



David Spilman Fine Books

Exploration, Adventure and History of the World

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The 53rd California International Antiquarian Book Fair Pasadena Convention Center – February 7th – 9th 2020

A select listing of Books, Maps and Illustrations that will be at Booth #121

1. **Amundsen, Roald and Ellsworth Lincoln. Our Polar Flight;** The Amundsen-Ellsworth Polar Flight. New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1925; First Edition. Inscribed by Ellsworth to Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, 8vo [9x6.75in]; viii, 373 pp., frontispiece of Amundsen, Ellsworth & Norwegian Flag at 87° North, 56 images and three maps; Dark blue cloth covers with gilt lettering on front and spine, gilt ruled border and embossed illustration of airplane over ice field, fore edge untrimmed; Some shelf wear with frayed corners and rubbing to top and bottom of darken spine and top front joint, front hinge cracked and loose, age toning to text, small nick on upper spine; Inscription by Ellsworth to Dellenbaugh on front free end paper, pasted in letter from Ellsworth to Dellenbaugh and pasted in excerpt from The Yale Review, July 1927, "At the North Pole" by Ellsworth on back end paper [this article was after the second and successful transpolar flight in the Dirigible Norge in 1926], tipped in folded typewritten letter to Dellenbaugh from the New York Evening Post on the spelling of the Amundsen ship Fram. [Arctic Biblio 411] Very Good. (11333) \$1,100

The inscription reads "To Frederick S. Dellenbaugh, With the kindest regards of Lincoln Ellsworth, Dec. 24th 1925". Pasted in two page handwritten letter from Ellsworth to Dellenbaugh before the polar flight on the "The Century Association letterhead [A private New York club] | February 10, 1925 | My Dear Mr. Dellenbaugh, I am sorry that my absence from New York has delayed a reply to your letter. I am also very sorry to have to say that Capt. Amundsen sailed for Norway on the 3rd of this month and as a result I was unable to tell him of your letter. I join the Captain in Norway at the end of March and I hope that on our return from the North we may have the pleasure of telling The Explorers Club of our trip. Again thanking you for your kind letter. I am, very sincerely yours, Lincoln Ellsworth". The tipped in New York Evening Post letter dated June 15, 1925 reads "Dear Sir: Odd as it may seem, "Farm" apparently is the correct spelling. This was verified by press associations following numerous inquiries from this and other papers which thought the name should be "Fram"."

Roald Amundsen (1872-1928), after the 1910-12 expedition to the South Pole, continued exploration in the Arctic with an 1918-20 voyage through the Northeast Passage. In 1925, he teamed with Lincoln Ellsworth, who provided the funding and participated, to fly and land at the North Pole from Svalbard Is. in flying boats. Due to navigation errors and fuel consumption, they landed short of the Pole. The Amundsen's airship was damaged and they need three weeks to clear a runway for the undamaged plane to carry all to safety. From the Arctic Bibliography, "This is a translation of Amundsen-Ellsworths polflyvning 1925, gjennom luften til 88 nord q.v. with an additional chapter by Ellsworth describing the flight."

Lincoln Ellsworth (1880-1951) was a wealthy benefactor of the American Museum of Natural History and explorer. He funded the 1925 Amundsen-Ellsworth Polar Flight and follow up transpolar flight in the Dirigible Norge in 1926. In the 1930's. He also participated in four flying expeditions to Antarctica and made significant discoveries of mountain ranges and land. Frederick Dellenbaugh (1853-1935) was an author, explorer and artist. He was part of the 1871-73 second Powell Colorado River expedition from the Green River to the Grand Canyon. He also participated in the 1899 Harriman Alaska expedition. He wrote a number of books from his experiences on the Colorado River and canyons and books on Fremont and Custer. He was a founder of the Explorers Club, where he likely met Ellsworth. He was also the librarian of the American Geographical Society.

2. **Amundsen, Roald. The South Pole;** An Account of the Norwegian Antarctic Expedition in the _Fram_ 1910-12. New York: Lee Keedick, 1913; First Edition. [In Two Volumes] [The English Translation of 'Sydpolen'] 8vo [9.25x7in]; Dark navy blue cloth covers with gilt lettering on front cover and spine, top edge gilt with other edges untrimmed; Vol. I - [1], xxxv, 392 pp., frontispiece of Amundsen with tissue guard, introduction by Fridtjof Nansen, 82 images, two maps one color foldout at back, Vol. II - x, 449 pp., same frontispiece, 52 plates with illustrations and photographs, with folding plan of Fram sectional, and 20 maps and charts, including one folding and one color; Minor shelf wear to edges, bright gilt

lettering, Vol. I hinges cracked, Vol. II front hinge cracked, minor bumping and wear of corners. [Rosove 9.B2, Spence 18, Conrad p. 113, Howgego A13] Near Fine. (11240) \$2,800

Roald Amundsen (1872-1928) originally planned the expedition to repeat Nansen's drift through the Arctic Ocean with the Fram and likely an attempt to reach the North Pole. On hearing that Cook and Peary both claimed to have reached the North Pole in 1909, Amundsen decides, in secret, to change the expedition for the South Pole. In August 1910, the Fram left Christina and arrived at Bay of Whales [named by Shackleton in 1908] in January 1911. This winter camp was 1 degree closer to the pole than Scott's McMurdo Sound base and offered many other practical and scientific advantages. The Norwegians were skilled in skiing and dog handling, which allowed them to travel to the South Pole in 56 days. At 3:00 pm, on Friday, December 14, 1911, there was a simultaneous cry of "Halt!" as the sledge meters registered their arrival at the South Pole. With the Norwegian flag planted, Amundsen named the polar plateau for King Haakon VII. Amundsen left a tent and note for Scott to find one month later.

3. Austin, Mary [Hunter]. The Land of Little Rain. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company, 1903; First Edition, 2nd Printing. [October] [8.5x6.5in]; Olive green cloth covers with gilt lettering on spine and front, pictorial illustration of vulture, wolf, skeleton and shrubs on front, top edge gilt, others untrimmed; xi [5] 280 [2] pp., pictorial title page and frontispiece illustration with tissue guard, 3 plate illustrations and 73 illustrations in brown ink in text and chapter headings; Shelf wear and rubbing to covers, spine, edges and corners, slightly darken spine, minor fraying of cloth at corners, top and bottom spine and front joint, front and rear hinge cracked, past glue repairs to front end paper, prior owner pencil notes on front fly and colorful children's bookplate on half-title, closed tears at edges to pages 29 and 47. [Volkman Z80 #2, Graff 114, Howell50 273, Cowan64 p24] Very Good. (13142) \$240

Mary Hunter Austin (1868-1934) was an American writer of the Southwest. This was her first of 35 books and, by many accounts, her best book. The Land of Little Rain is a story of life and nature on the Eastern Sierra Nevada Mountains of Owens Valley, the Inyo Mountains, Mojave Desert, Death Valley and Western Nevada. In Lawrence Clark Powell, California Classics, he writes _There in the county of Inyo she put down roots and absorbed the lore of the Paiute and Shoshone Indians and of the shepherds, ranchers and miners. With her feet on the earth and her head in the sky, she gave voice in singing prose to the soul of a hitherto unsung land._ The illustrative drawings of E. Boyd Smith added a depth to the writing that brought the words and images to life. A newspaper critic at the time stated _What John Muir has done for the western slopes of the Sierras... Mrs. Austin does in a more tender and intimate fashion for the eastern slopes._

4. Back, George Capt., R.N. Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition; to the Mouth of the Great Fish River and along the Shores of the Arctic Ocean in the Years 1833, 1834, and 1835. Philadelphia: E. L. Carey & A. Hart, 1836; First Edition. American Edition. 8vo [10x6.5in]; [1], [4 advertisements], viii, 456, [1], pp., many with fold out map, appendix; Original Publisher's Light brown paper covers with dark blue half cloth spine with paper label, top edge trimmed; Age wear to all surfaces, edges and corners, some stain spots on covers and spine and foxing of text throughout, corners and edges worn and exposed, spine label worn with some loss of text, prior owner printed label with pencil notation "[M] S-VALENTINE Estate " and "Edward V Valentine, Richmond Va." in pencil on front end paper. [Wagner-Camp 58b:3, Arctic Biblio 853, Hill 43, Howgego II B3] Very Good. (11699) \$250

Sir George Back (1796 - 1878) was a British Naval Officer, Arctic Explorer and Artist. Back was part of John Franklin's first two overland expeditions (Coppermine 1819-22 and Mackenzie River 1824-26) to survey the North American Arctic. In 1832, John Ross's North-West passage expedition was overdue and Back proposed travel to Fort Resolution on the Great Slave Lake and follow the Great Fish River (renamed the Back River) to the Arctic Sea and likely location of Ross. By 1834, Ross had returned to England and Back received new orders to continue the exploration of the north west arctic. Back and Naturalist Richard King returned with significant information on the geology, meteorology and botany of the arctic. In 1836, Back lead another expedition to explore the northeastern Hudson Bay with the H.M.S. Terror and was beset by ice for 10 months. Upon his return, he retired from active duty. Back continued to be involved in arctic exploration, returned to the navy as an admiral and advised on the search for Franklin.

Edward Virginus Valentine (1838-1930) was an American sculptor known for Virginia and Civil War statues of Jefferson, Lee and Jackson. The Valentine family was well known in Richmond, Va. Valentine was the President of the Valentine Museum for over 30 years. This book appears to have been originally owned by Edward's father, Mann S. Valentine and was passed through the estate to Edward.

5. Bartlett, John Russell. Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora, and Chihuahua; Connected with the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission during the years 1850, '51, '52, and '53. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1854; First Edition. In two volumes, 8vo [8.75x5.75in]; Vol. I - xxii, fold out map [General Map | Showing the Countries Explored & Surveyed | by the United States & Mexican | Boundary Commission | in the years 1850, 51, 52, & 53 | Under the direction of | John R. Bartlett | U.S. Commissioner], 506 pp., fold

out lithograph Frontispiece of Fort Yuma, 29 woodcuts in text and 3 on plates and 6 plates tinted lithograph illustrations, Vol. II, xvii, 624 pp., fold out Lithograph Frontispiece of Ruins at Casas Grandes, 33 woodcuts in text and 26 on plates and 10 plates tinted lithograph illustrations [includes Tucson plate not listed], appendices and index; Later mixed binding of tan half calf-backed marbled covers with raised ribbed gilt lettered and decorative spine, marbled end papers [appears to have been rebound in early 1900's by the Rose Bindery, Boston], [also appears to have a second rebinding with replaced marbled covers, end papers, and possible text block washing/repairs within last 50 years], top edge gilt, fore edge untrimmed; Minor shelf wear to edges and leather, prior owner's archival closed tears repairs throughout both volumes with some offset staining of material used, folding map closed tear repaired, lacks advertisements. [Cowan64 p.36, Wagner-Camp 234:1, Graff 198, Hill 75] Very Good. (13439) \$1,600

John Russell Bartlett (1805-1886), a historian and linguist, was appointed to oversee the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission to survey and establish the current boundary between the United States and Mexico in the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo and expanded with the Gadsden Purchase. The survey also determined the route of a southern railroad. Bartlett was also an artist and made illustrations of the southwest landscape. From Wagner-Camp, "... Bartlett was a talented artist, observer, and reporter, who contributed greatly to the knowledge of the geography and topography of the Southwest in his Personal Narrative. During three years with the Mexican Boundary Commission, he traveled widely from central Texas to the Pacific Ocean, and from Mazatlan to San Francisco. A contentious man, and lacking perhaps certain administrative skills, Bartlett succeeded in antagonizing most of his fellow-official on the Commission. Graff points out that "a number of incidents described by Bartlett have been differently interpreted by his associates.""

6. Beaglehole, J. C. and R.A. Skelton [Ed.]. The Journals of Captain James Cook on his Voyages of Discovery; Vol. I The Voyage of the Endeavor 1768-1771 | Vol. II The Voyage of the Resolution and Adventure 1772-1775 | Vol. III, Part 1 & 2 The Voyage of the Resolution and Discovery 1776-1780 | Portfolio of Charts & Views [Skelton R. A. Ed.] | Vol. IV The Life of Captain James Cook. Cambridge: The Hakluyt Society - University Press, 1955; First Edition, 1st Printing. [volumes published and issued from 1955 to 1974] [Volumes 9.5x6.5in, Portfolio 15.5x10.25in]; Vol. I (1955) - cclxxxiv [introduction], 684 pp., frontispiece color portrait of Cook, 45 illustrations and maps, with several in color and fold out, bibliographic references, appendices and index; Vol. II (1961) - clxx [introduction], 1021 pp., frontispiece color illustration of Resolution, 82 illustrations and maps, appendices, index, separate Volume II addenda/corrigenda (1969); Vol. III, Part One (1967) - ccxxiv [introduction], 718 pp., frontispiece color portrait of Cook, 68 maps and illustrations, 13 sketch maps in text, bibliographic references, Part Two (1967) - viii, 724-1647 pp., frontispiece illustration of David Samwell, 10 illustrations, two maps in text and fold out at back cover, appendices with extracts of Officer Journals, ships companies and documents list, index; Vol. IV (1974) - xi, 760 pp., 44 illustrations including color frontispiece, five maps with one fold out, bibliography and index Portfolio (1955) - viii, 86 charts and views on 56 sheets; Dark blue cloth covers with gilt lettering on spine and stamped gilt portrait of Cook on front, all edges trimmed; Portfolio cream slip over dust jacket with black lettering on front; Minor shelf wear to covers, edges and corners, all maps, illustrations, charts and views fine, portfolio dust jacket fragile, age toned, stain spots with chips and closed tears. [Hill 367, Beddie/Mitchell 4762] Near Fine in Good dust-jacket. (13684) \$750

Captain James Cook (1728-1779), British explorer, navigator and cartographer, substantially contributed to the knowledge of the Pacific Islands and the coast of North America and Siberia in the three voyages spanning twelve years from 1768 to 1780. There have been many editions of the journals over the years, the Hakluyt Society's 1955-1968 publication edited by J. C. Beaglehole (John Cawte) and R. A. Skelton (Raleigh Aslin) has become the definitive and comprehensive edition. Volume IV was intended to be issued with the other volumes, but was delayed and was issued after Beaglehole's passing in 1971 by his son Timothy. All of these volumes were part of the Hakluyt Extra Series numbers 34 to 37.

John Cawte Beaglehole (1901-1971) was a New Zealand historian with Victoria University. He is mainly known for his comprehensive work editing the Journals of Captain James Cook and writing this biography in his last years. The edited Journals were published by the Hakluyt Society and quickly became a definitive resource and reference work for scholars on the Cook voyages.

7. Beckwith, E. G. and E. W. Egloffstein. Explorations and Surveys for a rail road from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean | Route near the 41st Parallel Map No. 2 From the Great Salt Lake to the Humboldt Mountains; from Explorations and Surveys made under the direction of the Hon. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War by Capt. E. G. Beckwith 3d Artillery E. W. Egloffstein Topographer for the Route. Washington DC: Selmar Siebert's Engraving and Printing Establishment, 1855; First Edition. [20.875x18.125in on 22.5x20in sheet]; Title and date in upper left corner, relief shown by hachures and spot heights with drainage, trails and roads, railroad survey lines, trails, Native American territories, communities, magnetic variations, and historic events; Laid flat on archival board; Some age toning along fold crease lines with small chip in center, all neat lines present, prior owner tape repairs to crease lines. [Wagner-Camp 262a:1, Wheat Trans-Miss Maps 823] Very Good. (13563) \$200

From Wagner-Camp, this map was from the Pacific Railroad Reports issued in 1855 Volume II designated by 33d Congress: 2d Session, Senate Document 78. Serial 759 and House Document 91. Serial 792. Volume II consisted of seven reports and Edward Griffin Beckwith (1818-1881) wrote the Section 2 report of the survey along the line of the 41st parallel. In 1853, Beckwith was part of a survey party led by Capt. Gunnison to explore the 38_ to 39_ parallels. When Gunnison and others were killed by Ute Indians along the Sevier River, Captain Beckwith took charge of the survey party and returned to Salt Lake City for instructions. It was determined that the lower latitude routes were infeasible and Beckwith was given permission to survey along the 41_ parallel from the Salt Lake to the Pacific. He started out in May, 1854 and the survey routes recommended generally follow the actual construction of the trans-continental railroad.

8. Begbie, Harold. Shackleton A Memory. London: Mills & Boon, Ltd, 1922; First Edition. 8vo, [7.75x5.25in]; [vi], 11-89 pp., [1], 1-16 pp., advertisements; Light Blue cloth covers with dark blue ink lettering on front and spine, bottom edge untrimmed; Some shelf wear to covers, edges and corners, minor soiling and spots on covers, spine faded with rubbing, front bottom edge worn, corners slightly bumped, some age toning of text with foxing spots on edges. A scarce book rarely found with a dust jacket [Rosove 30.A1, Spence 114] Very Good. (11244) \$400

From the title page, "... "In the darkening twilight I saw a lone star hover gem-like above the bay." - Shackleton's last entry in his Diary". Harold Begbie (1871-1929) was a well known English author and journalist. From Rosove, he "... met Shackleton between the "Endurance" and "Quest" expeditions and based his book on conversations and interviews with Shackleton as well as recollections of others who knew the explorer." Shackleton died on January 5, 1922 aboard the "Quest" while anchored off of Grytviken whaling station at South Georgia Is. This book was rushed to publication in March 1922 after parts of it were published in the "Daily Telegraph". This book was not authorized by Emily Shackleton, who was arranging with Hugh Robert Mill to write the official biography of Shackleton. There continued to be criticisms regarding the details in the book, however, Rosove concludes that "... to Begbie's credit, he created a lyrical, romantic, mythic word portrait of the great explorer the book is a fine read irrespective of the criticisms that surround it."

9. Borchgrevink, C. E. First on the Antarctic Continent; Being an Account of the British Antarctic Expedition 1898-1900. London: George Newnes, Limited [William Clowes and Sons, Printer], 1901; First Edition, 1st Printing. 8vo [8.75x6in]; xvi, 333 pp., [3], tipped in maps, 32 pp. [publisher's advertisements with date 1.01], frontispiece photogravure portrait of Borchgrevink, 196 images on 14 plates and 182 in text, three color fold out maps showing tracks and landings of the "Southern Cross" and one sketch in text, appendices with charts and tables, index; Dark blue cloth covers with gilt lettering on front and spine, gilt illustration of Borchgrevink on spine, bordered gilt illustration of "Southern Cross" ship in silver ice field on front, top edge gilt, fore edge untrimmed, black coated end papers; Minimal shelf wear with slight rubbing to corners and bottom of spine, small splits to top of spine, prior owner ink stamp on verso of front end paper, small closed tear to title page at fore edge and several subsequent pages, spine gilt slightly darken, small closed chip at gutter with minimal loss to plate facing p. 204. [Rosove 45.A1a, Spence 151, Howgego III B30, Conrad p 91, Taurus 24] Near Fine. (13741) \$1,900

Carsten Egebert Borchgrevink (1864-1934) was a Norwegian, trained in natural sciences and forestry, that emigrated to Australia in 1888. He gained polar experience as a member of the 1893-95 Antarctic expedition led by Henryk Bull, another Norwegian emigre to Australia. This commercial expedition was the first documented landing on the Antarctic Continent at Cape Adare, January 24, 1895 by Borchgrevink, Bull and four others. Upon return to Australia, Borchgrevink lectured on the geographic, geological and biological findings and began promoting an expedition to winter over at Cape Adare and find the South magnetic pole in the following summer.

As an "outsider" Borchgrevink was unable to gain support from the Royal Geographical Society. He was able to convince the wealthy publisher Sir George Newnes to financially back the expedition. He then purchased a sealing ship, refitted and renamed her the Southern Cross to sail under the British flag.

The expedition left London in August 1898 and arrived at Cape Adare in February 1899. Borchgrevink and a party of nine other men and 75 sledge dogs set up prefabricated huts at winter camp below Cape Adare on the Antarctic mainland. While the expedition did not complete all the goals, they did show that it was possible to winter over in the extreme cold and weather conditions. They also made a sledging trips that discovered various routes inland to geological features and across the Ross Ice Shelf, where they achieved the farthest South at 78.50_. They discovered the northward movement of the Ross Ice Shelf, made meteorological observations, geological collections and discovered the emperor penguin rookery at Cape Crozier (which will play a large role in the Scott expedition). Another unfortunate first was the death of Nikolai Hanson and was the first person to be buried on Antarctica.

They brought back small, but valuable, collection of scientific data that would add to the knowledge of Antarctica to future expeditions. This book was, unfortunately, badly written and was not well received. Another member of the expedition, Louis Bernacchi, who would become one of the few members with Antarctic experience of Robert Falcon Scott_s

Discovery expedition in 1901, wrote a highly readable account of the Borchgrevink expedition. Despite the flaws in narrative, Rosove calls it "one of the most important in the Antarctic bibliography"

10. Brown, Emily K. and others. Buttoned; [includes Scripps College Catalog of Publications which incorrectly lists this book as "Unbuttoned" Claremont, CA: Scripps College Press, 2005; First Edition. limited to 102 copies, this is copy number 61, Signed by the students in the typography class at Scripps College Press and Professor Kitty Maryatt, [12.5x6.5in], [36] unnumbered pages; Bound accordion fold with abstract color-designed paper over boards, multicolor silk ties closure; Printed letterpress with various colors, pop-ups, and a volvelle (wheel display), images carved from linoleum, some printed with rainbow rolls, four-color images printed on and HP Indigo digital printer, more color with airbrush and pochoir (stenciling), many of the illustrations are multi-media and include attached buttons, brads, fabric, fringe, ribbon and thread; Negligible shelf wear. Fine. (12929) \$350

This book began with a novel approach; the Typography Class imagined a major character and were asked to each write various physical and emotional attributes of that character. As individual stories were written about her, with no preconceived sequence, our character's personality became clear and evolved further. The stories played off each other as they were arranged, revised, and rearranged multiple times until the class became satisfied with the arc of the coalesced narrative. Playful pop-ups lighten the serious mood and display our character's maturing personality, while the play of colors enlivens the page.[from Scripps College Catalog of Publications]

11. Buchanan, Hon. Hugh [House of Representatives]. Jeannette Inquiry. Before the Committee on Naval Affairs of the United States House of Representatives, Forty-Eighth Congress [48th Congress, 1st Session, Miscellaneous Document No. 66, Vol. 31] [from the Steve Fossett collection]. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1884; First Edition. [9.25x6.5in]; viii, index to Miscellaneous Documents, 1046 pp., index to the Jeannette Inquiry document, facsimile of last page of De Long journal, witness statements, excerpts of De Long, Ambler and Collins journals, letters and extracts from letters, telegrams, and notes, and statements from counsel; Rebound dark brown cloth covers with original spine label of gilt lettering on red leather and additional gilt lettering on black label, all edges trimmed; Minimal shelf wear, top text block age darken, minor age toning to edges of text, book plate of Steve Fossett on front end paper. [Howgego III D4] Near Fine. (13625) \$800

The Jeannette expedition (1879-81) was led by Lieutenant-Commander George Washington De Long (1844-81). The purpose was to find a route through the Bering Strait, that was warmed by the Pacific Kiro Shio current to an open polar sea. The 'Jeannette' became icebound, northwest 350 Km and sunk in May 1881 some 400 Km from the Siberian coast. The 33 men provisioned three life boats to drag over the ice to open water for the nearest settlements in Lena Delta. On the water, they became separated in a gale and one boat vanished. George Melville's boat, with 11 men, landed in an eastern bay of the Delta and were able to reach a village to find help. De Long's boat, with 14 men, landed 100 km away on the northern part of the Delta and, with winter coming, they were not able to find shelter or game and all perished by the end of October 1881. They were found by Melville's rescue party in March 1882, and the bodies, journals and artifacts returned to the United States.

This book is the House of Representatives formal inquiry to the loss of the Jeannette and the actions of De Long and Melville that led to the loss of lives. A joint resolution of Congress called for a formal Naval Court of Inquiry on the Loss of the Jeannette which was conducted by the Navy in 1882-3. The Navy Court found no fault in the conduct of the officers or men and commended the actions of De Long and Melville. The separate House inquiry was called due to objections to the Court findings by survivors and survivor's families to members of Congress. The family of Jerome J. Collins, reporter for the New York Herald assigned to participate in the expedition and died with De Long's party, specifically objected to De Long treatment of Collins, Melville's failure to rescue the lost party and the "cover-up" of failures by the Naval Court of Inquiry. The Inquiry detailed with the testimony of 20 witnesses, 74 documents filed, excerpts of the journals of De Long, Ambler and Collins and much questioning by representatives of the Collins family and for Emma De Long and George Melville. There were no conclusions, findings or recommendations to the Navy from this inquiry.

12. Chapman, William W. A Diagram of Oregon; From Senate Ex. Doc. No. 1, 2nd Session, 36th Congress, J. Bien Lithographer. Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1860; First Edition. [Neatline 22.625x17.75in, Sheet 23x18.5in]; Hand-colored lithograph of the new State of Oregon from California to Columbia River and Pacific Ocean to the Snake River, showing physical features and locations, mountains and ranges, rivers and lakes, emigrant routes, towns, communities, surveyed and proposed township sections, relief shown by hachures; Mounted on archival board and removable, Some age toning to top edge and along several creases, small chip at crease line on top edge, closely trimmed to neat line long left edge. [Wheat Trans-Miss Maps 1011c. Very Good. Map. (13740) \$250

The United States General Land Office was established to provide more detailed survey mapping of the Western Territories and began with selected portions the Oregon Territory in 1852 and continued until 1858. When the Oregon Territory became a State in 1859, the Surveyor General issued a map showing the entire state. This map is the second of

a series of nine annual surveys ending in 1864. This 1860 map includes several changes and additions to the existing and proposed roads, trails and passes.

William W. Chapman (1808-1892) was a politician and lawyer in Iowa and Oregon. He traveled to Oregon in 1847 and remained there the rest of his life. In his travels, he spent some time in the California Gold Rush and then was involved with Oregon issues of territorial governance, a Lieutenant Colonel in the militia during the Rouge River War and then was appointed Surveyor General from 1857 to 1861.

13. Charcot, Dr. Jean. The Voyage of the 'Why Not?' in The Antarctic; The Journal of the Second French South Polar Expedition, 1908-1910 [English version translated by Philip Walsh]. London: Hodder and Stoughton, [1911]; First Edition, 2nd Printing. [undated title sheet] 8vo [10x7.75in]; viii, 315 pp., fold out frontispiece photograph of the Pourquoi-Pas? in winter quarters at Petermann Island, 42 plates with 47 black/white photographs, 3 sketches and 1 map, index, title leave is a cancel; Blue-gray cloth boards with blind ruled boarder with gilt lettering and gilt high relief pictorial of ship in ice, spine with gilt lettering and white penguin illustration, top edge trimmed and others not; Shelve wear to edges, spine top and bottom, rear cover and spine shows soiled and rubbed markings, lower front corner bumped, boards with slight bow, and moderate foxing throughout. [Rosove 67.A2, Howgego III C9] Very Good. (13060) \$1,050

Jean Baptiste Etienne Auguste Charcot [1867-1936] was a French physician and explorer, and the son of the famed neuro-psychologist Jean Martin Charcot. His first expedition in 1903-1905 [Francais] was to the West coast of Graham Land on the Antarctic peninsula. They wintered over, charted over 1,000 miles of coast and the western archipelago and provide extensive science discoveries. The Second Expedition 1908-1910, in the Pourquoi-pas?, continued the study of Graham Land and added an extensive contribution to Antarctic geography with an additional 1,250 miles of coastline and newly discovered islands (Charcot Is. is named for his father). The scientific research performed on both expeditions surpassed any other expedition in the Heroic age of Antarctic discovery.

14. Cherry-Garrard, Apsley. The Worst Journey in the World | Antarctic 1910-1913; With maps and illustrations by the Late Doctor Edward A. Wilson and other members of the expedition. New York: George H. Doran [R. & R. Clark Printers, Edinburgh], [1923]; First American Edition, 1st Printing. [In two volumes, not dated, Preface dated 1923], 8vo, [9x6in]; Vol. I - lxiv, 300 pp., [4] appendix, frontispiece color illustration of McMurdo Sound, 27 plate leaves with illustrations and images (3 color, 36 sketches, paintings and images), and four maps with 3 foldout; Vol. II - viii, 301-585 pp., [1] printers blank, frontispiece color illustration of halo around the moon, 19 plate leaves with illustrations and images (1 color, 24 sketches, paintings and images), and one foldout map, glossary, index; Light blue gray paper boards with tan linen spine backing, black lettering on spine paper labels with ruled borders, top edge trimmed and others untrimmed, light blue gray end papers; With reproduction of 1923 slipcase; Some shelf wear to covers, edges and corners, Vol. I front lower corner worn through, top and bottom of spine shows several small chips, in both Vol. I and II darkening of spine linen and paper labels, labels cracked and some small chips with some loss of text in Vol. II., age toning to covers and darkening along all edges, top edge of text blocks darken from soiling and dust, prior owner ink signature on front end papers and initials on half-title pages, in Vol. 1 misfold and split along crease in panorama and map and in Vol. II small closed tear to map at hinge with both archival repaired, tipped in London Times obituary of Cherry-Garrard. A well written book of Antarctic exploration literature. [Rosove 71.C1a, Howgego III S13 & S14] Very Good. Slipcased. (13679) \$1,850

Apsley Cherry-Garrard (1886-1959) was a last minute Antarctic explorer. He was added to the Robert Falcon Scott Terra Nova Expedition (1910-1913) as an assistant zoologist after a large donation to the expedition. Cherry-Garrard proved to be a worthy and was able to hold his own with the other more experienced Antarctic explorers.

Edward Adrian Wilson (1872-1912) chose Henry Robertson Bowers (1883-1912) and Cherry-Garrard as his companions for a Winter Journey in 1911 to the rookery of the Emperor Penguin at Cape Crozier; a journey which is still without parallel in polar exploration. On their return five weeks later, Scott described their journey as 'the hardest that has ever been made' -- a phrase which later suggested to Cherry-Garrard the title of his narrative. He was also part of the party that found Robert Falcon Scott (1868-1912), Wilson and Bowers bodies in 1913 when they failed to reach the One Ton supply depot after returning from achieving the South Pole a month after Amundsen.

This book is the American edition that was issued soon after the London edition issued in December 1922. In this edition two sentences are omitted in the preface and issued without the 10 folding panoramas. The book, in all of the editions, is widely regarded as the most readable of all the Antarctic literature. George Bernard Shaw wrote, "... Cherry-Garrard, the one survivor of the Cape Crozier winter journey, happened to be able to describe it so effectively that the reader forgets how comfortable he is in his arm-chair, and remembers the tale with a shiver as if he had been through it himself." From Rosove, "Cherry-Garrard's book has often been referred to as the finest polar book ever written. Scott's diary left many facets of the expedition and the experiences of its men untold: it was Cherry-Garrard who pulled the entire story of the main party together. ... [He] had access to unpublished sources, and was the only member of the Winter Journey to survive the expedition. Most of all, he had the sensibilities and extraordinary literary genius necessary to cope with the

complex and tragic subject of the Polar Journey ... The book Cherry-Garrard left behind is a monument immortalizing the expedition in the annals of Antarctic exploration and geographic exploration in general".

15. Clappe, Louise [Dame Shirley] . The Shirley Letters from California Mines in 1851-52; Being a Series of Twenty-three Letters from Dame Shirley [Mrs. Louise Amelia Knapp Smith Clappe] | To her Sister in Massachusetts and now Reprinted from The Pioneer Magazine of 1854-55 [Thomas C. Russell, Introduction]. San Francisco: The Private Press of Thomas C. Russell , 1922; First Edition. #252 limited to 450 copies, Signed by Russell with written note on "hand-colored plates", 8vo [5.5x8.375_]; xlvix [synopses, forward and emendations by Russell, list of illustrations], [1], 350 pp., [1, colophon], frontispiece and 7 line illustrations hand color tinted with decorative glassine tissue guards, richly detailed dark blue illustrated devices at beginning and end of each letter; Tan paper boards, tan linen spine back strip with black lettering on buff paper label, tan end papers, buff California bond-paper, top edge gilt, other edges untrimmed; Minimal shelf wear and rubbing to edges, front lower corner has small rubbed through, small nick on inside back cover near top, small chip to spine label. [Kurutz 133a with variant binding, Wheat Gold Rush Books 39, Adams 425, Howell 373, Volkman Zamorano 80 69a] Near Fine. (13252) \$800

Louise Amelia Knapp Smith Clappe [1819-1906] accompanied her husband on the ship Manila to California in 1849. Fayette and Louise were in their 30_s and wanted an adventure. After staying in San Francisco, they moved to Rich Bar on the Feather River in 1851. Louise was not shy or reserved and was a keen observer of the rough gold miners life. Between September 1851 to November 1852, she wrote 23 letters to her sister Molly [Mary] describing her time in the mountains. They were first published in The Pioneer magazine under the pseudonym of _Dame Shirley_ from January 1854 to December 1855. This is the first book form printed since magazine printing. The introduction and synopses by Thomas Russell became one of the best first hand accounts of the mining camps. Russell was known for his book design, printing and binding, and, in this book, his thoughtful introduction.

Russell was a long standing printer, publisher and author in San Francisco from the mid-1880's to his death in 1931. This book and his many other books are beautifully written, designed and printed. His research has added to the history of California and the exploration of the Pacific Northwest. The printing were always limited and the early books were numbered, signed with handwritten annotations by Russell. Later books were haphazardly numbered and/or signed by others that acquired his stock after his death.

16. Cook, Frederick A. Through the First Antarctic Night | 1898-1899; A Narrative of the Voyage of the "Belgica" among newly discovered lands and over an unknown sea about the South Pole. London: William Heinemann, 1900; First Edition. 8vo [9.5x6.75in]; xxiv, 478 pp., 84 plates of 122 illustrations and images including color frontispiece and three color illustrations with tissue guards, 3 maps, and 21 illustrations in text, six appendices of scientific summaries and index; Blue-gray cloth covers with gilt lettering on spine, white lettering and illustration of Belgica on front, all edges untrimmed; Minimal shelf wear to covers, edges and corners, small creases at upper spine and front joint, small mark on spine, small sticker on rear end paper. [Rosove 76.A3b, Howgego III C24(C), Spence 311, Conrad p. 85] Near Fine. (11257) \$1,650

Frederick Albert Cook (1865-1940) was a physician and polar explorer during the Heroic Age of Polar exploration. He also organized one of the first polar tourist excursions to Greenland. He began his polar experience in 1891 as a surgeon on Robert Peary's second Greenland expedition. This book is about his participation as the surgeon in the Belgian Antarctic Expedition of 1897 in the Belgica under the command of Adrien De Gerlache de Gomery. The ship became icebound in the Bellingshausen Sea and was unexpectedly forced to over winter. This book was the first significant English-language account of over wintering in Antarctica until Gerlache's book was translated in 1998. From Rosove, this book was "superior to the other two from both literary and informational viewpoints. Cook based his book on his diary, notes and recollections; he included some of the scientific results in the appendices ..." Cook's attentiveness to the health of the men during the long winter was evident with few deaths. Roald Amundsen was also on the expedition and gained his only Antarctic experience before his own expedition in 1911 to reach the South Pole.

17. Cook, James. Carte De L'Hemisphere Austral Montrant Les Routes Des Navigateurs Les Plus Célebres [A Chart of the Southern Hemisphere; shewing the Tracks of some of the most distinguished Navigators]; [Vol 19, Page 1, Abrégé De L'Histoire Générale Des Voyages] [First published Vol 1, Page 1, Plate No. 2 in Voyage au Pôle et autour du monde, fait sur les vaisseaux de roi l'Aventure & la Résolution (A Voyage towards the South Pole and around the world, performed in His Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Adventure, in the years 1772,1773,1774 and 1775, Captain James Cook)]. Paris: Hôtel de Thou, 1780; First Edition. [Neatline 21x21in, Sheet 22.25x22.75in]; A circular map of southern hemisphere, centered on South Pole (90_ S) to Equator (0_) with detailed longitude and latitude lines, tracks of 12 earlier explorers from Mendana (1595) to Surville (1769) and detailed tracks of Cook and Furneaux (1772 to 1775), list of 60 islands and locations with latitude and longitude in margins; Copperplate engraving by Robert Bernard; Heavy off white paper with minimal age spotting or toning, faint fold creases, faint offset of from printing process, tape stains at corners on verso from earlier mounting. [Beddie 1222 & 10, Spence 3039a, Hill 358 (London)] Near Fine. Map. (13746) \$595

Captain James Cook (1728-1779), British explorer, navigator and cartographer, is considered one of the greatest of British explorers in the 18th Century. His three voyages of exploration to the South Pacific, Antarctica, the Pacific Northwest and Siberia, spanning twelve years from 1768 to 1780, were significant in navigation and discovery. The voyages had many first contacts with natives in Australia, New Zealand, Hawaiian and Polynesian islands and substantially contributed to the knowledge of the world.

This French engraving was first published in the 1778 edition of Voyage au Pôle et autout du monde ..., which was almost identical to the London edition. This copy was published in a 1780 edition of Abrégé De L'Histoire Générale Des Voyages. This important and comprehensive map was first published as Plate No. 1 in the 1777 London account of Cook's second voyage. It shows the entire southern hemisphere with ship tracks from Cook and other voyages, location and relationship of continents and islands, and the discoveries from Cook's first (1768-1771) and second (1772-1775) voyages. With the success of the first voyage discovering the South Pacific islands, he was sent on a second voyage with the ships Resolution and Adventure to explore far south to discover a southern continent. They also charted islands and lands of the South Pacific in a comprehensive manner, while search for the Southern Continent. The map shows Van Diemen Land (Tasmania) connected to New Holland (Australia), which was not discovered as an island until 1799. From Hill, "Cook proved that there was no 'Terra Australis' which supposedly lay between New Zealand and South America, but became convinced that there must be land beyond the ice fields. The men of this expedition became the first to cross the Antarctic Circle [multiple times]."

18. Danenhower, John W. Lieutenant Danenhower's Narrative of the "Jeannette"; [From the Steve Fossett Collection]. Boston: James R. Osgood and Company, 1882; First Edition. 12mo [7.5x5in] x, [1], 102 pp., 2 plates of frontispiece portrait of Danenhower with tissue guard and illustration of Jeannette in the ice pack, foldout map of drift and crew retreat, several illustrations in text; Tan paper wrappers with black lettering with publisher design inside double line border on front, poem on back cover inside black line border, all edges trimmed, rounded corners; Shelf wear to covers, spine, corners and edges, covers darken with soiling and light stain spots, spine frayed and chipped, cover corners chipped and creased, a stain line on fore edge of plates, several pages with closed tears and soiling; Protected in stiff fabric covers with Steve Fossett Collection of Adventure & Exploration bookplate and custom slipcase. [Arctic Biblio 3643, Howgego III D4] Very Good. Slipcased. (13587) \$850

John Wilson Danenhower (1849-1887) was a naval officer and explorer selected by De Long for the U.S. Arctic Expedition on the Jeannette. He was an experienced navigator, but was incapacitated with the loss of sight in both eyes due to a syphilitic infection. However, he was able to assist in navigation of Melville's boat to the Lena Delta. After rescue and recovery, he was assigned to command a naval academy training ship, 'Constellation'. In 1887, the "Constellation" ran aground and Danenhower committed suicide soon after.

This book preceded Congressional hearings and inquiries and the publication of the De long journals, edited by Emma De Long in 1883. From the Arctic Bibliography, it is described as "The brief synopsis of the cruise of the Jeannette, 1879-1881, and (in more detail) the ship's party's retreat afoot and by boat from the wrecked ship 77_15'N. 155_E. in East Siberian Sea to the Lena delta; revised and corrected from the dictated narrative which appeared in the New York Herald, 1882." In his introduction, Danenhower's intent was to correct some of the early accounts, sensationalized by the press, and the intention was to follow up with a book.

19. De Long, George W. [Emma De Long, Ed.]. The Voyage of the Jeannette. The Ship and Ice Journals of George W. De Long, Lieutenant-Commander U.S.N., and Commander of the Polar Expedition of 1879-1881 [In Two Volumes, Illustrated] [from the Steve Fossett collection]. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Company | The Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1884; First Edition, 2nd Printing. 8vo [9.5x6.25in]; Vol. I - xii, 440 pp., frontispiece portrait of De Long, 7 illustrations on plates, 26 illustrations in text, 8 maps with one double page and one folding in rear pocket [12.375x18.5in]; Vol. II - xii, 441-911 pp., frontispiece illustration of Carin Tomb in Lena Delta, 7 illustrations on plates, 15 illustrations in text, 16 maps, charts and diagrams with one double page and one folding, index; Dark Brown pebbled cloth covers with black stamped lettering with gilt accents and illustration on front and spine, gilt lettering on spine, same blind stamped on rear, all edges trimmed; Shelf wear to edges, corners and covers with rubbing on corners and joints, small tears to top and bottom of spine, all maps are fragile with repaired closed tears and splits, 'The Lena Delta' map in Vol. II replaced with facsimile, bookplate of Steve Fossett on front end paper. [Arctic Biblio 3839, Howgego III D4, Sanderson 965] (13624) \$400

George W. De Long (1844-1881) was a U.S. Naval officer and Arctic Explorer. In 1873, De Long gained Arctic experience assigned to the 'Junita' to search for the survivors of the Charles Francis Hall 'Polaris' expedition to North Pole through the Smith Sound. Later De Long requested help and financial support from James Gordon Bennett, newspaper publisher of the New York Herald and noted promoter of sensational stories, for a North Pole expedition through the Bering Strait. The theory of an Open Polar Sea predicted the warm Pacific Kuro Shio current would enter the Arctic Ocean through the Bering Strait and create an ice free sea. The 'Jeannette' entered the Arctic Ocean through the Strait in late

August 1879. De Long intended to winter on Herald Is., but the ship became icebound, drifted northwest 350 Km and was sunk in May 1881 some 400 Km from the Siberian coast. The 33 men provisioned three life boats to drag over the ice to open water for the nearest settlements in Lena Delta. On the water, they became separated in a gale and one boat vanished. George Melville's boat, with 11 men, landed in a eastern bay of the Delta and were able to reach a village to find help. De Long's boat, with 14 men, landed 100 km away on the northwestern part of the Delta. With winter coming, they were not able to find shelter or game and all perished by the end of October 1881. They were found by Melville's rescue party in March 1882, and the bodies, journals and artifacts returned to the United States. The story of the tragedy and survival in De Long's journals were edited in this book by Emma De Long. George Melville's book "In the Lena Delta", provided detail on the Lena Delta survival and rescue.

20. Derby, George Horatio Lt. Sketch of General Riley's Route through the Mining Districts July and Aug. 1849; Copied from the Original Sketch by Lt. Derby in the Office of the 10th Military Department by J Mc. Hollingsworth, Asst. [Ackermann's Lithograph] [31st Congress, 1st Session. Senate Report 18. Serial 577, Map No. 6 and House Ex. Doc. No. 17, Message of the President]. Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1850; First Edition. [Neatline 21x19.75in, Sheet 21.75in]; Title in lower left corner with different stylized lettering; A lithograph map of Northern California from just south of Monterey to just north of Sacramento and from the Pacific Ocean to the Sierra foothills; Showing General Bennett Riley's route through the mining districts with dates visiting the mining camps in the Sierra foothills; The map is printed on thin paper and the fold creases are evident, neat lines are all present, small chips and closed tear along edges, removable mounted on acid free foam board. [Wheat Maps 79, Kurutz 106a, Wagner-Camp 179b] Near Fine. (13745) \$695

This is an important and, at the time, a highly desirable map of California Gold Rush diggings. The map was part of the Senate and House reports of Brev Brig Gen. Bennett Riley dated at Monterey on September 20, 1849 entitled "Report of a Reconnoissance of a Portion of the San Joaquin and Sacramento Valleys". (From Wheat). The map provides the earliest names and location of the mining camps and diggings in the central Sierra foothills along the American, Cosumne, Dry Creek, Mokelumne, Calaveras, Stanislaus, Tuolumne, Merced, Lost Creek, Maraposa [sic] and King rivers of the Central Valley draining to the San Joaquin river. The more populated camps were Mormon Island (misspelled Mormont), Coloma (mislabeled Colluma), Curtis, Sullivan's, Jamestown, Woods, Maj. Miller's and Sonoran Camps. Lt. Derby provides topographical and travel conditions along the routes with dates and details in the geography, terrain and communities.

General Bennett Riley (1787-1853) was the 6th and last Military Governor of California in 1849. He ordered four surveys of California to be lead by Lt. George Derby (1823-1861). From Wheat, "... George Horatio Derby (1823-1861), born at Dedham, Massachusetts, April 2, 1823, graduated from West Point in 1846, and after a tour of duty in the East and Middle West, came to California in 1849. He accompanied Brig Genl. Bennett Riley on a tour of the gold districts during the summer of that year, and his 'Sketch of General Riley's Route' was the result of that journey." The purpose was to identify existing settlements and mining camps and determine locations of strategic military supply routes and posts to "... afford protection for and from the Indians and keep the peace among the gold miners." [William H. Goetzmann, Army Exploration in the American West 1803-1863, Yale University Press, 1959, p.255]. This map relates to another important early map of the Sacramento Valley surveyed in September and October 1849 from north of Sacramento City to the Butte River (the second survey ordered by General Riley).

21. Edgar Williams & Co. Historical Atlas Map of Marion & Linn Counties Oregon; Compiled, Drawn and Published from Personal Examinations and Actual Surveys. San Francisco: Edgar Williams & Co., 1878; First Edition. Folio, [17.5x14.5in]; [5], index, 6-104 pp., 40 pages of 24 hand-colored maps and 31 hand-colored City, Town and Village plats (all but one on double-pages), 58 lithographic illustrations of residences, farms, ranches and commercial properties, 49 biographies of noted property owners, and other information on Marion and Linn Counties; Original Half bound in dark brown cloth and black morocco with blind stamped design on front and back, gilt lettering on front, all edges trimmed, red ink tinted edges; Typical wear to covers, edges and corners with the some fraying of the cloth at the edge of the spine leather backing, rubbing on all edges and corners bumped with portions fraying to exposed boards, hinges loose and front holding by hinge reinforced tape binding, end papers fragile and text block edges worn with small chips, red tint edges faded, some soiling and finger smudges along edges of text block and margins of pages, maps and illustrations are bright and clean, except as noted. Very Good. Atlas. (13527) \$1,200

This was the first county atlas of Oregon, issued 19 years after admitted to the Union. The atlas is complete with very detailed maps including geographical, commercial and political features. The illustrations depict the residences, farms, commercial activities and public buildings in the counties with great detail. Also included is the history of the Counties and leading citizen's biographical narratives that provide much detail to the settlement of the Counties. Marion and Linn Counties are the heart of the Willamette Valley and the population center of Oregon in the 1870's. The capitol city of Salem and major city of Albany are in these counties.

Also includes tipped in local newspapers Greater Oregon, Albany, April 13, 1945, pages 3 - 6; Greater Oregon, February 5, 1937, complete pages 1-8; Herald-Disseminator, Albany, February 1, 1889, complete; State Rights Democrat, Albany, October 7, 1870, complete, very fragile; State Rights Democrat, Albany, March 13, 1869, complete, very fragile.

22. **Ellis, Henry. A Voyage to Hudson's-Bay, by the Dobbs Galley and California, in the Years 1746 and 1747, for discovering a North West Passage;** with An accurate Survey of the Coast, and short Natural History of the Country. Together with a fair View of the Facts and Arguments from the future finding of such a Passage is rendered probable. To which is prefixed, An Historical Account of the Attempts hitherto made for the finding a Passage that Way to the East Indies. Illustrated with proper Cuts, and a new and correct Chart of Hudson's Bay, with the Countries adjacent. London: H. Whitridge, 1748; First Edition. 8vo [8x5.5in]; xxviii, 1-96, 89-96 (repeated in []), 97-336, 344 pp., frontispiece folding map of North West Passage and track of ships from England to Hudson's Bay [7x17.5in], nine plates of illustrations with four folding, chapter heading and ending designs; Contemporary mottle calf binding rebaked with ribbed and ruled gilt spine with original spine label, all edges trimmed, head and tail bands; Some shelf wear to edges, covers and corners, overall nice patina and wear, no foxing to map, illustrations or text, folding map and illustrations are in fine condition, hinges repaired and reinforced, binding glue offset to end papers, armorial bookplate of John Lewis along with modern bookplate of Beekman Pool on front end paper, small ink signature of J. Lewis on title page, contemporary, likely John Lewis, handwritten list of illustrations on p. xxviii [did not list illustration on p. 36]. [Hill 540, Sabin 22312] Near Fine. (13580) \$1,650

Henry Ellis (1721-1806) was an explorer, author and colonial governor of Georgia. From Hill, "The first part contains a synopsis of twenty- three English voyages to discover the Northwest Passage, a history of the rise of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the discovery attempted from New England. The second part gives an account of a voyage under Captains Moor and Francis Smith, financed by private subscription, with Arthur Dobbs the leading subscriber. Ellis, also a subscriber, was hydrographer, surveyor, and mineralogist on the expedition, which proved, finally, the nonexistence of a Northwest Passage from Hudson Bay. The voyage led to a rapid decline of British interest in the search for a Northwest Passage, which was not revived until 1816. The work includes many valuable observations on tides, on the vagaries of the compass, and on the customs of the Eskimos, people then practically unknown."

The armorial book plate of John Lewis includes a Latin phrase that translates to "I scarcely call these things our own". A reference to the temporary nature of life and the ownership of books. Beekman Pool (c. 1908-2002), while in college, met Lincoln Ellsworth, a businessman and explorer, and became friends. They explored Labrador together and he wrote a book on the life of Lincoln Ellsworth in 2002 just before his death. Pool was a traveler in the Arctic and Antarctic. He was also a writer and lecturer on the life and art of the Canadian Inuit.

23. **Evans, Captain Edward R. G. R. South with Scott;** With Diagram and Three Maps. London: W. Collins Sons & Co. LTD, 1921; First Edition, 1st Printing. [November] 8vo [9x6.25in]; xiv, 284 pp., [6] advertisements, frontispiece sepia illustration of Evans, 4 unlisted inserts [diagram and three maps double page and folding]; Dark blue cloth covers with red-orange lettering and border on spine, top edge trimmed, fore and bottom edges untrimmed; Tipped in canceled 1942 check with Evans signature; Minimal shelf wear, boards slightly bowed slight age toning with few spots along edges of text. [Rosove 117.A.1, Taurus 83] Near Fine. (11264) \$1,750

Captain Edward R G R Evans (1880-1957) was second in command of Robert Falcon Scott's Terra Nova expedition (1910-1913). This book, South with Scott, has been one of the most popular, and reprinted from 1921 to 1966 in many editions, of the multitude of books on the Antarctic. Evans, along with William Lashly and Tom Crean, were the last supporting party accompanying Scott to the South Pole. They turned back around 175 statute miles from the Pole and raced against time and food shortage descending the Beardmore Glacier to the ice barrier. Evans was weakened with scurvy and saved by the care of Lashly and Crean. Recovering at Hut Point, Evans gives a thorough account of the activities and scientific sledging journeys while waiting for the Polar party to return, before he left on the Terra Nova to recover his health. Evans uses diaries from others to complete the narrative of the second winter activities and finding the Polar party.

24. **Franklin, John. Narrative of a Second Expedition to the Shores of the Polar Sea in the Years 1825, 1826, and 1827;** [Including and account of the progress of a detachment to the eastward by John Richardson]. London: John Murray, Albemarle-Street, 1828; First Edition. [10.5x8.75in]; [1], xxiv, [xxi]-xxiv, 320 pp., clvii [appendices], [1], [errata], 31 plates, including frontispiece, of illustrations by George Back and E. N. Kendall engraved by Edward Finden, six folding maps with one colored outline of river and coastline, and tables in appendices; 20th Century Brown Half-calf with marbled boards, raised ribbed spine with gilt lettering on field of red and devices; Text block and plates have minimal light foxing, some dust soiling to text, plates and top edge, inconspicuous blind stamp of Leeds Public Library on frontispiece, title page, table of contents, all plates and maps, a few plates missing tissue guard, some minor creases in edges of several maps; [Hill 636, Arctic Bibliography 5198, Wagner-Camp 35:1Howgego F14, National Maritime Museum 843] Near Fine. (13012) \$2,950

Franklin's second overland expedition in 1825-27 one of two expeditions to the western approaches to the Arctic with Beechey's voyage to Bering's Strait. The expedition proceeded across North-western Canada to Fort Franklin on Great Slave Lake, and down the Mackenzie to its mouth. There a party under Richardson and Kindle split to explore eastward along the coast to the mouth of the Coppermine, while Franklin and Back headed westward along the coast toward Kotzebue Sound where they were to join up with Beechey. The narrative includes descriptions of the country traversed and of encounters with Esquimaux, notes on weather conditions, the Dogrib Indians, and the burning coal cliffs beyond Cape Bathurst.

25. Gulliver, Lemuel [Jonathan Swift]. Travels into Several Remote Nations of the World [Gulliver's Travels]; With copious notes, A Life of the Author and an Essay on Satirical Fiction, by W. C. Taylor [Illustrations by J.J. Grandville]. London: Hayward and Moore, [1840]; First Edition. [9.5x6.5in]; 16 pp., lx, 508 pp., 423 illustrations in text; Three-quarter dark brown Moroccan with green marbled covers, gilt lettering and rules, raised bands on spine, all edges gilt, marbled end papers; Some shelf wear to covers, corners and edges, corners rubbed through, wear to spine edges, various rub spots to covers, front hinge cracked, but holding, no prior owner markings, tight and clean interior. Very Good. (13747) \$200

Jonathan Swift (1667-1745) was an English satirist, essayist, poet and cleric. In later years, he became a political activist for the Whig party and latter the Tory party. Gulliver's Travels, first published in 1726, was Swift's masterpiece of fiction and satire that reflects the English politics of the early 1700's. Each of the four voyages deal with different themes and has been discussed and interpreted ever since the first publication.

William Cooke Taylor (1800-1849) was an Irish author of satirical works, journalist and historian whose work in this book adds a better understanding of the Swift and Gulliver's Travels as a fictional and satirical representation of the British empire in the early 1700's. Jean Ignace Isidore Gerard Grandville [J.J. Grandville] (1803-1847) was a French caricaturist skilled in satirical and political illustrations. His work in this book brings the narratives and imagination alive in the worlds of Gulliver with detailed and whimsical illustrations.

26. Hayes, Dr. I.I. The Open Polar Sea; Narrative of a Voyage of Discovery towards the North Pole in the Schooner "United States" London: Sampson Low, Son and Marston, 1867; First Edition. [First UK edition] [8.5x6in]; xxiv, 454 pp., frontispiece portrait of Hayes, nine plates of three color maps, six illustrations sketched by Hayes, 30 illustrations "tail-pieces" at end of chapters; Rebound in quarter black leather and patterned paper boards, gilt lettering on red leather label on ribbed spine, patterned end papers, top edge stained black, all edges trimmed; Minor shelf wear and rubbing to covers, edges and corners, small scrapes to spine label with no loss of text, edges darken, age toning, soiling and stain spots in text block, prior repairs to closed tears on first map and several pages, small rectangular offset shadows on several pages. [AB 6795] Very Good. (13541) \$200

Isaac Israel Hayes (1832-1881) was an American physician and Arctic explorer. In 1853, he volunteered as the surgeon to Elisha Kent Kane's expedition to search for Sir John Franklin's ships presumed lost in 1845. In this expedition, he participated and led several sledging and boat searches. After two winters, he returned in 1855 a seasoned Arctic explorer and wrote "An Arctic Boat Journey" about the hardships. In July 1860, Hayes led an expedition, in the schooner "United States", to find the open polar sea north of 85°. This was a popular, yet unproved, theory that the ocean currents and winds from the lower latitudes will allow the Arctic Ocean to remain unfrozen beyond a belt of ice. In spite of set backs, he was able to survey Grinnell Land to 81°35' and reported seeing an open sea beyond (the open polar sea was disproved with subsequent expeditions). On his return to the United States, he joined the Union Army as a surgeon in the Civil War. The publication of this book was delayed for six years due to the war. Hayes went on to lead his last expedition to Greenland and then became a lecturer and wrote about Arctic polar issues.

27. Hurley, Frank. Argonauts of the South; Being the Narrative of Voyagings and Polar Seas and Adventure in the Antarctic with Sir Douglas Mawson and Sir Ernest Shackleton. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1925; First Edition. 8vo [9.5x6.5in]; [2], xv, [1], 290 pp., [2], frontispiece of Endurance crushed in the ice, 46 plates of 71 images and 5 illustrations, 2 folding maps; Dark green cloth covers with gilt lettering on front and spine, blind stamped borders on front, image of seals and penguins on ice flow in Commonwealth Bay on front end papers and rugged landscape of So. Georgia Is. from high ridge line above Stromness Harbor and Bay, top edge gilt and foredge untrimmed; Minor shelf wear, covers, spine and gilt lettering darken with age and soiling, minor rubbing to back cover with some wrinkling of cloth, old stain along edges of back end papers. [Rosove 178.A1, Conrad p.205] Very Good. (11204) \$550

James Francis (Frank) Hurley (1885-1962)), adventurer, photographer and film maker, in 1911 was asked to by the photographer on Sir Douglas Mawson's Australasian Antarctic Expedition 1911-1913 (Aurora). This expedition was to explore to the west of the Scott and Shackleton expeditions in the McMurdo Sound. The main base was established at Cape Denison 142° and the western base 600 kilometers further west. Hurley worked in difficult conditions of unrelenting

cold and katabatic winds to take still images and movie film. After the expedition, Hurley created exhibitions of his images and films in major cities of the world. In London, Shackleton was impressed with the exhibition and asked Hurley to join him on the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition 1914-1917, the Weddell Sea Party (Endurance) and he accepted. The expedition did not achieve the objectives as the Endurance was beset and crushed in the ice covered Weddell Sea before reaching land. All but 150 plates of Hurley's still images and some pocket camera images survived the 9 month trek across the ice dragging overloaded lifeboats to reach open water and sail for desolate Elephant Is. to await an uncertain rescue. Hurley and all the other men survived the ordeal when rescued by Shackleton after his miraculous 800 mile sea voyage to the nearest whaling station on South Georgia Is. Hurley's images from the Mawson and Shackleton expeditions have become iconic images in telling the stories of the expeditions.

28. Hutchings, J.M. [James Mason]. Hutchings' Tourist Guide to the Yo Semite Valley and the Big Tree Groves for the Summer and Spring of 1877. San Francisco: A Roman & Co., 1877; First Edition. 12mo [6.5x4.75in]; [ii], [3], 4-102 pp., frontispiece illustration of Yo Semite Valley, folding map of tourist routes to the Sierras; Dark brown cloth covers with gilt lettering, blind rules and patterns on front; Minimal shelf wear, some rubbing and faded areas of front and back covers, rubbing to top of spine, minor offset of frontispiece shadow on title page, typical stain to title page from glue in map, bookseller stamp (C. Beach, San Francisco) and prior owner pencil inscription on front end paper, advertisement for Hutchings_ Tourist Agency on lavender paper not present. [Currey & Kruska 173, Kruska 93] Very Good. (13123)
\$575

James Mason Hutchings (1820-1902) was one of the many Englishmen that came to California in 1849 for the Gold Rush. He made his fortune in mining and was one of the early promoters of the wonders of Yosemite Valley and the National Park. As a businessman, he established a hotel in the valley floor and, after named as a State Park in 1864, he claimed land under preemption laws. He lost his claim and was banished from the valley in 1875. He settled in San Francisco promoting and operating a tourist agency and leading trips as a Yosemite guide. This travel guide is one of several books that he wrote over the years on Yosemite and the Western slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

29. Irving, Washington. A Tour on the Prairies; By the Author of "The Sketch-Book" [From the Library of W. J. Holliday]. London: John Murray, 1835; First Edition. 12mo [7.5x5in]; [i-ii, missing series general title, "Miscellanies", and imprint], [iii] title, [iv] blank, [v]-xiii, [xiv] blank, [1]- 335 pp., [336] colophon; 3/4 leather binding over dark gray cloth with gilt lettering on black label with gilt rules and device on spine, blind rules along edges of leather, dark brown end papers, all edges trimmed; Some rubbing to all edges and corners, leather worn through on corners, all edges darken with age, front and back hinges cracked but tight, stain spot on leather front cover, detailed bookplate of W. J. Holliday on front end paper, pages xi and xii are misplaced after xiii and in the Content under Chapter XXV the page number 220 is mis-numbered 22. [This English edition preceded the American edition of 1836, and is the true first edition and printing]

[Wagner-Camp 56:1 noted "Blanck states that this edition consists of two settings: in one setting, the chapter heading XXVI is correctly given in the table of contents (p. xii) and on page 21 is mis-numbered 12; in the other setting, the chapter heading is incorrectly given as XXIV and page 21 is numbered correctly." This book is the first setting] Very Good.
(13382) \$240

Washington Irving (1783-1859) was an American author, historian and diplomat in the early 1800's. He is one of the first American authors acclaimed in Europe with the short stories of Rip Van Winkle (1819) and The Legend of Sleepy Hollow (1820). In 1832, after returning to the United States from a 17 years in England, he was a successful and famous author and wanted to see the American frontier. He was accompanied by Charlie Joseph Latrobe, an Englishman, and Alexander de Pourtales, a 19 year old Franco-Swiss Count. They met Judge Henry Leavitt Ellsworth on a Detroit Steamer on Lake Erie, whom President Andrew Jackson had appointed to the Board of Commissioners to remove the Southern Indian Tribes west of the Mississippi River. Ellsworth invited the group to join him in a month long tour of unexplored Indian country (present day Oklahoma). They arrived at the Ft. Gibson to meet with a group of Rangers on a reconnaissance south to the Red River. Irving was 49 and more of a bon vivant than a frontiersman, and this trip was an exciting time of discovery. He kept a journal and this book, The Tour on the Prairies, is filled stories of the people they met and the adventures.

William J. Holliday (1895-1977) was a part of the family steel business in Indianapolis and spent his winters in Tucson, Arizona. He was an compulsive collector in many areas and his book collection focused on western Americana. He developed an large collection of the history and development of the Southwest, along with western expansion, California Gold Rush and Mexican history. In the early 1950's, he donated 7,000 books on the Southwest to the Arizona Historical Society. In 1954, he had a late "mid-life change" to he remarried, sold the family steel business and auctioned off his remaining Library.

30. Lyon, G. F. The Private Journal of Captain G. F. Lyon of H.M.S. Hecla; The Recent Voyage of Discovery under Captain Parry [1821-1823]. [From the Steve Fossett Collection]. London: John Murray, Albemarle-Street, 1824; First

Edition, 1st Printing. 8vo [9x5.75in]; [7], viii-xiii, [1] plate directions, 468 pp., frontispiece illustration of Hecla in ice field at the last appearance of the sun, six plates of illustrations by Lyon, one folding map [Neat line 9.875x23.375in, Sheet 11.75x24in]; Rebacked three-quarter bound red calf with maroon marbled paper over boards, original laid on five ribbed spine with gilt lettering and illustration of a ship on spine, maroon marbled end papers, top edge gilt, fore edge untrimmed; Minor shelf wear to edges and corners, several small nicks to leather on corners and spine, darkening to spine and joints, 3in closed tear to front free end paper from top hinge, minor foxing spots throughout, no tissue guards on plates resulting in some offset to facing page, bookplate of Steve Fossett on front end paper. [Arctic Biblio 10531, Hill 1053, Howgego II L52] Very Good. (13619) \$600

George Francis Lyon (1795-1832) was a British naval officer and explorer of the Arctic and Africa. He served in the Mediterranean during the Napoleon wars and later assigned to an expedition in North Africa with Joseph Ritchie to explore the Niger river area. He was selected by William Edward Parry to command the Hecla in 1821-1823 for an expedition to the Northern coast of Hudson Bay to find the Northwest Passage. He was one of the "Barrow Boys", Captains that were favored by Sir John Barrow (1764-1848), Secretary to the Admiralty to command Arctic exploration.

From Hill, Lyon "... observed the habits of life and traits of character of the different tribes of the 'Esquimaux' as captain of the Hecla during Parry's second Arctic Expedition in 1821-23. The Fury and Hecla sailed in 1821 in search of a Northwest Passage, and succeeded in examining Repulse Bay and the Fury and Hecla Strait." From the Arctic Biblio, "... the second Parry expedition to Canadian arctic waters in the Fury and Hecla... Includes detailed account of the Eskimos of southern Baffin Island and Melville Peninsula; the natural history and ice conditions of the region traversed, particularly a difficult passage through Hudson Strait." The map included in this book is detailed and shows the ships' track through the straits and along the east coast of Melville Peninsula to Cockburn Is. and Fury & Hecla Strait.

31. M'Clintock, Captain F.L. 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: John Murray, 1859; First Edition. London: John Murray; 1859; First Edition [6.25x9_]; Dark Blue cloth on covers with gilt lettering on spine and stamped gilt illustration of sailing ship on front, blind stamped double border on covers and blind stamped designs on spine, light-brown endpapers, untrimmed edges; xxvii, 403 pp., [3], frontispiece of _Fox_, 14 illustrations, 3 maps with one folding, 1 map in back endpaper; Some shelf wear to edges, corners bumped with some fraying, rubbed hinges and covers, small chip on top rear edge, front hinge cracked, rear hinge loose, several leaves partially loose, bookseller stamp on front and binders stamp on rear endpaper, long inscription on front endpaper to prior owner dated 1860. Overall condition is Very Good. [Arctic Bibliography 10555, Hill 1121]. Very Good. (11208)\$1,350

Francis Leopold M'Clintock (1819-1907) was an Irish explorer in the British Royal Navy known for his discoveries in the Canadian Arctic Archipelago and discovering the fate of John Franklin. From Hill, _M'Clintock had served in the Arctic expeditions in search of John Franklin under Sir James Clark Ross in 1848 and Captains Kellett and Belcher in 1852. From 1857 to 1859 he led this final expedition, financed by Lady Franklin, for the same purpose. In 1859, M'Clintock found the log book, diaries, documents, and relics left by the Franklin expedition in 1848 on King William Island._ This expedition "found" Franklin as well as provided extensive new surveys of islands and waterways, and scientific information. M'Clintock was knighted for his discoveries on this expedition.

32. Markham, Albert H. A Polar Reconnaissance; Being the Voyage of the "Isbjorn" to Novaya Zemlya in 1879 [from the Steve Fossett collection]. London: Kegan Paul, 1881; First Edition. 8vo [9x6.25in]; xvi, 361 pp., frontispiece of crew on ship, 9 illustrations on five plates and in text, two color folding maps at rear, appendices and index; Rebacked with original spine and covers of blue cloth with gilt lettering on spine, black stamped lettering and designs on front with borders and gilt design, all edges untrimmed, stiff brown end papers; Some Shelf wear to edges, corners and covers, corners bumped, some soiling, stains and rubbing to covers, spine darken, prior owner ink signature on half title, bookplate of Steve Fossett on front end paper, no tissue guards on plates and some offset to pages, tape repairs to maps with some age toning, bookplate of Steve Fossett on front end paper. [Arctic Biblio 10931, Howgego III M19, Sanderson 964] Very Good. (13623) \$390

Sir Albert Hastings Markham (1841-1918), naval officer for 50 years and an Arctic explorer. He gained Arctic experience as a second mate on a whaler while on leave from the Navy. He was appointed to command the H.M.S. Alert on the British Arctic Expedition, 1875-6, under the command of George Nares. The objective was to discover the open polar sea, sail to the North Pole by way of Smith Sound, and explore the coast of Greenland.

The Nares expedition did not find an open polar sea and Markham believed a better approach was off of Novaya Zemlya and Franz Josef Land in the Barents Sea. In 1879, Markham and Sir Henry Gore Booth sailed the cutter 'Isbjorn' to explore the the area, and collect plant, animal and geological specimens. They also were stopped by ice in the Kara Sea at 78_24'N. This book is Markham's narrative of the cruise, past explorations in the Barents Sea and a discussion on routes to the North Pole. The book contains appendices on the animals, sea life and ice conditions.

33. **Marryat, Frank. Mountains and Molehills;** Or Recollections of a Burnt Journal [with illustrations by Author]. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longman, 1855; First Edition. [9x6in]; x, [2], 443 pp., eight colored lithograph plates by Hanhart and Marryat including frontispiece, eighteen woodcuts in text, index; Red leather calf half bound with marbled paper covers, five raised bands, gilt rule and lettering with ornamentation in panels on spine, marbled end papers, top edge gilt with other edges trimmed; Some shelf wear to all edges, colored plates fresh and bright, corners worn and bumped, rubbing to top and bottom of spine with some general darkening, front hinge repaired, frontispiece, tissue guard and title page with some foxing and offset, age toning of paper along all edges, all plates without tissue guards and some offset to facing page, some chips and closed tears in text block, repaired closed tear and chip to rear end paper; amorial bookplate of Robert Dudley Winthrop on front paste down, bound without advertisements. [Kurutz 429a, Howell 50 619, Wheat Gold Rush Books 137, Graff 2685, Zamorano 80 52, Sloan Volkmann Auction page 185] Very Good. (13124) \$2,250

Samuel Francis (Frank) Marryat (1826_1855) was a sailor, artist, and author. He was the son of Fredric Marryat, a British Naval Captain and English novelist that knew Charles Dickens and was admired by Samuel Clemens. In 1850, Frank left England for California via Panama with Barnes, a manservant, and three hunting dogs. The intent was to participate in the Gold Rush and write a book about it as "a sportsman-tourist's chronicle of California in the early 1850s: hunting, horse races, bear and bull fights, and an Englishman's bemused comments on social life in San Francisco, Stockton, and the gold fields". Robert Dudley Winthrop (1861 to 1912), descendant of John Winthrop of Massachusetts Bay Colony, son of Robert Winthrop, a New York Banker and Capitalist, brother to Beekman Winthrop, governor of Puerto Rico and Secretary to the Navy and also related to former Senator John Kerry.

This book is considered the best edition with the fine colored lithographs. Marryat's work is one of the best descriptions of life in the mines and his eight colored lithographs, including "High and Dry" and "Winter of 1849" are noted by Kurutz as the best views of the time period.

34. **Milman, Barbara. Vanishing Act.** El Cerrito, CA: Red Parrot Press, 2011; First Edition. Limited to 10 [4.5x5.5in]; 28 pp.; Printed paper covers, accordion structure fold, single black thread binding with light blue ribbon closure. Fine. Paper wraps. (13750) \$200

This is a fine press and unique book on the impact of climate change to the Arctic environment. The short and haunting words and illustrations remind us that time is running out to deal with the climate change impacts. From the artist/author, Barbara Milman, "This book is about how along with the vanishing of the summer ice in the Arctic due to climate change, many arctic species will be vanishing due to loss of habitat. Some of them need summer ice for breeding, some need cool temperatures to thrive, and others will not be able to compete with species that migrate northwards to the arctic to escape warming and drought."

35. **Murray, James and George Marston. Antarctic Days;** Sketches of the homely side of Polar life by two of Shackleton's men | Illustrated by the Authors and introduced by Sir Ernest Shackleton. London: Andrew Melrose, 1913; First Edition, Delux . Limited to 280 numbered copies, this being #130, Signed by Murray, Marston and Shackleton, 8vo. [10.25_x8in]; [ii] (blank), xxii (last blank), 200 pp. (last colophon only), 4 mounted colored plates with printed tissue interleaves, 33 black and white plates, 8 full-page illustrations, several chanties, scores & head illustrations, Signed by authors Murray and Marston and Sir Ernest Shackleton on the half title page; Blue linen on beveled boards, title lettered in gilt on spine and front, facsimile signatures in gilt of Murray and Marston and a mounted colored illustration of an iceberg ruled in gilt [see page 152] on front, top edge gilt and others uncut; Some shelf wear to covers, edges and corners, spine and edges darken In a custom clamshell box. A rare and foundational work on Antarctic exploration. [Rosove 236.A.1.b, Taurus 61, Conrad 1383, Howgego III:S20] Very Good. Clamshell case. (11201) \$7,900

Murray and Marston were with Shackleton on the 1907-09 expedition which Shackleton came within 100 miles of the South Pole. This is a book that "... spins yarns of the personal and human experiences of the expedition with gentle humor and the gift of storytelling." "Antarctic Days is a fine complement to the two giants_from Shackleton's ... expedition, Aurora Australis and The Heart of the Antarctic, and is one of the most sought after titles [and is] very scarce" (Rosove).

36. **Nares, Sir George Strong. Narrative of a Voyage to the Polar Sea during 1875-6 in H.M. Ships "Alert" and "Discovery";** With Notes on the Natural History edited by H. W. Feilden [in two volumes] [from the Steve Fossett collection]. London: Samson Low, Marston, Searle, & Rivington, 1878; First and Fourth Editions. 8vo, a mixed set with same contemporary bindings, [8.5x6in]; Vol. I [First Edition] - xl, 395 pp., frontispiece tipped in sepia-toned image of ship in ice field, two plates of tipped in sepia-toned images, one plate with woodcut illustration from photograph, 25 woodcut illustrations in text, folding map of Smith Sound, Kennedy and Robeson Channels [Neat line 23.5x21.5in, Sheet 25.25x22.25in, 30_ to 80_W by 78_ to 83_45'N]; Vol. II [Fourth Edition] viii, map, 378 pp., frontispiece tipped in sepia-toned image of ship in ice field, two plates of sepia-toned images, six plates of woodcut illustrations with one in color, 13 woodcut illustrations in text, folding map of Northern sledging party to 83_20' N [Neat line 7.25x14.875in, Sheet

8.25x16.5in], additional charts and graphs in appendices, index; Rebacked three quarter bound light brown leather with original contemporary marble paper covers and original spine, all edges trimmed and red ink stained, original marble end papers; For both volumes, some minor shelf wear to original marble covers and spine, hinges tape reinforced, some minor bleeding of red ink stain on several plates, bookplate of Steve Fossett on front end paper. [Arctic Biblio 12026A, Howgego III N6, Sanderson 952] Near Fine. (13621) \$960

Sir George Strong Nares (1831-1915) was an officer in the Royal Navy with 41 years of active service and rising to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He served in early Arctic explorations in search of Sir John Franklin in 1850's. Nares was appointed, in 1872, as the captain of the H.M.S. Challenger three year scientific expedition to explore the oceans. He was praised for his leadership and success of the first half of the expedition. In 1874, he was recalled by the Admiralty to lead the British Arctic Expedition of 1875-6 to discover the open polar sea and reach the North Pole. The reports from the American expeditions of Israel Hayes (1860-61) and Charles F. Hall (1870-73) indicated an open polar sea and land extended far to the North and west of Robeson Channel. Leaving in May, 1875, the Alert (Captain Albert Markham) and Discovery hoped to find the route in the Smith Sound to the open polar sea and settled into winter quarters on Grinnell Land (Ellesmere Is.). The following spring, sledging journeys were sent out to explore. The ships were able to chart over 400 miles of new coastline and the sledging parties failed to confirm an open polar sea, but achieved the farthest north of 83_20'N in a rough and jumbled ice pack. Nares decided to turn back due to an outbreak of scurvy and was criticized by the Admiralty for the outbreak. The short expedition produced considerable scientific and geographical information was brought back for research. Nares continued to serve the Navy and rise in rank to retire in 1886. The book also contains tipped in sepia-toned photographs of the early use of photography in polar expeditions. The wet plate negative process had cumbersome equipment and was technically complicated, but it allowed for much more accurate and real time images to be produced.

37. Parker, Samuel (Rev.). A Journey Beyond the Rocky Mountains in 1835, 1836, and 1837; [Corrected and Extended in the Present Edition]. Edinburgh: William and Robert Chambers, 1841; First Edition. [10x6.75in]; [2] title page and advertisement to the present edition, 78 pp., text printed in two columns, no maps; Rebound in Quarter Dark blue pebble cloth with black cloth backstrip, gilt lettering on leather spine label, all edges trimmed; Age toning throughout with occasional foxing spots, small stain on last page, title page with offset shadow and several foxing spots, repaired chips and fore edge. [Wagner-Camp 70:8] Very Good. (13551) \$350

Samuel Parker (1779-1866) was a Presbyterian missionary to the Pacific Northwest. Parker traveled with Marcus Whitman, a physician and missionary, as part of the annual American Fur Company resupply to the Oregon Territory. Whitman returned east from the Green River rendezvous and Parker continued on to Forts Walla Walla and Vancouver on the Columbia River. While in Vancouver, as a guest of the Hudson Bay Company, he explored the Willamette and lower Columbia Valleys for missionary sites and preached to the natives. In 1837 he returned to the east coast by ship through the Hawaiian Islands and around Cape Horn. He made detailed personal observations and published the Journal of his three year tour in 1838. Included in that book was one of the earliest reliable maps of the interior of the Oregon Territory.

William and Robert Chambers, the Edinburgh publishers, thought the Journal "... contained so much interesting and valuable matter, as to be worthy of being laid before the public of this country.". They also noted that "As was justly observed, however, in the North American Review, the work had defects both as regarded 'method and literary execution'.". The publishers significantly edited the 1838 edition and stated, "The inaccuracies of language have have been rectified, a number of needless exclamations modified or deleted, and the crude disquisitions upon geology, in which the author had most unnecessarily indulged, have been, as far as was possible, expunged from the work." Thus, a 372 page book is reduced to 78 pages for clarity. However, Wagner-Camp quotes from Field's "An Essay towards an Indian Bibliography", that "... commends Parker's journal: 'In all the qualities which a historian would require, it has few equals'".

38. Parker, Samuel (Rev.). Map of Oregon Territory 1838; [Published in the Journal of an Exploring Tour Beyond the Rocky Mountains ... in the Years 1835, '36, and '37, 1838, frontispiece]. Ithaca, NY: By the Author, 1838; First Edition. [14x23in]; Title in upper right corner, a copper engraving of Oregon Territory from just south of the Salt Lake to north of the Lesser Slave Lake and Council Bluffs to the Pacific Ocean [39_ to 56_ N and 96_ to 130_ W GM] [also includes longitude from Washington]; Detail of the river systems, lakes, Indian tribe regions, geological and coastal features and forts and settlements; phonetic spelling of many names; Issued in book as folded frontispiece and now laid down on archival paper, missing 6in loss of neat line and scale marks with minor of text, no other tears, staining or flaws, a very clean and bright map. [Wheat Trans-Miss Maps 438, Wagner-Camp 70:1, Graff 3192] Very Good. (13539) \$600

Samuel Parker (1779-1866) was a Presbyterian missionary to the Pacific Northwest. Parker traveled with Marcus Whitman, a physician and missionary, as part of the annual American Fur Company resupply to the Oregon Territory. Whitman returned east from the Green River rendezvous and Parker continued on to Forts Walla Walla and Vancouver on the Columbia River. While in Vancouver, as a guest of the Hudson Bay Company, he explored the Willamette and lower Columbia Valleys for missionary sites and preached to the natives. In 1837 he returned to the east coast by ship through

the Hawaiian Islands and around Cape Horn. He made detailed personal observations and published the *Journal of his three year tour*.

From Wheat, Samuel Parker's "Map of the Oregon Territory" of 1838 represented a real advance, and was made from personal observation." and "...[the] map had wide circulation, and was a notable achievement." From Wagner-Camp, "Parker's map was one of the earliest to circulate widely and to provide reliable information about the interior of Oregon Territory." Along with Parker's personal observations, the map's "... westerly portion was taken from Vancouver's chart, the middle part after Parker's own observation, the north from sketches of Samuel Black, and the south from those of Jedediah Smith." This map was important to the start of the Oregon trail emigration in the 1840's. Along with the Wilkes 1841 map, it was used to support the United States border claim of the Oregon Territory much farther north (the rally cry of "Fifty-four Forty or Fight") than the 1846 treaty established it at 49th parallel.

39. **Ponting, Herbert G. The Great White South;** Being an Account of Experiences with Captain Scott's South Pole Expedition and of the Nature Life of the Antarctic [Introduction by Lady Scott]. New York: Robert M. McBride and Company, 1922; First American Edition. 8vo [9.5x6.5in]; [2], xxvi, 306 pp., [2], frontispiece image of Terra Nova ice-bound, 97 plates, some with bluish tint, of 173 images, 2 illustrations, facsimile image of diary and 1 map in text; Dark Blue cloth covers with gilt lettering and decorative seal on front and spine, blind stamped border on front, top edge trimmed and others untrimmed; Minor shelf wear to edges and corners, back hinge and small dent to lower front edge professionally repaired, bookseller stamp on lower front end paper. [Rosove 251.A3, Conrad p.183] Near Fine. (11297) \$500

Herbert G. Ponting (1870-1935) was a professional war and nature photographer before Scott selected him to be part of Scott's last expedition, the Terra Nova Expedition 1910 to 1913. From Rosove, "Ponting was the first professional photographer to accompany an Antarctic expedition.... Ponting dragged as much as two hundred pounds of equipment on his sledge Ponting's photographic art was more than sufficient contribution, but his narrative *The Great White South*, liberally illustrated with his photographs, also proved to be one of the most popular expedition accounts, ..." Ponting's narrative of life on the ship and expedition and the personalities of the members is a significant literary addition to the many books about the expedition.

From Conrad, this book provides "... a full account of Ponting's activities (including his propensity for directing awkward, cold and dramatic poses his mates called "ponting") ...". The book includes an important chapter on the Pole Party from his second hand account after returning on the Terra Nova after the first winter.

40. **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 Commander James Clark Ross and the Discovery of the Northern Magnetic Pole. London: A.W. Webster, 1835; First Edition. In two volumes with Appendix to the Narrative, 4to [11x8.5in]; Vol. 1 - Narrative - [8], xxxiii, [1], 740 pp., frontispiece engraving of Victoria Harbor, 24 plates (3 hand-colored) and 6 maps with two folding, binder notes for plates; Vol. 2 - Appendix - xii, 120 pp., cxliv, cii, [2], frontispiece engraving of Sir John Ross, 20 plates (12 hand-colored), collated complete including subscribers list and errata leaf; Half red-brown calf with embossed edging and red-black marbled paper covers, five raised bands and gilt lettering on black field on spine; Some shelf wear to edges with corners bumped in later rebound set, several repairs to plates and maps; American Entomological Society ex-library blind stamps on blank area of plates, some minimal foxing to plates [the hand colored plates do not appear in subsequent editions]. An attractive and complete set. [Hill 1490, AB 14866] Very Good. (13013) \$2,900

This is an account of the four-year voyage by Sir John Ross [1777-1856] in search of the North-West Passage, during which his nephew, James Clark Ross, discovered the North Magnetic Pole. Due to the failure of the first voyage in 1818, Ross was not offered another command by the Admiralty. This expedition was privately financed in 1829 and Ross set out in the small paddle-steamer *Victory* with his nephew as second-in-command. It resulted in the discovery of King William Sound, the extensive survey of Boothia Peninsula, and the discovery of the Magnetic pole. The dietary importance of fresh meat and oil in the particular climate were first ascertained on this voyage so that all but 3 men survived four winters in the Arctic. With the loss of their ship, Ross and his men were forced to travel by sledge and small boat for open water in Prince Regent Inlet to be picked up by the *Isabella*. A number of the plates in the Narrative and Appendix depict the natives and events during the voyage. The rare Appendix [issued separately] contains, besides the illustrations of Esquimaux life, forty-four pages of a vocabulary of the language of that people as well as a report about the natural history of the Arctic.

41. **Rymill, John. Southern Lights | The Official Account of the British Graham Land Expedition 1934-1937;** With two chapters by A. Stephenson and Historical Introduction by Hugh Robert Mill [From the Steve Fossett Collection]. London: Chatto and Windus, 1938; First Edition, 1st Printing. [10x7.75in]; xv, [1], 295 pp., [1], frontispiece image of Penola's deck, 80 plates of 121 sepia toned images, 4 color maps (3 folding), 4 maps and 3 diagrams in text, appendices and index; Original green cloth covers, red paper spine label with gilt lettered, top and fore edges trimmed, bottom edge

untrimmed; Sepia toned dust jacket with white and black lettering on front and spine, image of ice filled bay and glacier covered mountains; Minor shelf wear to covers edges and corners, several dents along top back edge and area of darkening to lower back cover, top edges and text soiled, minor foxing spots along all text edges, old prior owner ink signature on front end paper, Steve Fossett bookplate on paste down front end paper; Dust jacket aged toned, soiled edges and spots with surface rubbing on joint edges, several small scrapes on back, several small chips and closed tears along edges and corners, minor crease lines. Overall a very good copy in a rare dust jacket. [Headland 1776, Conrad p.302, Spence 1018]

Very Good in Very Good dust-jacket. (13592) \$350

John Riddoch Rymill (1905-1968) was an Australian polar explorer and farmer. As a young boy, he became fascinated by polar literature and set his course to be an explorer. He gained experience in surveying, navigation and flying, and he studied polar travel at the Scott Polar Research Institute under Professor Frank Debenham. He was selected by H. Gino Watkins as a pilot/surveyor for the British Air Route Expedition to Greenland (1930-31). In 1932-33, Watkins then took Rymill as his second on a four man Greenland sledging expedition where Watkins died drowning. Rymill decided to continue Watkin's desire to explore the Antarctic and organized the British Graham Land Expedition (1934-37).

This was a small 10 man expedition that involved two base camps, air and sledging surveys and support ship, Penal manned by amateurs. From Conrad, "Working in a previously unexplored area of Antarctica, this expedition discovered Graham Land was part of the continent and not an archipelago as reported by Wilkins and Ellsworth." They sledged 1,300 miles and made a number of flights and discovered the King George VI Sound as well as contributed to the scientific program including meteorology, geology, glaciology and biology.

42. Scott, R. F. [Robert Falcon]. The Voyage of the 'Discovery'; With 260 full-page and smaller illustrations by Dr. E. A. Wilson and other members of the Expedition, Photogravure frontispieces, 12 coloured plates in facsimile from Dr. Wilson's sketches, panoramas and maps. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1905; First First American Edition. In Two Volumes, 8vo [9.5x7in]; Vol. I- xx, 556 pp., frontispiece illustration of "Discovery" by Wilson with tissue paper guard, 92 plates with 7 in color from watercolor paintings by Wilson, 1 double-page with 2 panoramas, and 84 single-page with 105 images and 14 illustrations, 16 illustrations in text and 3 maps with one folding in rear pocket, Vol. II- xii, 508 pp., index, frontispiece image Scott with tissue paper guard, 92 plates with 6 in color from watercolor paintings by Wilson, 4 double-page with 8 panoramas, and 82 single-page with 120 images and 4 illustrations, 2 maps with one folding in rear pocket; Dark blue cloth boards with gilt lettering on spine and gilt medallions, in high relief, on front, top edge gilt, other edges untrimmed; Minimal shelf wear to edges, small water stain on Vol. II frontispiece lower corner and small chip in middle of tissue paper guard, prior owner illustrative bookplate on front end papers of both volumes with name scraped out, ink date. [Rosove 286.A3, Conrad p. 121, Spence 1050 Near Fine. (11311) \$2,900

Robert Falcon Scott (1868-1912) was one of the most famous British Royal Navy explorers that led two expeditions to the Antarctic. This 1901-1904 expedition was noted for being one of the most well equipped for science and discovery in the Heroic Age of polar expeditions in the late 1890's to 1922. Scott was promoted by the Sir Clements Markham of the Royal Geographical Society and the focus of the expedition was science and to gain experience in a future attempt for the South Pole. In addition to this book, there was an eleven volume series on the scientific findings published by the British Museum. This is a classic tale and one of the foundation books to any polar collection.

43. Shackleton, Ernest C.V.O. South; The Story of Shackleton's Last Expedition 1914-1917. London: William Heinemann, 1919; First Edition, 1st printing [November] . [10x6.25in]; xxi, [1], 375 pp., [1], Frontispiece colored image of Endurance with printed tissue guard and 87 photographic plates, folding map [after p. 368], index, tipped in errata sheet at p. 1; Dark blue cloth covers with silver lettering on spine and front, illustration of Endurance on front [from Hurley photograph on p. 45] and spine, blind stamped Publisher colophon on rear cover, top edge blue; Some shelf wear to bottom and front edges, some rubbing in spots on covers and spine, small 1/4_ closed tear at top rear hinge, front hinge cracked and slightly loose, map has small closed tear at top attachment point, prior owner name on front end paper, typical age toning due to the poor quality of paper used in the first impression printing. [Rosove 308.A1, Taurus 105, Conrad p. 224, Spence 1107] Very Good. (13021) \$3,500

Sir Ernest Shackleton [1874-1922] was one of the great explorers of the _Heroic Age_ of Antarctic exploration [ranging from the late 1890s to early 1920s]. Since both the North and South poles had been _discovered_, Shackleton proposed the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition to cross the continent from the Weddell Sea to the Ross Sea through the South Pole. This involved the complex coordinating two expeditions in an age before reliable radio communication. The Endurance was to deliver the Transcontinental party at Weddell Sea ice shelf for Shackleton and six others to start the 1,800 mile journey. The Aurora supported Ross Sea base was to lay in supply depots along the ice shelf to the the Beardmore Glacier and Mt. Hope for Shackleton. The Ross Sea party was successful in establishing the Depots, but still had some bad luck and mishaps. The Endurance became set in the ice and Shackleton and 28 men began a test of

courage, leadership and survival of all. This is one of the classic tales of Antarctic literature and a foundational work for any Antarctic collector.

44. **Shackleton, Ernest, C.V.O. The Heart of the Antarctic;** Being the Story of the British Antarctic Expedition 1907-1909. Philadelphia: J.B Lippincott Company, 1909; First Edition. Two Volumes, 8vo. [7.75x10.25_]; Vol I - [2], liii, 366 pp., Vol II -xvi, 451 pp., 2 frontispieces and 12 colored plates with printed tissue guards, 147 black/white plates, numerous illustrations in text, and a panorama and 3 maps in rear pocket; Dark blue cloth with silver letters, ruled edges and image of three explorers and flag on front and gilt lettering on spine and image of single explorer, top edge gilt and other edges untrimmed; Bindings have minimal shelf wear, images on cover and spine are bright, in Vol II front lower corner bumped and rear hinge cracked. [Rosove 305.C1a, Howgego III S20] Near Fine. (13250) \$1,750

Known as the Nimrod Expedition, this was Ernest Shackleton first expedition as a leader. This expedition achieved several _firsts_ - the discovery of the magnetic pole by Edgewood David and Douglas Mawson, the ascent of Mt. Erebus, several scientific sledging trips and a polar plateau trip reaching within 97 miles of the South Pole. Shackleton and three others turned back short of the pole due to doubtful food and fuel supply to safely return to the expedition_s base at Cape Royds. In a letter to his wife Emily, Shackleton said _I thought, dear, that you would rather have a live ass than a dead lion._ His efforts mapped the route to the South Pole that Scott used in the ill fated 1912 expedition. For his polar achievements, Shackleton was knighted by King Edward VII.

45. **Stansbury, Howard. Exploration and Survey of the Valley of the Great Salt Lake of Utah, including a Reconnaissance of a New Route through the Rocky Mountains** ; [32nd Congress, Special Session, March 1851, Senate Ex. Doc. #3, Serial 608]. Philadelphia: Lippincott, Grambo & Co., 1852; First Edition, 1st Issue. with separate Map volume , 8vo [9.25x6.25in]; [2], 487 pp., frontispiece of Ft. Utah, 57 plates, with 34 tinted lithographic illustrations with three fold out panoramas, fold out facsimile 1710 map of North America, six appendices of data and scientific reports, index; Map Volume - folded map of the blue tinted Great Salt Lake and adjacent country in the territory of Utah surveyed in 1849 and 1850 [44x30in], folded map of a reconnaissance between Fort Leavenworth on the Missouri River, and the Great Salt Lake in the Territory of Utah in 1849 and 1850 [28x68_]; Original dark brown decorative blind stamped cloth covers with gilt lettering, ruled lines and illustration of eagle and shield on spine, light blue end papers, all edges trimmed, Map Vol. bound in dark blue decorative blindstamped cloth covers with gilt lettering on front; Shelf wear to covers, edges and corners, regular fading to covers, corners bumped and worn in spots, minor bumps to front fore and top edges, small tears to top and bottom of faded spine with bright gilt lettering, some rubbing to covers and hinges, some age toning and occasional fox spots, mild plate offset shadows, prior owner light pencil name on front end paper; Minimal shelf wear to Map volume covers, edges and corners, thin cloth spine faded with small splits at top and bottom but still holding, maps have some age toning and typical splits on crease folds, fragile condition requires great care in unfolding. All plates, panoramas and maps are present (the following plates bound out of sequence - "Cave on Fremont's Island" and Reptile plates IV, V and VI). [Wagner-Camp 219:2, Graff 3947, Sabin 90372, Wheat Trans-Miss Maps 764 & 765] Very Good. (13727) \$1,350

Howard Stansbury (1806-1863) was a Captain in the US Army Corps of Topographical Engineers at the time of this expedition. He was assigned to lead a two year expedition in 1849 to survey the Great Salt Lake and surrounding Basin of Mormon settlements. Lt. Gunnison was also part of the expedition and led separate surveys of the area. This was part of the Great Reconnaissance era of Army and private surveys of the West.

Stansbury's report was a comprehensive survey of the Great Salt Lake Basin, the newly established Mormon settlements, the routes and passes through the Rockies for emigrants and possibly a railroad. This was the first scientific exploration of the flora and fauna of the area. The recording the early names of the places and routes on the maps are one of the earliest and most important to preserve details.

46. **Vancouver, George. Cote Nord-Ouest de L'Amerique Reconneue Par le Cap'e Vancouver IV'e. Partie;** [Voyage de Vancouver No. 7] [Neptune des cotes occidentales d'Amerique sur le Grand Ocean Atlas]. Paris: Depot de la Marine, 1828; First Edition. Folio, [29x24in to neat lines, 38.5x26in sheet]; finely cooper engraved map on thick paper with relief shown pictorially and by hachures, ship track with depth soundings with names of features; Title in upper right, "Cote Nord-Ouest de L'Amerique. Reconneue Par le Cape. Vancouver. IV'e. Partie, Depuis 51_45' de Latitude Septentle. et 232_8' de longitude, jusqu'a 57_30' de latitude. et 226_44' de longe | Les parties de Cotes qui ne sont point ombrees, sont tirees des Cartes Espagnoles marqu la Route des Vaisseaux le Nord marque leur retour vers le Sud"; Inset map of "Plan Du Port Stewart" [5.75x4.125in] in upper right; Red ink stamp "7." in lower right above printed "Voyage de Vancouver No. 7"; light water stains at edges, chips and close tears along edges, minor ink offset of neat lines from folding. [Hill 1753, Cox p. 32, David Rumsey Historical Map Collection, Stanford University] Very Good. Map. (13569) \$795

George Vancouver (1757-1798) was a British explorer that served with Captain Cook on his 2nd and 3rd expeditions. This map was drawn on Vancouver's important voyage as told in "A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and round the World, in which the Coast of North-West America has been carefully examined and accurately surveyed ... performed in 1790-95 ... London, 1798. This map was engraved for the French edition issued in c. 1800 and included in several atlas editions. Based on research, this map appears to have been printed for the above referenced 1828 atlas.

From Hill, "This voyage became one of the most important ever made in the interests of geographical knowledge." This series of charts from California to Alaska, shows the investigation of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Discovering the Strait of Georgia, circumnavigated Vancouver Island, and disproved the existence of any passage between the Pacific and Hudson Bay (the fabled Strait of Annin). This map covers the coast from Milbanke Sound, B.C. to Chatham Strait, Alaska.

47. Verne, Jules. The Tour of the World in Eighty Days; [Home Instructor Library series] [From Steve Fossett collection]. London: R.E. King, Printer for Divine, Hall & Co., Mossel Bay and Oudtshoorn, South Africa, N/D [1895]; First Edition. 8vo [7.25x5in]; vii, 184 pp., [1] advertisement; Red cloth covers with gilt lettering on spine, blind stamped designs with gilt publisher design on front, fore edge of covers beveled, top edge gilt and all edges untrimmed; Shelf wear to covers, edges and corners, covers soiled with stain spots, corners bumped and worn through, spine darkened with soiling, stain spots and repaired tears to top and bottom, both hinges cracked and loose, first pages loose, text pages age darkened and fragile due to quality of paper; Tipped in light green card with the book inscribed to Steve Fossett from Alex Tai dated April 5, 2004, "Dear Steve, On the day you and your team smashing the unassisted sailing record around the world. An original Verne on achieving the new "Sub Sixty Jules Verne", Yours Inspired Alex Tai" And handwritten letter, dated the same, "Dear Steve, For 80 Days read less than 60!! Verne's fiction proves that fact can BE more inspiring. Well done to you and your team, this year has the makings of one of your greatest. Best Wishes Alex Tai". A very rare book printed for a South African publisher and only one related copy found on WorldCat. [Taves/Michaluk p. 138] Very Good. (13602) \$350

Jules Verne (1828-1905) a French author famous for his many novels of adventures, exploration and the future, and the "Father of science fiction". In 1872, the serialized version of "Le Tour du monde en quatre-vingts jours" first appeared in print. This was a grand travel adventure that captured the public interest when world travel was becoming easier. The printer Richard Edward King, London, published this book around 1895. It appears that an edition was printed for Divine Hall with special red cloth binding as described above. Divine Hall & Co. were general merchants, gun dealers and dealers in other items in the communities of Mossel Bay and Oudtshoorn from according to South African directories.

48. Walpole, Frederick. Four Years in the Pacific. In Her Majesty's Ship "Collingwood." | From 1844 to 1848 [In Two Volumes]. London: Richard Bentley [Publisher in Ordinary to Her Majesty], 1849; First Edition. 8ov [8.75x5.75in]; Vol. I - [iii-vii], viii-xiii, [1], 2-432 pp., woodcut frontispiece of Valparaiso, 9 illustrations in text, Vol. II- [i-v], vi-ix, [1], 2-415 pp., woodcut frontispiece the Valley of Fatawa Taheite, 12 illustrations in text, all illustrations drawn by John Speer and engraved by J.W. Cook; Contemporary light brown polished calf with spine backing in tan sheep, gilt lettering on dyed red and green fields on spine with five raised bands, covers with gilt ruled borders and blind rules and devices on all corners, dark brown embossed lines on edges, plain end papers, all edges trimmed with dull red sprinkles; Some wear to all edges, corners and cover surface, minor scuffs and cracks to covers, lacks list of illustrations and errata to Volume II [facsimile copy tipped in], faint offset of partial modern newspaper article to back of Vol. I frontispiece, repaired tear to Vol. II frontispiece [Howgego II S17, Hill 1815, Cowan64 p. 667] Very Good. (13450) \$700

Frederick Walpole (1822-1876) was a British naval officer, politician and father of Robert Walpole. Paraphrased from Hill and Howgego, Walpole served aboard the H.M.S. Collingwood, Flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir George Seymour and the first British ship-of-the-line to enter the Pacific Ocean by Cape Horn since Anson in 1741 to establish a permanent British Pacific station. This was a four year tour of the Pacific Islands and North America to diplomatically offset the French influence in the Pacific. They arrived at Monterey, Mexican capital of Alta California, in July 1846, a few days after Commodore John Sloat raised the American Flag at the customs house and declared California part of the United States. Walpole's account of this cruise relates extensively to the Pacific coast of South America and also to Hawaii, Tahiti, and California.

49. Webber, John. A View of the Habitations in Nootka Sound. London: Alexander Hogg, 1785; First Edition. [Illus. 7.875x12.75in on 9.375x14.125in Sheet] [Published as the Act Directs by Alex'r Hogg, at the Kings Arms, No. 16 Paternoster Row]; Possible proof printing for later editions, no printed plate number or other information on illustrator or sculptor; Possible inclusion in the Anderson, G.W. edition printed in 80 parts or the Hogg edition, 1785; Some soiling and age toning at edges. [Originally from Plate 41, The Voyage of the Resolution and Discovery 1776-1780, London: Nicol & Cadell, 1784] [Engraved by S. Smith] [Beddie 21 and 17] Very Good. Illustration. (13478) \$95

John Webber (1752-1793) was the official artist that accompanied Captain Cook on the third voyage of the Resolution and Discovery, 1776-1780. This voyage was to the islands of the Pacific, Australia, the Pacific Northwest America, Alaska, Kamchatka and Hawaii. In Hawaii, Cook was killed in a misunderstanding with the natives at Kealakekua Bay. Webber oversaw the engravings ordered by the Admiralty for the publication in 1784.

50. Webber, John. A Woman of Nootka Sound; [From Atlas Plate 39, The Voyage of the Resolution and Discovery 1776-1780, London: Nicol & Cadell, 1784] [Engraved by William Sharp]. London: Nicol & Cadell, 1784; First Edition. [Illus. 9.125x7in on 21.75x15in Sheet]; Plate 39 from Nicol & Cadell, 1784, printed with J. Webber del on bottom left and W. Sharp sculp on bottom right; Some age toning to sheet along edges with several soil spots and small closed tears on edges not affecting darker print. [Beddie 1543 and 1743] Near Fine. Illustration. (13482)\$165

John Webber (1752-1793) was the official artist that accompanied Captain Cook on the third voyage of the Resolution and Discovery, 1776-1780. This voyage was to the islands of the Pacific, Australia, the Pacific Northwest America, Alaska, Kamchatka and Hawaii. In Hawaii, Cook was killed in a misunderstanding with the natives at Kealakekua Bay.

From the National Maritime Museum, "Cook's traveled to Nootka Sound (King George's Sound), Vancouver Island, on the north-west coast of America between March 29-April 26th, 1778. It is noted that Webber, in representing indigenous people, tended to see the ethnic type rather than the individual.

51. Wilkes, Charles. Map of the Oregon Territory by the U. S. Ex. Ex. 1841; [With inset of survey of the Columbia River] [Published in the 1845 Octavo edition without the Atlas] [Edward Yeager, Engraver]. Philadelphia: Lea and Blandchard, 1845; First Edition. [Octavo Edition] [8.25x13in]; Map of the greater Oregon Territory and covers from 42_ N. to 54_ N. by 108_ W. to 134_ W., with inset of Columbia River survey by the Expedition; Mild age toned with vertical fold crease lines, right edge missing neat line with no loss of text.

The map is very detailed with the location of forts, farms, ranches and communities, Indian tribes and general range of influence. The inset of the Columbia River is detailed from a survey by the Exploring Expedition for almost 300 miles. There is a Note on the map of sources from areas not directly surveyed, ... "The Northern part of this Map contains the latest information of the Hudson Bay Company and the Eastern part, that of Lieu. Fremont's U.S.T.E. Exploration on the Eastern Side of the Rocky Mountains."

Charles Wilkes was selected to command the first United States government sponsored exploring expedition to the South Seas and Western North American coast. After returning from the long and eventful voyage, he wrote and compiled the scientific reports in the Narrative of the United States Exploring Expedition During the Years 1838,1839,1840,1841,1842, first issued in 1844 of 100 copies by C. Sherman. This copper engraved map is a reduced size from the original 25 1/2 x38 1/8 in map in the Atlas issued with the 1844 Quarto and 1845 Imperial Octavo limited editions of 150 and 1,000 (Haskell 1, 2A and 2B, respectively) . This map was reduced for the 1845 Octavo popular edition (3,000 copies), which was the first edition without a stand alone Atlas, and included in Volume IV facing page 291 (Haskell 3). The map was also included in subsequent editions by Lea and Blandchard. [Haskell 3, Wheat Trans-Miss 457] Very Good. (13526)
\$350

Charles Wilkes (1798-1877) was a naval officer with a science background. He was selected, after a number of other senior officers declined the position, to command the expedition. The United States had one of the largest merchant fleets that were sailing throughout the world and primarily relied on British charts for navigation. The exploring expedition was conceived in 1828 to chart the known and unknown islands, discover the Antarctic continent, explore the Hawaiian Islands and the Pacific Northwest coast to insure the United States claim to the land and expand the scientific knowledge of the natural world. The tremendous number of plants, animal specimens and native artifacts that were brought back formed the Smithsonian collection and created the U.S. Botanical Gardens. This map was also used to support the United States claim to most of the Pacific Northwest to 54_ 40" (north of Queen Charlotte Is.) and the rally cry of "Fifty-four Forty or Fight".

From the expedition's beginning to the completion of the final reports and maps, the cost exceeded \$900,000 for the scientific instruments, stores, seven ships, scientists, artists, and men (the estimated equivalent of \$588 million today).

52. Wilkins, Hubert. Under the North Pole | The Wilkins-Ellsworth Submarine Expedition; [Signed on limitation page by Wilkins and Danenhower, the Nautilus' commander] [From the Steve Fossett collection]. New York: Brewer, Warren & Putnam, 1931; First Edition. Deluxe limited number 211 of 275, Double Signed and inscribed, 8vo [9.75x6.75in]; xiv, 347 pp. signed original silver gelatin photograph, on stiff paper, frontispiece of Wilkins with tissue guard, 37 images and illustrations, including double page diagram of the Nautilus, errata slip tipped in on verso of title page; Original three-quarter dark blue cloth with gray paper covers, gilt lettering on spine in gilt border design, top edge gilt, fore and bottom edges untrimmed, some pages unopened; Signed by Wilkins and Sloan Danenhower, the Nautilus Captain, and warmly

inscribed to Joseph Robinson by Wilkins on limitation page; Slightly soiled and darken spots on covers and edges, spine soiled at top and bottom, Steve Fossett collection bookplate on front end paper; Slipcase of gray paper with blue paper labels on front and spine with gilt lettering inside of gilt line border; Slipcase very soiled and damp stained, some cracks along top joint edges and fore edge corners, ink note and arrow on back of "Stains from the Submarine" (This may be unlikely from Wilkin's submarine, as only 29 Contributor's editions, in metal slipcases and inscribed by the contributor's best wishes to Wilkins and the crew for a successful trip, were known to have been on the submarine). A very nice copy of a scarce book in the original slipcase. [Arctic Biblio 19493, Howgego III p. 683] Near Fine. Slipcased. (13601) \$2,300

Sir George Hubert Wilkins (1888-1958), an Australian, was one of the last great explorers of the Heroic Age of Polar Exploration in the early 1900's. He was part of the British Expedition to Antarctic Graham Land in 1920-21, which, of the four members, two wintered over and produced meteorological, tidal and zoological data. He was an ornithologist on Shackleton's last expedition to study the Southern Ocean (The Shackleton-Rowett expedition on the Quest 1920-22). In 1926 and 1928, Wilkins commanded the Wilkins-Detroit Arctic expeditions with Carl Ben Eielson to explore drift ice and make the first Trans-Arctic flight from Point Barrow, Alaska to Spitsbergen Is. in the Barents Sea. For this, and his other achievements, he was knighted by King George V. Wilkins led two Antarctic flight expeditions on Graham Land in 1928-29 and 1929-30, which were the first to fly inland. They made significant discoveries that proved the existence of the Antarctic Peninsula instead of an archipelago of islands.

Lieutenant Sloan Danenhower (1885-1967) was an experienced US Naval officer that commanded the Nautilus on the expedition. He was the son of Lt. John Wilson Danenhower (1849-1887), who was selected by Capt. George De Long to participate in the US Arctic Expedition (1879-1881) on the Jeannette. The Jeannette steamed through the Bering Strait to prove the theory that a warm current led to the Open Polar Sea. This was not the case, and the ship was beset by the ice and was crushed. The crew walked to open water, separated into three lifeboats and sailed to the Lena Delta. Only one party, led by George Melville and including an invalid Danenhower, found a settlement and were saved. All others, including De Long perished.

The inscription to Joseph Robinson by Wilkins reads "To Mr. Joseph Robinson with sincere appreciation of his interest in and assistance in connection with the carrying out of the plans put forward herein, Sir Hubert Wilkins 1931". Given the connection with the US Navy and government, this is likely to be Senator Joseph T. Robinson, a long standing Democratic senator from Arkansas and minority leader of the Senate at the time.

This book is unusual in that it was written before the expedition in case they did not return and to enlist sponsors for the expedition. The plan was to use a modified World War I diesel and battery powered submarine under the ice covered North Sea from the Barents Sea to the Bering Sea. The plan was dependent on the ability to drill through the ice for ventilation of the diesel engines when charging the batteries. The expedition only made it under the ice for a few miles north of Spitsbergen Is. when equipment failure force Wilkins to turn back. The only book on the results of the short voyage is in Norwegian by Dr. Harald U. Sverdrup, the chief scientist, "Hvorledes og Hvorfor Med 'Nautilus'". An attempt at a second voyage, was cut short by the start of World War II.

The transit under the Arctic Sea ice was accomplished 28 years later by the nuclear powered USS Nautilus in August 1958. Following on a week later, the USS Skate was able to partially surface near the North Pole. When the Skate returned to the United States, Sir Hubert was invited aboard for dinner and a conversation about the transit and his experiences. Sir Hubert Wilkins died in December, 1958 and his ashes were taken by the USS Skate to be committed at the North Pole.

53. Wilson, D.M. & Elder, D. Cheltenham in Antarctica; The Life of Edward Wilson. Cheltenham, UK: Reardon Press, 2000; First Edition. Special edition boxed, #118 of 500 limited copies, Signed by Authors, [8.5x6in]; 144 pp., 12 color plates and over 100 black and white illustrations; Black leather covers with gilt lettering on spine and inset color portrait of Wilson on front, illustrated end papers, all edges trimmed; Black cloth slipcase with publishers box; Negligible wear. Fine. Slipcased. (11357) \$200

From the introduction, Edward Adrian Wilson (1872- 1912) "... was one of the major influences and personalities of the heroic age of Antarctic exploration and has also been recognised as one of the top ranking ornithologists and naturalists in the United Kingdom during this period. He was also one of the last great scientific expedition artists."

He was a member of both of Robert Falcon Scott's expeditions to Antarctica on Discovery in 1901-1904 and Terra Nova in 1910- 1913 as a zoologist and doctor. This book adds to the few that have been written by or about him, notably by George Seaver and others. It draws on the "... work of Edward Wilson's father, on the published diaries, and on George Seaver. D.M. Wilson is his great nephew and David B. Elder, a local Cheltenham librarian, have produced this biography that uses images and illustrations that have not been published before. The book is also about Cheltenham and the influence the community had on Wilson and how he lived his short, but extraordinary life.

It is evident from other Antarctic accounts that Wilson had a great influence and impact on the members of the expeditions and carried through to his death with Scott on the return journey from the South Pole in 1912.

54. **Worsley, Frank Arthur. *Endurance: An Epic of Polar Adventure***; [foreword by the Earl Jellico]. London: Philip Allan & Co, 1931; First Edition. [9x6in]; xii, 316 pp., frontispiece portrait of Shackleton, map on front fly leaf, 31 double plate cyanotype images by Frank Hurley, index; Orange textured cloth covers with gilt lettering on spine, all edges trimmed; Minimal shelf wear to covers, some soiling and slight darkening of cover edges and spine, age spots along all text edges. [Rosove 361.A1e, Spence 1277, Conrad p. 226] Very Good. (11328) \$800

Frank Arthur Worsley (1872-1943) was the Captain of the Endurance for Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition 1914-17. This was a two part expedition with the Endurance to the Weddell Sea and the Aurora to the Ross Sea. Shackleton's account of the expedition was "South", published in 1919. This account by Worsley begins as the Endurance was crushed in the Weddell Sea ice pack. With the leadership of Shackleton, the 28 men survived the journey across the ice to the open sea in small boats and then to be stranded on Elephant Is. Shackleton then picked Worsley and three others to sail 800 miles of the treacherous Antarctic Ocean in a refitted whale boat to South Georgia Is. for rescue. Worsley's dead reckoning navigation and sailing skills saved the day and lead to the rescue of the men left on Elephant Is. This is a modest and understated narrative of the miraculous journey and is one of the classic stories of Antarctic exploration and has been in print since 1931 in many other editions and versions.

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