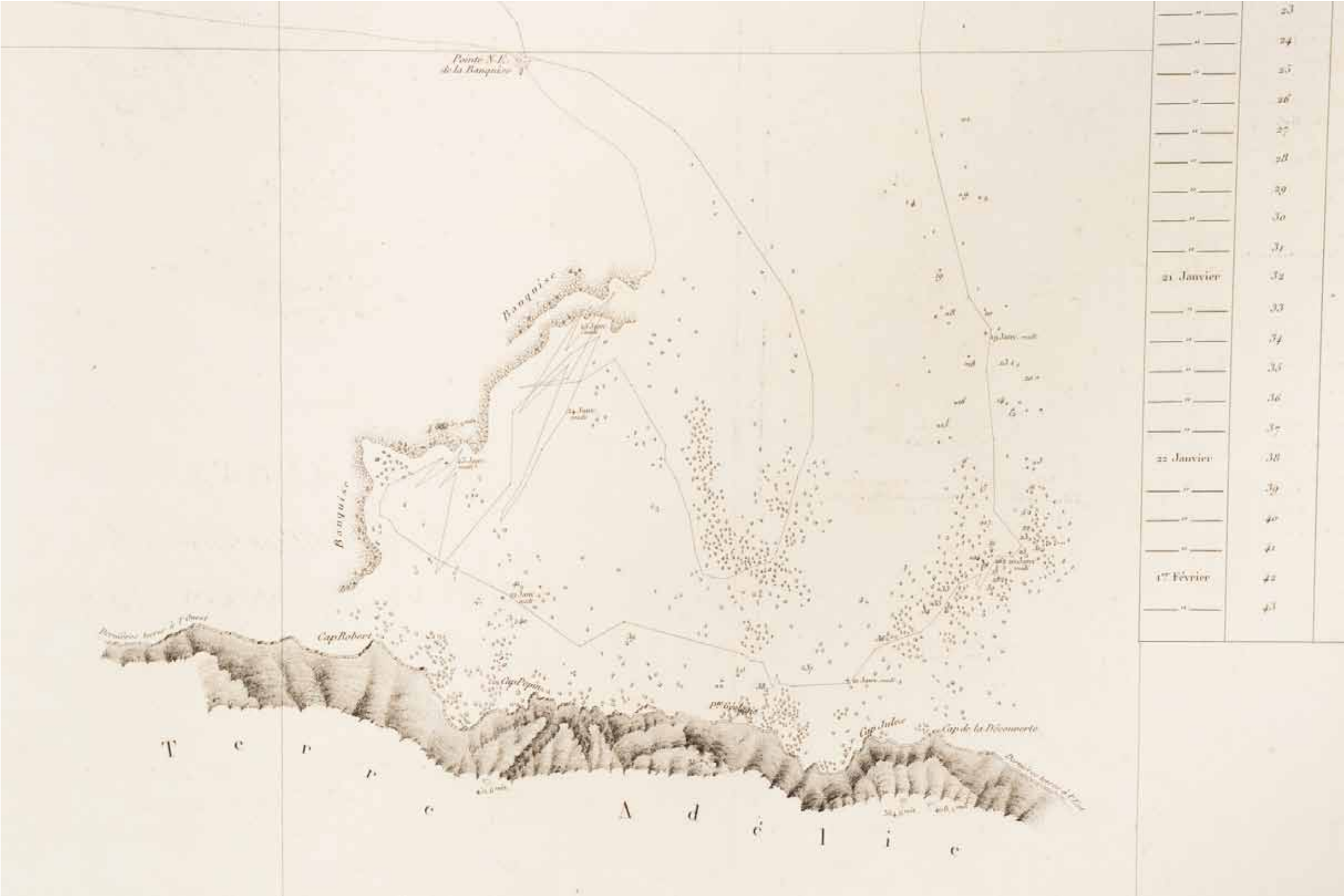


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Front cover illustration: 19, Aurora Australis – the copy presented by John K. Davis to Herbert Dyce Murphy

Opposite: Plotting icebergs: detail from 8, Dumont d’Urville’s Atlas hydrographique

Back cover illustration: 23, [MAWSON: AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION] An original manuscript menu...(detail)



The earliest Antarctic landscape, published in Marra’s “Journal” of 1775

THE EARLIEST ACCOUNT OF ANY EXPLORATION OF THE ANTARCTIC

1. [MARRA, John]

Journal of the Resolution’s Voyage...

Octavo, with a folding map and five plates; leaf D2 is a cancel as usual; an excellent copy in old polished calf, later rebacking to style preserving original red spine label. London, F. Newbery, 1775.

The first edition of the first full account of Cook’s second voyage to have been published: a surreptitious narrative that preceded the official account by at least eighteen months. The second voyage marked the first crossing of the Antarctic Circle, and Marra’s book thus contains ‘the first... firsthand account of the Antarctic regions...’ (Rosove, *Antarctica*, 1772-1922). The engravings include the earliest Antarctic landscape, thirty-eight pages of text deal with the Antarctic visit, and the main map shows the passage of Cook’s two ships to the high southern latitudes.

Although Marra was aboard the *Resolution* he also gives an account of the voyage of the *Adventure* during the period when the two ships were separated and the *Adventure* spent time on the Tasmanian coast. ‘A rare work... it contains details of many events not recorded in the official account, and a preface recording the causes which led Banks and his staff to withdraw from the expedition at the last moment. Accordingly it is a vital second voyage item...’ (Davidson).

Although published anonymously, as early as September 1775 Cook was aware of Marra’s authorship: he had asked the gunner Anderson whether he had written the journal, and Anderson convinced Marra to come forward. Amazingly, Johann Forster, the controversial naturalist of the second voyage, assisted in getting the book ready for the press (see Kroepelien, 809).

Marra (sometimes Mara) was an Irish sailor who had first sailed with Cook on the last leg of the *Endeavour* voyage, joining the crew in Batavia. He twice attempted to jump ship during the second voyage, the second time swimming desperately for shore as the *Resolution* left Tahiti. This latter unsuccessful attempt at desertion was only lightly punished by Cook, who mused in his journal that any man without ‘friends or connections to confine him to any part of the world’ could not ‘spend his days better than at one of those isles where he can enjoy all the necessaries and some of the luxuries of life in ease

and Plenty’ (Beaglehole, *Journals*, II, p. 404). Although Marra protested that he foresaw no career for himself in the navy, he would go on to be a gunner’s mate on HMS *Sirius*, flagship of the First Fleet. He does not appear to have mended his ways, and is reported as being ‘lost in the bush for three days on the north shore of Port Jackson in November 1789...’ (Keith Vincent Smith, *Tupaia’s Sketchbook*, <http://www.bl.uk/ebj/2005articles/pdf/article10.pdf>).

Beaglehole, II, pp. cliii-clv; Beddie, 1270; Davidson, ‘A Book Collector’s Notes’, p. 60; Hill, 1087; Holmes, 16; Kroepelien, 809; O’Reilly-Reitman, 379; Renard, 997; Rosove, 214.A1.a (‘very scarce’); Spence, 758.

PROVENANCE: Sir Jonathan Lovett, 1st Baronet, Liscombe House, Bucks (with his delightful bistre-printed romantic armorial bookplate, stipple engraving by William Henshaw in the style of his mentor Bartolozzi; Brian North Lee, “Bookplates of William Henshaw”, 23).

\$14,500 [5000576 at hordern.com]

for details and illustrations





COOK'S SECOND VOYAGE: "TOWARDS THE SOUTH POLE"

2. COOK, James.

[A Voyage towards the South Pole...](#)

Two volumes, quarto, with frontispiece portrait and 63 engraved charts, portraits and plates; in a handsome contemporary binding of russia leather; ornately decorated in blind and gilt. London, Strahan and Cadell, 1777.

Cook's great second voyage: the official account, prepared for publication by the navigator himself. The superb engravings, here in fine black impressions, are mostly the work of Hodges whose recording of the voyage resulted also in a superb series of oil-paintings. This is a good example of the second of four London editions of the full work (there were many abridgments and translations). Disappointed with Hawkesworth's rendering of his first voyage in *An Account of the Voyages...* (1773), Cook was determined that the second would not be similarly treated: although he had the editorial help of Dr John Douglas this 'is certainly Cook's book. There were to be no more Hawkesworths. "The Journal of my late voyage", writes Cook to his friend Commodore Wilson at Great Ayton, "will be published in the course of next winter, and I am to have the sole advantage of sale. It will want those flourishes which Dr Hawkesworth gave the other, but it will be illustrated and ornamented with about sixty copper plates, which I am of opinion, will exceed every thing that has been done in a work of this kind... As to the Journal, it must speak for itself. I can only say that it is my own narrative, and as it was written during the voyage" ...' (Beaglehole). The two resulting quarto volumes, with their dramatic illustrations after the expedition's official artist, William Hodges, 'would have given pleasure to any author', but they were never seen by Cook, who had embarked on his fatal last voyage by the time they appeared.

This was historically the most important of Cook's three voyages. For the first time the Antarctic circle was crossed when, at the beginning of the voyage, Cook cruised as far south as possible, round the edge of the Antarctic ice. His belief in the existence of a land-mass in the southern ice ring was eventually proved by the nineteenth-century explorers. In the Pacific, he visited

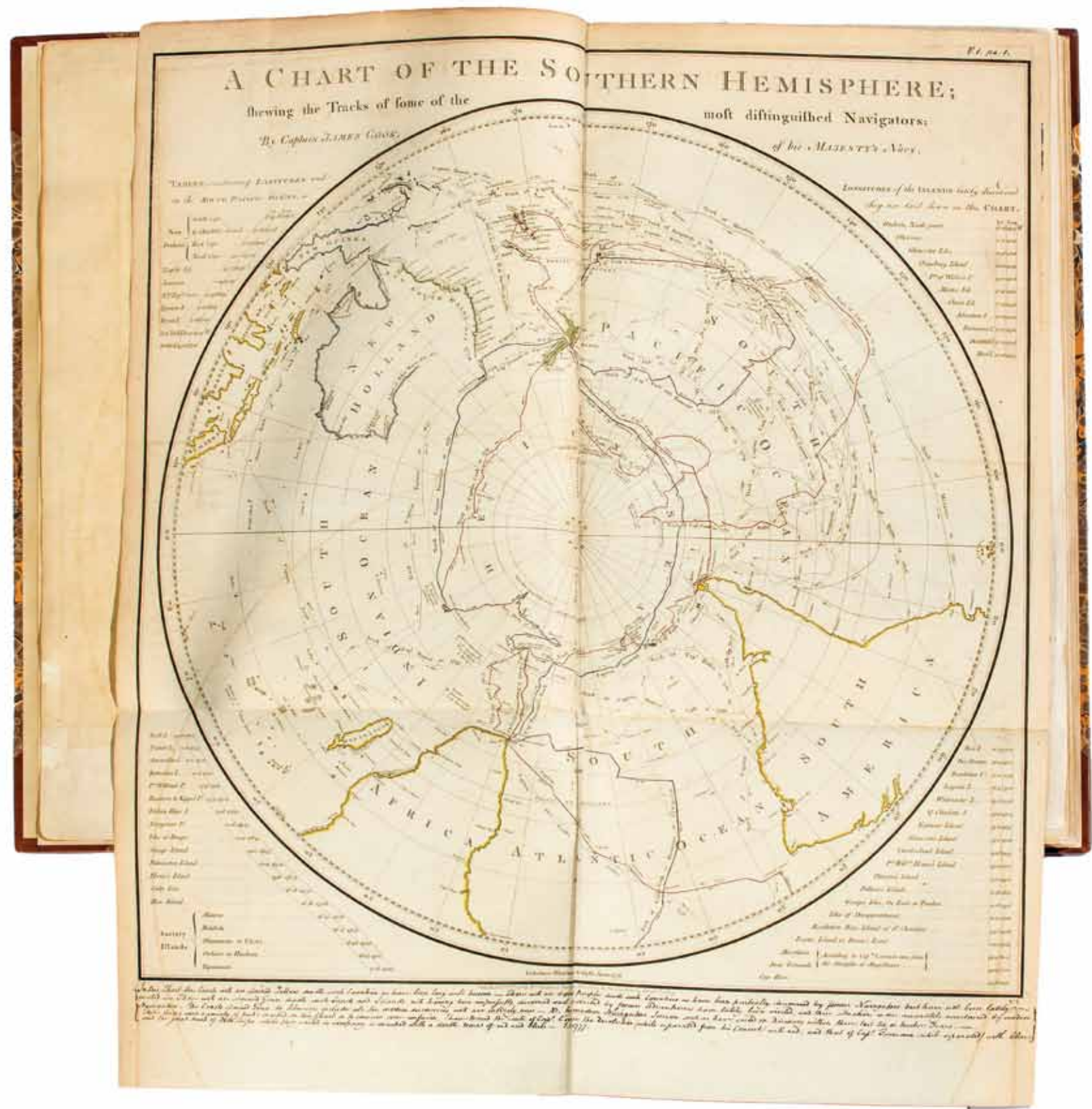
New Zealand again, and either discovered or revisited many of the islands, including New Caledonia, Palmerston and Norfolk Islands, Easter Island, the Marquesas, New Hebrides, Tonga, the South Sandwich Islands and South Georgia.

Bagnall, 1398; Beaglehole, II, pp. cxliii-cxlvii; Beddie, 1217; Hill, 358; Holmes, 24; O'Reilly-Reitman, 390; Printing and the Mind of Man, 2; Rosove, 77.A2.

\$14,850 [4205911 at hordern.com]

[for details and illustrations](#)





COOK SECOND VOYAGE ATLAS PLATES HAND-PICKED BY THE MASTER PRINTER,WITH EXTRA ENGRAVINGS

3. COOK, James.

Large folio atlas, with the full complement of 64 charts and plates published to accompany the voyage account and two extras (see below), some folding, the smaller plates mounted to size; in a very good modern quarter calf binding. London, Engravings printed by Boydell for the publishers Strahan and Cadell, 1777.

A remarkable reader (“J.T.”) of the official account of Cook’s second voyage in the year of publication has put this atlas volume together, an unusual and interesting assembly of the engraved plates prepared to illustrate the two text volumes of the official account of Cook’s second voyage, here bound as a folio with the smaller plates extended to size by mounting on plain paper where necessary. The owner notes in ink at the start of the volume that “The Prints in this Volume are all picked impressions which were put by on purpose for me by Boydell who had the printing of them”. He has added a page reference above each plate, and has extra-illustrated the volume with “the Chart belonging to Forster’s account of the Voyage, and Bartolozzi’s print of Omiah”.

The two charts present have both been annotated by “J.T.” to graphically illustrate the state of discoveries in the southern hemisphere, with navigators’ tracks in different colours, with detailed explanations, similar on both charts: on the Cook chart “In this Chart the Coasts which are stained Yellow denote such Countries as have been long well known. Those which are stained Purple denote such Countries as have been partially discovered by former Navigators but have not been lately visited. Those which are stained Green denote such Lands and Islands which having been imperfectly discovered and described by former Adventurers have lately been visited, and their situation more accurately ascertained by modern Navigators. The Coasts stained Green do likewise include all the modern discoveries which are intirely new. NB By modern Navigators I mean such as have sailed on Discovery within these last ten or twelve Years. There being such a variety of tracks marked on this Chart as to occasion some confusion, I have traced the route of Captain Cook in the Resolution (which separated from his Consort) with red, and that of Capt. Furneaux (while separated) with blue and the joint track of both Ships while they sailed in company is marked with a double track of red and blue”. The explanation of this complex but useful scheme is signed J.T. and dated 1777, the year of publication.

Nathaniel Dance’s wonderful portrait of the Tahitian Omai included here, stipple-engraved by Bartolozzi (lower part of caption trimmed), adds to the exoticism of the series of engravings prepared for the second voyage. Hodges’ presence as official artist on the voyage resulted also in a famous series of oil-paintings as well as these superb engravings. John Boydell, whom “J.T.” commissioned to hand-pick best impressions of the engravings for this volume, was the most important print publisher of his day, and published numerous superb prints associated with voyages including John Webber’s magnificent series on Cook’s third voyage, the *Views in the South Seas*.

Cook had been disappointed with the publication of his first voyage and was determined that the second would not be similarly treated: ‘... “The Journal of my late voyage”, he wrote to his friend Commodore Wilson at Great Ayton, “will be published in the course of next winter, and I am to have the sole advantage of sale. It will want those flourishes which Dr Hawkesworth gave the other, but it will be illustrated and ornamented with about sixty copper plates, which I am of opinion, will exceed every thing that has been done in a work of this kind” ...’ (Beaglehole). The dramatic illustrations after William Hodges, ‘would have given pleasure to any author’, though they were never in fact seen by Cook, who had embarked on his fatal last voyage by the time they appeared.

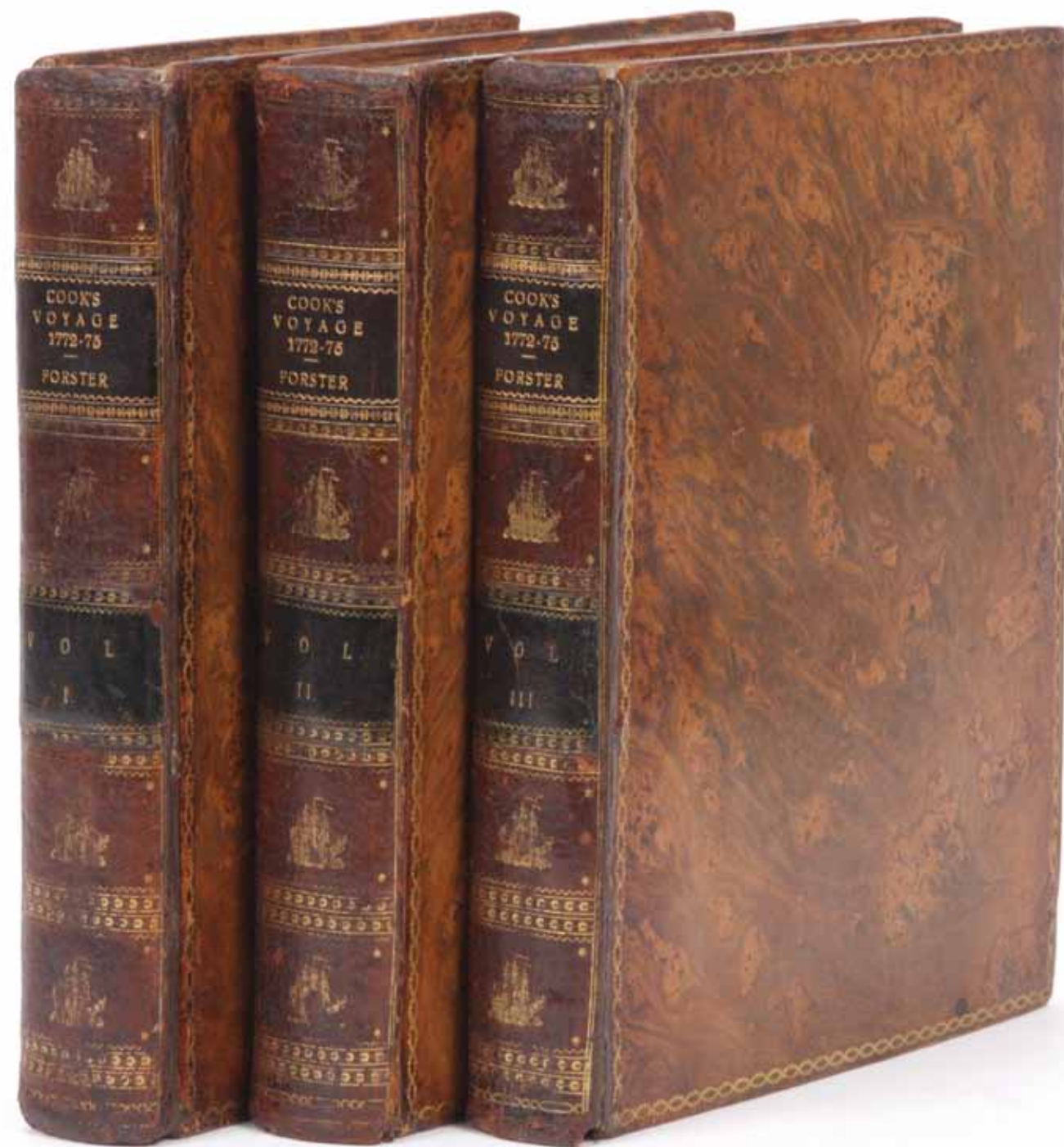
Beaglehole, II, pp. cxliii-cxlvii; Beddie, 1216; Hill, 358; Holmes, 24; O’Reilly-Reitman, 390; Rosove, 77.A1; Spence, 314. For the Omai portrait: Beddie, 4569; Nan Kivell and Spence, p. 238 (illustrated, p. 75).

PROVENANCE: An Eighteenth-century owner “J.T.”.

\$21,000 [4403130 at hordern.com]

for details and illustrations





THE FORSTERS' TWO INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTS OF COOK'S SECOND VOYAGE

4. FORSTER, Georg.

A Voyage round the World... [with] Observations made during a Voyage Round the World...

Three volumes (the first work is in two volumes), quarto, with the large folding map in the first volume and the folding table of languages in the second work; bound without 1 p. list of subscribers and 4 pp. contents in the second work; contemporary marbled calf, flat spines with ship ornaments in gilt between bands, double black leather labels. London, B.White, 1777 & 1778.

A contemporarily-assembled set of the first editions of both works produced by the Forsters, father and son, as a result of Cook's second voyage. Georg Forster's *Voyage round the World* is one of the most considered of all the secondary accounts of Cook's voyages while his father Johann's *Observations* is a pioneering work on the anthropology of the Pacific. Their combined work forms a distinct and vital contribution to the history and accomplishments of the arduous voyage.

The Forsters travelled on the *Resolution*, the first ship to cross the Antarctic Circle, following the withdrawal of Joseph Banks and his party from the voyage. Johann was one of the pre-eminent scientists and natural historians of his generation, while Georg, not even eighteen when he joined the ship, proved to have a facile pen and an alert and inquiring mind. Johann was supposed to write the official record, but he and Georg returned to controversy, culminating in their being told by the Admiralty to withdraw from any involvement with the official account, which was left to Cook and his editor Canon Douglas. Thus denied, the Forsters 'set to work to forestall it with an account of their own, and succeeded in doing so by about six weeks' (Holmes). This thoughtful narrative account in two volumes, the first work in this attractive set, was the work of the younger Forster, Georg, though it is clear that Johann contributed to its writing. It was a significant alternative account of the expedition and 'an important and necessary addition to Cook's voyages' (Hill).

However what should have been the Forsters' crowning achievement helped exacerbate, instead, the rift between them and the British establishment, especially once the accusation that George was the author only in name had surfaced, chiefly as a result of the printed attacks by the voyage's astronomer, William Wales. Sir Maurice Holmes' comment on the work is arch ("But

whatever the respective shares of father and son in the composition of this book, it is pertinent to observe that no acknowledgement is made of the assistance derived from Cook's journal, the proof-sheets of which had in accordance with the agreement signed at the Admiralty on April 13th, 1776, been placed at the elder Forster's disposal", and Beaglehole was never keen to promote the role of the Forsters. However, recent work by Michael Hoare and Nigel Erskine has seen the importance of the Forsters' contribution to Cook's voyage reappraised in a more positive light.

Johann's influential *Observations* effectively demonstrated a new way of looking at voyage anthropology, ethnography, and all aspects of encounters with native peoples. His "Remarks on the Human Species", accounting for two-thirds of the text, and its most important part, is primarily concerned with the South Sea Islanders, with inquiries into their 'progress toward civilisation', principles of happiness, health and diseases, religion, morals, manners, arts, and sciences, with a comparative table of languages from the Society Islands to New Holland. Johann had originally been asked to supply a volume of his scientific observations as a companion publication to the official account of the voyage, but this project had been shelved as relations between the Forsters and the Admiralty worsened after their publication of the unofficial *Voyage*, but Forster persisted with this work and had it printed on his own account. As well as complementing Georg's *Voyage*, this should also be considered the companion piece to the two-volume official narrative of the voyage. Forster includes interesting comments on the preservation of health during long sea voyages, notably regarding the findings of Dr James Lind (one of the people originally considered for the second voyage, who withdrew together with Banks and Solander after the contretemps regarding their accommodation).

Some copies of the *Observations* had the Pacific islands map based on the Tahitian Tupaia's chart bound in; it has not been added to this copy.

Beaglehole, II, pp. clii-cliii; Beddie, 1247, 1261; Hill, 625, 628; Hocken, p. 16-18; Holmes, 23, 29; Kroepelien, 450, 456; O'Reilly-Reitman, 382, 395, etc; Rosove, 132.A1.d, 140.A1; Spence, 464, 467.

PROVENANCE: William Hutchinson, of Eggleston Hall (armorial bookplate in each volume). Eggleston Hall, a classic Greek revival design by Bonomi, makes ends meet today by hosting the TV show "Ladette to Lady". Honestly.

\$11,500 [\[4504288 at hordern.com\]](#)

[for details and illustrations](#)





PIONEER WORK ON THE BOTANY OF AUSTRALIA AND THE SOUTH PACIFIC

5. FORSTER, Johann Reinhold and Georg.

Characteres Generum Plantarum...

Quarto, with 78 engraved plates (numbered 1-75 and including 38a & b & 51a); contemporary mottled calf, spine decorated and lettered in gilt in compartments between raised bands, marbled endpapers and red edges, a fine copy. London, B. White, T. Cadell & P. Elmsly, 1776.

First edition: one of two contemporary issues, probably the first, with the longer dedication to George III. This was the first scientific work – in fact one of the earliest publications of any kind – published as a result of Cook’s second voyage. The Forsters, father and son, travelled as scientists on the second voyage, and took on Anders Sparrman as their assistant at the Cape of Good Hope in 1772. The book is a Linnean classification of botanical discoveries made during the voyage; the descriptions are by Sparrman and the engravings are after drawings by the younger Forster. As one of the earliest sources for our knowledge of the plants of Australasia and Polynesia, it represents the foundation work for New Zealand, Australian Antarctic and Polynesian botany.

As well as being one of a surprisingly small number of monuments to the major scientific achievements of Cook’s voyages, the *Characteres* was one of the earliest publications resulting from the second voyage; the previous year Marra’s surreptitious narrative had been published, while in 1776 only this and the anonymous *Second Voyage round the World* appeared. In 1777 both the Forsters’ narrative and the official account by Cook were published, along with Wales’ and Bayly’s *Astronomical Observations*, followed a year later by the Forsters’ *Observations*. The rush to get it into print should probably be seen in the light of the quarrel with the Admiralty over the Forsters’ claims to publishing rights for the official account of the voyage. This pre-emptive scientific publication may well have been intended to show the strength of the Forster camp.

Cook’s second voyage generated an enormous collection of new genera and species: “This work is botanically important as containing a large number of new generic and specific names relating to plants of Australia and Polynesia. It appears that in the preparation of this undertaking the Forsters were able to

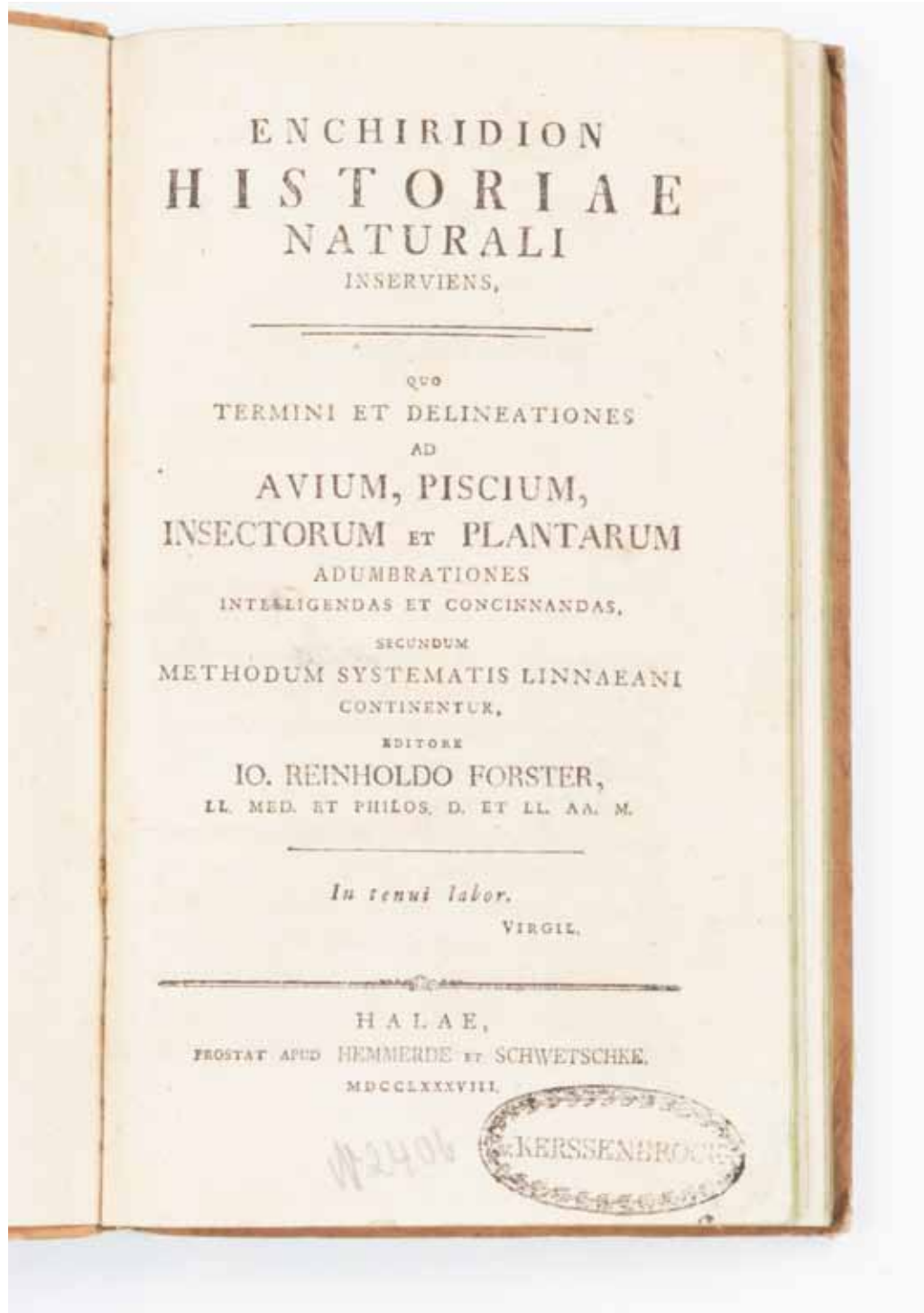
use the fine natural history library belonging to Sir Joseph Banks, and to seek the advice of his librarian Daniel Solander. Furthermore, they had free access to Banks and Solander’s collections made on Cook’s first voyage (1768-71) to the Pacific, and to Solander’s manuscripts’ (Henrey II, p. 167).

Beddie, 1385; Hill, 627; Holmes, 17; Hunt 649; Nissen, BBL 644; Pritzel, 2981; Rosove, 139.A1 (“very scarce”).

\$14,000 [5000281 at hordern.com]

for details and illustrations





NATURAL HISTORY RESULTS OF RESEARCHES MADE ON COOK'S SECOND VOYAGE

6. FORSTER, Johann Reinhold.

Enchiridion Historiae Naturalis inserviens...

Octavo, old stamp on title, minor paper flaw on one leaf; a very good copy in contemporary buff glazed boards, spine lettered in gilt at head. Halle, Hemmerde and Schwetschke, 1788.

An attractive copy of this very scarce publication, not recorded by the Cook bibliographers Beddie or Holmes, and very important for the natural history of Australia and the southern hemisphere. Forster's manual on biological classification is based on the new species and genera seen by him and his son while naturalists on Cook's second voyage. Forster discusses the voyage in detail, and describes how parts of the work were composed during it. The text is intended to accommodate the significant expansion of the natural kingdom, and particularly the problems of description and classification arising from antipodean species. It presents a vivid picture of the collecting activities, methods, and constraints of the two naturalists.

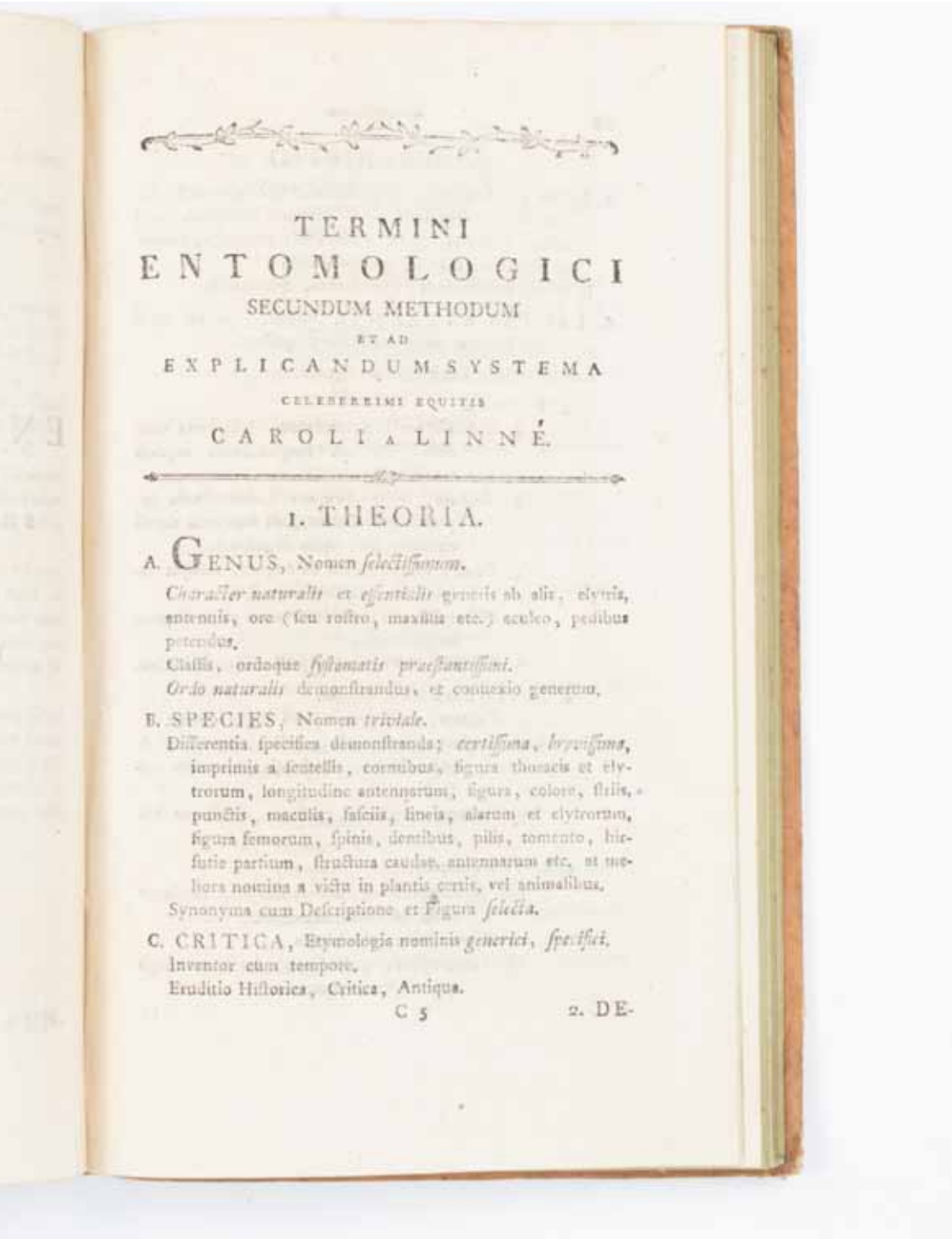
'We have several useful post-voyage statements concerning the way in which Forster and his scientific team worked. One of the most valuable of these is contained in Forster senior's dedication to his son of his book *Enchiridion*... which contains short diagnoses of the genera of birds, fishes, insects and plants collected on the voyage... If we take the *Enchiridion* as the first source of our scientific evidence it is clear that Forster had resolved upon a precise programme of scientific and anthropological investigations... "My task", states Forster, "was to examine with the greatest care all of nature, lands, rocks, metals, streams and seas, unknown mountains, the composition of the atmosphere, and its changes, the plants and animals, whatever were there, and to describe more accurately new discoveries and see that they were sketched"...' (Michael E. Hoare, *The 'Resolution' Journal of Johann Reinhold Forster*, Hakluyt Society, 1982; Hoare includes an extensive discussion of and quotes from the *Enchiridion*).

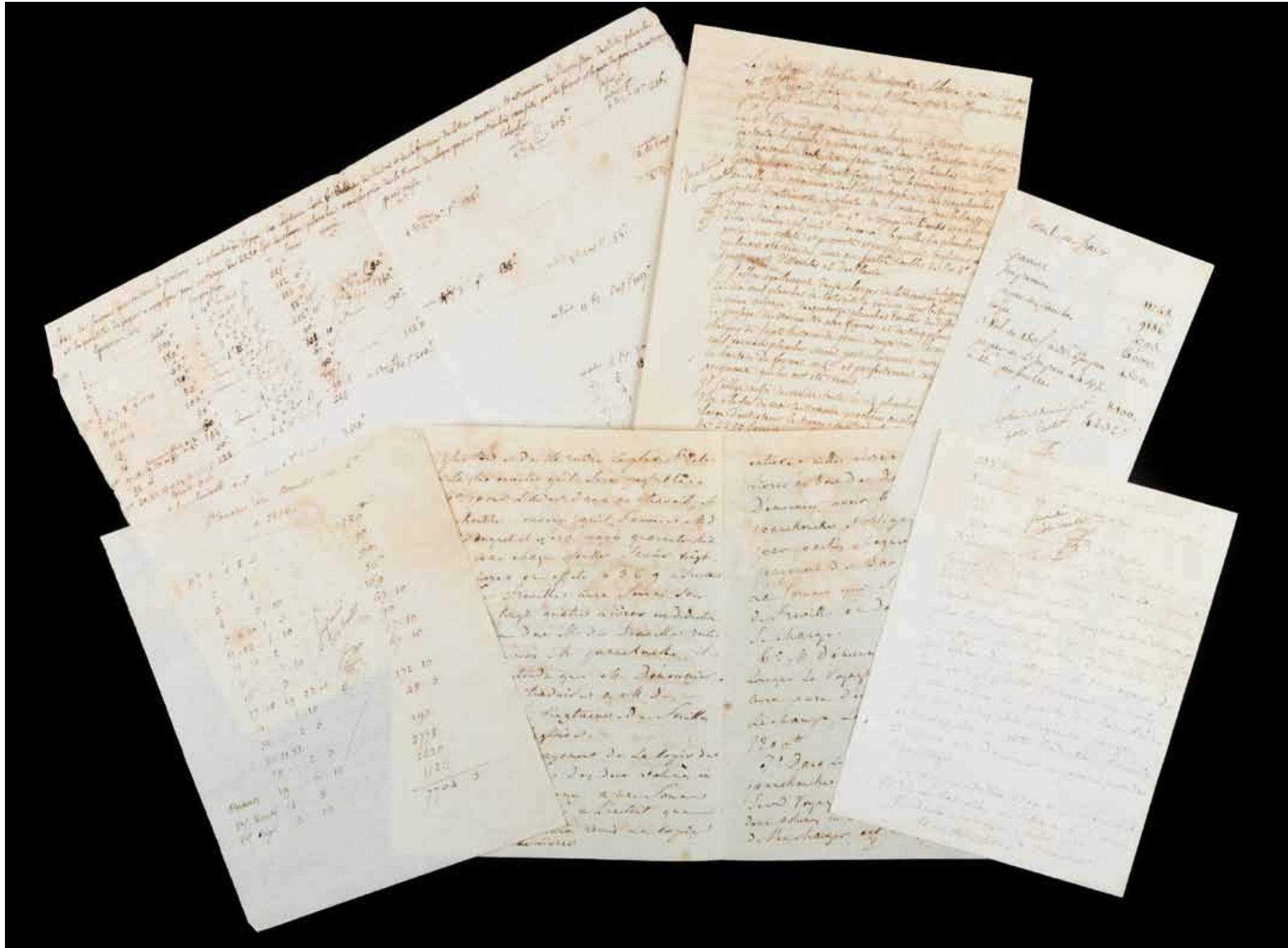
Not in Beddie or Holmes; Rosove, 137A1; Stafleu & Cowan, TL2 1827; Wood, p. 346; Zimmer, p. 228.

PROVENANCE: Kerssenbrockx (unidentified; oval library stamp on title-page).

\$9000 [4505246 at hordern.com]

for details and illustrations





COMMISSIONING FRENCH PUBLICATION OF COOK'S SECOND VOYAGE

7. [COOK: SECOND VOYAGE] PANCKOUCKE, Charles Joseph, Jean Nicolas DEMEUNIER, and Robert BENARD.

Manuscript documents relating to the publication of the first French edition of Cook's Second Voyage...

Six original documents, octavo and quarto, comprising about a dozen pages; loosely stored in card folder; within an 18th-century style French marbled calf chemise. Paris, 11 June-14 July 1777.

An exceptional group of original contracts and documents commissioning the French translation and publication of the official account of Cook's second voyage; the various agreements minuted here in six original manuscripts outline arrangements between the main collaborators for the publication: the influential Parisian publisher Charles Joseph Panckoucke, Jean Nicolas D  meunier as translator, and Robert B  nard as engraver and image editor.

These remarkable documents highlight the publication process of one of the most important texts of the enlightenment, Cook's second voyage. Historically the most important of his three voyages, Cook crossed the Antarctic circle when, early in the voyage, he cruised as far south as possible, round the edge of the Antarctic ice. In the Pacific, he visited New Zealand again, and either discovered or revisited many of the islands, including New Caledonia, Palmerston and Norfolk Islands, Easter Island, the Marquesas, New Hebrides, Tonga, the South Sandwich Islands and South Georgia.

The great second voyage constituted 'arguably the greatest, most perfect, of all seaborne voyages of exploration. In his three years away, he disposed of the theory of a great southern continent, reached closer to the South Pole than any other man, and touched on a multitude of lands - New Zealand and Tahiti again, and for the first time Easter Island, the Marquesas, the New Hebrides, and New Caledonia' (Marshall & Williams, p. 276).

There was a wide continental audience ready and waiting for the extensive official narrative to appear in French: Cook had already departed on his final voyage when the full account appeared in English in 1777; the publisher Pancoucke acted quickly to secure the rights to publish the voyage in French, as he had the account of the first voyage, and to arrange the team to bring it into being. His edition appeared in five quarto volumes published in Paris at his premises at the H  tel de Thou (no longer extant) in 1778, under the title "*Voyage dans L'H  misph  re Austral et Autour du Monde, fait sur les Vaisseaux de Roi, L'Aventure, & La R  solution, en 1772, 1773, 1774 & 1775*".

The documents show that Robert B  nard (1734-1785) undertook to produce the sixty-four engravings for the Voyage and to deliver his work by November 1777. The engravings were derived from those prepared, mostly after original work by the voyage artist William Hodges, for the English edition. We learn from this document that the total print run for these, and therefore for the publication as a whole, would be capped at 2250 copies. B  nard is known for having supplied a large quantity of plates for Diderot's *Encyclop  die*. He directed the engraving of plates for the 1777 Supplement on science, liberal arts, and mechanical arts; he worked on the Geneva edition of the *Encyclop  die*, in charge of the engraving, and on that of the Methodical Encyclopedia which appeared from 1782.

The statement of costs gives fascinating details of the engraving: there will be 2250 pulls ("*  preuves*") needed for the publication. This table establishes the cost invoiced for each engraving. Each of them is numbered 1 to 64 vertically on the left side of the page. There are columns for "Engravings, maps", "Printing", "Paper" then the formats "*quarr  *", "*grand raisin*", "*dovecote*", and "*Jesus*". A space at the bottom is reserved for totals. Thus "portraits" cost a third more to engrave than "instruments, plants etc.". The "subjects of marine history and landscapes with figures" on double plates cost, logically, a third less than the same subjects engraved on triple plates. To gauge the total cost of an engraving, one needs to add that of the engraving itself, that of its printing and that of the paper chosen according to its format. At the bottom of the sheet are entered the intermediate results and the total cost of all the prints according to these three criteria: 25,728 livres to produce the plates, 9,186 livres for their printing and 4,793 livres for the paper. The illustration of the French edition of Cook's Second Voyage thus cost Panckoucke a total of 39,708 livres. This table alone constitutes an extremely rare example of an account sheet from one of the greatest 18th-century publishers for one of the most important books of the Age of Enlightenment.

It should be noted that while D  meunier was clearly contracted to do the hard work for the translation into French, and to be paid page by page, it was in fact Jean-Baptiste-Antoine Suard, Pancoucke's brother-in-law, who was ultimately credited with the work, perhaps out of nepotism or simply on account of having a supervisory role.

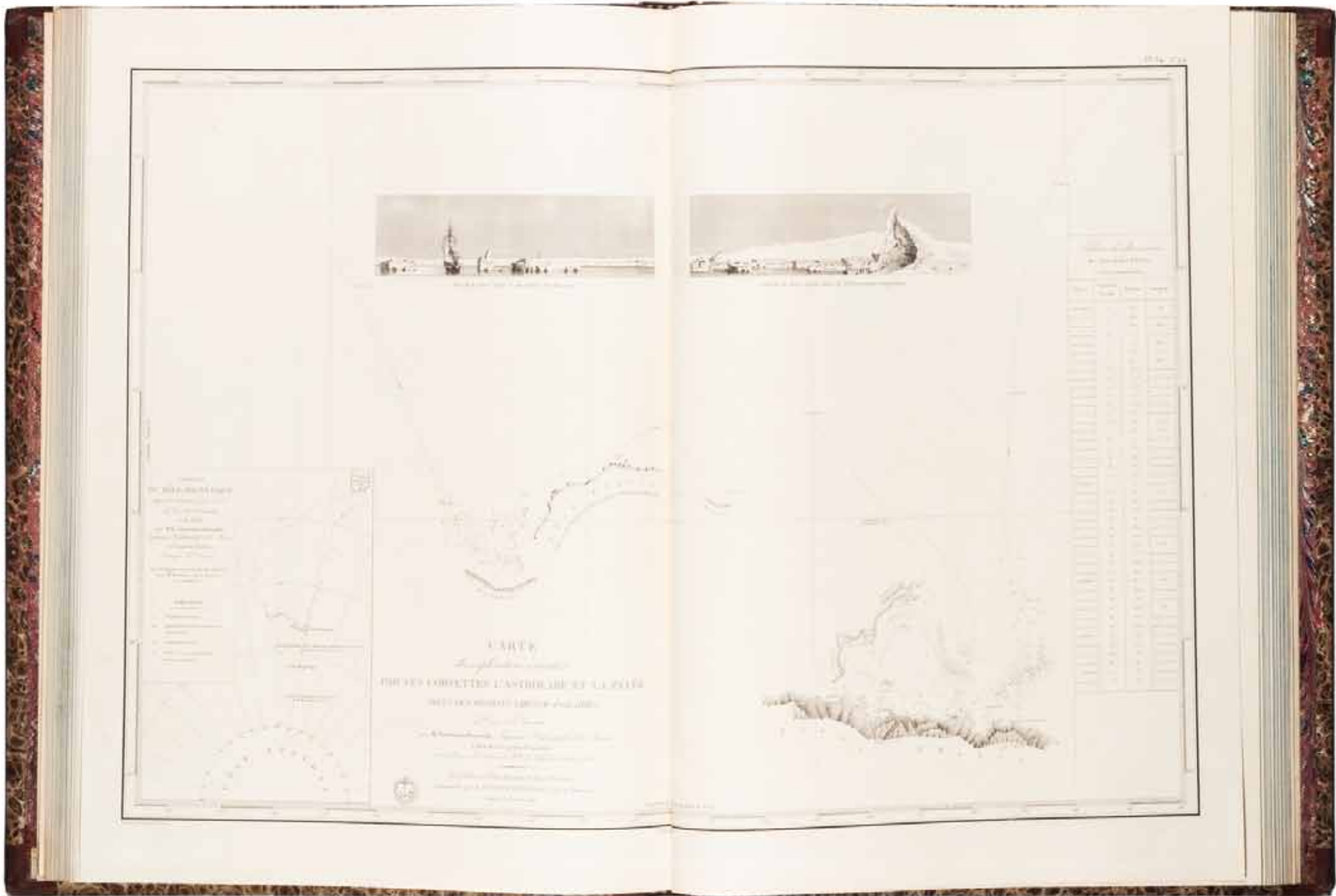
Further details are available on request.

Suzanne Tuc  o-Chala, Charles Joseph Panckoucke et la librairie fran  aise 1736-1798, Pau-Paris, 1977.

\$36,000 [4505135 at hordern.com]

for details and illustrations





THE BRILLIANT HYDROGRAPHICAL ATLAS OF THE DUMONT D'URVILLE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

8. DUMONT D'URVILLE, Jules Sebastien.

Voyage au Pole Sud: atlas hydrographique.

Large and heavy folio (700 x 520 mm), printed on thick high-quality paper ('grand aigle vélin'); with 57 numbered engraved maps, 39 of them double-page, some with vignette illustrations; contemporary quarter calf over marbled boards. Paris, 1847.

A beautiful copy of the imposing and beautiful geographical atlas of the Dumont d'Urville expedition to the Pacific and towards the South Pole. At the same time as the Americans under Wilkes and the British under Ross were probing the edges of the Antarctic, Dumont d'Urville on his second command was following French orders to investigate within the Antarctic Circle and to establish as far as possible the extent of the continent. On these three national expeditions are based modern territorial claims in the region.

Departing in late 1837 in the *Astrolabe* and *Zélée*, Dumont D'Urville spent thirty-eight months circumnavigating the globe, visiting Chile, the Pacific, landing at Tahiti, Fiji, Singapore amongst others, returning to France via New Zealand, through the Torres Strait and the Indian Ocean. In the Antarctic they sailed west through the South Orkneys, reaching the South Shetland Islands, naming the D'Urville and Joinville Islands, and the land beyond (the northern tip of Graham Land) was called Terre de Louise-Philippe. Scurvy, resulting in the death of one member of the crew, led to the expedition turning back from an attempt to travel further west of Graham Land.

"The aims of this expedition were to explore the south polar regions and various island groups in the Pacific. The expedition reached the ice pack in January 1838 but failed to penetrate it or get south of the 64th parallel. Return- ing eastward they visited the South Orkney and South Shetland Islands, and discovered Joinville Island and Louis Philippe Land. Then they proceeded to Valparaiso and Juan Fernandez Island and landed at Mangareva, the Marque- sas, Tahiti, Samoa, and Tonga. Proceeding to Fiji, Guam, and Palau, the ships afterwards coasted along New Guinea and circumnavigated Borneo. In 1840, from Tasmania, they returned to the Antarctic region where Adelie Land was discovered. An extensive visit was made to New Zealand. The return voyage took them through Torres Strait to Timor, La Reunion and St. Helena..." (Hill).

Dumont d'Urville was awarded the gold medal of the Société de Géographie, of which he was a founding member. The atlas, along with various official reports, including the narrative of the voyage and numerous volumes of scientific results, were completed after D'Urville's death in a railway accident in 1842.

The charts of the Antarctic - of which there are seven - were "so accurate and so reliable that [they] were still in use sixty years later" (Dunmore II, p.383). To see them today is extraordinary: the huge quantity of iceberg positions noted and illustrated, especially in the two magnificent double-page maps of Adélie Land, which also include two atmospheric landscape views, exemplifies the hardships faced. The other maps depict the island groups of the Pacific and the East Indies, and show a particular concentration on New Zealand, New Guinea, and the Australian northern and eastern coasts, with a magnificent map of the southern Australian continent and Tasmania. Cape Horn and regions south, as well as the Coral Sea and Torres Strait, are shown in striking detail.

Rosove, 107-2-A1 "Rare".

PROVENANCE: Probably originally owned by Prosper Chasseloup-Laubat, French Minister for the Navy and Colonies (1851-67), with what is thought to be his monogram cipher at head of spine.

\$18,000 [5000569 at hordern.com]

for details and illustrations





THE GEOLOGY AND GEOGRAPHY OF OCEANIA AND THE PACIFIC

9. DUMONT D'URVILLE, Jules Sébastien.

Voyage au Pole Sud... Géologie, Minéralogie et Géographie Physique...

Text volume octavo, with a folding table, in original printed blue boards; with atlas folio, containing for charts and nine plates, in a good binding of quarter green calf containing four coloured maps and nine plates. Paris, Gide et Cie., 1847 (text) and 1848 (atlas).

The geology section of the great Dumont d'Urville Antarctic expedition. The atlas volume here contains four superb coloured maps, two of them double-page geological maps of Australia and the South Pacific, the other two depicting geological details of Tasmania and Victoria, and the Straits of Magellan. The nine plates that follow are present in an early photographic form rather than as the usual lithographic plates: it has been suggested that these represent a further issue once the original lithographic printing had been exhausted.

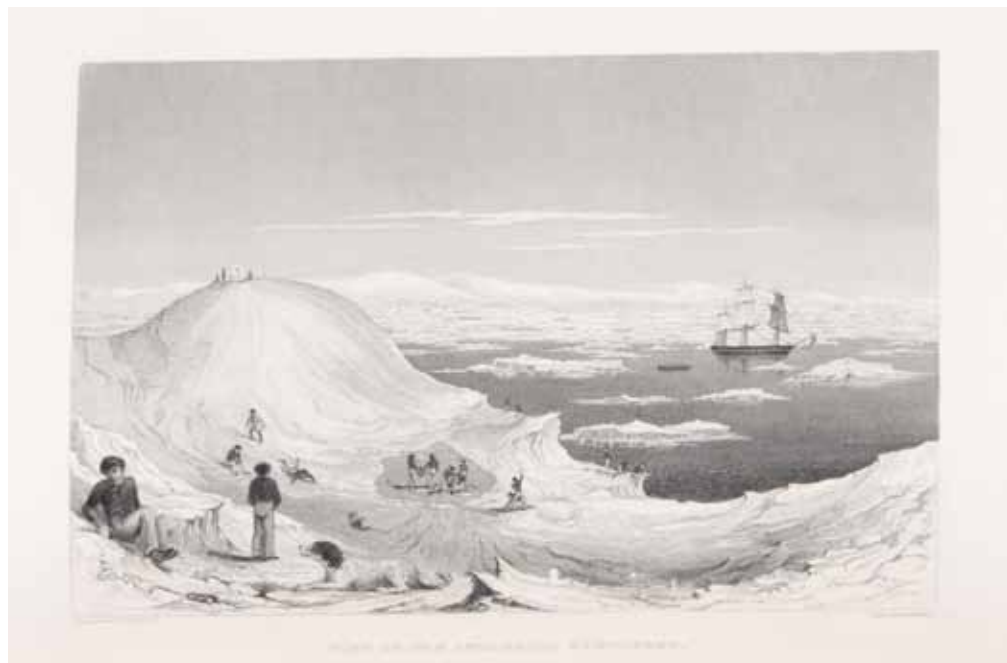
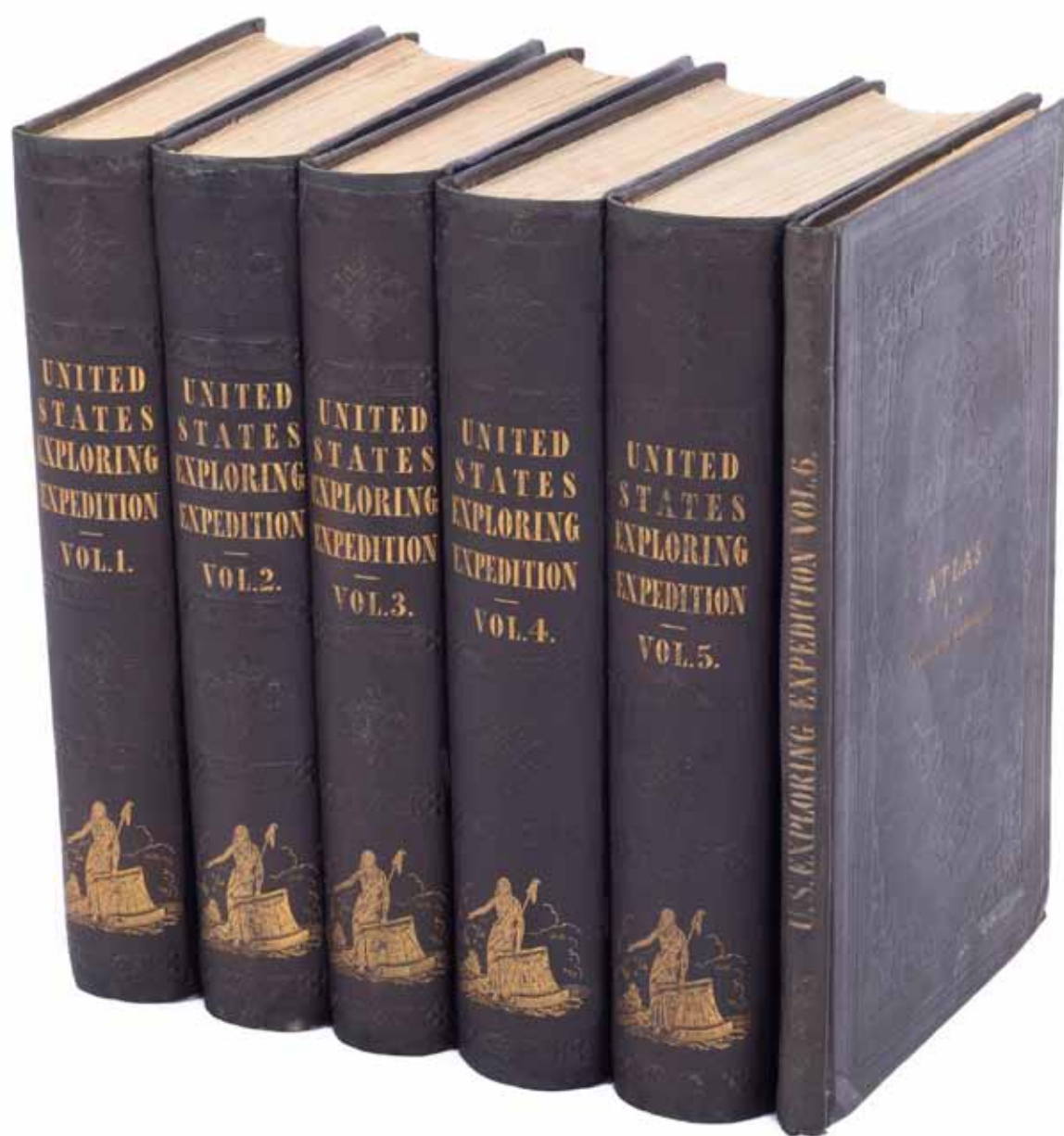
This section was prepared by M.J. Grange from the materials recorded by the expedition's naturalists. Another volume of text was published six years later.

Rosove, 106-11.A1 and 107-4.A1

\$3600 [4505121 at hordern.com]

for details and illustrations





THE BEST PUBLIC EDITION OF THE UNITED STATES EXPLORING EXPEDITION

10. WILKES, Charles.

Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition...

Six volumes, imperial octavo, with a portrait, 64 plates and nine maps in the text volumes, and the atlas as the sixth volume; numerous vignettes in the text; an excellent set in the original black cloth, decorated in blind and gilt, neat repairs to tops and tails of spines. Philadelphia, Lea & Blanchard, 1845.

The splendid first public edition of the narrative of the first American naval exploring expedition, the massive official American expedition, one of the three great Antarctic voyages of the 1840s. The explorations of Wilkes along with the English under Ross and the French under Dumont d'Urville form the basis for today's territorial claims, and together established the knowledge of the frozen continent on which all subsequent expeditions built.

Among the great achievements of the Wilkes expedition was the detailed study of the flora and fauna of the many countries visited, the scientists making frequent and long excursions into the interiors. The expedition explored the South Pacific Islands, Australia and New Zealand, the Hawaiian Islands, the Northwest Coast, California, Singapore, the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, whilst the greatest achievement was the expedition into the Antarctic in the winter of 1839-40. Wilkes was the first to announce the existence of an Antarctic continent.

Wilkes's six ships ranged from Tierra del Fuego, Chile and Peru, to Samoa, Fiji, Tahiti, Hawaii, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore. Two of its most notable achievements were the extensive survey of the American Northwest coast and the exploration of some 1500 miles of the Antarctic coast, "thereby proving the existence of the seventh continent. Equally important, the Expedition collected and described natural history specimens from all parts of the globe - specimens that eventually came to the fledgling Smithsonian Institution, making it the National Museum of the United States. In a wider sense, the Expedition led to the emergence of the United States as a naval and scientific power with worldwide interests...". ('Magnificent Voyagers. The U.S. Exploring Expedition', ed. H.J. Viola and C. Margolis, Smithsonian Institution, 1985, p.9).

Only 1000 copies of this were printed, the first edition of the narrative of the first American naval exploring expedition to be generally available to the public; it was preceded by the very rare quarto official and unofficial editions, which were printed in 100 and 150 copies respectively (many of which were subsequently destroyed) and are today almost unknown on the market. Later editions, including the second 1845 octavo edition, are smaller in size, are generally of inferior quality and do not include the fine steel-engravings found here. this is thus the much preferred edition for the collector of Antarctic material.

Later editions, including the second 1845 octavo edition, are smaller in size, do not include the fine steel-engravings found in the present edition, and are generally of inferior quality.

Haskell, 2B & 17B (atlas); Renard, 1697; Rosove, 353.B1.a; Spence, 1262.

\$14,850 [5000334 at hordern.com]

for details and illustrations





“ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT WORKS IN THE HISTORY OF ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION”

11. ROSS, Captain Sir James Clark.

A Voyage of Discovery and Research...

Octavo, two volumes, with a total of eight lithographic plates (including frontispieces), eight maps (three folding), and chapter titles with attractive steel-engraved vignettes after sketches by Hooker; original dark blue-green grained cloth, ship vignette in gilt on front covers and a capstan design in blind on rear covers. London, John Murray, 1847.

First edition. Ross’s account of his two voyages in the *Erebus* and *Terror* is ‘one of the most important works in the history of Antarctic exploration’ (Hill). In the course of the expedition Ross reached the highest latitude yet attained, determined the position of the Magnetic Pole and travelled within 160 miles of it. Ross was accompanied by the eminent botanist Joseph Dalton Hooker who contributed significantly to the study of Australian flora and later became a loyal friend of Charles Darwin; Hooker contributed many illustrations to the present volume. Of special interest is a large and dramatic folding lithograph of the Antarctic ice shelf, executed with a sense of scale dwarfing the vessels *Erebus* and *Terror*. This wonderful plate is followed by a large and finely engraved folding chart of the ice shelf marked with the surveys of Ross’ expedition and the United States Exploring expedition under Captain Wilkes.

The Antarctic bibliographer Michael Rosove notes that the publisher, John Murray, continued to issue the first edition for many years with the advertisements at the rear of the second volume updated as further copies were sent for binding and distribution to booksellers. The advertisements for this set are dated January 1847, indicating its earliest issue.

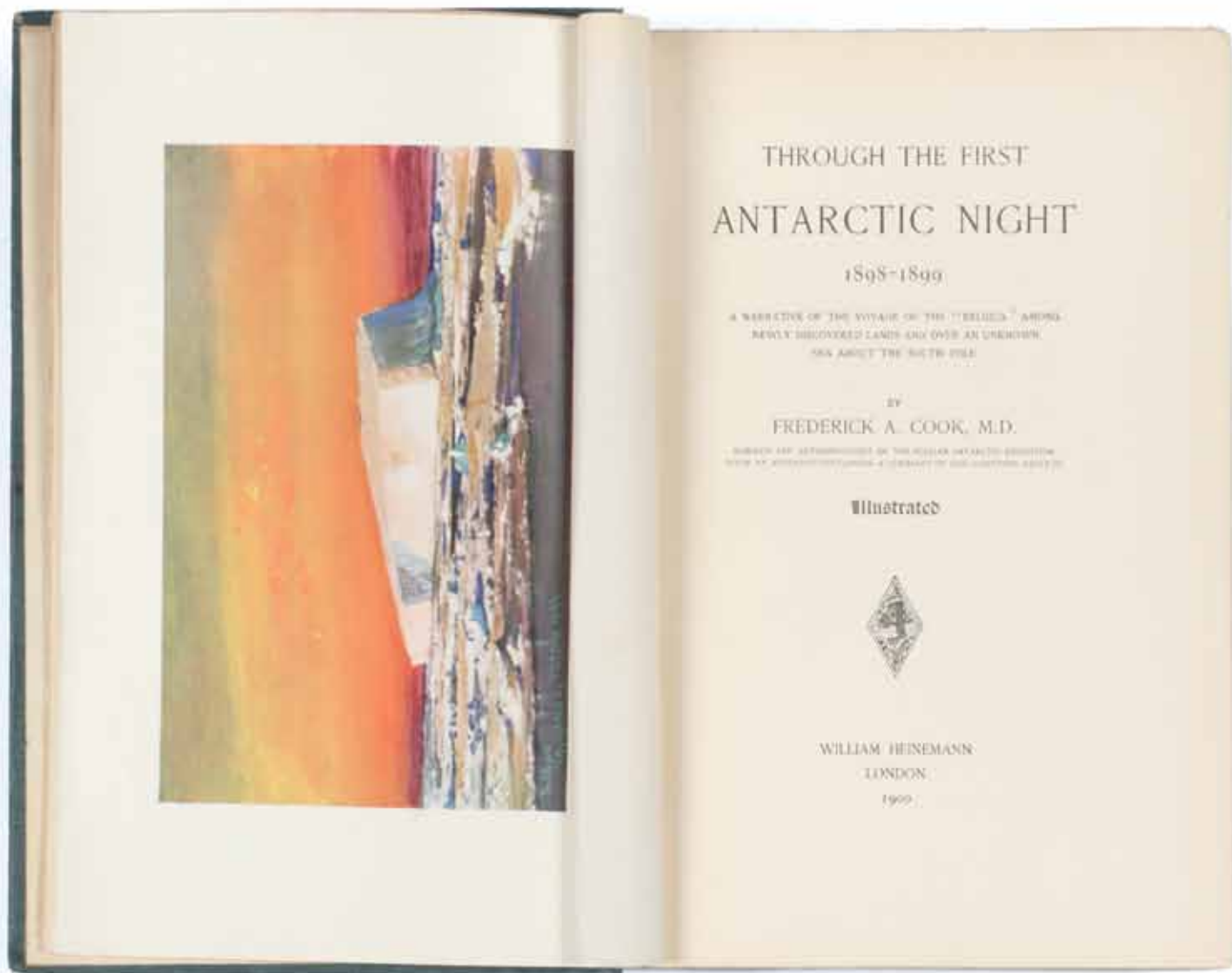
Hill, 1487; Renard, 1328; Rosove, 276.A1.a; Spence, 993.

PROVENANCE: Private collection (Australia)

\$4850 [4504332 at hordern.com]

for details and illustrations





“THE EXTRAORDINARY SERVICES RENDERED BY FREDERICK COOK”

12. COOK, Dr. Frederick A.

Through the first Antarctic Night...

Octavo, with colour frontispiece and three other coloured plates, 74 plates, and 21 illustrations and maps in the text; original blue cloth, ship image in white on front cover: London, William Heinemann., 1900.

First UK edition, first issue (with the larger lettering at base of spine); published simultaneously with and today somewhat scarcer than the New York edition, which had a different cover design. Frederick Cook joined the Belgian Antarctic Expedition as surgeon and anthropologist, in which capacity he had served on the Peary Greenland expedition, though he and Peary fell out. The expedition was caught in the ice after crossing the Antarctic circle whereupon ‘Cook soon proved the most invaluable of the scientists, devising an anti-scorbutic diet and observing some of the curious physical and mental effects caused by the absence of sunlight. He devised a crude form of light therapy to treat what is now commonly known as seasonal affective disorder, alleviating the condition by placing the afflicted crew members before an open fire... the extraordinary services rendered by Frederick Cook, upon whom the survival of the expedition had depended, were fully acknowledged. He received the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society of Belgium and a knighthood from the King’ (Howgego).

Cook was the first to publish, beating the accounts of Gerlache and Lecointe, the expedition leaders, into print.

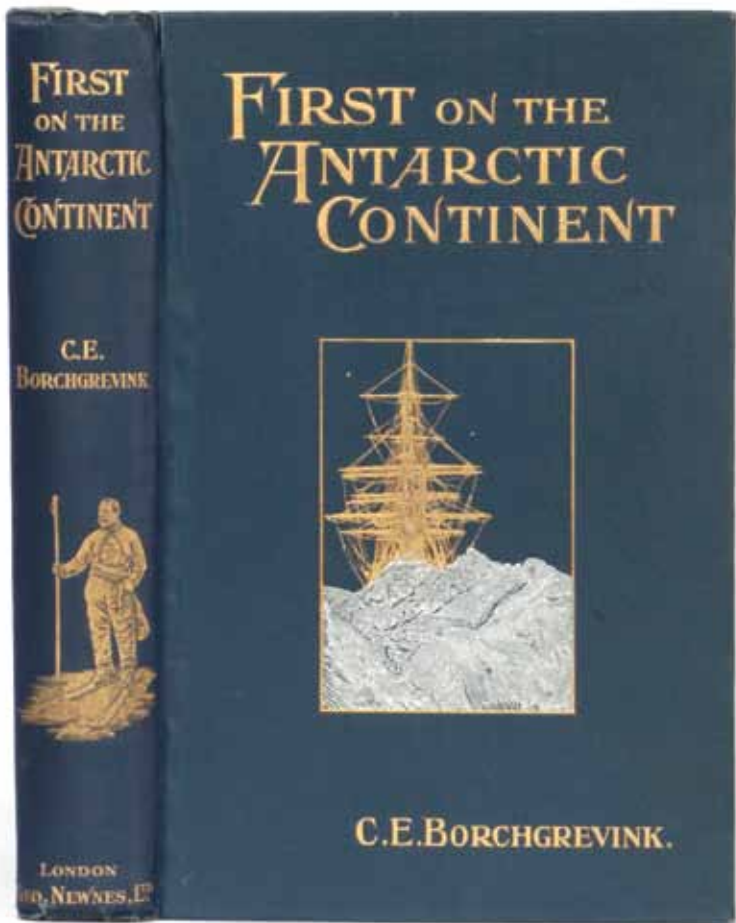
Howgego, C24; Renard 360; Rosove 76.A3.a; Spence 311.

PROVENANCE: Private collection (Australia)

\$2500 [4504340 at hordern.com]

for details and illustrations





THE SOUTHERN CROSS EXPEDITION: FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE

13. BORCHGREVINK, Carstens Egeberg.

[First on the Antarctic Continent...](#)

Octavo, with photogravure portrait frontispiece, three coloured maps (folding), 18 plates and numerous photographic illustrations; an excellent copy in the original gilt and silver decorated pictorial cloth, top edge gilt and others uncut. London, George Newnes, 1901.

The first issue of the first edition: a secondary red cloth binding was issued in the same year. This was the leader and organiser’s account of the Antarctic cruise of the Southern Cross, the first expedition to winter in the Antarctic continent.

The Norwegian-born Borchgrevink migrated to Australia aged 24 years. He was a member of Henrik Bull’s Norwegian expedition on the *Antarctic*, which completed the first confirmed landing on the Antarctic continental mainland in 1895. On his return, Borchgrevink began planning for an expedition to reach both the Magnetic and South Poles. He travelled to England to raise sponsorship and eventually convinced the publisher Sir George Newnes to back the project, with his purchase and refit of the *Southern Cross*. Consequently, Borchgrevink and a party of nine other men and 75 sledge dogs were the first to make winter camp on the Antarctic mainland. The inhospitable conditions prevented the expedition achieving their goals, however they did successfully complete the first sledging journey across the Ross Ice Shelf and reached a new furthest south, exceeding Ross’s earlier benchmark set in 1840. By proving that a party could winter safely on the ice, they laid the ground-work for the Antarctic expeditions which followed.

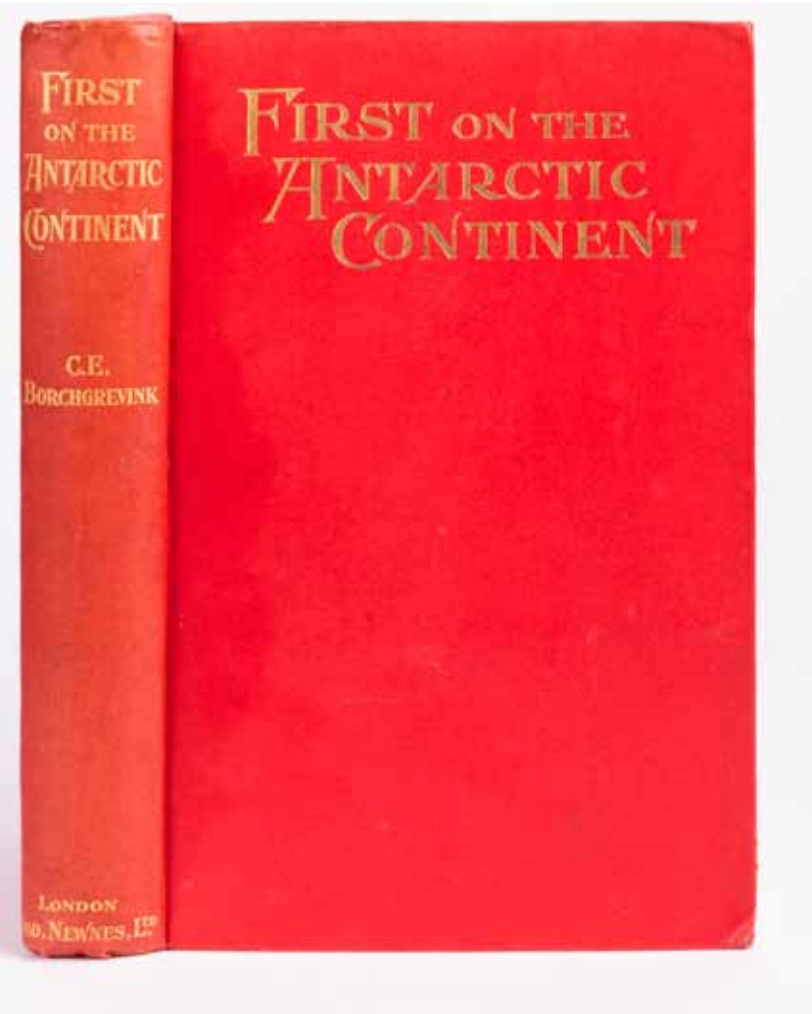
The *Southern Cross* expedition could claim a number of “firsts” in Antarctic exploration, including having been the first to establish a base to winter over on the continent. Louis Bernacchi and Will Colbeck were amongst the expedition members, one of whom, Nikolai Hanson, died, and was the first person to be buried on Antarctica. Rosove calls it “one of the most important in the Antarctic bibliography”.

Renard, 152; Rosove 45.A1.a ‘Uncommon’; Spence 152; Taurus 24.

PROVENANCE: Private collection (Australia).

[\\$2400 \[4504339 at hordern.com\]](#)

[for details and illustrations](#)



THE SOUTHERN CROSS EXPEDITION: FIRST EDITION, SECOND ISSUE

14. BORCHGREVINK, Carstens Egeberg.

[First on the Antarctic Continent...](#)

Octavo, with photogravure portrait frontispiece, three coloured maps (folding), 18 plates and numerous photographic illustrations; an excellent copy in the original red cloth variant binding. London, George Newnes, 1901.

The second issue of the first edition, issued in the same year, and identified by its red cloth binding.

Renard, 153; Rosove 45.A1.b ‘Considerably scarcer than [the first issue]’.

[\\$1650 \[5000550 at hordern.com\]](#)

[for details and illustrations](#)





“A MASTERPIECE IN THE LITERATURE OF EXPLORATION”

15. SCOTT, Robert Falcon.

The Voyage of the ‘Discovery’.

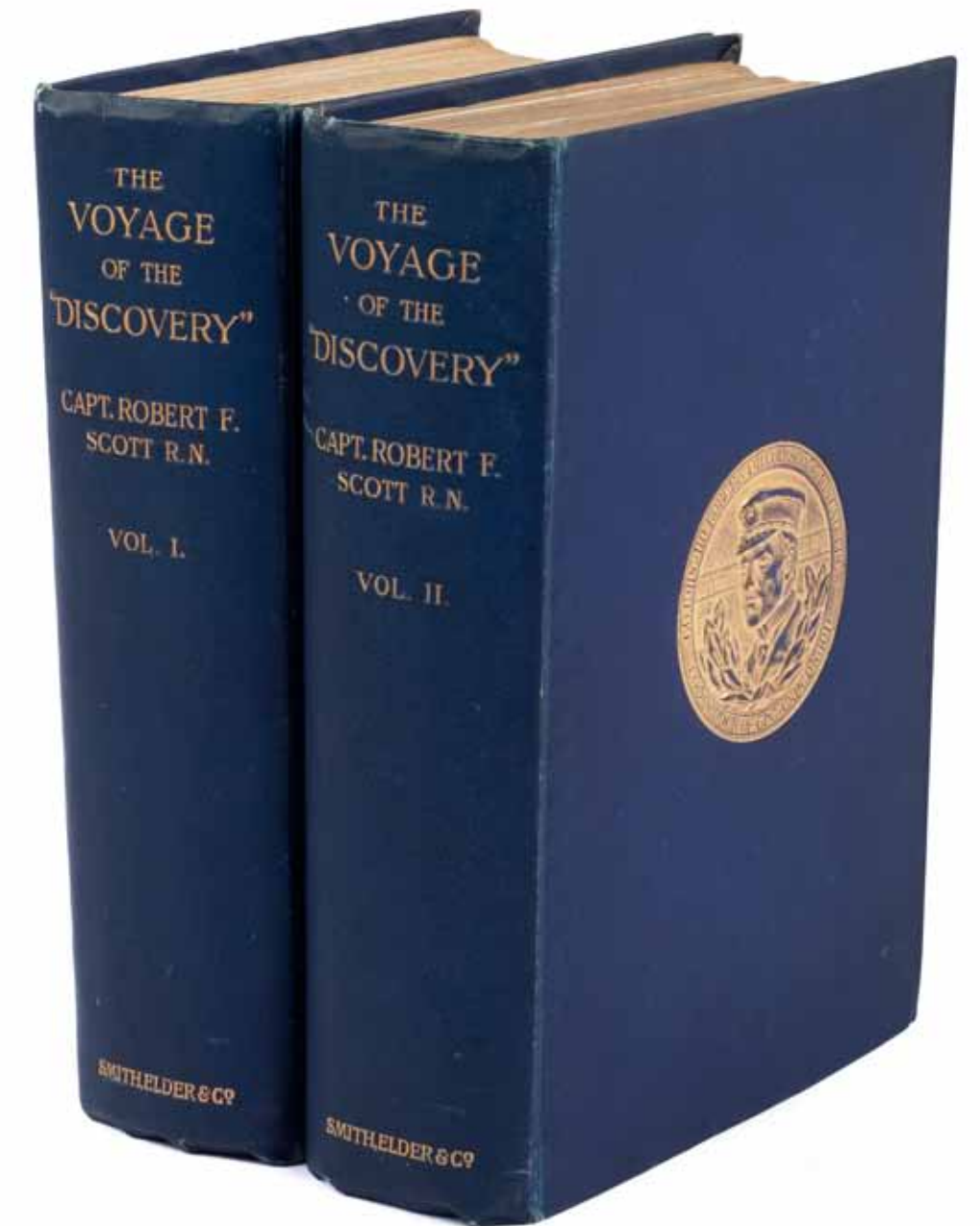
Two volumes, thick octavo, with illustrations and maps, folding chart in endpocket of each volume; original dark blue cloth, top edges gilt, others rough-trimmed. London, Smith and Elder & Co., 1905.

First edition. A good copy of Scott’s own account of his first expedition to the Antarctic, one of the great classics of adventure: ‘The author’s fine narrative was recognized from its first moment of publication as a masterpiece in the literature of exploration... Leonard Huxley [given a text to read for the publisher, said later]... “I was amazed. I had only to read a few pages to realize that it was literature, unique of its kind... Scott’s mind was like wax to receive an impression, and like marble to retain it”...’ (Rosove)

It was Scott’s great expedition of 1901-1904 that truly began the heroic age of Antarctic exploration. He sailed through Ross’s gateway to Mount Erebus, discovered a route through McMurdo Sound up on to the Ross Ice Shelf, and there, sledging with dogs, came within 530 miles of the Pole, accompanied by Shackleton and Edward Wilson. With William Lashly and Edgar Evans he made a journey under appalling conditions through the Ferrar Glacier to the high plateau.+

Renard, 1369; Rosove, 286.A1; Spence, 1051; Taurus, 41.

\$2400 [5000552 at hordern.com] for details and illustrations





INCLUDING THE FAMOUS AND EXTENSIVE SERIES OF PANORAMAS BY EDWARD WILSON

16. [SCOTT] NATIONAL ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Album of Photographs and Sketches with a Portfolio of Panoramic Views.

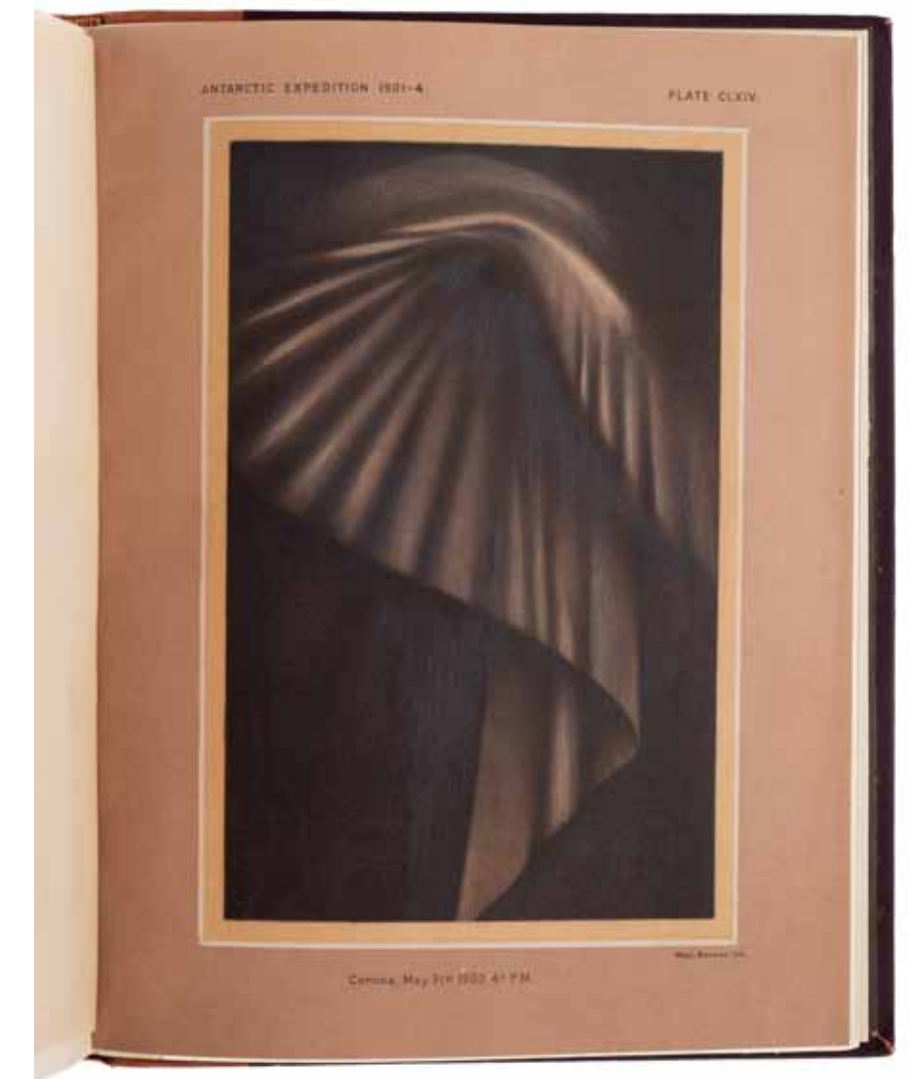
Album and accompanying portfolio, quarto, the Album containing 141 plates (twenty sepia photogravure plates, 229 black and white photographs on 108 plates, and thirteen illustrations by Edward Wilson), and the Portfolio containing loosely two large colour folding maps and twenty-four extraordinary folding panoramas (numbered CXXIX-CLII) by Edward Wilson, three of which are over nine feet in length; both pieces in their original matching quarter russet cloth bindings, as issued. London, Royal Society, 1908.

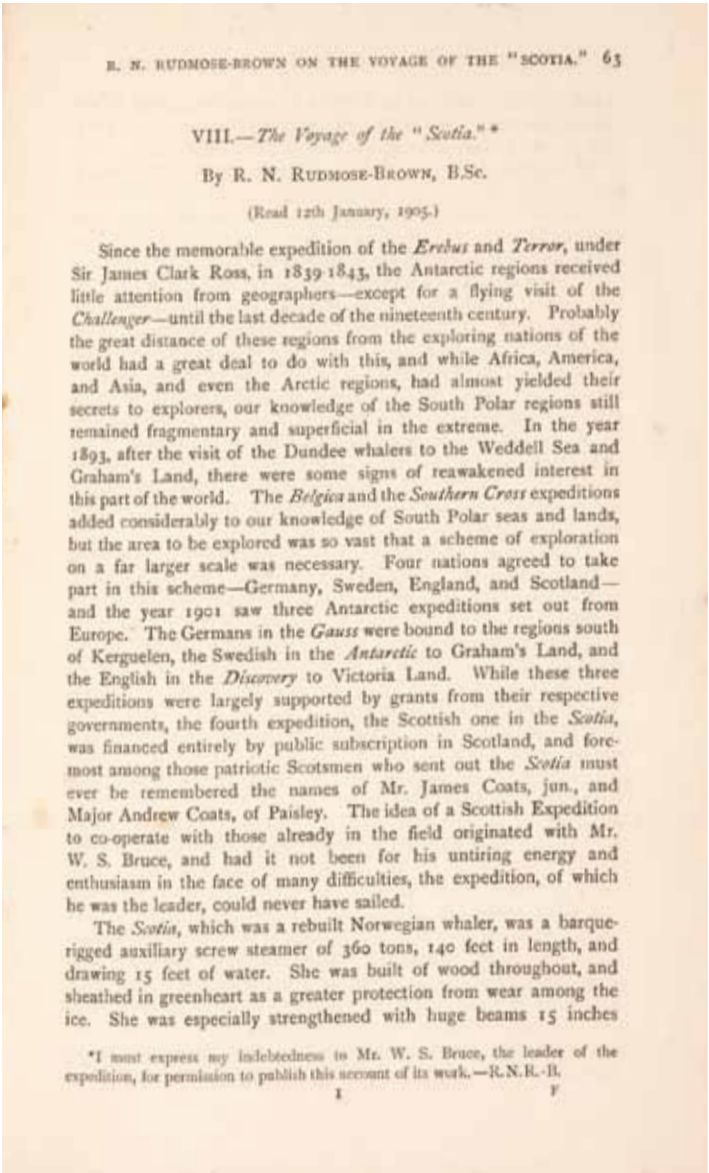
This Royal Society publication offers a remarkable visual assembly, providing an extensive display of the Antarctic scenes and wonders that the expedition experienced. Edward Wilson's panoramas contained in the separate portfolio are extraordinarily atmospheric visualisations of the untouched polar landscape, while the photographs in the Album, and especially the beautiful sepia photogravure plates, are of notbaly high quality and starting in their imagery. "This glorious and most popular work among the reports of the *Discovery* expedition is a large scale photographic and illustrative study of Antarctic landscapes and wildlife; it is the logical extension of the great atlases that derived from the expeditions of Bellingshausen, Dumont d'Urville and Wilkes before the age of photography... The Royal Society considered the material so worthy and complete as to justify publication as a separate work, particularly because of the importance in documenting the evanescent and changeable nature of the Antarctic icescape..." (Rosove). "The photographs were taken mostly by Lieut. R.W. Skelton, one of the unsung heroes of Antarctic exploration and a photographer of no mean ability, and there are some by Shackleton, Bernacchi, Royds and a couple of others. The subjects range from fine topographic views to delightful, interesting and informative natural history subjects (penguins and seals) and to ice and snow formations" (Renard).

"Very scarce" in Rosove's designation.

Renard, 1129; Rosove, 288-7.A1; Spence, 838.

\$7500 [5000560 at hordern.com] for details and illustrations





The Antarctic from Cook to Mawson: 1774-1913

PRESENTATION COPY OF A RARE OFFPRINT

17. BROWN, Robert N. Rudmose.

The voyage of the “Scotia”...

Octavo, pp. 63-70, with four photographic plates (numbered 7 to 10); modern quarter calf. Offprint, Transactions of the Perthshire Society of Natural Science, Vol. IV, Part II, 1905.

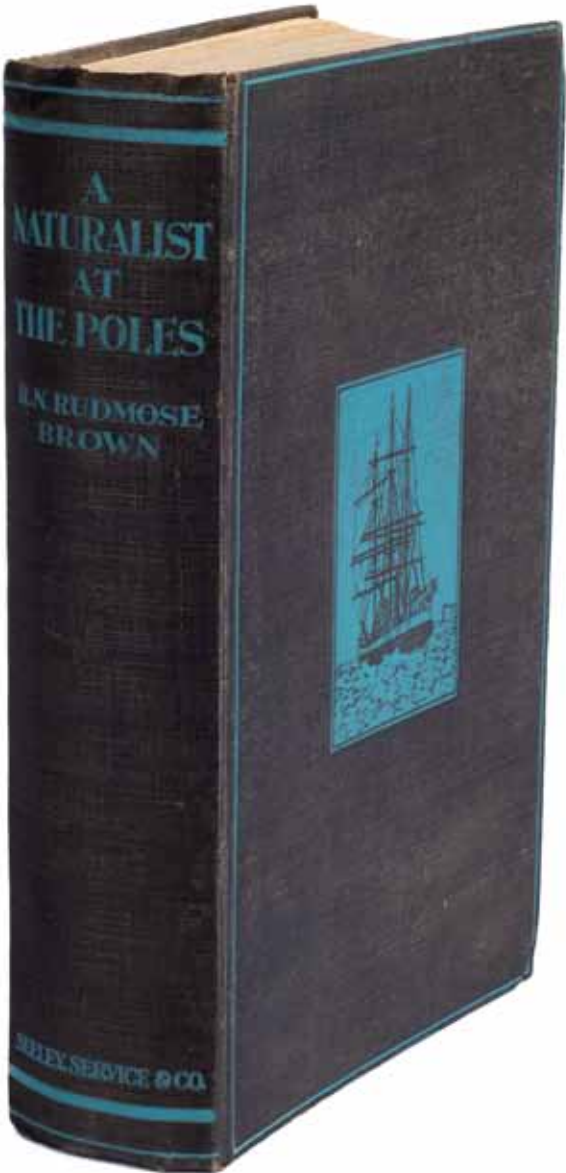
Rare: not recorded by Rosove or Renard, this is an offprint of an account of the *Scotia* expedition read by Rudmose Brown to a learned society in Scotland, produced as a separate pamphlet from their printed *Proceedings*. Offprints like this would have been prepared for the author to present to friends, which explains their typical rarity today, and this copy is indeed inscribed by the author to his relative T.B. Rudmose Brown

Spence, 194.

PROVENANCE: Private collection (Australia)

\$365 [4504329 at hordern.com]

for details and illustrations



The Antarctic from Cook to Mawson: 1774-1913

DR. BRUCE'S EXPERIENCES ON THE SCOTIA

18. BROWN, Robert N. Rudmose.

A Naturalist at the Poles: The Life Work and Voyages of Dr. W.S. Bruce...

Octavo, with a frontispiece portrait, illustrations and three maps (two coloured and folding); a very good copy in the original cloth, with vignette on the upper board. London, Seeley, Service & Co., 1923.

Scarce first edition (Rosove's binding variant 'a'). Rudmose Brown's biography of his shipmate and fellow explorer 'contains a valuable account of the [*Scotia*] expedition's preliminaries and biographical sketches of the officers and expedition associates not given in *The Voyage of the Scotia*' (Rosove). The five chapters by Burn Murdoch include a good account of the Antarctic expedition of the Dundee Whaling Fleet of 1892-3, in the whaler 'Balaena' as well as of the more important Scottish National Antarctic Expedition in the *Scotia*.

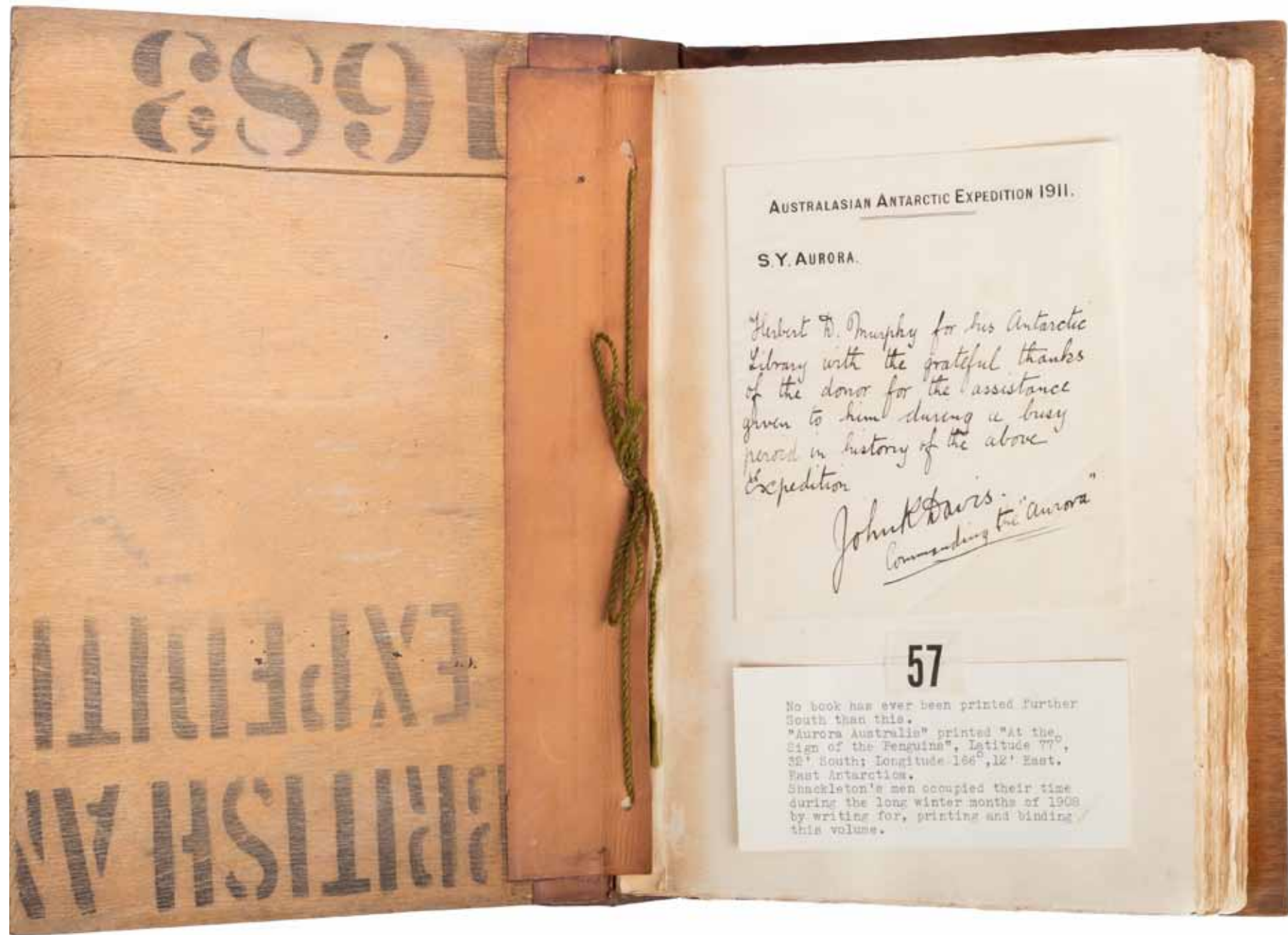
Renard, 202; Rosove, 51.A1.a; Spence 194.

PROVENANCE: Private collection (Australia)

\$450 [4504333 at hordern.com]

for details and illustrations





“THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF THE ANTARCTIC BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR ITS MANNER OF PRODUCTION, RARITY, CHARISMA, AND ASSOCIATION...”

19. SHACKLETON, Sir Ernest H. and others.

Aurora Australis.

Quarto, with colour lithograph title and eleven etched or lithograph plates by George Marston, two of them tipped in, with about ten additional blank leaves(including endleaves); bound as issued, the uncut separate leaves tied with green silk into the leather inner hinges of the binding of bevelled packing boards from teh expedition's stores, "BISCUIT" stencilled on recto of the back cover and "BRITISH AN / EXPEDITI" at top of inner front cover with "1683" below), joints and one inner hinge very carefully re-stored. Antarctica, Published at the winter quarters of the British Antarctic Expedition, 1907, during the winter months of April, May, June, July, 1908.

This extraordinary, celebrated artefact is one of the most redolent of books of adventure and exploration. Printed during the long Antarctic winter of 1908, using candles to keep the printing ink from freezing, illustrated with etchings by George Marston, publishing articles by Edgeworth David, and Shackleton himself among others, and bound in scavenged materials from the expedition's stores and leather from the horses' harnesses, some 75 copies seem to survive today in various states of completeness or condition.

Scott's *Discovery* expedition of 1901-03 had included a simple printing press, enabling them to produce, in a single copy per issue, their paper *The South Polar Times*. Five years later, Shackleton set out to produce an actual book, in some quantity, during 1908. Its creation and production would have been a welcome distraction in the gruelling winter months. The printing and binding were carried out in a small hut at the expedition's base, Cape Royds on Ross Island.

Although there was essentially a standard plan, pages were not numbered and there are usually slight differences between copies. This example has a number of blank leaves not specifically described in Rosove's collation, since there was so much variation in these; a few leaves are bound in a slightly different, but sensible, order to the standard collation, and this copy does not include the redundant titling leaf that survived in a handful of copies for the "Giant Tick" plate that was not in fact used. Two of Marston's plates are tipped to blank leaves rather than printed on full-sized blanks. These are all standard variations.

According to Murray and Marston's *Antarctic Days*, at most 100 copies were produced; Rosove noted in 2001 that "approximately sixty-five copies have been accounted for to date". An exceptionally full study by Robert Stephenson has identified a probable 75 copies (www.antarctic-circle.org/aurora.details.htm, where this particular copy is described at #256).

An excellent, complete, and clean copy, it has a marvellous association, having been presented by John K. Davis to Herbert Dyce Murphy. Davis was chief officer of the *Nimrod* during the 1908–1909 expedition; subsequently he captained the *Aurora* and was second-in-command of Mawson's Australasian Antarctic expedition of 1911–1914. Murphy had been turned down for the earlier expedition supposedly because Shackleton judged him too effeminate, a rather remarkable judgement given his success as a member of Mawson's subsequent expedition, when he was to have commanded a third base, but when it was decided not to man that base he was given the important position of running the stores on the Main Base. Murphy Bay, discovered in 1912, was named for him by Mawson. His subsequent biography is quite a tale of derring-do. Davis has inscribed the book to him, on "Australasian Antarctic Expedition 1911" letterhead "for his Antarctic Library with the grateful thanks of the donor for the assistance given to him during a busy period in history of the above expedition".

A famous rarity with "legendary status as the *ne plus ultra* of the Antarctic bibliography for its manner of production, rarity, charisma, and association with one of the greatest of all Antarctic expeditions" (Rosove).

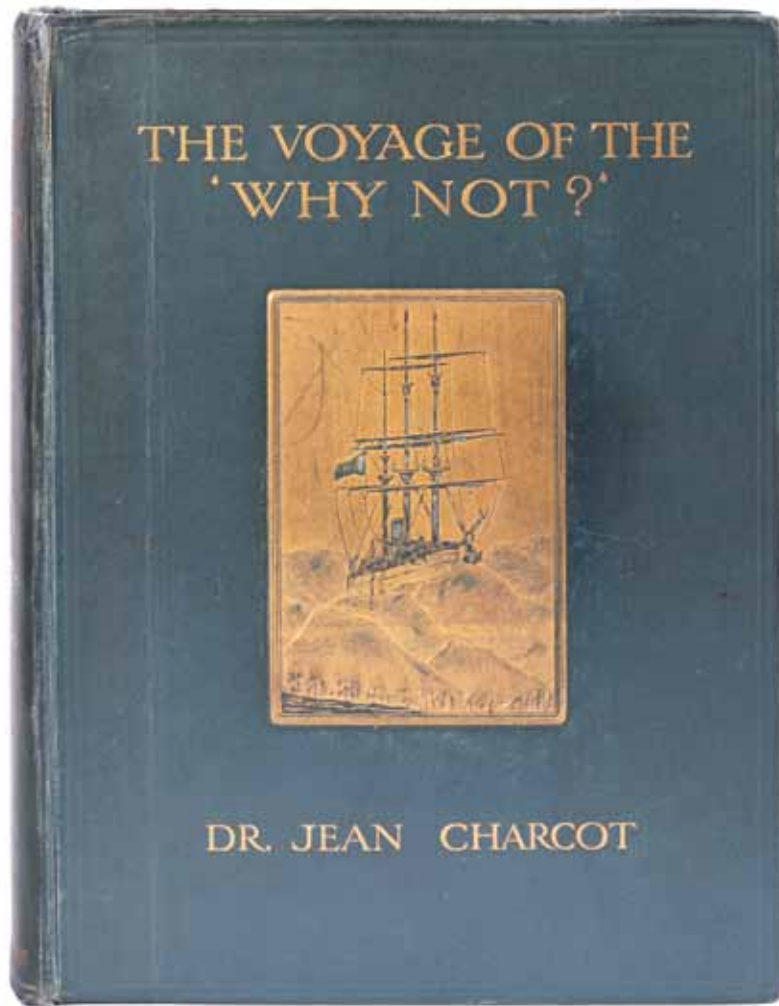
Rosove, 304.A1.b; Spence, 1095; Taurus, 60.

PROVENANCE: John K. Davis, with presentation inscription on Mawson expedition letterhead dated 1911 to Herbert Dyce Murphy; Christie's London (27 September 1996, lot 161: £27,600); private collection (Australia).

P.O.A. [\[5000557 at hordern.com\]](https://www.hordern.com.au/5000557)

[for details and illustrations](#)





THE “POURQUOI PAS?” TRANSLATED

20. CHARCOT, Dr. Jean.

The Voyage of the ‘Why Not?’...

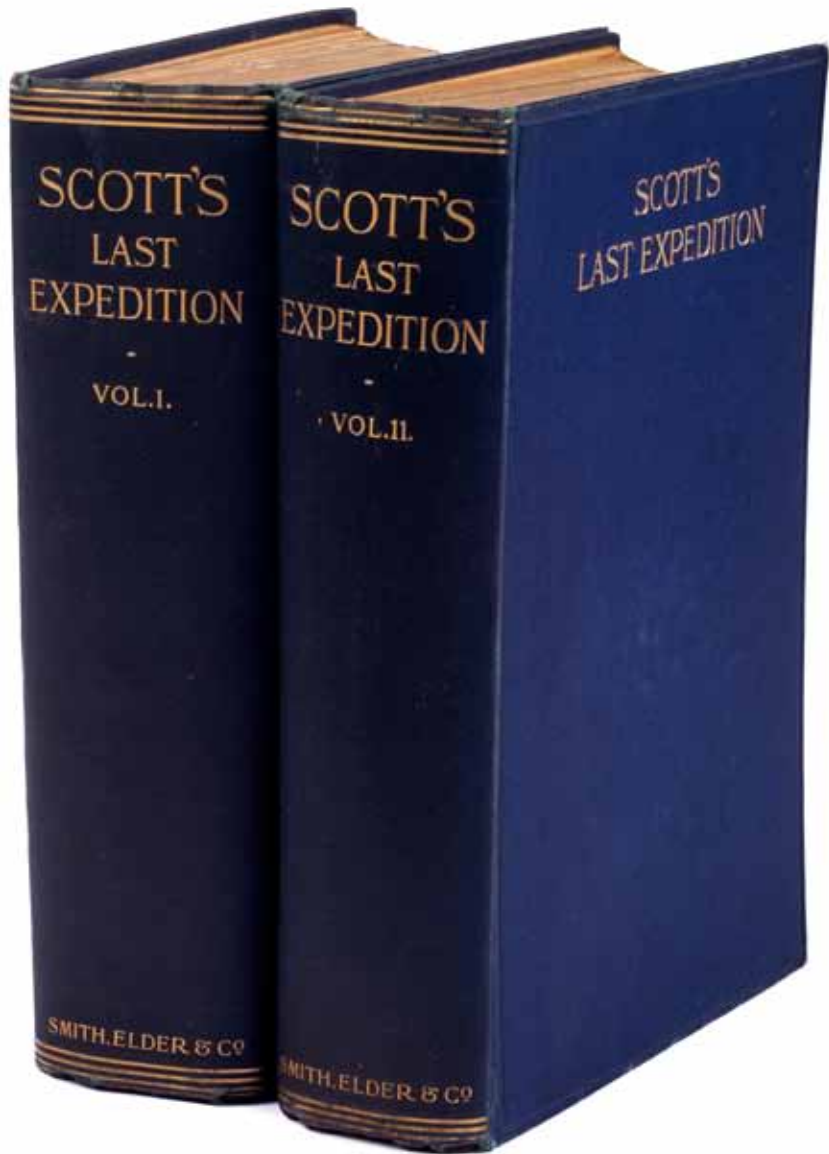
Quarto, with a folding frontispiece and 42 mostly photographic plates; original blue-grey cloth, spine gilt and with a penguin blocked in white, title and gold-blocked ship illustration on the upper board. London & New York, Hodder and Stoughton, [1911].

First Edition in English, translated by Philip Walsh. Charcot’s account of the Second French South Polar Expedition is one of the classics of the heroic age of Antarctic exploration. Apart from the vast quantity of scientific data collected, Charcot discovered several islands and charted over 1250 miles of uncharted Antarctic coast. The ‘*Pourquoi Pas?*’ was later lost in the Arctic when her boilers blew up; all but one of the crew, including Charcot, were killed.

Conrad, p.152; Renard 296; Spence 262; Rosove 67.A2; Taurus 66

PROVENANCE: Private collection (Australia)

\$985 [4504335 at hordern.com] for details and illustrations



“FEW STORIES OF EXPLORATION TOUCH THE SOUL SO DEEPLY”

21. SCOTT, Robert Falcon.

Scott’s Last Expedition...

Two volumes, large octavo, extensively illustrated including a frontispiece in each volume, six photographs and 18 coloured plates, about 175 black & white plates, coloured maps, diagrams, and a panorama; a good copy in original blue ribbed cloth, top edges gilt, others uncut. London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1913.

First of very many editions of the famous and tragic official account of the *Terra Nova* expedition, arranged from Scott’s journals which were retrieved when his tent was discovered in 1912.

Scott’s achievement in reaching the South Pole on January 18, 1912, is inextricably linked with the sense of heartbreak at having been beaten to the Pole by Amundsen by just thirty-four days, and the disastrous return journey in which Scott, Evans, Oates, Bowers, and Wilson all perished. It ‘is sufficient to state that Scott’s eloquent prose propelled him into the realm of greatness despite his flaws. 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. One does not have to wonder why *Scott’s Last Expedition* has gone through so many editions and printings: few stories of exploration touch the soul so deeply’ (Rosove).

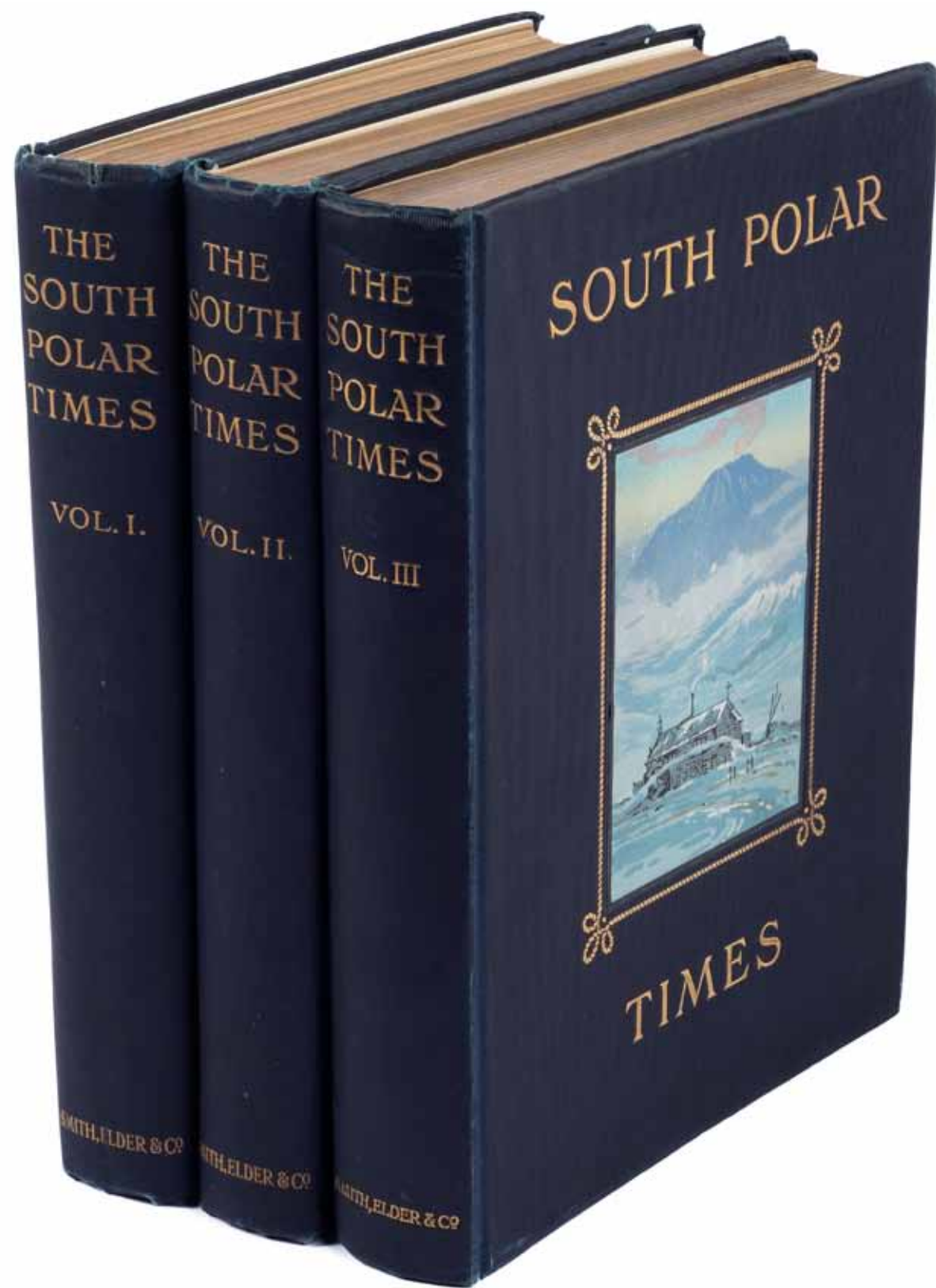
This copy has been signed on the first flyleaf by a number of expedition personnel: Shore Party Officers Edward Evans, (dated 1914), Victor Campbell, and Edward Atkinson; Shore Party scientific staff Frank Debenham, Charles Wright, and Raymond Priestley; and Ship’s Party Officers Henry Pennell, Henry Rennick, Wilfred Bruce, Francis Drake and Dennis Lillie. There is also a loosely inserted sheet of notepaper with the printed heading “British Antarctic Expedition - Terra Nova R.Y.S”, signed by Griffith Taylor and Victor Campbell on the recto; on the reverse is the note in pencil “Gone for Meat [undecipherable name]” with a later note “Possibly written by [undecipherable name]” signed wu=ith what appear to be the initials D.G.

Renard, 1386; Rosove, 290.A1; Spence, 1056; Taurus, 77.

\$3600 [5000551 at hordern.com]

for details and illustrations





“EVERY SINGLE PERSON ON THE CONTINENT OF ANTARCTICA READ IT”

22. [SCOTT, Robert Falcon] SHACKLETON, Ernest H., Louis BERNACCHI, and Apsley CHERRY-GARRARD, Editors of the three volumes respectively.

The South Polar Times.

Three volumes, quarto, with numerous coloured illustrations throughout; in the original blue cloth with coloured vignette onlays on front covers, spines lettered in gilt, gilt edges, in fine condition. London, Smith, Elder, 1907; 1907; 1914.

A superb set in fine condition of this remarkable book, containing copy number 211 (of just 250 published) of the first two volumes, and copy number 37 (of 350 published) of the third volume. The meticulously produced book is an evocative exact reproduction, unedited and unrevised, of the original single copy of the “South Polar Times”, written and produced by the members of Scott’s first and second expeditions for their own entertainment and diversion during the long Antarctic winters. The first two volumes were created on the *Discovery* in 1902 and 1903, edited by Ernest Shackleton and Louis Bernacchi, and published in this form in 1907. The matching third volume, edited by Apsley Cherry-Garrard and shared on the *Terra Nova* in 1911, was published in 1914.

As Robin McKie wrote in the English newspaper *The Observer*, the *South Polar Times* “had the lowest possible circulation for any newspaper in the world. Only one copy of each edition was ever printed. Yet the South Polar Times had a readership that would bring tears to the eye of a media mogul. Every single person on the continent of Antarctica read it. For good measure, the paper also had a startlingly impressive list of editors that included polar exploration leader Ernest Shackleton as well as Apsley Cherry-Garrard, author of the travel classic *The Worst Journey in the World*”.

The article continues, “By any reckoning, the paper was an extraordinary publication... Each paper – which ran from 30 to 50 pages – includes photographs, features, caricatures of officers and men, whimsical observations of life in Antarctica, cartoons, weather reports and a range of breathtaking watercolours of the polar landscape – most of them works by zoologist Edward Wilson, Scott’s deputy, and a painter of considerable talent... Written

a century ago, the papers are also intriguing historical documents in their own right, including popular music-hall songs rewritten with new lyrics; a pastiche of Walt Whitman’s poetry; and an account of their own expedition as recently decoded papyrus leaves – a spoof on the great Rosetta Stone controversy.

“The *South Polar Times* was produced by the men of Robert Scott’s two journeys to Antarctica: the *Discovery* expedition of 1901–04, and the *Terra Nova* expedition of 1910–13. (Each journey was named after the ship that took Scott’s teams to Antarctica.) Regular journals on long voyages were a Royal Navy tradition and Scott was determined to keep it up. Among the boxes of cargo brought by his ships, Scott included a typewriter, reams of good quality paper and art supplies. In the end, 12 issues of the Times were produced: eight from the first of Scott’s trips to the Antarctic and four from his second, ill-fated expedition.

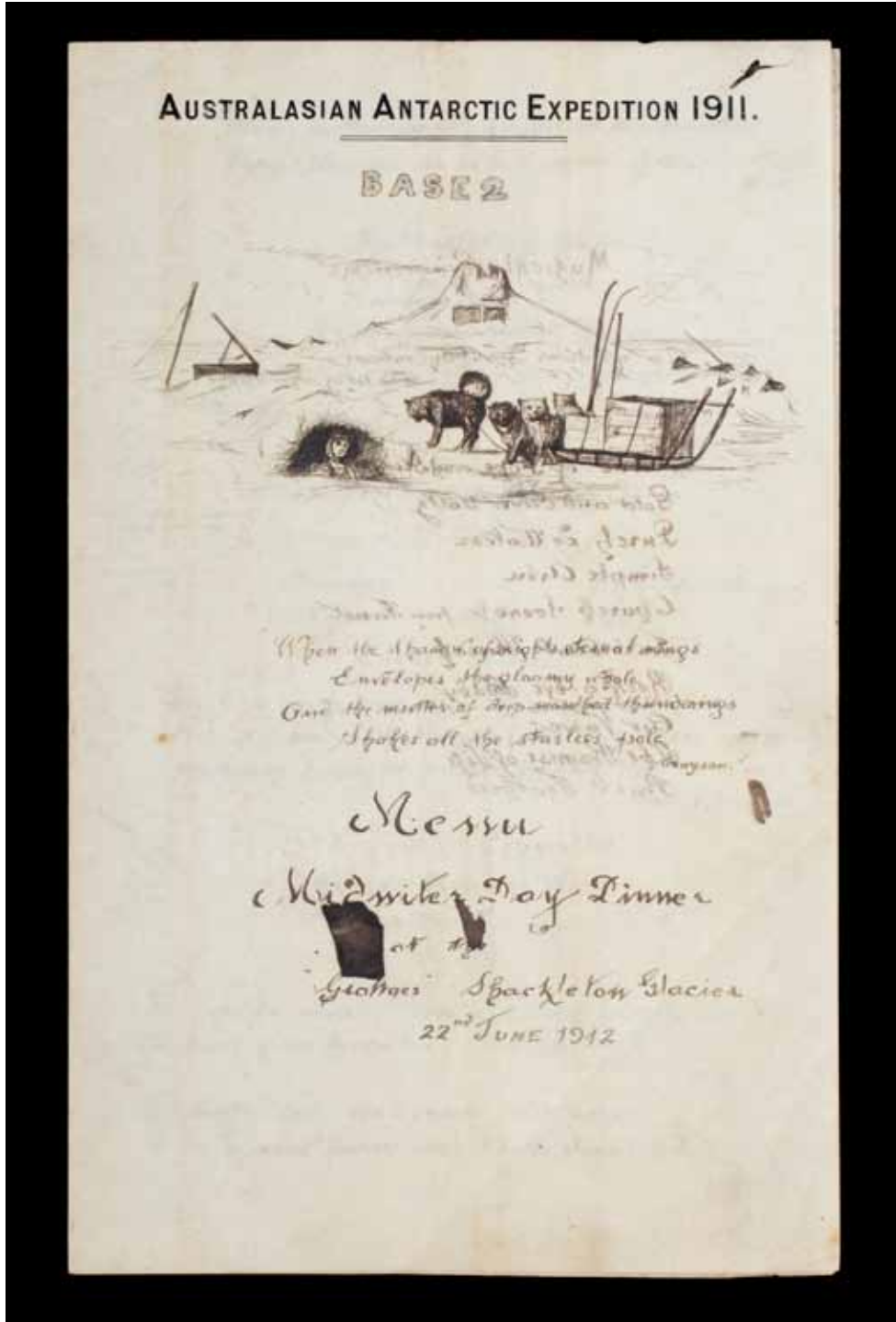
“All are marked by their jollity and would have provided a welcome diversion for the men during the long, dark austral winters. However, it is the last issue of the South Polar Times that provides the most touching copy. It was written and produced in June 1912, by which time Cherry-Garrard and the rest of the men living in the expedition hut of Ross Island knew that Scott and his four companions – Wilson, Henry Bowers, Edgar Evans and Lawrence Oates – were dead. Their supplies would have run out weeks earlier. They still produced the Times, but there is no mention of the fact that Scott and the polar team were missing. Yet their absence would been like an elephant in the room...”.

Renard, 1433; Rosove, 287.A1 and 291.A1; Spence, 1094; Taurus, 42.

\$27,500 [5000559 at hordern.com]

for details and illustrations





MIDWINTER DINNER ON THE SHACKLETON ICE SHELF

23. [MAWSON: AUSTRALIAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION]
HARRISSON, Charles Turnbull.

Original manuscript menu for Midwinter Day Dinner...

Manuscript in ink, on 4 pp. notepaper with printed heading "Australasian Antarctic Expedition 1911" (172 x 127 mm), with a drawing of dogsled outside the base camp on first page. Base 2, Shackleton Glacier, 22 June 1912.

A charming, extremely rare, indeed fugitive relic of Mawson's Australasian Antarctic Expedition: an original manuscript menu for the 1912 Midwinter Dinner at the expedition's Base 2 camp. This was the encampment on the Shackleton Ice Shelf where the Western Party sheltered from February 1912 until relief by the *Aurora* in February 1913. The vignette sketch drawn by Harrison on the first page shows a dogsled in the foreground, with an expeditioner looking out from an opening in the camp, the entrance hatch seen to the left behind, and in the distance the distinctive peak behind the camp. The camp's "Hut", which was quickly snowed in, had to be extended with a series of tunnels below the snow, hence its renaming as "The Grottoes".

The evocative manuscript represents more than just a bill of fare, setting the scene for the celebration of the Antarctic's shortest day, often offering the most gruelling weather, when the expeditioners determinedly set about creating a feast. Midwinter is still today the occasion for the most boisterous celebration in the Antarctic year, a tradition that began with the early expeditions of the heroic age.

Thus were spirits kept up during the darkest part of the polar year, and resources raided to provide the repast, bolstered with locally sourced proven-der, camouflaged by witty naming: for example, "sirloin de veau marin" here was actually marine veal, that is either seal or penguin meat, its name a wry reference to the marinated veal dish of the French classical canon. The menu lists the music that will be played "a la zonophone" (that being the brand of gramophone and records that dominated the market at the time of the expedition's departure), including *Land of Hope and Glory*, the Church Scene from *Faust*, and *Rock-a-bye Baby*. A number of popular quotations accompany the various items; there is plenty of alcohol ("Challenger Madeira Wine", "Tintara

Claret", "Kopke Port" and whisky); both cigars and cigarettes are on offer, and the toasts are formally listed, including Mr Moyes to toast "Sweethearts and Wives", and Harrison to toast "Dr Mawson and the A.A.E."

Whether the artistically-gifted Harrison produced just a couple of menus with his skillful pen, or one for every participant, the survival today is highly limited: we have traced only this example and a similar one in the Mitchell Library (State Library of New South Wales MLMSS 7361) which derived from Harrison's own archive.

At Main Base, 2400 kms away, there was a similar dinner under Mawson's direction for which a menu was prepared, though that better equipped camp was able to print theirs (see Christie's, 27 September 1996, lot 162 £4140 for Mawson's copy; as the cataloguer then speculated, if there were 18 printed for the participants, only that one seems to have survived). Mawson's description of the Main Base celebration, although larger, can serve to give the spirit of the Western Party's feast:

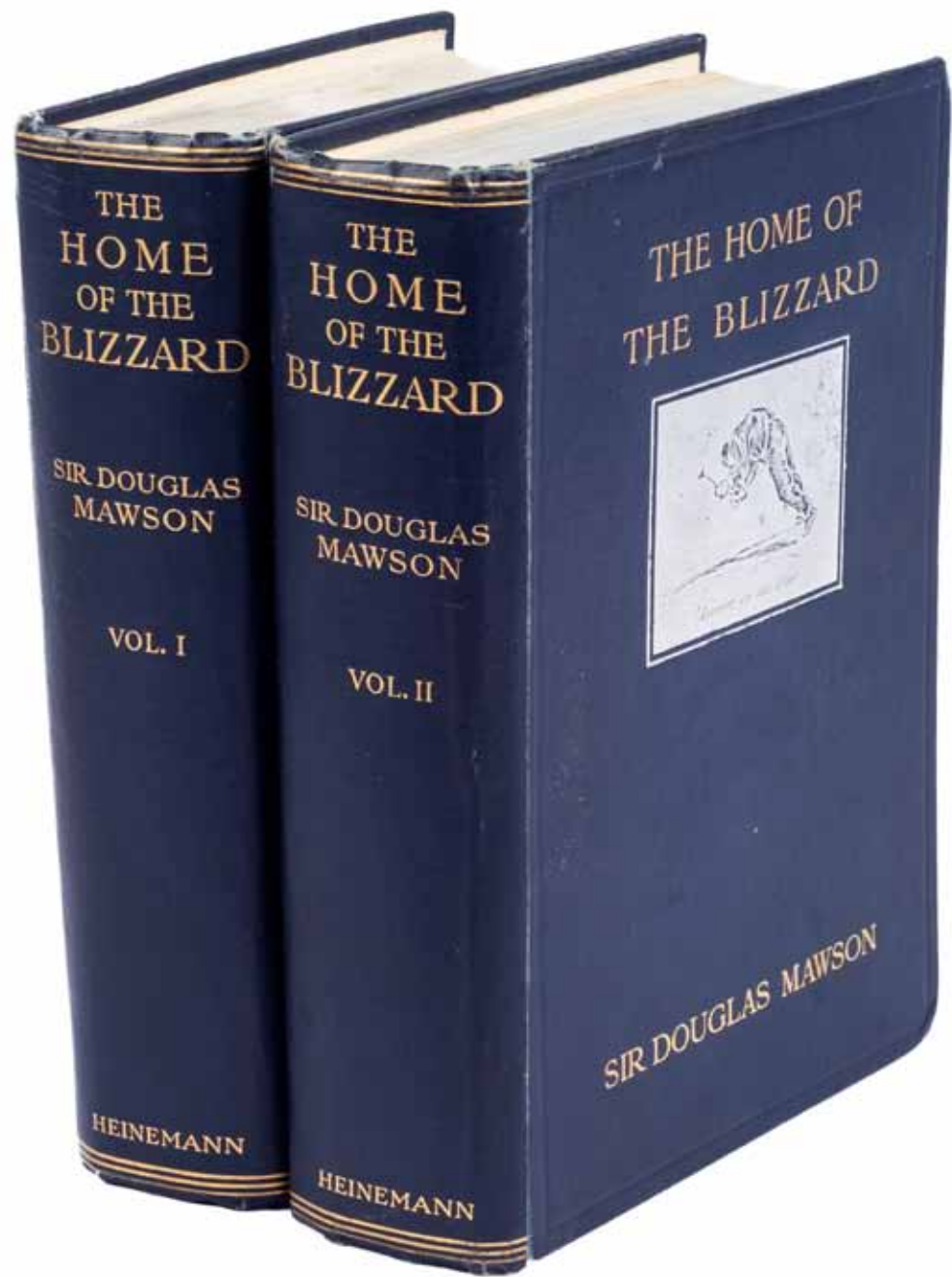
"It was a jovial occasion, and we celebrated it with the uproarious delight of a community of eighteen young men unfettered by small conventions... Han-nam and Bickerton shouldered the domestic responsibilities. Their *menu du diner* to us was a marvel of gorgeous delicacies. After the toasts and speeches came a musical and dramatic programme, punctuated by choice gramophone records and rowdy student choruses... Outside, the wind was not to be out-done; it surpassed itself with an unusual burst of ninety-five miles per hour." (*The Home of the Blizzard*, pp. 173-175, illustrating the menu).

A good account of food on the Mawson expedition is given in <https://maas.museum/inside-the-collection/2011/09/05/history-week-eating-in-extremes-what-did-mawson-and-scott-eat-in-antarctica/>.

\$9000 [5000565 at hordern.com]

for details and illustrations





MAWSON'S HARROWING TALE OF SURVIVAL

24. MAWSON, Sir Douglas.

The Home of the Blizzard...

Two volumes, large octavo, with photogravure frontispiece in each, numerous plates (18 coloured, nine folding panoramas), and three folding maps in end-pocket of volume 2; original blue pictorial cloth with silver vignette on front boards, neat early ownership inscription on front flyleaves; a very good set, with two related docuemnts (see note). London, William Heinemann, 1915.

First edition of this classic account of Australian Antarctic exploration: ‘One of the most gripping Antarctic Stories’ (Conrad). This copy includes two original letters (see below) suggesting that it may once have belonged to Edward “Teddy” Evans, Scott’s second-in-command and successor on the Terra Nova expedition.

Initially intending to be a member of Scott’s party, Mawson decided to command his own expedition and organised the first official Australasian Antarctic Expedition. The expedition left Hobart in the *Aurora* on 2 December 1911 to systematically explore the areas of Antarctica known as King George V Land and Terra Adelie. Despite extraordinarily harsh conditions the expedition achieved a great deal: over 2000 miles of unknown Antarctic coastline was charted and the scientific discoveries were so extensive that their publication continued well into the 1940s.

Mawson’s narrative of the expedition is fascinating reading, but most compelling is his account of his epic journey to return to base camp at Cape Denison during which his two companions perished - one falling down a crevasse with the dog team and most of the food, supplies and the tent. His struggle to survive on toxic rations which caused severe stomach cramps, made the soles of his feet detach, and his hair to fall out in clumps, is one of the most extraordinary tales of survival ever told.

Mawson’s first expedition was an epic of endurance and this, and his subsequent work in the Antarctic, form the most significant basis to Australia’s claim to its extensive Antarctic territory.

Loosely tipped in to this set are two documents:

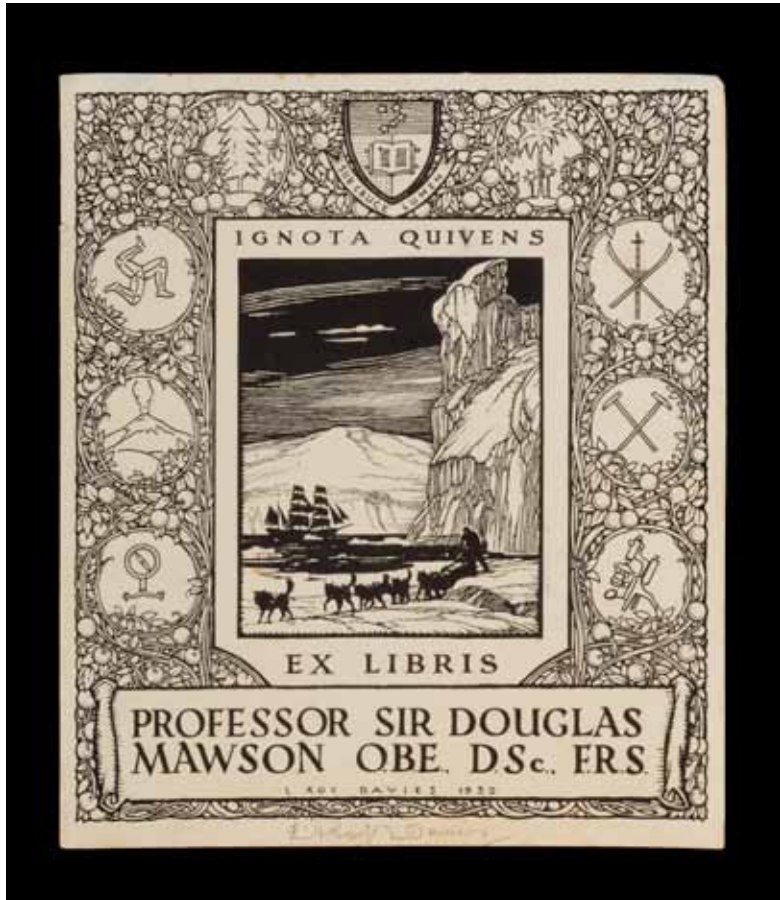
1. Friendly autograph letter signed from Mawson to “Dear Teddy Evans” (i.e. Edward Evans, later 1st Baron Mountevans). The two-page letter is written on both sides of University of Adelaide notepaper. Dated simply “Thursday”, it was written to Evans during his visit to Australia in 1948. Mawson and his wife have enjoyed Evans’s visit; sorry not to have entertained him more than they did, but no doubt his hosts the Bonythons showed him a good time; it would be possible for Evans to meet up in Melbourne, where he goes next, with both John King Davis and John Rymill, and Mawson provides details.
2. Retained carbon copy of typed letter from Evans to Mawson, “My dear Doug” responding to Mawson’s suggestions about meetings with Davis and Rymill.

Renad, 1021; Rosove, 217.A1a; Spence, 774; Taurus, 100.

\$4000 [5000562 at hordern.com]

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REJECTED EARLY VERSION OF MAWSON'S FAMOUS BOOKPLATE

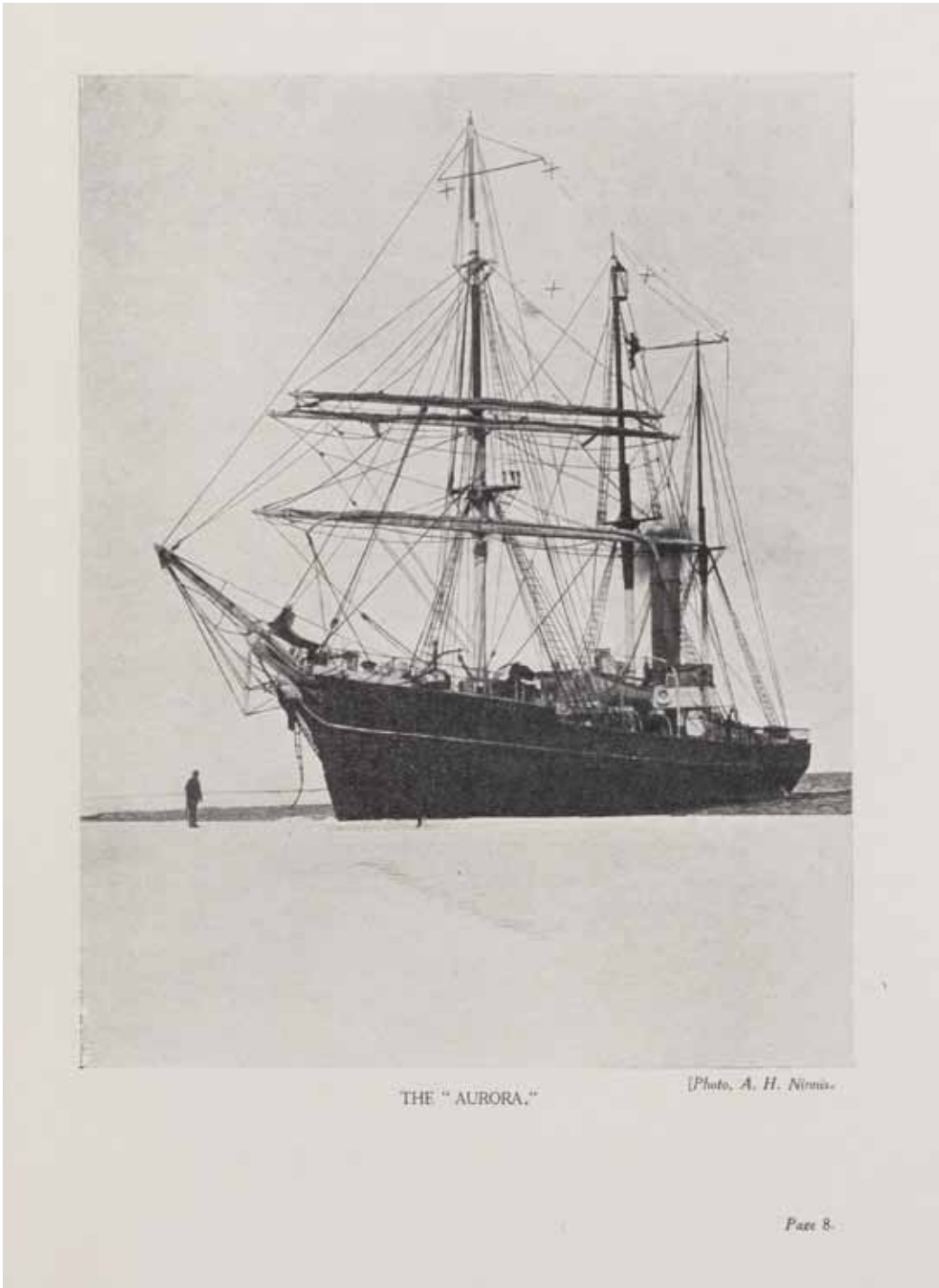
25. [MAWSON] DAVIES, L. Roy.

Douglas Mawson’s bookplate...

Wood engraving, 107 x 91 mm; lightly signed in pencil by the artist in lower blank margin. N.P., 1932.

Evidently an early proof of Mawson’s famous bookplate: the more familiar version of the bookplate as finished differs in text by doing without the recital of Mawson’s titles and decorations shown here, reading simply “Douglas Mawson”, while the finished bookplate’s motto “Ignota quarens” (“Seeking the unknown”) would replace the garbled misunderstanding here, the meaningless “Ignota quivens”. The atmospheric Antarctic scene of dogsled, expedition ship and icebergs, together with the armorial device of the University of Adelaide and the six vignettes, were unchanged for the final version.

\$440 [5000566 at hordern.com] for details and illustrations



BY THE CAPTAIN OF THE “AURORA”

26. DAVIS, John King.

With the “Aurora” in the Antarctic 1911-1914.

Octavo, plates; with 8 maps and diagrams and numerous photographic illustrations throughout; original blue cloth, vignette of the “Aurora” on front cover. London, Andrew Melrose, 1919.

First edition, primary binding issue, of Davis’s account of his captaincy of the *Aurora* on the Australian Antarctic Expedition. “As captain of the Aurora during Mawson’s 1911-14 expedition, Davis was able to produce one of the few first-hand accounts available in print. His publishers, however, clearly had wartime difficulties with the book, most often seen today with its gilt lettering and decoration badly faded” (Taurus).

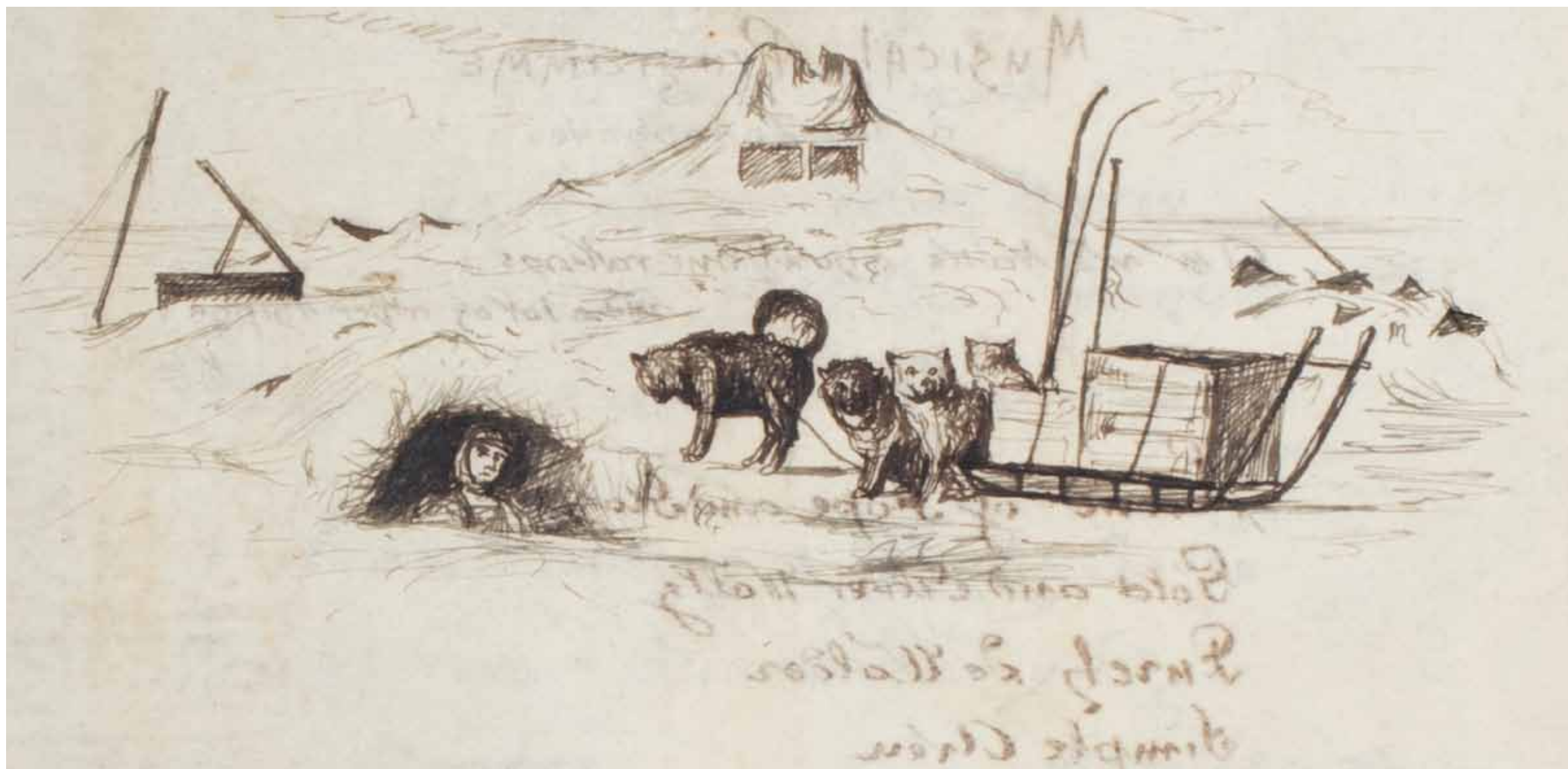
Davis has boldly inscribed this copy 35 years after publication “for Mrs. Rupert Greene with all good wishes and much gratitude”; Mrs Greene was Marie Grace de Lancey Forth, the mother of Dame Elizabeth Murdoch.

Renard, 421; Rosove, 87.A1.a; Spence, 354.

\$1600 [5000561 at hordern.com]

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