

Expedition

Sir John Franklin's Arctic expedition departed England in 1845 with two Royal Navy bomb vessels, 129 men and three years' worth of provisions. None were seen again until nearly a decade later, when their bleached bones, broken instruments, books, papers and personal effects began to be recovered on Canada's King William Island. These relics have since had a life of their own—photographed, analyzed, cataloged and displayed in glass cases in London. This book gives a definitive history of their preservation and exhibition from the Victorian era to the present, richly illustrated with period engravings and photographs, many never before published. Appendices provide the first comprehensive accounting of all expedition relics recovered prior to the 2014 discovery of Franklin's ship HMS Erebus. Published in 1893, this book recounts Robert Peary's 1891 Greenland expedition and the subsequent return voyage in 1892.

When the experienced Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin (1786-1847) was put in command of an expedition in 1845 to search for the elusive North-West Passage he had the backing of the Admiralty and was equipped with two specially-adapted ships and a three-year supply of provisions. Franklin was last seen by whalers in Baffin Bay in July 1845. When the expedition failed to return in 1848,

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enormous resources were mobilised to try to discover its fate. In 1852 H.M.S. 'Assistance' was sent to lead another search mission. It was captained by Edward Belcher (1799-1877), who eventually took the decision to abandon four ships in the pack-ice. He recounts his unsuccessful adventure, defending his actions against critics.

A vivid recollection of the treacherous 1850 journey across the Darien Gap recreates the starvation, disease, and exhaustion that dogged twenty-nine men during their trek across mountains and jungles. 50,000 first printing.

Short stories from the science fiction master—including the tale that inspired 2001: A Space Odyssey. These stories present a brilliant showcase of Arthur C. Clarke's many-layered approach to the moral dilemmas of scientific advancement—from the thrilling and brutal "Breaking Strain" to the more poetic and thoughtful "Second Dawn." Also included is "The Sentinel"—the basis for the classic Stanley Kubrick film 2001: A Space Odyssey. This outstanding collection reminds us that the author of Childhood's End was not only a giant in the world of science fiction, a recipient of multiple Nebula and Hugo Awards, and an incomparable storyteller, but also a "skilled literary artist" (Hartford Courant). "I do not know of any short story that has moved me more than Arthur C. Clarke's 'If I Forget Thee, Oh Earth.'" —The Christian Science Monitor

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In this book, William Foster produces the first highly accurate maps of the eleven Spanish expeditions that passed overland from northeastern Mexico into what is now East Texas during the nearly eighty years between 1689 and 1768. Foster draws upon the detailed diaries that each expedition kept of its route, rigorously cross-checking the journals among themselves and against previously unused eighteenth-century Spanish maps, modern detailed topographic maps, aerial photographs, and on-site inspections. From these sources emerges a clear picture of where the Spanish explorers actually passed through Texas. This information, which corrects many previous misinterpretations of the Spanish routes, will be widely valuable. Old names of rivers and landforms will be of interest to geographers.

Anthropologists and archaeologists will find new information on encounters with some 140 named Indian tribes. Botanists and zoologists will see changes in the distribution of flora and fauna with increasing European habitation, and climatologists will learn more about the "Little Ice Age" along the Rio Grande.

Frozen in TimeThe Fate of the Franklin

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Expedition Bloomsbury Paperbacks

When Meriwether Lewis began shopping for supplies and firearms to take on the Corps of Discovery's journey west, his first stop was a federal arsenal. For the following twenty-nine months, from the time the Lewis and Clark expedition left Camp Dubois with a cannon salute in 1804 until it announced its return from the West Coast to St. Louis with a volley in 1806, weapons were a crucial component of the participants' tool kit. In *Weapons of the Lewis and Clark Expedition*, historian Jim Garry describes the arms and ammunition the expedition carried and the use and care those weapons received. The Corps of Discovery's purposes were to explore the Missouri and Columbia river basins, to make scientific observations, and to contact the tribes along the way for both science and diplomacy. Throughout the trek, the travelers used their guns to procure food—they could consume around 350 pounds of meat a day—and to protect themselves from dangerous animals. Firearms were also invaluable in encounters with Indian groups, as guns were one of the most sought-after trade items in the West. As Garry notes, the explorers' willingness to demonstrate their weapons' firepower probably kept meetings with some tribes from becoming violent. The mix of arms carried by the expedition extended beyond rifles and muskets to include pistols, knives, espartoons, a cannon, and blunderbusses. Each chapter focuses on one of the major types of weapons and weaves accounts from the expedition journals with the author's knowledge gained from field-testing the muskets and rifles he describes. Appendices tally the weapons carried and explain how the expedition's flintlocks worked. *Weapons of the Lewis and Clark Expedition* integrates original research with a lively narrative. This encyclopedic reference will be invaluable to historians and weaponry aficionados.

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Few episodes in Texas history have excited more popular interest than the Mier Expedition of 1842. Nineteen-year-old Joseph D. McCutchan was among the 300 Texans who, without the cover of the Lone Star flag, launched their own disastrous invasion across the Rio Grande. McCutchan's diary provides a vivid account of his experience—the Texans' quick dispatch by Mexican troops at the town of Mier, the hardships of a forced march to Mexico City, over twenty months of imprisonment, and the journey back home after release. Although there are other firsthand accounts of the Mier Expedition, McCutchan was the only diarist who followed the Tampico route to Mexico City. His account documents a different experience than that of the main body of prisoners who marched to the national capital by way of Monterrey, Saltillo, and Agua Nueva. Among the last of the prisoners to be freed, McCutchan covers in his journal the whole period of confinement from December 26, 1842, to the final release on September 16, 1844. The McCutchan diary is set apart from other Mier accounts not only by the new information it provides, but also by Joseph Milton Nance's superb editing. Nance is an acknowledged authority on the hostilities between Texas and Mexico during the era of the Texas Republic. He has transcribed, edited, and annotated the diary with characteristic scholarship and painstaking attention to detail.

Narrative of organization and course of expedition to Smith Sound, wintering on north-west coast of Greenland, various surveys, abandonment of Advance and return to Upernavik in small boats.

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The Franklin Expedition was not alone in suffering early and unexplained deaths. Indeed, both Back (1837) and Ross (1849) suffered early onset of unaccountable 'debility' aboard ship and Ross suffered greater fatalities during his single winter in the Arctic than did Franklin during his first. Both expeditions were forced to retreat because of the rapacious illness that stalked their shape. *Frozen In Time* makes the case that this illness (starting with the Back expedition) was due to the crews' overwhelming reliance on a new technology, namely tinned foods. This not only exposed the seamen to lead, an insidious poison - as has been demonstrated in Franklin's case by Dr Beattie's research - but it also left them vulnerable to scurvy, the ancient scourge of seafarers which had been thought to have been largely cured in the early years of the nineteenth century. Fully revised, *Frozen in Time* will update the research outlined in the original edition, and will introduce independent confirmation of Dr Beattie's lead hypothesis, along with corroboration of his discovery of physical evidence for both scurvy and cannibalism. In addition, the book includes an introduction written by Margaret Atwood, who has long been fascinated by the role of Franklin Expedition in Canada's literary conscience, and has made a pilgrimage to the site of the Franklin Expedition graves on Beechey Island.

Complete guide for people planning an expedition, including selection of members, planning and organization, and field work.

In 1914, the polar explorer Ernest Shackleton announced an ambitious plan to lead the first trek

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across Antarctica via the South Pole. The expedition would prove fraught with adventure—and peril. *South* is the remarkable tale of the ill-fated expedition, told in Shackleton's own words—breathtakingly illustrated in this unique edition with photography from the expedition, modern images of the Antarctic, and newly discovered photos from the Ross Sea Party. This handsome edition, first published in 2016, is presented in paperback to coincide with the 100th anniversary of the original publication and features images by expedition photographer Frank Hurley, modern color photography of the fauna and vistas the men encountered, as well as long-lost photos taken by the expedition's Ross Sea Party and discovered in 2013. The expedition's story begins on the eve of World War I, when the ship *Endurance* departed England with Shackleton and his team of six men. The plan was to travel 1,800 miles across the icy continent from the Atlantic side, while a second team aboard the *Aurora*, would reach Antarctica's Pacific side and lay out supply depots for the advancing team. As the *Endurance* approached the continent, however, it became hopelessly locked in an ice floe, beginning a series of harrowing travails. Today considered an adventure survival classic, *South* is the true story of a thrilling polar expedition. Never before has Shackleton's lively prose been so extensively and stunningly illustrated.

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