

## *Polar and Arctic Books in the Special Collections of the Thomas J. Bata Library of Trent University*

The Trent University Archives holds a wealth of wonderful published material related to the Polar and Arctic Regions in its various Special Collections. These items have been surveyed and an annotated bibliography of materials in the collection as of June 2007 was created. This 2007 bibliography has been updated with holdings in the collection as of December 2011.

This bibliography is arranged in Library of Congress call number order and thus combines the separately shelved collections into one list by subject. Significant areas of concentration are the nineteenth and early twentieth century explorations to find the Northwest Passage and the North Pole as well as the exploration of Greenland and parts of Russia. Geographical locations frequently cited are Alaska, the Yukon, the Northwest Territories, Nunavut, Newfoundland and Labrador. Other titles relate to the search for the Northeast Passage, Siberia, and the Arctic Islands north of Europe and Siberia.

This collection has been built over decades and the generous gifts of materials from five donors in particular - Floyd S. Chalmers, Robert L. Hunter, Ernest Thompson Seton, George Douglas and Trevor Lloyd - have significantly enlarged our collection and added important published material.

Those searching for historic printed and online resources in the Trent University Library are encouraged to look at our Library holdings. All the Library's collections including our Special Collections are in the Library's catalogue called [TOPCAT](#).

A majority of our historic printed resources can also be found in publications of the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions (CIHM) in microfiche and their online product called *Early Canada Online* (ECO). All the CIHM titles are in the Library catalogue, [TOPCAT](#), and the ECO material is available to the Trent community as an online resource.

What hasn't been included in the annotated bibliography? Omitted are the Hakluyt Society publications, the Champlain Society publications, publications related to the Hudson's Bay Company including the Hudson's Bay Record Society Publications, and fictional works. Also not included are duplicate British or American editions of

books or "editions" that are just reprints of earlier items. However, if new material has been added to a book, making it truly a different edition, that title is included in this list. Reprints are included if we lack the original edition.

We have a significant amount of Northern material in the Trent University Archives and information about selected related archival resources has been included in this bibliography. The archival Subject guide for [Northern Studies](#) is a good lead to follow for additional material and we have an excellent collection of historic Canadian and northern maps in the Archives' [Hunter Map Collection](#).

This information about Archival holdings has been copied from the finding aids created by the staff of the Trent University Archives, and I thank them for allowing me to include this information.

Please note: This bibliography is in Library of Congress call number order.

*The North Georgia gazette and winter chronicle.* London: John Murray, 1821.

AP 4 .N82 SpC

- This gazette was created during the 1819-20 expedition headed by William Edward Parry. This expedition was the first British nineteenth century one to successfully over-winter in the Arctic. Edward Sabine, an officer on board, took it upon himself to assemble and edit a newspaper for the enjoyment of his fellow mariners. The goal was to help relieve the tedium of winter and to provide some amusement for the crew. The first issue came out on November 1, 1819 and the last one, no. 21, on March 20, 1820. All issues were produced on board the ship while they were in the Arctic. After returning home Sabine decided to publish all the issues together as a set. Includes many letters to the editor as well as poems.
- For a similar newspaper see the book entitled *Arctic miscellanies* which contains the newspaper *Aurora Borealis* from the ship "Assistance": *Arctic miscellanies: a souvenir of the late polar search by the officers and seamen of the expedition.*

Contributions by Sir John Ross... [et al.] 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. London: Colburn and Co., 1852.

Jackson, Frederick George. *The great frozen land (Bolshaia Zemelskija tundra): narrative of a winter journey across the tundras and sojourn among the Samoyads; edited from his [i.e. Jackson's] journals by Arthur Montefiore.* London: Macmillan and Co., 1895.

DK 501 .J3 1985 SpC

- Jackson's ultimate goal was to undertake Arctic exploration and this book describes the lengths he says he was prepared to go to ensure a successful expedition. The area in which he concentrated was the European Arctic. The previous year he had sailed into northern waters on a whaling ship and in 1893-94 he undertook a winter journey across the Russian tundra. The aim for the Russian trip was to test equipment and learn to live in a northern environment.
- In 1895 Arthur Montefiore took Jackson's notes on his earlier Russian expedition and prepared this book while Jackson was away on his next expedition to Franz Josef Land. Montefiore says that Jackson believed that "... there were the lessons which a people could teach who simply existed in this rigid wilderness because they had learned to adapt themselves and all their modes of life that that environment." (preface p. ix-x)  
Jackson's attitude, as reported by Montefiore, is in stark contrast to that shown by many explorers in earlier nineteenth century polar expeditions who weren't interested in how indigenous northerners survived in the north.
- Montefiore praises Jackson saying he "...pulled his own sledge and he drove it behind reindeer and the wiry ponies of Northern Russia; he lived much as the natives lived, and ate with them of their coarse but vitalizing food; he stayed in their foul and almost suffocating chooms, and he lay down to sleep as they slept, on the open snow. And he returned to England with his physical powers and all his great courage and enthusiasm at their highest, and a new store of experience for his very material assistance." (preface p. x-xi)
- Montefiore expects from Jackson: "... a glorious record of English pluck and Arctic discovery..." (p. xi)

- Mr. Alfred C. Harmsworth was the major financial patron of the Jackson-Harmsworth Polar Expedition but income from sales of this book would likely have gone towards the Expedition.
- After his trip in Russia, Jackson concentrated on exploring and mapping Franz Josef Land and in 1896 he met Fridjof Nansen and Frederick Johansen who had left their ship the "*Fram*" and took them safely south.

Trevor-Battye, Aubyn. *Ice-bound on Kolguev: a chapter in the exploration of Arctic Europe to which is added a record of the natural history of the island*. Westminster: Archibald Constable and Co., 1895  
DK 501 .T81 1895 SE

- The ships of this expedition traveled from Scotland, north along the coast of Norway to the Russian island of Kolguev and back. Naturalist Trevor-Battye and his friend Thomas Hyland disembarked at Kolguev to do research and became trapped on the island for 3 months because ice prevented ships from returning to pick them up at the pre-arranged time. Describes the life of the local population whom he calls the Samoyeds.

Rae, Edward. *The White Sea Peninsula: a journey in Russian Lapland and Karelia*. London: John Murray, 1881  
DK 501.2 .R33 1881 SpC

- Edward Rae – famously known as a cricket enthusiast - and his friend, Dr. Henry Pilkington Brandreth, undertook a journey in the summer of 1879 to the northern regions sailing from Scotland to Lapland, journeying around the White Sea and then taking various ships back to Greenwich, England. The year before they had visited Lapland and Jackson wrote about that expedition in his book "*The land of the north wind*".
- In this 1881 book he describes the people encountered on their journey and their way of life. Included are etchings done by Rae. The Appendix includes lists of flowers, birds, and minerals as well as a multilingual dictionary of terms in English, Samoyede, Russian-Lapp, and Russian.

*Practical dictionary of Siberia and the North.* Moscow: European Publications & Severnye Prostory, 2005.

DK 752.5 .P73 2005 SpC

- The text is written in English; however, each English term has the equivalent Russian word included beside it.

Nansen, Fridtjof. *Through Siberia: the land of the future.* Translated by Arthur G. Chater. London: William Heinemann, 1914.

DK 755 .N3 1914 SpC

- World War I is just starting and the publisher says: "...as Dr. Nansen's narrative gives the most recent account of the vast Asiatic resources of our Ally, [Russia] and of the attempt, by opening up the Kara Sea route, to make those resources available for the benefit of Western Europe..." (p. v) The publisher mentions the fertile regions around the Yenisei and says that its wheat "... may prove a vital factor in the decision of the struggle which is now absorbing the attention of the world." (p. v) The rail route to transport goods from Siberia is too long, but the maritime route from the Kara Sea may prove useful. Hence the interest in Nansen's trip.
- This is an expedition which lasted from August to October 1913. Nansen sailed through the Kara Sea and down the Yenisei River, journeyed overland through Siberia and Manchuria to Vladivostok and then sailed back to Europe. He described the people and places he encountered during this journey. This is a snapshot of pre-revolutionary Russia and Siberia.

Bush, Richard James. *Reindeer, dogs, and snow-shoes: a journal of Siberian travel and explorations made in the years 1865, 1866, and 1867.* London: Sampson Low, Son and Marston, 1872.

DK 771 .D32 B86 1872 SpC

- Between 1865 and 1867 the Russo-American Telegraph and Exploring Expedition looked for a route to connect by telegraph

lines "Victoria, at the mouth of Frazer River, in British Columbia" (perhaps they mean Vancouver?) "with the Russian town of Nikolayefskk at the mouth of the Amoor River, in Asia, via Behring Straits." (P. 26) "Several thousand miles of unknown territory on both sides of Behring Sea had to be explored to test the practicability of the project..." (p. 26).

- The large search area was divided into a number of sections in North America and Asia and this book reviews the groups that traveled and explored through Northeastern Asia around the Behring Sea and the Okhotsk Sea. Involved were the American Lieutenant C. L. Macrae, Captains Jas. A. Mahood and George Kennan and the author. All were led by the Russian Major Abasa.
- Gives much information about eastern Siberia and its people just before the United States bought Alaska from Russia in 1867.

Du Chaillu, Paul B. *The land of the midnight sun: summer and winter journeys through Sweden, Norway, Lapland and northern Finland: with descriptions of the inner life of the people, their manners and customs, the primitive antiquities etc.* New ed. London: George Newnes Ltd. By arrangement with Mr. John Murray, 1899.

DL 9 .D82 1899 SE

- This book is compiled from notes taken from a series of journeys through Scandinavia from 1871 to 1878. Includes a section on the Lapps and Lapland.

Dufferin and Ava, Frederick Temple Blackwood, Marquis of. *Letters from high latitudes: being some account of a voyage in 1856 in the schooner yacht 'Foam' to Iceland, Jan Mayen and Spitzbergen* by Lord Dufferin; with an introduction by R.W. Macan. London: Oxford University Press, 1910.

DL 9 .D84 SpC

- In 1856 Frederick Temple Blackwood, Lord Dufferin, aged 30, undertook an expedition into northern seas in his personal yacht the 'Foam'. This Anglo-Irish peer was a career British diplomat and one of his later postings was as Governor-General of Canada

(1872-1878). His family had a literary background – his mother, who wrote poetry, was the granddaughter of the English playwright Richard Brinsley Sheridan.

- Ostensibly this book consists of 13 letters sent to his mother outlining his expedition. However, in the introduction Macan points out that the letters are polished and "... bear the marks of literary redaction..." (p.xx) This book first appeared in 1856.
- Dufferin relates an interesting incident involving the "*Reine Hortense*" – a French steamer ship with Prince Louis Napoleon (later Napoleon III) of France on board. The French party met Lord Dufferin in Iceland and, according to Dufferin, the Prince decided to sail the "*Reine Hortense*" along with Dufferin's schooner the "*Foam*" to Jan Mayen island. They proceeded together but the French ship turned back leaving Dufferin's "*Foam*" to proceed. Dufferin writes his account of this endeavour and then includes pages from the French publication the "*Moniteur*" which gives the French account of this incident. According to Dufferin, the French steamer did not get as close to Jan Mayen Island as is claimed.
- An easy read, this book likely helped Dufferin's successful diplomatic career.

Dufferin and Ava, Frederick Temple Blackwood, Marquis of. *Yacht voyage*. Toronto: Adam, Stevenson, 1872.

DL 9 .D85 SpC

- A re-issue of Lord Dufferin's 1856 "*Letters from High Latitudes*" issued in Canada to coincide with his 1872 appointment as Governor-General of Canada (1872-1878).

Dall, William Healey. *Tribes of the extreme Northwest*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1877.

E 71 .D76 v.1 SpC

- Written for the U.S. Department of the Interior's Geographical and Geological Survey of the Rocky Mountain Region, this book

covers the extreme northwest as well as western Washington state and northwestern Oregon.

- The section of the book on the extreme Northwest covers the newly acquired territory of Alaska (acquired by the United States from Russia in 1867). One chapter discusses the origin of the Inuit (and they use the term "Inuit" and not "Eskimo").
- Dall's conclusion regarding the origin of the Inuit is: "I see, therefore, no reason for disputing the hypothesis that America was peopled from Asia originally, and that there were successive waves of emigration. The northern route was clearly by way of Bering Strait; at least, it was not to the south of that, and especially it was not by way of the Aleutian Islands." (p. 95)
- There is linguistic information although it is for those indigenous people inhabiting the west coast and not the interior of Alaska.

Payne, F. F. *Eskimo of Hudson's Strait*. Toronto: Copp Clark Company, 1889

E 78 .C2 P345 1889 SpC

- "An extract from the Proceedings of Canadian Institute, 1889"
- Payne says he lived with the Inuit at Cape Prince of Wales for 13 months and his article concludes: "... after living with them for some time we are forced to conclude that a civilized being transported to these regions and living under the same circumstances would soon adopt much of the same mode of life." (p. 18)

Morris, Alexander. *The treaties of Canada with the Indians of Manitoba and the North-West Territories; including the negotiations on which they are based and other information relating thereto*. Toronto: Willing & Williamson, 1880?

E 92 .M87 SpC

- Morris outlines the treaties with indigenous people relating to the area west of Lake Superior as far as the Rocky Mountains and northward. Included are the Selkirk Treaty, the Robinson

Treaty, the Manitoulin Island Treaty, Treaties One to Five, the Treaties at Forts Carlton and Pitt and Treaty Seven.

- Initially the whole area was broken into Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Later the North-West Territories had separated out along its northern edge at the District of Keewatin.
- Summarizes the general provisions of the treaties, talks about the "*The Future of the Indian*" and separates out concern regarding "*The Half-Breeds*". Ends with the text of all the treaties.
- For a copy of the Robinson Treaty signed by William Benjamin Robinson kept in the Trent University Archives see the following: [Gilbert and Stewart Bagnani fonds](#).

Flaherty, Robert J. *My Eskimo friends: "Nanook of the North"* / by Robert J. Flaherty in collaboration with Frances Hubbard Flaherty. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1924.

E 99 .E7 F57 SpC

- Robert Flaherty is most famous for the creation of the film "*Nanook of the North*". Flaherty's father was a mining engineer and Flaherty himself was a skilled geologist and mapmaker. His initial northern trips were funded by Sir William Mackenzie, chairman of the Canadian Northern Railway, who wanted Flaherty to look for iron ore in the Hudson Bay region.
- Flaherty made a number of trips north to the eastern side of Hudson Bay as well as the Ungava region of Quebec between 1911 and 1916. He successfully mapped parts of the Ungava peninsula and "rediscovered" and mapped the Belcher Islands in Hudson Bay.
- Flaherty always took a camera on his expeditions and this book has some wonderful still photographs of Inuit people. Then Flaherty got the idea of taking along a film camera but unfortunately the film taken between 1913 and 1916 was lost in a fire. Flaherty was determined to produce a film showing Inuit people and he convinced the French fur trading company Revillon Frères to sponsor him to again go north and film. The

result was "*Nanook of the North*" which was first shown to the public in 1922.

- This book, written in 1924, summarizes his trips north and the making of "*Nanook of the North*".

Page, Jesse. *Amid Greenland snows, or, The early history of Arctic missions*. 2d ed. London: S.W. Partridge, 18?

E 99 .E7 P13 SpC

- Includes the mission of Hans Egede and the Moravian Missions in Greenland. Includes observations on the life of the indigenous Greenlanders.

Beamish, North Ludlow. *The discovery of America by the Northmen, in the tenth century; with notices of the early settlements of the Irish in the western hemisphere*. London: T. and W. Boone, 1841.

E 105 .B36 1841 SpC

- Includes a map entitled "*General chart exhibiting discoveries of the Northmen in the Arctic regions and America during the 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup>, 13<sup>th</sup>, & 14<sup>th</sup> centuries*". Notes the regular contact between Ireland and Iceland and suggests there were Irish settlements in North America very early on.

Curran, James W. *Here was Vinland: the Great Lakes Region of America*. Sault Ste. Marie, Canada: the Sault Daily Star, [1939]

E 105 .C87 SpC 2 cops

- "America's strangest story"
- James Curran was convinced that the Norsemen had settled in North America. Supposed Norse relics found in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York and northern Ontario (near the town of Beardmore), plus other research led him to this conclusion and prompted him to write this book in 1939.

- He was proved in part correct when the Norse settlement in Newfoundland was discovered in the 1960's. However, Curran's contention that the Norse journeyed into the interior of North America is still controversial.
- The Trent University Archives has the extensive original research materials Curran assembled to write this book. See the archival finding aid for the [James W. Curran fonds](#).

Scope and content of this archival fonds:

This fonds consists of correspondence, copies of articles, and manuscripts relating to the book "Here Was Vinland" (Sault Ste. Marie, 1939). It also includes family papers and miscellanea. The correspondence includes letters from C.E. Brown, L. Burpee, Dr. T.P. Christensen, Dr. K. Christofferson, J.E. Dodd, A.J. Erikson, E. Greenaway, Judge A. McComber, the Smithsonian Institute, V. Stefansson, and others.

Horsford, Eben Norton. *Leif's house in Vineland* [and] Horsford, Cornelia. *Graves of the Northmen*. Boston: Dambrell and Upham, 1893.

E 105 .H67 1893 SpC

- Contends that traces of houses built by Leif Erikson and the party of Thorfinn Karlsefni and Snorri Thorbrandson who came to North America a few years after Leif Erikson, have been found beside the Charles River near Boston.

Mowat, Farley. *West Viking: the ancient Norse in Greenland and North America; maps and drawings by Claire Wheeler*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1965.

E 105 .M89 HU

- Mowat says he has reconstructed the Norse voyages westward to Greenland and North America from the original Norse sagas and provided his own interpretation thus clearing out outmoded concepts regarding contact with the Americas. He believes that the Norse sailed as far north as the mouths of Jones and Lancaster Sounds and perhaps even penetrated Lancaster

Sound. He also believes that they entered Hudson Strait and Ungava Bay and perhaps Hudson Bay.

Williamson, James A. *The voyages of the Cabots and the English discovery of North America under Henry VII and Henry VIII*. London: the Argonaut Press, 1929.

E 127 .W72 HU

- The author has gathered a complete collection of contemporary texts relevant to English voyages between 1497 and 1536. He illustrates the multinational context of discovery voyages with merchants, ships and crews from various countries participating in expeditions. The Cabots are emphasized.

Eden, Richard. *The first three English books on America [?1511]-1555 A.D.; being chiefly translations, compilations, &c. ... from the writings maps &c. of Pietro Martire of Anghiera (1455-1526), Sebastian Münster, the Cosmographer (1489-1552), and Sebastian Cabot, of Bristol (1474-1557); with extracts &c. from the works of other Spanish, Italian, and German writers of the time*. Edited by Edward Arber. Birmingham: E. Arber? 1885.

E 141 .F57 1885 SpC

- "The Texts of this volume embrace, in fact, all that the gentry and merchants of England could, down to the year 1555 A.D., read in the tongue in which they were born, of the wonderful discoveries, and still more marvelous conquests, of the Portuguese and Spaniards in the two Indies." (Preface p. xii)
- This is an early collection of travel and exploration documents. Eden published a second edition in 1577 entitled: "*The history of travayle in the West and East Indies, and other countreys lying either way, &c.*" Hakluyt's first collection of voyages appeared five years later in 1582.
- More specifically this book has a chapter entitled: "*Of the North Regions*" (p 295-306) giving information by Jacobus Zigerus (translated into English). Includes information on various Scandinavian countries, Greenland and Iceland.

Murray, Hugh. *Historical account of discoveries and travels in North: including the United States, Canada, the shores of the Polar Sea, and the voyages in search of the North-West Passage: with observations on emigration.* London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown & Green; Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd, 1829.

E 179 .M98 SpC

- This two volume work includes much related to the history and geography of North America as was known in the early nineteenth century. The section on the North-West Passage expeditions is large.
- Interestingly, this 1829 book explores the populating of the North American continent and asserts the importance of the crossing from Asia at the Behring Strait. (p. 54-55).
- Included is an excellent 1829 map of North America, Mexico and Central America. It lists the towns of Kingston and York in Ontario.

Dixon, George. *A voyage round the world but more particularly to the north-west coast of America performed in 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788 in The King George and Queen Charlotte, Captains Portlock and Dixon.* London: Geo. Goulding, 1789.

F 851.5 .D49 1789 HU

- Noting that Captain James Cook's earlier voyage identified the west coast as valuable for the fur trade (with the furs to be sent to China), the newly chartered South Sea Company (which had the exclusive right to trade in the northern Pacific Ocean and the western coast of America) organized this expedition. Dixon's and Portlock's ships explored the northwest coast of North America and sailed as far north as Prince William's Sound and Cook's River. The introduction discredits exploration claims by some Spanish mariners and lists early China-North America fur trade expeditions.
- An amazing number of ships were visiting the northwest coast at the same time as Dixon – in fact he met with John Meares and his ships (which had been ice-bound during the winter) in Prince

William Sound in 1787. The map accompanying the book includes information given Dixon by other mariners.

- Dixon had come to the northwest coast via the Falklands and Cape Horn and he returned home via the Sandwich Islands, China, Java, the Cape of Good Hope and then back to England. Contains information about the local people on the Northwest Coast.

Dixon, George. *Voyage autour du monde, et principalement A la côte nord-ouest de l'amérique, fait en 1785, 1786, 1787, et 1788, A bord du King-Georg et de la Queen-Charlotte, par les Capitaines Portlock et Dixon*; traduit de l'Anglois par M. Lebas. Paris: Chez Maradan, Libraire, 1789.

F 851.5 .D4913 1789 CH

- A French translation of Dixon's *A voyage round the world but more particularly to the north-west coast of America performed in 1785, 1786, 1787, and 1788 in The King George and Queen Charlotte, Captains Portlock and Dixon*. Note it was published the same year as the English version.

Howay, F.W. ed. *The Dixon-Meares controversy: containing Remarks on the Voyages of John Meares by George Dixon, An Answer to Mr. George Dixon, by John Meares and Further Remarks on the Voyages of John Meares, by George Dixon*. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1929.

F 851.5 .H85 HU

- Both Dixon and Meares were sailing on the Northwest Coast of North America and they met up there in 1787. Meares was sailing for a private company - The Associated Merchants Trading to the North West Coast of America - and Dixon was sailing under license from another company - the South Sea Company - which claimed the north Pacific as its exclusive trading territory.
- The west coast of North America was also an area claimed by Spain, and Meares had 4 of his ships seized by Spain for illegally trading in Nootka Sound. International controversy erupted but

the situation was settled in favour of Britain by the Nootka Convention and Spain had to compensate Meares.

- Following settlement of this matter Meares published his book: *Voyages of John Meares*. Dixon took exception to sections of the book and published a rebuttle. Meares replied to Dixon's book and then Dixon in turn replied again. This book outlines their argument.

Elliott, Henry W. *An Arctic Province: Alaska and the Seal Islands*. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington, 1886.  
F 904 .E46 1886 SE

- Gives historical and geographical information about the whole of the area of Alaska. Includes a chapter on the Inuit called "*Innuit life and land*".

Tompkins, Stuart Ramsay. *Alaska: promyshlennik and sourdough*. Norman : University of Oklahoma Press, 1945.  
F 904 .T65 1945 SpC

- A scholarly history of Alaska including an excellent bibliography.

Aldrich, Herbert L. *Arctic Alaska and Siberia or, Eight months with the Arctic whalemens*. Chicago: New York: Rand McNally & Co., 1889.  
F 908 .A42 1889 SpC

- The author went north with the whalemens for the 1887 whaling season. Apparently the hunting of whales in the area had been going on for 40 years.
- Included are tales of whalers and their interactions with the indigenous population in the areas.

Broke, Horatio George. *With sack and stock in Alaska*. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1891.

F908 .B86 1891 SpC

- Horatio George Broke, later Rev. Broke, was a member of London's Alpine Club. The Club was made up of mountaineering enthusiasts. Broke and a few others went to the Alaska coast in the summer of 1888 with the goal of climbing Mt. St. Elias
- He took the liner "*Polynesian*" from Liverpool to Quebec City and when there disembarked along with nine hundred emigrants from the ships "*Oregon*" and "*Carthaginian*". It is possible that a number of the emigrants were Home Children. All were joining trains to take them to Montreal and then further on.
- An upper class Englishman, he did not appreciate traveling on ship or train in anything less than first class and in the book frequently complains about accommodation, service, food etc.
- His climbing companions are identified only by initials like H, E, W. and A.C. It is possible that "H" is his frequent climbing companion Arthur Paul Harper. They later ascended Nottenhorn in the Alps in 1892.
- They did not succeed in ascending Mt. St. Elias – the first successful climb was in 1897.

Schwatka, Frederick. *Report of a military reconnaissance in Alaska made in 1883*. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1885.

F 908 .S44 SE

- Schwatka was a 1<sup>st</sup> lieutenant in the 3<sup>rd</sup> regiment of the Cavalry in the U.S. Army. Schwatka and 6 others left Portland Oregon on May 22, 1883 and sailed north to Alaska. He and those in his party undertook reconnaissance from Chilkoot Inlet, Alaska, to Fort Selkirk, on the Yukon River. His orders were clear: "In view of the frequent reports of the disturbance of the peace between the whites and Indians in Alaska, and the indications that the present condition of affairs must lead to serious hostilities between the two elements in the near future, you are hereby directed to proceed to that Territory for the purpose of gathering all information that can be obtained that would be valuable and important, especially to the military branch of the Government." (p.119) He rafted the full length of the Yukon River. Includes

much information on the tribes and villages this group visited as well as 20 maps. Swatka made this reconnaissance trip before the official border between Alaska and Canada clearly was established.

- See also a popular version of this government report published 9 years later: Swatka, Frederick. *A summer in Alaska: a popular account of the travels of an Alaska Exploring Expedition along the great Yukon River, from its source to its mouth, in the British North-West Territory, and in the Territory of Alaska*. St. Louis, Mo.: J.W. Henry, 1894

Whymper, Frederick. *Travel and adventure in the Territory of Alaska, formerly Russian America – now ceded to the United States – and in various other parts of the North Pacific*. 2d. ed. London: John Murray, 1869.

F 908 .W62 SpC

- Although the title says the travel was in Alaska, a large portion of the book refers to travel in the Yukon region.
- Whymper was in Victoria in 1862, journeyed to the Caribou in 1863, joined the Vancouver Island Exploring Expedition in 1864, and from 1865-66 was part of the Western Union Telegraph Expedition. He then was in Alaska from 1865 to 1866.
- Whymper begins by relaying earlier visits he had made to the west coast of British Columbia, Vancouver Island and the Inland Passage. He then concentrates on his 1865 and 1866 travel from Alaska inland to the Yukon and a later trip to California.
- Whymper was a talented artist and his drawings appear here and in other publications.
- Includes throughout are remarks about the indigenous populations in the areas and speculation on their future.
- Since the purchase of Alaska had occurred while the author was writing the book he includes a chapter: "*The value of Alaska – The origin of the Equimaux of northern Alaska and Greenland*".

Colby, Merle. *A guide to Alaska: last American frontier*. Toronto: The Macmillan Co. of Canada Ltd., 1939.

F 909 .C75 1939 SpC

- A detailed guidebook, the author recommends that trips be made in summer. Includes general information and a section entitled "*Popular errors about Alaska*". A number of tour routes are suggested.

Cook, Frederick A. *To the top of the continent; discovery, exploration and adventure in sub-arctic Alaska; the first ascent of Mt. McKinley, 1903-1906*. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1908.

F 909 .C77 SpC

- In the Introduction Cook says: "In the records of high ascents there is not only the glory of the pioneer spirit of conquest, but also data for scientific research as well as fascinating studies in art." (p.x ) He adds: "The mountain climber and the arctic explorer in their exploits run to kindred attainments." (p. xi)
- For Cook these climbing expeditions of 1903 and 1906 were intended to give him experience in travel and work in cold regions. Immediately after he returned from Alaska he set out to achieve his cherished goal of reaching the North Pole, which he claims he reached on April 21, 1908. This claim started the Cook-Peary controversy about which person was the first to reach the North Pole.

Driscoll, Joseph. *War Discovers Alaska*. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1943.

F 909 .D75 1943 SpC

- In the Second World War, the push eastward of Japan and especially the Japanese attack at Dutch Harbor, Alaska re-awakened American interest in Alaska. The author says "Alaska, heretofore a land without people is bound to develop rapidly from here in, and those who are there now can grow up with the country and get in on the ground floor." (p. 172)

- The author see opportunity: "With a view to ultimate colonization of the great open spaces of Alaska, the Department of the Interior has listed southeastern Alaska, the Kenai Peninsula and the Matanuska and Susitna Valleys as regions for large-scale industrial and agricultural exploitation." (p. [352])
- The book describes people, places and events in Alaska in order to awaken interested in that territory.

Edelstein, Julius C. *Alaska comes of age*. New York: American Council Institute of Pacific Relations, 1942.

F 909 .E3 1942 SpC

- Again, a reminder of Alaska's strategic importance. "But today Alaska's value to the United States is no longer counted in terms of the fish, nuggets and furs that add to the national wealth and income. Alaska's current worth is the concern of strategists rather than of economists; upon the correct use of Alaska in our war plans may depend the fate of our times." (p. 4)
- Supplying Alaska in wartime was of great concern and reported are the moves made to build an international highway (The Alaska-Canadian or Alcan Highway) from Ft. St. John, British Columbia to Fairbanks, Alaska. In this pre-Cold War time with Russia as a wartime ally, a road all the way through Alaska into Siberia is contemplated.
- For information on a similar highway, the, see the following archival source in the Trent University Archives created by the United States Armed Forces Northwest Service Command:
- [Records of the Canol Project and the Alaskan Highway](#). (Archival Microfilm. Set 26)

Scope and content of the archival holdings:

The microfilms are of records of the United States army, Northwest Service Command and 6th Service Command dealing with the Canol Project and the Alaska Highway Project, including reports, general orders, histories, maps and charts, minutes of meetings and conferences, and demobilization plans. These records also contain international agreements between Canada and the United States. The records on the microfilm date from 1940 to 1946.

- See also the holdings related to the Canol Road listed in the finding aid for the [S.R. \(Sandy\) Gage fonds](#) in the Trent University Archives.

Scope and content of the holdings:

Fonds consists of research notes, maps, photographs, slides, trip diaries and a draft manuscript relating to the 1990 publication "A Walk on the Canol Road: Exploring the First Major Northern Pipeline" by S.R. (Sandy) Gage. A copy of this book is included in the fonds.

- For selected archival materials related to Canadian defence and sovereignty in the Arctic see the holdings listed in the finding aid for the [Dr. Trevor Lloyd fonds](#) in the Trent University Archives.

Scope and content of the holdings:

This fonds consists of papers and records forwarded by Trevor Lloyd regarding the North, Arctic North America, Greenland, Rasmusson, the Scandanavian north, the Thule expedition V, Canadian Arctic Sovereignty, Canadian Arctic Defense, Eskimo, musk oxen, Mackenzie River and many other articles and photocopied records relating to the north.

- and find in the **Trent University Archives** unpublished research paper no. 1:

Grant, Shelagh. *The Story of Canol and the Impact on the Land and People / 1978*. (In the Trent University Archives)

Gordon, George Byron. *In the Alaskan wilderness*. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Co., 1917.

F 909 .G66 SpC

- The book relates an exploratory journey undertaken by the author and his late brother MacLaren Gordon into the Alaskan interior in 1907. Remarkably, they traveled "... without guides and without other assistance, which means that we traveled in the simplest and best way" (p. 9)
- He writes from a time of war and says he even more appreciates the countryside: "To a world grown tired and sick and full of

fear, there is rest and refreshment and healing power in the breath of the brooding wilderness..." (p.11)

- "We found on the lower Kuskokwim a rich opportunity for the observation of an aboriginal population who preserve their ancient customs and whose conduct of life is highly interesting and instructive." (p. 15-16). He knows things have changed in the intervening decade between his visit in 1907 and the publishing of this book in 1917 and urges a more thorough study be done before things changes even more.
- The brothers made observations on the area's geography, mineral potential and indigenous population. Their map updated the only known earlier map published in 1901.

Helmericks, Constance and Harmon Helmericks. *Our summer with the Eskimos*. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1948.

F 909 .H47 1948 SpC

- Following on an earlier book entitled "*We live in the Arctic*", this book relates a trip down the Colville River and a summer lived in the Arctic. A subsequent book will be entitled "*Our winter with the Eskimos*"
- On this trip "... our canoe played hide-and-seek with the polar ice pack and we learned the lore of getting food and shelter in a land of no fuel and no landmarks." (Foreword)
- They lived on the shore of the Arctic Ocean at Beechey Point and ranged as far west as Point Barrow, Alaska.

Le Bourdais, D. M. *Northward on the new frontier*. Ottawa: Graphic Publishers, c1931.

F 909 .L35 SpC

- Wrangel Island in the Arctic Ocean was of interest to Canada, Russia and the U.S. The author is a journalist and he reports on the 1924 expedition to Wrangel Island which he joined.

- Vilhjalmur Stefansson sold his property on Wrangel Island to American Carl J. Lomen – the man who imported reindeer to the North - thus giving up Canadian claim to the island.
- In 1923 the only people on the island were Mr. Charles Wells and a number of Inuit. In 1924, Mr. Lomen outfitted an American expedition to sail on the ship "*Herman*" to Wrangel Island and formally claim it for the United States. Unfortunately this ship and its people only reached neighbouring Herald Island.
- The Russians knew about this imminent American claim and sent a Russian ship, the "*Red October*" to the Wrangel Island. The Russian expedition beat the 1924 American expedition to Wrangel Island and forcibly removed Charles Wells and his companions from the island. They then raised the Russian flag on the island.
- A huge international controversy then erupted over the removal subsequent fate of the Americans and Inuit as well as ownership of the Island. Russia held onto the Island.
- See also: Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. *The Adventure of Wrangel Island. Written ... with the collaboration of John Irvine Knight; upon the diary of whose son Errol Lorne Knight the narrative is mainly based.* New York: The Macmillan Co., 1925.
- See also: Noice, Harold. *With Stefansson in the Arctic.* New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 192?

Marshall, Robert. *Arctic wilderness.* Edited with an introduction by George Marshall. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1956.

F 909 .M373 1956 SpC

- Robert Marshall kept a number of journals and letters related to his various trips to Alaska and he had arranged them for editing before he died. After his sudden death at age 38 his brother George took them and they were used as the basis for this book. Together these notes and the book cover various trips to the Arctic between 1929 and 1939. Some of the material had been separately published during Robert Marshall's lifetime.

- The Koyukuk region and the Brooks range were the areas which he visited. He had his home base in Wiseman, Alaska.
- Marshall – a trained forester - was interested in conservation: “In Alaska the dominant development policies of the United States should be balanced by a policy of preservation.” (p. xix) He emphasized the importance of wilderness not only for its tourist value but also: “Because the unique recreational value of Alaska lies in its frontier character, it would seem desirable to establish a really sizeable area, free from roads and industries, where frontier conditions will be preserved.... In the name of a balanced use of American resources, let’s keep northern Alaska largely a wilderness.” (p. xx)
- Marshall was a founding member of the Wilderness Society.

Stuck, Hudson. *Ten thousand miles with a dog sled: a narrative of winter travel in interior Alaska*. 2d. ed. New York: Charles Scribner’s Sons, 1916.

F 909 .S92 1916 SpC

- “These journeys were connected primarily with the administration of the extensive work of the Episcopal Church in the interior of Alaska, under the bishop of the diocese ... ” (p. vii) The author says that the book is rather his impressions and ideas gathered during his travels.
- The author talks about the people and places and events he saw while traveling in the Yukon River region.
- He complains about the liquor widely available and argues for enforcement of the laws. “A body of stipendiary magistrates, a police force wholly removed from politics and modeled somewhat upon the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police – these are tow of the great needs of the country if the liquor laws are to be enforced and the native people are to survive.” (p. xi) – preface to the 1<sup>st</sup> 1914 ed.
- Alaska is not known nor appreciated he says. He notes “... the pendulum swing from the old notion that Alaska is a land of polar bears and icebergs to the new notion that it is a ‘world’s

treasure-house of minerals wealth and unbounded agricultural possibilities'." (p. xv)

- Eventually Stuck became Archdeacon of the Yukon.

Stuck, Hudson. *Voyages on the Yukon and its tributaries: a narrative of summer travel in the interior of Alaska*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1917.

F 909 .S926 SpC

- This is "... a supplement and complement to *Ten Thousand Miles with a Dog-sled* and forms therewith a survey of the interior of Alaska under totally different aspects of winter and summer."

Stuck, Hudson. *A winter circuit of our Arctic coast: a narrative of a journey with dog-sleds around the entire Arctic coast of Alaska*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1920.

F 909 .S927 SpC

- This is Stuck's fourth book on Alaska. He describes his 1917-1918 circular journey beginning at Fort Yukon and going across the mountains to Kotszebue Sound and then around the coast to Herschel Island and then back to Fort Yukon.

Browne, Belmore. *The conquest of Mount McKinley: the story of three expeditions through the Alaskan wilderness to Mount McKinley, North America's highest and most inaccessible mountain; appendix by Herschel C. Parker*. New York: G.P. Putnam's sons ; the Knickerbocker Press, 1913.

F 912 .M2 B8 SpC

- Herschel Parker and Belmore Browne made 3 attempts to climb Mt. McKinley and these 1906, 1910 and 1912 expeditions are outlined. On the final climb, they reached 19,300 feet – just short of the top.

- While they did not make the top they had the satisfaction that the successful climbers would take the trail they pioneered in 1912.
- They were on their way down Mt. McKinley when the earthquake of July 6, 1912 struck. The author gives a wonderful description of an avalanche on Mt. Brooks.
- Included are amazing photographs taken by Meri La Voy during the 1912 expedition

Dunn, Robert. *The shameless diary of an explorer*. New York: the Outing Publishing Co., 1907.

F 912 .M2 D9 SpC

- Right at the start the author acknowledges that they did not make their goal, namely, to climb Mt. McKinley. "I think that failure, more than less, helps the significance of this record." (p. 9)
- The author says that he is reporting what he saw and felt while on the expedition and feels indeed he should report it, even if it shows himself and others in a non-favourable light. "I am under no debt of sentiment or gratitude, subjective or material, to the men of this Diary. ... How each of us helped or hindered the day's work is all my story." (p. 10)
- The author includes some very frank remarks.
- For Cook's version of the expedition see: Cook, Frederick A. *To the top of the continent; discovery, exploration and adventure in sub-arctic Alaska; the first ascent of Mt. McKinley, 1903-1906*. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1908.

Stuck, Hudson. *The ascent of Denali (Mount McKinley): a narrative of the first complete ascent of the highest peak in North America*. New York: Charles Scribner's, 1918.

F 912 .M2 S9 SpC

- In this third book on Alaska by Hudson he makes a plea "... for the restoration to the greatest mountain in North America of its immemorial native name."
- The author is Archdeacon of the Yukon and he and his fellow climbers ascended Denali in 1913.
- He further argues: "There is... a certain ruthless arrogance that grows more offensive to him [the author] as the years pass by, in the temper that comes to a "new" land and contemptuously ignores the native names of conspicuous natural objects, almost always appropriate and significant, and overlays them with names that are, commonly, neither the one nor the other." (p. xi)
- Despite this plea there is chapter entitled "The names placed upon the mountain by the author" He acknowledges the conflict but says he sets no store by these names and still wishes for "... restoration of the native names of the whole great mountain and its companion peak." (p.187)
- After having lived in the north for a number of years, Stuck says he has growing concern for "...the native people of Alaska ... now threatened with a wanton and senseless extermination, and sadly in need of generous champions if that threat is to be averted. (p. xiii)

Schwatka, Frederick. *A summer in Alaska: a popular account of the travels of an Alaska Exploring Expedition along the great Yukon River, from its source to its mouth, in the British North-West Territory, and in the Territory of Alaska.* St. Louis, Mo.: J.W. Henry, 1894.

F 912 .Y9 S52 1894 SpC

- See also the official government report published 9 years earlier: Schwatka, Frederick. *Report of a military reconnaissance in Alaska made in 1883.* Washington: Government Printing Office, 1885.
- It's interesting to compare the two versions of Schwatka's writings. This one, intended for popular audiences, says that the General of the Army, and the Secretary of War both disapproved of this reconnaissance expedition and that "The expedition was ...

kept as secret as possible..." (p. 10). However the official 1885 government report has a letter of transmittal to Robert T. Lincoln, the Secretary of War, and quotes a Senate resolution to receive Lieut. Schwatka's report.

- The U.S. had eyes on the Yukon River area and "Thus this little expedition which gave the first complete survey to the third river of our country (i.e. the Yukon) stole away like a thief in the night and with far less money in its hands to conduct it through its long journey than was afterward appropriated by Congress to publish its report." (p.. 11)
- The Alaska boundary with Canada wasn't settled until the early 1900's.
- See also: Alaska Boundary Tribunal. *Protocols, oral arguments, with index, award of the Tribunal, and opinions of its members: September 3 to October 20, 1903*. London: printed by Harrison and Sons, 1903.

Day, Luella. *The tragedy of the Klondike: this book of travels gives the true facts of what took place in the gold-fields under British rule*. New York: L. Day, 1906.

F 931 .D27 1906 SpC

- Popularly known "Diamond Lil", the author, Mrs. Luella Day MacConnell, had this book privately printed. Apparently the book was never circulated in the Klondike and there is some doubt that it gives a true accounting of matters and may even relate events that never happened. Colourful descriptions and improbable events abound in the text.

Kirk, Robert C. *Twelve months in the Klondike*. London: William Heinemann, 1899.

F 931 .K59 SpC

- Kirk traveled to and lived in the Klondike between 1897 and 1898 and this is a record of his visit. It includes information about Dawson City, transportation, hunting and fishing and the indigenous people.

Collins, Henry B. *The Aleutian Islands: their people and natural history (with keys for the identification of the birds and plants)*. Washington D.C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1945.

F 951 .C65 1945 SpC

- Issued as Smithsonian Institution War Background Studies no. 21, this study examines the Aleutian Islands which were the "... northernmost of a series of island chains, including the Kuriles, the Japanese islands, the Ryukyu islands and the Philippines, that border the Pacific basin on the north and west." (p. 1)
- The author says that "When the war began there were no adequate surveys of many of the islands. Detailed geographic and topographic information was lacking, especially for the islands in the western part of the chain, and none of the latter were fortified." (p. 2)
- While the U.S. had neglected the Aleutian Islands, the Japanese had not. "On June, 3, 1942, the Japanese bombed Dutch Harbor from the air and soon afterward strong Japanese forces occupied the undefended islands of Attu and Kiska at the western end of the chain ... In May 1943 American troops landed on Attu, and after 3 weeks of bitter fighting the Japanese forces were wiped out. In August American and Canadian troops landed on Kiska but met with no resistance, as the Japanese, realizing the hopelessness of their position, had escaped under cover of fog." (p.16-17)
- Interest in Alaska was heightened because of the war and thus this book was issued to inform southern Americans who were posted in Alaska about that area. The book describes the geography, flora, fauna and the local Aleutian people.

Traill, Willie. *Fur trade letters of Willie Traill, 1864-1894* / [edited by] K. Douglas Munro. Edmonton, Alta. : University of Alberta Press, c2006.

F 1060.9 .T815 A4 2006 TC

- William Edward Traill was the third son of Catharine Parr and Thomas Traill. He joined the Hudson's Bay Company and went west in 1864. He served at a number of posts from Manitoba to British Columbia and became a Chief Factor of the Hudson's Bay Company. He retired from the Company in 1893 and settled near Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
- The book consists of letters written by Willie to his mother and other friends and family.
- For archival information in the Trent University Archives related to [Catharine Parr Traill](#) and her family, see the section on her in the online archival exhibit called *Women Pioneers in Peterborough County*.

Biggar, H.P. *The precursors of Jacques Cartier 1497-1534: a collection of documents relating to the early history of the Dominion of Canada*. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1911.

F 5004 .B545 HU

- Contains transcripts in Latin, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese and English of documents related to visits made by explorers and fishermen to the Atlantic coast of North America.

Henry, Alexander. *Travels and adventures in Canada and the Indian territories between the years 1760 and 1776*. New York: I. Riley, 1809.

F 5018 .H52 1809 HU

- In the first part of the book, Henry, looking to establish fur trading routes in the areas of North America vacated by the French as a result of the Seven Years' War, describes in-depth a journey to Michilimackinac. The second part of the book covers a journey to the prairie region in which he describes the indigenous people he meets.
- This book was written at a time when the Hudson's Bay Company was the dominant force in the west and before the settlement at Red River was established. After the defeat of the French in North America, English traders were venturing not only

into the territory formerly occupied by the French but also land claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company. The Company looked unfavourably upon these new people entering their territory. However, these newcomers banded together and thus set were the conditions for the later establishment of the Northwest Company. Henry was a founding member of the Beaver Club along with others like McGill.

Henry, Alexander. *Travels and adventures in Canada and the Indian territories between the years 1760 and 1776*; new edition, edited with notes, illustrative and biographical by James Bain. Toronto: George N. Morang & Co., 1901.

F 5018 .H52 1901 HU

- A copy of Henry's book including additional material.

Henry, Alexander. *Travels and adventures in Canada and the Indian territories between the years 1760 and 1776*; edited with notes, illustrative and biographical by James Bain. Rutland, Vermont: Charles E. Tuttle Co., 1969.

F 5018 .H52 1969 HU

- A new edition of the 1901 ed with an introduction by L.G.Thomas.

Bown, Addison. *Newfoundland journeys*. New York: Carlton Press, 1971.

F 5404 .B6 HU

- Various stories related to Newfoundland including a section on Labrador.

Wilson, William. *Newfoundland and its missionaries; in two parts to which is added a chronological table of all the important events that have occurred on the Island*. Cambridge, Mass. : printed by Dakin & Metcalf, 1866.

F 5405 .W74 SpC

- Includes a chapter on Moravian missions in Labrador as well as the failed British Esquimaux Indian Mission.

Cartwright, George. *A journal of transactions and events, during a residence of nearly sixteen years on the coast of Labrador containing many interesting particulars, not hitherto known, illustrated with proper charts.* Newark, [Eng.]: printed and sold by Allin and Ridge, 1792.

F 5445 .L2 C33 HU

- Cartwright had served in the British Army between 1754 and 1770 in such widespread locations as India, Ireland, Germany, and Minorca. Due to malaria he retired from the Army and undertook private enterprise. In 1770, Cartwright, along with Francis Lucas, joined Thomas Perkins and Jeremiah Coghlan, and together they formed a company to pursue business in Labrador. Lucas, a sailor, was master of their trading ship and Cartwright was their representative in Labrador. Perkins and Coghlan remained in England.
- The French had recently ceded to Britain their claims in Newfoundland and Labrador and these British merchants were looking for new opportunities – in particular trading with the Inuit. Cartwright established various posts along the Labrador coast and remained there between 1770 and 1786. This book is his journal. Interesting are the descriptions of a life of an officer and businessman of the time. He includes a glossary of terms, maps for 1790, and a wealth of natural history information. Of special interest are his entries related to his interactions with the Inuit.

Grenfell, Wilfred. *Forty years in Labrador.* Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1932.

F 5445 .L2 G78 SpC

- An autobiography of Sir Wilfred Grenfell.

Grenfell, Wilfred. *Labrador: the country and the people*. New ed. With additional chapters. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1913.

F 5545 .L2 G813 SpC

- An excellent overview of Labrador including a bibliography. Includes much detail about the life of the local people.

Hind, Henry Youle. *Explorations in the interior of the Labrador Peninsula; the country of the Montagnais and Nasquapee Indians*. London: Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts, & Green, 1863.

F 5445 .L2 H5 HU

- In 1861 Hind and his group left from Moisie Bay on the St. Lawrence River and headed inland into the Labrador plateau. Hind's brother William accompanied the expedition and made wonderful drawings. Includes much information about the indigenous peoples they encountered.
- See also: Hind, Henry Youle. *Narrative of the Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition of 1857 and of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition of 1858*. London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts, 1860.
- See also: Hind, Henry Youle. *North-West Territory: Reports of progress: together with a preliminary and general report on the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition, made under instructions from the Provincial Secretary, Canada*. Toronto: printed by John Lovell, 1859.
- See also: Morton, W.L. *Henry Youle Hind, 1823-1908*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1980.

Wallace, Dillon. *The long Labrador trail*. New York: The Outing Publishing Co, 1907.

F 5445 .L2 W17 SE

- Wallace's account of his return to Labrador in 1905, after his earlier disastrous 1903 expedition to explore and map the

interior of Labrador. Wallace was accompanied by George M. Richards, Clifford H. Easton, Leigh Stanton, and Peter Stevens

- At the same time as this Wallace expedition was underway, Mina Hubbard, widow of Leonidas Hubbard, was also exploring in Labrador.
- See also: Hubbard, Mina Benson. *A woman's way through unknown Labrador: an account of the exploration of the Nascaupee and George Rivers*. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1909.

Wallace, Dillon. *The lure of the Labrador wild: the story of the exploration expedition conducted by Leonidas Hubbard Jr.* 11<sup>th</sup> ed. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co., 1913.

F 5445 .L2 W18 SE

- Leonidas Hubbard Jr., Dillon Wallace and George Elson undertook an exploring and mapping expedition into the interior of Labrador in 1903. The expedition took a disastrous turn and Hubbard died of starvation before they were rescued.
- This book was first published in 1905 and Mina Hubbard, widow of Leonidas, objected to sections in the book.
- See also: Hubbard, Mina Benson. *A woman's way through unknown Labrador: an account of the exploration of the Nascaupee and George Rivers*. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1909.

Borron, E. B. *Report of E.B. Borron, esq., stipendiary magistrate, on part of the basin of Hudon's Bay belonging to the Province of Ontario*. Toronto: printed by the Grip Print. & Pub. Co., 1885.

F 5545 .N59 B6 1885 SpC

- Edward Borron was a Scotsman who emigrated to Canada in 1851 and began to work in the mining industry in northern Ontario. Later he became the Ontario MPP for Algoma and after that a magistrate. He became extremely familiar with northern

Ontario and often produced reports for the Ontario government. This is one of his reports.

Ballantyne, Michael. *Hudson's Bay: of, every-day life in the wilds of North America, during six years' residence in the territories of the Hon. Hudson's Bay Company*. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. London: T. Nelson and Sons, 1857.  
F 5604 .B175 1857 SpC

- The author's aim was to present the daily life of those who worked for the Hudson's Bay Company in the 1840's and this re-issue in a third edition is prompted because "the affairs of the Hudson's Bay Company being under investigation by a Select Committee of the House of Commons....As the book was written some years ago, it is necessarily unprejudiced in anything that bears upon the questions now being discussed." (Preface to the third ed.) He describes places like the Red River, Norway House and York Factory.
- See also: Great Britain. Parliament. *Select Committee on the Hudson's Bay Company. Report from the Select Committee on the Hudson's Bay Company; together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence, Appendix and Index*. London: Government Printing Office, 1857.

Butler, W.F. *The great lone land: a narrative of travel and adventure in the North-west of America*. 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Low & Searle, 1872.  
F 5604 .B88 G73 1872 SE

- Hearing of the discussion to send British troops to Manitoba in response to the Red River Rebellion of 1869, the author jumped at the chance to go to Western Canada. On his own, he went to St. Paul, Minnesota and then traveled north to the Red River Settlement. In the book he describes a personal meeting with Louis Riel (p. 133). After the Rebellion, Butler stayed in Canada and the book describes his subsequent travels through the Canadian West.

- An archival document related to the later 1885 Riel Rebellion and [Capt. Edward T. Brown](#) who was killed at Batoche is in the Trent University Archives.

Scope and content of the archival holdings:

This item is a pamphlet regarding the Brown Memorial rededication at Centenary Park in Peterborough, Ontario.

Butler, W.F. *The great lone land: a narrative of travel and adventure in the North-west of America*. 5<sup>th</sup> ed. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Low & Searle, 1873.

F 5604 .B88 G73 1873 SpC – 2 copies

- The 5<sup>th</sup> edition of this work.

Butler, W.F. *The great lone land: a narrative of travel and adventure in the North-west of America*. 10<sup>th</sup> ed. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington, 1881.

F 5604 .B88 G73 1881 SpC

- The 10<sup>th</sup> edition of this work.

Butler, W.F. *The wild north land: being the story of a winter journey, with dogs, across northern North America*. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Low & Searle, 1873.

F 5604 .B88 W56 SE

- Butler's second venture into western Canada, two years after his first (described in his "*The great lone land*"). The book reviews his journey from Fort Garry to Lake Athabasca, down the Peace River, across the Rockies and down the Fraser River to New Westminster.

Cheadle, Walter Butler. *Cheadle's Journal of trip across Canada 1862-1863*. With introduction and notes by A.G. Doughty and Gustave Lanctot. Ottawa: Graphic Publishers Ltd., 1931.

F 5604 .C53 1931 SpC

- Dr. Cheadle and William Fitzwilliam, Lord Milton, are on an adventure. In the introduction Doughty says: "This is the journal of the first transcanadian tourist." and the journal reflects Cheadle's observations. He has opinions about everyone he meets. For example his remarks about a fellow traveler: "A quiet, retiring, rather repulsive fellow. His wife rather good looking, but repelling." (p. 287). This is Cheadle's personal diary as opposed to the book written by Lord Milton and himself entitled: "*The North-West Passage by Land*" which is the official record of the trip.
- See also: Milton, William Fitzwilliam, Viscount, and Walter Butler Cheadle. *The North-West Passage by land: being the narrative of an expedition from the Atlantic to the Pacific, undertaken with the view of exploring a route across the continent to British Columbia through British Territory, by one of the northern Passes in the Rocky Mountains*. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. London: Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., 1865.

Cheadle, Walter Butler. *Cheadle's journal: being the account of the first journey across Canada undertaken for pleasure only by Dr. Cheadle and Lord Milton, 1862/63*. Edited by John Gellner; drawings, partly from Dr.Cheadle's own sketches, by Jean Redfern. Toronto: Baxter Publishing, 196?

F 5604 .C53 SpC

- An edited version of the full journal, it covers only the part of it relating to the trip across Canada.

Dawson, Aeneas MacDonell. *Our strength and their strength: the North West Territory and other papers chiefly relating to the Dominion of Canada*. Ottawa: Printed at the Times Office, 1870.

F 5604 .D39 SpC

- The North West Territory Dawson is talking about is huge – it extends from Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean and from the 49<sup>th</sup> parallel north. “To the north, with the exception of some portions of Alaska (lately Russian America), it has no other limits than those of the globe itself—the ice, the snow, the perpetually frozen seas and lands of the polar regions.” (p. 55)
- The first section of the book consists of letters to the *Ottawa Times* by the author written to refute Professor Goldwin Smith. The second section of the book, which discusses the North West Territories, earlier appeared in the *Literary Quarterly* of St. John New Brunswick. The final section is a treatise on the poets of British North America in which he discusses many contemporary English Canadian and French Canadian poets and their works.

Gordon, Daniel M. *Mountain and Prairie: a journey from Victoria to Winnipeg via the Peace River Pass*. Montreal: Dawson Brothers, 1880.  
F 5604 .G66 SpC

- A proposal for a trans-continental railway was approved and “In May 1879, the Canadian Parliament, having decided that additional information should be obtained regarding certain proposed routes for the Canadian Pacific Railway, resolved that a party be sent to examine the country from Port Simpson... through the rocky mountains by way of Peace River and Pine river Passes to the prairies... the final selection of a pacific terminus was reserved until this northern route to Port Simpson had been examined...” (p. [iii])
- The party consisted of Mr. H.J. Cambie and Mr. H.A. F. Macleoad of the CPR and Dr. G.M. Dawson of the Geological Survey of Canada as well as the author. The book records the writer’s “... impressions of the country traversed from the Pacific to Winnipeg, across the “sea of Mountains” and the more inviting sea of prairies.” (p. iv)
- In the end the northern route was not chosen for the main CPR line.

Hearne, Samuel. *A journey from Prince of Wales's Fort in Hudson's Bay to the Northern Ocean undertaken by order of the Hudson's Bay Company, for the discovery of copper mines, a north west passage, etc. in the years 1769, 1770, 1771 & 1772.* London: Printed for A. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1795.

F 5604 .H44 1795 CH

- Hearne undertook three exploring expeditions (1769, 1770 and Dec. 1770 to 1772.). On the last expedition he was accompanied by a famous indigenous guide named Matonabbee. The explorers descended the Coppermine River to the Arctic Ocean. Hearne is said to be the first European to see the area. This is his account of the expeditions.

Hendry, Anthony. *The journal of Anthony Hendry, 1754-1755: York Factory to the Blackfeet Country.* Edited by Lawrence J. Burpee. Toronto: Canadiana House, 1973.

F 5604 .H5 1873 SpC

- Hendry, also known as Henday, was an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company. He was commissioned to undertake a journey into the Northwest.
- This is an account of his journey from York Factory to the South Saskatchewan River and back. The diary outlines this arduous journey.

Henry, Alexander. *The manuscript journals of Alexander Henry and of David Thompson, 1799-1814: exploration and adventure among the Indians on the Red, Saskatchewan, Missouri, and Columbia rivers;* edited with copious critical commentary by Elliott Coues. New York: Francis P. Harper, 1897.

F 5604 .H52 HU

- This is not the more well-known Alexander Henry who wrote "*Travels and adventures in Canada and the Indian territories between the years 1760 and 1776*". Rather this is his nephew who had the same name. He too was a fur trader and he was a member of the Northwest Company. This is a transcription of a manuscript made by George Coventry, written in 1824, and

presumably taken from Henry's original journal. A first-person account of a fur trader of the time, it reveals his daily life, the traveling he did and the people he met. The author included information from Thompson's journals of 1789 to 1812 because Henry and Thompson knew each other.

Hind, Henry Youle. *Narrative of the Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition of 1857 and of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition of 1858*. London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts, 1860.

F 5604 .H66 CH

- The over-arching goal of the expedition was to establish a route from the Atlantic to the Pacific entirely within British territory in North America. The first expedition of 1857 surveyed the land between Lake Superior, the Rainy River and the Red River settlement, and the second 1858 one went farther west along the Qu'Appelle Valley, up the South branch of the Saskatchewan River, north along the Saskatchewan River, westward and then south via Lake Winnipeg to the settlement on the Red River. Contains much scientific information about the areas covered.
- See also: Hind, Henry Youle. *North-West Territory: Reports of progress: together with a preliminary and general report on the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition, made under instructions from the Provincial Secretary, Canada*. Toronto: printed by John Lovell, 1859.
- See also: Hind, Henry Youle. *Explorations in the interior of the Labrador Peninsula; the country of the Montagnais and Nasquapee Indians*. London: Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts, & Green, 1863.
- See also: Morton, W.L. *Henry Youle Hind, 1823-1908*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1980.

Lefroy, John Henry. *In search of the magnetic North: a soldier-surveyor's letters from the Northwest, 1843-1844* / edited by George F.G. Stanley. Toronto: Macmillan, 1955.

F 5604 .L44 1955 TC

- Sir John Lefroy was interested in the magnetic properties of the earth and as a young man sailed from Britain to Canada and undertook surveying and astronomical research. He settled in Toronto and married as his first wife, Emily Robinson, daughter of Sir John Robinson. Lefroy was instrumental in establishing Toronto's first observatory.
- These letters relate to an expedition to the northwest and the Mackenzie River area to survey and research the magnetic north.

M'Keevor, Thomas. *A voyage to Hudson's Bay, during the summer of 1812: containing a particular account of the icebergs and other phenomena which present themselves in those regions; also, a description of the Esquimeaux and North American Indians: their manners, customs, dress, language, etc. etc. etc.* London: Printed for Sir Richard Phillips and Co., 1819.

F 5604 .M186 1819 CH

- M'Keevor agreed to be the doctor at the Red River Settlement and this book combines his observations on the voyage from Britain over to the Settlement in 1812 and other journeys he made while he lived in the Northwest. He had returned to live in Britain by 1819. Includes information about the Northwest he gleaned from other people including Hudson's Bay Company employees. Includes some key "Chippeway Language" terms translated into English.
- Appended is a report by the Chevalier de la Poix de Freminville entitled: *Relation of a voyage made to the North Pole in the frigate Syrene; including a physical and geographical notice relative to the island of Iceland.* This English translation relates to an 1806 expedition that sailed north towards Spitzbergen and the North Pole. Includes many notes on Iceland where the members of the expedition stayed for 18 days.

Smith, James K. *Alexander Mackenzie, explorer: the hero who failed.* Toronto: McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 1973.

F 5604 .M2 S6 HU

- While acknowledging Mackenzie's feats of reaching both the Arctic and Pacific coasts, Smith points out that Mackenzie's directive was to find routes of use to the fur trade. Unfortunately for his employers, the routes he blazed were not useful for that purpose and hence the subtitle: the hero who failed. Rather than emphasizing his exploration feats, this book concentrates on Mackenzie's life and his career as a fur trader.

McDonald, Archibald. *Peace River: a canoe voyage from Hudson's Bay to Pacific by George Simpson in 1828: journal of the late Chief Factor Archibald McDonald (Hon. Hudson's Bay Company), who accompanied him*; edited with notes by Malcolm McLeod. Edmonton: M.G. Hurtig, 1971.

F 5604 .M27 1971 HU

- The 1828 journal of Chief Factor Archibald McDonald ended up in the hands of Malcolm McLeod. McLeod was the literary executor of Archibald McDonald and his son Ranald McDonald's estates. McLeod edited the journal, added a preface and an addendum and published it in 1872 to coincide with the contemporary debate over the proposed route for the trans-continental railway and there are comments in the book related to this matter.
- McDonald's journal describes an 1828 journey during which McDonald accompanied Sir George Simpson, Head of the Hudson's Bay Company in Canada at the time, from York Factory on Hudson Bay, across the Prairies and Rockies and down the Fraser River to Fort Langley in British Columbia. This is a 1971 reprint of the 1872 book published by McLeod.
- See also: McDonald, Archibald. *This blessed wilderness: Archibald McDonald's letters from the Columbia, 1822-44, edited by Jean Murray Cole*. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2001.
- See also: See also: Cole, Jean Murray. *Exile in the wilderness: the biography of Chief Factor Archibald McDonald 1790-1853*. Don Mills, Ont.: Burns & MacEachern, 1979.

Woollacott, Arthur P. *Mackenzie and his voyageurs: by canoe to the Arctic and the Pacific 1789-93*. London: J.M. Dent & Sons, 1927.

- The author used the 1801 edition of Mackenzie's "*Voyages from Montreal...*" plus supplementary information. He personally traveled over much of the Pacific route and photos taken during his travels are included.
- The book begins with a summary of exploration in the area up to the time of Mackenzie. Peter Pond is acknowledged as an important explorer. He "... did more than any one individual of that period, with the exception of Alexander Mackenzie, in the cause to northern exploration, and possibly in the matter of gathering and disseminating information relating to the North-West he was second to none. Mackenzie himself was indebted to Pond for some of that knowledge of the country upon which he based his project of northern and western exploration." (p. 12-13)
- Mackenzie was pushing west into unmapped territory and had incomplete information. "Neither Mackenzie nor any of his contemporaries was aware that the unknown part of the continent between the Pacific and a line from Lake Winnipeg to lake Athabasca was many degrees wider than the maps of the time indicated... and it was believed that great gulfs and arms of the sea extended inland for many hundreds of miles, hence the distance to the western ocean was always much foreshortened to his mind's eye." ( p. 134)
- Covers Alexander Mackenzie's life and his expeditions. Speculates that Mackenzie's cousin and fellow fur trader Roderick Mackenzie either wrote or heavily edited "*Voyages to Montreal ...*" (p. 26)
- See also: Mackenzie, Alexander. *Voyages from Montreal, on the River St. Laurence, through the continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans; in the years 1789 and 1793; with a preliminary account of the rise, progress, and present state of the fur trade of that country.* London: printed for T. Cadell, Jun. and W. Davies, 1801.

Macoun, John. *Manitoba and the great North-West: the field for investment, the home of the emigrant, being a full and complete*

*history of the country ...* Guelph, Ont.: The World Publishing Company, 1882.

F 5604 .M33 SpC and HU

- This gives a complete picture of Manitoba and the North-West with an eye to encouraging investment and settlement. George M. Grant adds a section entitled the "*Educational & religious history of Manitoba & the North-West*"; Archbishop Tache's secretary added a "*Story of the Roman Catholic missions in St. Boniface*"; Alexander Begg wrote "*Montana and the Bow River District compared for grazing purposes*"; J. C. McLagan wrote "*Sketch of the rise and progress of Winnipeg*" and finally the author includes "*Appendix of statistics of the Dominion of Canada*".
- One sub-title says it all: "*An encyclopedia of information in regard to the great North-West.*"
- Macoun certainly was familiar with the west and says that as a botanist he accompanied Sandford Fleming on the "celebrated expedition across the continent" and "In 1875 I was appointed botanist to the expedition, which, under the leadership of the Geological Survey, explored the Peace River and Rocky Mountains". (Preface) He was commissioned by the Dominion government to write this book and spent the summers of 1879-80-81 traveling and researching this area.

Milton, William Fitzwilliam, Viscount, and Walter Butler Cheadle. *The North-West Passage by land: being the narrative of an expedition from the Atlantic to the Pacific, undertaken with the view of exploring a route across the continent to British Columbia through British Territory, by one of the northern Passes in the Rocky Mountains.* 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. London: Cassell, Petter, Galpin & Co., 1865.

F 5604 .M66 1865B SE

- The title misleads, but the subtitle gives a truer summary of the book written by these two inexperienced adventurers –William Fitzwilliam aka Lord Milton and Dr. Cheadle. The first part of the trip was by conventional travel to St. Paul Minnesota. The western leg of the trip began when they went down the Red River to the Red River Settlement. Then they made their way to Jasper, through the Yellow Head Pass, down the Thompson River

and later the Fraser River to New Westminster. It was a harrowing journey through the mountains – they had to kill their pack-horses for food. From Westminster they went to Victoria and then visited the gold regions of the Caribou. It is possible that Cheadle was the principal author of the work.

- Interestingly, the author - in discussing massacres by the Sioux - shows an understanding of their situation by saying: "This fearful massacre ... was certainly accounted for, if not excused, or even justified, by the great provocation they had received. The carelessness and injustice of the American Government, and the atrocities committed by the troops sent out for the protection of the frontier, exasperated the native tribes beyond control." (p. 15).
- Read this with Cheadle's much more frank diary of the trip: *Cheadle's Journal of trip across Canada 1862-1863*. With introduction and notes by A.G. Doughty and Gustave Lanctot. Ottawa: Graphic Publishers Ltd., 1931.

Milton, William Fitzwilliam, Viscount, and Walter Butler Cheadle. *Voyage de l'atlantique au pacifique a travers le Canada, les montagnes rocheuses et las Colombie anglaise*. Traduit de l'anglais avec l'autorisation des auteurs par J. Belin-De Launay. Paris: Librairie de L. Hachette et Cie, 1866.

F 5604 .M6614 1866 SpC

- A French translation of the author's "*The north-west passage by land*".

Robinson, H.M. *The great fur land, or, Sketches of life in the Hudson's Bay Territory; with numerous illustrations from designs by Charles Gasche*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1879.

F 5604 .R5 SpC

- It is not entirely clear which reports are based on the author's experiences versus information gleaned from books written by others. He says: "Whenever the personal knowledge of the author has been at fault, the following works of other travelers have formed the basis of his descriptions..." (Preface.) He never uses the first person singular word "I" in the text.

- The descriptions of people and events are lively and full and give the impression that the author participated in events. However, the narration is always from a Western outsider's viewpoint. The customs and life of the fur-traders, Indians and "Half-Breeds" are presented as interesting and exotic.
- The author says that "Much of the material used in the composition of the volumes has appeared heretofore in the shape of contributions to *Appleton's Journal*, *Harper's* and *Lippincott's Magazines* and the *New York Evening Post*." (preface) These are very popular journals so the views expressed by the author in his articles may have been very influential on public opinion.
- The author, Major Henry Martin Robinson, an American, played a significant part in the history of Manitoba. He was hired by Louis Riel to be the editor of newspaper *New Nation* and worked from January to March 1870 when Riel fired him for promoting annexation to the U.S. When the American consul to Riel's government left Manitoba, Major Robinson stepped in until a new consul came. But Robinson's most significant part in Canadian history was as a witness to the Thomas Scott affair.

Tuttle, Charles Richard. *Our North land: being a full account of the Canadian North-West and Hudson's Bay Route, together with a narrative of the experiences of the Hudson's Bay Expedition of 1884 including a description of the climate, resources, and the characteristics of the native inhabitants between the 50<sup>th</sup> parallel and the Arctic Circle*. Toronto: C. Blackett Robinson, 1885.

F 5604 .T96 SpC

- Much of the information is "... founded chiefly upon the experiences of the Canadian Government Expedition to Hudson's Bay and Strait; Mr. Klotz's overland Expedition to Hudson's Bay; Dr. Bell's Hudson's Bay Explorations; the Travels and Explorations in the North-West of Dr. Selwyn, Mr. Marcus Smith and many others, and the Travels and Experiences of the Author." (Preface)
- Includes information about Labrador, Hudson Strait and Bay and the lands adjoining as well as the Canadian West.

Cameron, Agnes Deans. *The New North: being some account of a woman's journey through Canada to the Arctic*. New York and London: D. Appleton and Company, 1912.

F 5605 .C18 SpC

- Agnes Deans Cameron and her niece Jessie Cameron Brown, aka "The Kid", set out from Chicago and traveled to Winnipeg and Edmonton and then north, through Great Slave Lake and down the Mackenzie River to the Arctic Ocean. They returned south to Calgary and then back to Chicago via the southern train route. The whole trip took place in 1908.
- The book is well written and Cameron gives wonderful descriptions of the places and people she meets – especially the women, children and families she encounters. Also included are photographs taken by her or her niece while on the expedition.
- Observing the Canadian West and North at the beginning of the twentieth century, she sees a bustling country full of promise and notes :... looking at this Western Canada which has arrived and thinking of the lands of Canada's fertile Northland far beyond, for the future we are full of optimism, and of the present we are glad." (p. [393])
- Deans was a Canadian, born in Victoria B.C. She worked as a teacher and principal but then ran afoul of the school board and had to stop teaching. She moved to Chicago and from there undertook this trip. Deans went on to a career as a journalist (she was Vice-President of the Canadian Women's Press Club) and public speaker and worked to support women's suffrage. She was internationally famous in her day.

Douglas, George M. *Lands forlorn: a story of an Expedition to Hearne's Coppermine River*; with an introduction by James Douglas. New York: G.P. Putnam's sons, 1914.

F 5605 .D73 SpC

- Rumours of copper deposits on the Coppermine River had existed for many years and George Mellis Douglas, Lionel Dale

Douglas and August Sandberg set out to more fully explore the Coppermine Mountains for mineral deposits. The book described their 1911-1912 journey and contains many photographs. Father Rouvière and John Hornby joined them when they wintered on Dease Arm. At the end is Sandberg's geological report.

- For further information about George Douglas see the holdings in the finding aid for the [George M. Douglas fonds](#) in the Trent University Archives.

Scope and content of the archival holdings:

This fonds consists of: correspondence with Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Clifford Wilson and other people relating to Arctic explorations; several photographs including some of the construction of the Peterborough Lift Lock and of downtown Peterborough, Ontario circa 1900; and newspaper clippings of book reviews.

Godsell, Philip H. *Arctic trader: the account of twenty years with the Hudson's Bay Company*. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1932.

F 5605 .G63 SpC

- At the age of 16 in 1906, the author joined the Hudson's Bay Company and soon was working in Norway House in Manitoba. This book describes his life and work for the Company and he charts the changes. He began work when ship and dog sled were the common form of transportation and he sees at the end the coming of the airplane which thus reduces the isolation once so common.
- He is well aware of the interaction of the indigenous peoples with the Company. Historically they provide the prime product – furs. But he realizes that the opening of the North to traders and adventurers has dealt a blow to the indigenous populations. Godsell notes that the HBC is opening a huge store in Winnipeg and is turning away from its traditional fur trading function.

Lofthouse, J. *A thousand miles from a post office, or, twenty years' life and travel in the Hudson's Bay regions*. London: Society for the Promoting of Christian Knowledge, 1922.

F 5605 .L82 SpC

- Lofthouse went out as a missionary in 1882 and this book describes his life and works from then until 1899. Lofthouse became Archdeacon of Keewatin and later Bishop of Keewatin.

Russell, Frank. *Exploration in the far North: being the report of an Expedition under the auspices of the University of Iowa during the years 1892, '93, and '94*. [Iowa City?]: The University, 1898.

F 5605 .R96 SpC

- Russell traveled in various areas of the North including the Yellowknife River, the Mackenzie River and Great Slave Lake. The book contains ethnological notes about the Northern Athabascans as well as information about ethnological materials "secured in the Hudson's Bay Company's Territory", and material "secured from the Eskimo". He also lists data about mammals, birds, fish, insects and fossils from the areas visited. After traveling in the area, Russell went to Herschel Island and boarded a whaling ship that was returning to San Francisco.

Freeman, Lewis R. *The nearing north*. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., c1928.

F 5606 .F85 SpC

- In the summer of 1927 the author decided to journey down three major watersheds in the Canadian North and West during that one summer. The chapters list the routes: Trailing Mackenzie up the Peace, Down the Athabaska, Slave and Mackenzie, down the Saskatchewan and Nelson to Hudson Bay. The book outlines his journey.
- The last chapter of this offers an interesting history and discussion of the building of the rail to Churchill and the preparation of Churchill as a port for shipping via the Northwest Passage. There was risk in proceeding but the author thinks that it was worth the gamble. Unfortunately, after this book was

written, the Great Depression came and the hopes for a booming economy were dashed.

Schooling, William. *The Hudson's Bay Company 1670-1920*. London: The Hudson's Bay Co., 1920.  
F 5622 .A1 H88 CH

- An official history of the Hudson's Bay Company.
- For selected archival materials related to the Hudson's Bay Company see the holdings listed in the finding aid for the [Robert Lloyd Hunter collection](#) in the Trent University Archives.

Scope and content of the archival holdings:

This collection consists of petitions, proclamations, printed acts, correspondence relating to British North America, Hudson's Bay Company, and the governance of British North America by the British crown. There are records relating to the Red River Settlement, the

- See also the holdings listed in the finding aid for the Trent University Archives' [Professor David Macmillan fonds](#).

Scope and content of the holdings:

This fonds consists of correspondence, research notes and original documents which were collected by Professor David Macmillan during his research. Items such as voters' lists for Victoria County, Ontario and a series of broadsides advertising land in Victoria County; documents from the Hudson's Bay Company, East Indies; minutes from the Barbados Board of Legislative Council, a Sydney Australia Company, and the Sydney Australian Committee of the New Steam Company; and a number of reproduction engravings and prints are included in the fonds. Also included in the fonds is a copy of Macmillan's 1964 Ph.D. thesis: "The Scottish Australian Connection..." and assorted pamphlets relating to New South Wales. Genealogical resource. .

- See also the holdings listed in the finding aid for the Trent University Archives' [Geale-Rogers family fonds](#).

Scope and content of the archival holdings:

This fonds consists of the personal and business records of the Geale, Hamilton, Peck, Barker and Rogers families. There are letters relating to World

War I written by Beresford and Robert Hamilton and Heber and Harry Rogers; letters, diaries, journals of Richard Birdsall Rogers (superintending engineer of the Peterborough Lift Lock); the records of Hon. Robert Hamilton, a factor at the Hudson's Bay Company stationed at Fort Edmonton. The fonds also contains stereographs, approximately 1000 photographs, and a C.E. Goad fire insurance plan for the city of Peterborough, 1882. Items of interest include a group of photographs of the Trent Valley area and the building of the canal; Rogers family pictures of the Stoney Lake area and the Juniper Island Regatta; photos of early aircraft and the Curtiss Aviation School; photos of hydraulic lift lock at Peterborough; and one letter from Catharine Parr Traill to Robert Miles Hamilton.

Innis, Harold A. *Peter Pond, fur trader and adventurer*. Toronto: Irwin & Gordon, 1930.

F 5622 .P79 I5 HU

- Innis reports that Pond, born in Milford Connecticut, served during the Seven Years' War and was a commissioned officer under General Amherst during the 1760 attack on Montreal. He later pursued the life of a fur trader – like his contemporary Alexander Henry. Pond belonged to the Northwest Company and he explored and pushed their territory farther west and north to the Athabasca District. Innis outlines Pond's life – some of the material is from Pond's journal written when he was an old man.
- As a result of his years spent as a trader and traveler he produced a map: "The map of 1785 is the most enduring testimony of Pond's contribution to the geography of North America" (p.127)

Simpson, George. *Fur trade and empire: George Simpson's journal entitled Remarks connected with the fur trade in the course of a voyage from York Factory to Fort George and back to York Factory 1824-25; with related documents*. Rev. edition edited with a new introduction by Frederick Merk. Cambridge, Mass.: The Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1968.

F 5622 .S56 A3 1968 HU

- First published in 1931, this journal of George Simpson emphasizes the amazing amount of traveling he did on the North American continent. This particular 1824-25 journey extended

from the shores of Hudson's Bay to the mouth of the Columbia River and back.

- On this expedition Simpson visited the Hudson's Bay Company's Oregon Territory - an area that in 1821 that Britain, the United States and Russia all claimed was theirs. The North West Company, which had historically traded in this area, had recently united with the Hudson's Bay Company and Simpson, hearing of mismanagement went to institute reforms and make the trade profitable. Since the border between Canada and the United States was in dispute Simpson ordered that the Oregon area HBC headquarters at Fort George be moved north to a newly built Fort Vancouver, in case Oregon became U.S. territory. The book describes the development and implementation of Simpson's reforms for this western "department".
- The appendix includes copies of correspondence to and from Simpson to various people including the Hudson's Bay Committee members as well as others in the Company.
- See also: Cole, Jean Murray. *Exile in the wilderness: the biography of Chief Factor Archibald McDonald 1790-1853*. Don Mills, Ont.: Burns & MacEachern, 1979.
- See also: McDonald, Archibald. *This blessed wilderness: Archibald McDonald's letters from the Columbia, 1822-44, edited by Jean Murray Cole*. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2001.
- For selected archival materials related to the North West Company see the holdings listed in the finding aid for the
- [North West Company fur traders licences fonds](#) in the Trent University Archives.

Scope and content of the holdings:

This fonds consists of fur trading licences issued to traders by the North West Company

- See also the holdings listed in the finding aid for the
- [Puget Sound Agricultural Society Collection](#) in the Trent University Archives.

Scope and content of the archival holdings:

This collection consists of a copy of the pamphlet "Deed of Settlement of Pugets Sound Agricultural Society" [printed in 1912], a photocopy of pages of an article with the title "Exile in the Wilderness" by Jean Murray Cole, University of Washington Press, 1979, which refers to this Society, and a letter dated January 6, 1994 from Anne Morton to Hugh Anson-Cartwright with enclosures which establish the date of printing of the pamphlet as approximately 1912.

Morton, Arthur S. *Sir George Simpson: overseas Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company: a pen picture of a man of action.* Toronto: J. M. Dent & Sons (Canada), 1944.

F 5622 .S56 M6 HU

- A biography of Sir George Simpson. It gives insight into the amount and variety of work he carried out. Includes an interesting chapter on the effect of his marriage to his cousin Frances on the social life of the HBC employees and their families.

Umfreville, Edward. *The present state of Hudson's Bay: containing a full description of that settlement, and the adjacent country; and likewise of the fur trade with hints for its improvement, etc. etc.; to which are added, remarks and observations made in the inland parts, during a residence of near four years; a specimen of five Indian languages; and a journal of a journey from Montreal to New York.* London: printed for Charles Stalker, 1790.

F 5622 .U51 1790 HU

- Edward Umfreville worked for the Hudson's Bay Company for 11 years and then due to a disagreement about salary left them and joined the Northwest Company. He lived at a number of trading posts and was knowledgeable about the fur trade. Not a fan of the Hudson's Bay Company and its monopoly, he believed the Company should put more effort into exploring the area under its control – especially around Hudson's Bay itself and the west. He identifies the "use of spirituous liquors" as the cause of misfortune of the native population. Includes much natural history information.

Cole, Jean Murray. *Exile in the wilderness: the biography of Chief Factor Archibald McDonald 1790-1853*. Don Mills, Ont.: Burns & MacEachern, 1979.

F 5623 .M32 C6 1979 TC

- McDonald initially came to Canada with Lord Selkirk and the Red River Colony and later joined the Hudson's Bay Company. He worked for the Company during the time George Simpson was expanding the Company's control into the Pacific Coast region and McDonald lived in that area for nearly a quarter century. Later he returned to eastern Canada and retired to live in eastern Ontario on land on the Ottawa River.
- See also: McDonald, Archibald. *This blessed wilderness: Archibald McDonald's letters from the Columbia, 1822-44, edited by Jean Murray Cole*. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2001.
- See also: McDonald, Archibald. *Peace River: a canoe voyage from Hudson's Bay to Pacific by George Simpson in 1828: journal of the late Chief Factor Archibald McDonald (Hon. Hudson's Bay Company), who accompanied him; edited with notes by Malcolm McLeod*. Edmonton: M.G. Hurtig, 1971.

Simpson, Thomas. *Narrative of the discoveries on the north coast of America; effected by the Officers of the Hudson's Bay Company during the years 1836-39*. London: Richard Bentley, 1843.

F 5623 .S59 N SpC

- Between 1836 and 1839 Thomas Simpson, along with Peter Warren Dease, was sent by the Hudson's Bay Company to explore and map their northern regions. Of particular interest was the mapping of the Arctic coastline and Simpson surveyed the land between the Mackenzie River and Point Barrow. The country between Great Slave Lake and the Coppermine River was also explored.
- Simpson had plans for further exploration but was killed before he could put them into action. See "*The life and travels of Thomas Simpson, the Arctic discoverer by his brother Alexander Simpson*". London: Richard Bentley, 1845 for more details about Thomas Simpson.

- The Hudson's Bay Company was periodically investigated by the British Government to see if it was fulfilling the terms of its charter. For an earlier investigation see: Great Britain. Parliament. House of Commons. *Report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the state and condition of the countries adjoining to Hudson's Bay and of the trade carried on there; together with an appendix.* Reported by Lord Strange. 24<sup>th</sup> April, 1749.

Simpson, Alexander. *The life and travels of Thomas Simpson, the Arctic discoverer, by his brother Alexander Simpson.* London: Richard Bentley, 1845.

F 5623 .S59 S5 SE

- Alexander Simpson took his brother Thomas's notes and letters, added a biography of his brother and produced this book. Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company in North America was their cousin - being the illegitimate son of their mother's eldest brother. Their mother saw that George was educated and in turn George took an interest in his younger cousins. He convinced Thomas to join the Hudson's Bay Company and go to Canada and by 1829 Thomas was in Norway House, Manitoba, acting as George's secretary.
- Between 1837 and 1839 Thomas, along with Peter Warren Dease, was sent by the Hudson's Bay Company to explore and map their northern Canadian regions. These two men were part of the effort of the Company to locate the Northwest Passage and their work on mapping the Arctic coastline was immensely valuable.
- In a sensational incident in 1840, Thomas Simpson, while traveling from the Red River Settlement south through the United States on his way back to England, shot John Bird and Antoine Legros Sr. dead, claiming they were going to murder him; and soon after, it was alleged, he committed suicide. His brother Alexander never believed the story instead believing Thomas was murdered. One key bit of evidence was that Thomas's notes and maps were missing from his body and not returned to his family. Alexander felt that the Hudson's Bay Company had a hand in Thomas's death because the Company didn't want the secret of the Northwest Passage - which he

alleges was in those notes taken from Thomas - to become known because it would attract too many people to the territory the HBC controlled.

Traill, Walter. *In Rupert's Land: memoirs of Walter Traill* / edited by Mae Atwood. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, c1970.

F 5623 .T735 TC

- The youngest son of Catharine Parr and Thomas Traill, Walter John Strickland Traill was a clerk for the Hudson's Bay Company and served in a number of posts in both Manitoba and the northern United States. Mae Atwood used Traill's letters and journals to create this book.
- For later archival records from a Hudson Bay Company's post see the holdings listed in the finding aid for the
- [Hudson's Bay Company journal](#) in the Trent University Archives. It covers the period 27 July 1929 to 4 August 1930.

Scope and content of the archival holdings:

This item is a journal of events kept by the Post Manager at Eastmain, Outfit 260, James Bay District of the Hudson's Bay Company. His instructions were to record weather conditions, temperatures, activities of Inuit and Native fur trade, animal and bird migration patterns, supply ship and passenger activity, mail arrivals and news of Revillon Freres at an adjoining post.

- For archival information in the Trent University Archives related to [Catharine Parr Traill](#) and her family, see the section on her in the online archival exhibit called *Women Pioneers in Peterborough County*.

Hind, Henry Youle. *North-West Territory: Reports of progress: together with a preliminary and general report on the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition, made under instructions from the Provincial Secretary, Canada*. Toronto: printed by John Lovell, 1859.

F 5655 .D26 SpC

- This expedition of 1858 was Hind's second one to the West and he was put in charge of it. A number of scientists accompanied Hind on this expedition into the Prairie Provinces and Hind was charged with writing up the results. Although dated 1859, the report did not actually appear until early 1860.
- See also: Hind, Henry Youle. *Narrative of the Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition of 1857 and of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition of 1858*. London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts, 1860.
- See also: Hind, Henry Youle. *Explorations in the interior of the Labrador Peninsula; the country of the Montagnais and Nasquapee Indians*. London: Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts, & Green, 1863.
- See also: Morton, W.L. *Henry Youle Hind, 1823-1908*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1980.

Wallace, James Nevin. *The wintering partners on Peace River: from the earliest records to the union in 1821, with a summary of the Dunvegan journal, 1806*. Ottawa: Thorburn and Abbott, 1929.

F 5795 .P3 S19 TC

- Covering 1766 to 1820, this book attempts: "... to outline the personal movements of those who were leaders in exploration and of the fur trade in Peace river region, in the early years." (Foreword)
- Excellent source material on the Northwest Company and the Hudson's Bay Company and their practices. It shows the western and northward push to find furs.

Haworth, Paul Leland. *On the headwaters of Peace River: a narrative of a thousand-mile canoe trip to a little-known range of the Canadian Rockies*. New York: C. Scribner's son, 1917.

F 5807 .H39 TC

- Bemoaning the lack of primeval wilderness in North America, the author, fired up after reading books by authors such as Pike, the Tyrells, and Seton, fixed his interest on the Finlay River, a tributary of the Peace River and specifically the area of that river between the Liard River and the Laurier Pass.
- He sought adventure and wanted to produce a "popular book" rather than a scientific one: "I had no hope or expectation of exhaustively exploring the region, or of making any great addition to the fund of geographical knowledge. Experiences were what I was seeking. If I could make the long trip successfully, have a bit of hunting and fishing, and determine somewhat generally the character of the unexplored mountain region, I should feel satisfied. I set out for the remote Northwest alone." (Preface xii)
- This is a record of his 1916 journey. The book includes as an appendix J.B. Tyrell's notes on John Finlay's Journal.

Pike, Warburton. *Through the subarctic forest: a record of a canoe journey from Fort Wrangel to the Pelly Lakes and down the Yukon River to the Behring Sea*. London: Edward Arnold, 1896.

F 5854 .P63 SpC

- Pike and two others headed out on the journey and unlike other expeditions they were not sponsored by any government or organization. They wished to map routes for travelers, tourists and sportsmen hunters. The route through the Yukon and Alaska is as described and the author included a special map on the Pelly Lakes area. Some botanical and geological samples were collected.

Olgilvie, William. *Early days on the Yukon*. London: Lane, 1913.

F 5855 .O34 SpC

- In this book the author gives information and tells stories about the Yukon during the gold rush years. Olgilvie was a surveyor and he participated in the determination of the border between Alaska, British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. Olgilvie was Governor or Commissioner of the Yukon in 1896 and he did

much to set up the administration of the area and ensure that law and order prevailed.

Robertson, William Norrie. *Yukon memories: sourdough tells of chaos and changes in the Klondike Vale*. Toronto: The Hunter-Rose Co., 1930.

F 5855 .R62 SpC

- Robertson had gone to prospect in the Yukon and left in 1899 a wealthy man. He had a continued interest in the Yukon and its development and in this book promotes the area. Included are stories about people living there.

Morrison, David R. *The politics of the Yukon Territory, 1898-1909*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, c1968.

F 5872 .M6 TC

- The Yukon Territory was established in 1898 after being part of the Northwest Territories. The book starts with the gold rush era and outlines the political situation as the territory develops.

Low, A.P. *Report on the Dominion Government Expedition to Hudson Bay and the Arctic Islands on board the D.G.S. Neptune 1903-1904*. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1906.

F 5903 .C221 HU

- A number of scientists went on this government sponsored expedition and their reports are included. They sailed up the Davis Strait into Baffin Bay as well as went as far north as Ellesmere Island. Returning they visited the Lancaster Sound and the Davis Strait and then sailed through Hudson Strait to Chesterfield Inlet on Hudson Bay. Includes a map.

Laytha, Edgar. *North again for gold: birth of Canada's Arctic empire*. New York: Frederick A. Stokes, Co., 1939.

F 5903 .L36 SpC

- This book deals with a later rush for northern gold and minerals and it is one made possible by the regular use of airplanes. The author describes his trip to the northern mines and Yellowknife.
- The author says that the pace of exploration may slow as many of the pilots are going off to war. He notes the use of radium in the war effort saying: "With the radium ... the British defense force ... is giving to its cannon and anti-aircraft guns a faint phosphorescent glow, to avoid using tell-tale lights in operations at night." (Foreword) And of course the northern gold supports the financing of the war.
- Places like Radium City on Great Bear Lake and Eldorado are mentioned. The book outlines the rush to locate and mine various minerals including gold in the north.

Pike, Warburton. *The barren ground of northern Canada*. London: Macmillan and Co., 1892.

F 5904 .P5 1892 SE

- Pike visited the Barren Ground area north of Great Slave Lake. He went north from Calgary in June 1889 and returned to Edmonton in March 1891. Pike enjoyed hunting big game and his professed goal was to go the barren lands to "see the Musk-ox, and find out as much as I could about their habits and the habits of the Indians who go in pursuit of them every year." (p. vi).

Tyrell, J.W. *Across the sub-arctics of Canada: a journey of 3,200 miles by canoe and snow shoe through the Barren Lands ; including a list of plants collected on the expedition, a vocabulary of Eskimo words, a route map and a full classified index; with illustrations from photographs taken on the journey, and from drawings by Arthur Heming*. Toronto: William Briggs, 1897.

F 5904 .T97 SE

- Along with his brother Joseph Tyrell, James Tyrell was employed by the Canadian Geological Survey to survey inland in the Northwest Territory. Two of the canoes they used came from the

Peterboro Canoe Company. Six men accompanied the brothers: brothers Pierre, Louis and Michel French, John Flett, James Corrigan and Francois Maurice. Lasting from May 1893 to Jan 1894, the journey the men took circled from Edmonton to Lake Athabasca, to Chesterfield inlet on Hudson Bay, to York Factory, to Lake Winnipeg and then on to Winnipeg.

Whitney, Caspar. *On snow-shoes to the barren grounds: twenty-eight hundred miles after musk-oxen and wood-bison*. New York: Harper and Tow, 1896.

F 5904 .W62 1896 SpC 2 cops

- Going from Edmonton to Lac La Biche, Whitney went north to Lake Athabasca, down the Great Slave River to Great Slave Lake then north through the Barren Grounds. He traveled nearly to Coronation Gulf on the Arctic Coast and then turned and went back south. He was accompanied by John Schott. Includes discussion of the Cree and Inuit people and comments on the use of snow shoes.

Blanchet, Guy. *Search in the North*. Toronto: The Macmillan Co. of Canada, 1960.

F 5905 .B55 HU

- In 1928 an expedition, headed by Col. C.D.H. MacAlpine, set out for the Northwest Territories to search for minerals. What was innovative was the introduction of airplanes to support the mission. Flying in the Arctic was new and this story vividly describes the trial and error used in adapting air flight to northern conditions.
- This expedition could have been disastrous – the 2 planes ended up being stranded – but all the passengers and crew got back safely.

Calder, Ritchie. *Men against the frozen north*. London: George Allen & Unwin ; Toronto: Thomas Nelson & Sons (Canada), 1957.

F 5905 .C26 SpC

- Peter Ritchie Calder says that his goal in visiting the Canadian arctic in 1955 was to undertake "... a 'reconnaissance' not only of the terrain but of the manifold problems and possibilities of a region which is very little known and which, in the public imagination, is misunderstood and misrepresented." (p. 16) He had previously worked for the United Nations and Unesco in surveying climatic areas and producing two books: "*Men against the desert*" and "*Men against the jungle*". Now he wished to go to another climatic area – the north.
- Calder says: "The main part of this book is an account of my journeyings, of the people I met and the facts I discovered. ... and the latter part of the book aims to be an appraisal and a constructive – sometimes critical – assessment of what has happened, is happening and can happen in the Arctic" (p. 21-22)
- Calder journeyed by airplane to many northern locations including Cambridge Bay, Victoria Island, Aklavik, Resolute Bay and Cornwallis Island.
- Two interesting points he ponders relate to climate and people. He asks: "What is likely to be the effect, also, of the gradual warming-up of the Northern Hemisphere which is definitely in progress? Will it, for instance, change the character and range of the timberlands?" (p. 13)
- He notes that "Too often, also, the early adventurers treated the Eskimos as ignorant savages instead of what they were (and are), extremely intelligent beings with the experience, instincts and skills, by which they have survived in the Arctic snow-deserts for perhaps 4,000 years?" (p. 17)
- Calder, a journalist and academic, sent regular dispatches to the British newspaper *News Chronicle* and other newspapers. He also describes the recording devices the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation gave him to use while on the expedition. (p. 20)

Christian, Edgar. *Unflinching: a diary of tragic adventure*. With an introduction and conclusion by B. Dew Roberts; and a Preface by Major Hon. J. J. Astor. 1<sup>st</sup> ed. London: John Murray, 1937.

F 5905 .C55 SpC 2 cops

- Young 18 year old Edgar Christian accompanied Harold Adlard and John "Jack" Hornby on an expedition to the Thelon Game Sanctuary north of Great Slave Lake. They were prepared to live through the 1926/27 winter in a log cabin. Christian's mother was Jack Hornby's cousin and the young man enthusiastically joined his cousin on this expedition. Hornby had spent over twenty years in the North and participated in numerous other expeditions. Adlard was a friend of Hornby's. Things went terribly wrong and all three died of starvation. Hornby died on April 16<sup>th</sup>, 1927; Adlard on May 4<sup>th</sup>, 1927 and Christian on June 1<sup>st</sup> 1927. The RCMP searched for the missing men and in the summer of 1929 discovered the bodies in the cabin and recovered Christian's diary.
- Copy 2 is presumed to have been owned by Richard Finnie and contains two different sets of handwritten annotations and comments – one set by George Douglas and the other perhaps by James C. Critchell-Bullock
- For further information about George Douglas and his views on this book see the holdings in the finding aid for the Trent University Archives' [George M. Douglas fonds](#).
- See also: Waldron, Malcolm. *Snow man: John Hornby in the Barren Lands*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1931.
- See also: Mallory, Enid. *Coppermine: the far North of George M. Douglas*. Foreword by Frances Douglas. Peterborough, Ont.: Broadview Press, 1989.

Downes, P.G. *Sleeping island: the story of one man's travels in the great Barren Lands of the Canadian North*. New York: Coward-McCann, Inc., c1943.

F 5905 .D745 SpC

- Prentice G. Downes was an American school teacher with a love of the north and the Arctic who made a numerous trips to these areas – in 1936, 1937, 1939, 1947 and 1951. This book relates his 1939 canoe trip north of Reindeer Lake up to Nueltin Lake –

the Lake of the Sleeping Island - in the Barren lands off the coast of Hudson's Bay.

- Downes, who knew George Douglas, kept meticulous notes on the places he went and people he met and created maps of the hitherto unmapped areas.
- For archival material related to this author see the holdings listed in the finding aid for the [Prentice G. Downes fonds](#) in the Trent University Archives.

Scope and content of the archival holdings:

This fonds consists of three notebooks of typewritten notes entitled "Reference Notes on the Cree", and one photograph of P.G. Downes with Richard Finnie. The notebooks contain bibliographic sources, alphabetically arranged, their contents briefly analyzed and evaluated in terms of their usefulness to the study of various facets of Cree society. The notebooks also contain a number of Prentice G. Downes' writings.

Finnie, Richard. *Lure of the North*. Philadelphia: David McKay Co., 1940.

F 5905 .F54 SE

- Finnie's father was the Director of the Branch of the Canadian government which administered the Northwest Territories and the Yukon Territory in the early twentieth century. Finnie was brought up in the North, developed a lifelong interest in the area and was in the position to see it change as the old traditional ways disappeared. He knew many of the early twentieth century explorers of the North.
- In the summer of 1930 he was employed by the Canadian Dept. of the Interior as a special investigator to visit and report on the Western Arctic. This book relates to that work and is full of his observations and interactions with the people and places he encountered. There is a special emphasis on the Inuit and the way their life was changing.

Hanbury, David T. *Sport and travel in the northland of Canada*.  
London: Edward Arnold, 1904  
F 5905 .H19 1904 SE and SpC

- Includes "*Historical sketch of exploration in north Canada*" by J.P. A. Renwick (p. xiii-xxxii)
- Hanbury quickly describes a trip to the North he made in 1898 and then writes more extensively about a longer trip between 1901 and 1902. He went from Chesterfield Inlet off Hudson Bay, across the Barren Lands and north, along the Arctic coast as far as the mouth of the Coppermine River and down to Great Bear Lake and Great Bear River. Includes biological, ethnographic, meteorological and geological information. Also includes some Inuit words and phrases translated into English.

Ingstad, Helge. *The land of feast and famine*; translated from the Norwegian for the first time by Eugene Gay-Tiffet. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1933.  
F 5905 .I56 SpC

- Ingstad, along with his wife Anne, was famous for discovering the Norse settlement at L'Anse aux Meadows in Newfoundland in 1960.
- Ingstad always loved northern regions, and had worked as a trapper in the barren lands between 1926 and 1929. He lived and traveled in the traditional manner using canoe and dogsled.
- He saw changes in the north during the years he was there: "When last we saw Resolution, it was during the days of dogs and fur-trading; today everyone is agog over prospecting and aviation... The wilderness is in the process of being conquered from the air, this conquest being in the name of the yellow metal and radium. Giant corporations from the south send up whole fleets of aeroplanes carrying geologists to strategic points in the wilds. One region after another is being carefully combed for deposits" (p. 327-28)

Lee, Herbert Patrick. *Policing the top of the world*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1928.

F 5905 .L44 SpC

- Stationed at Craig Harbour on Ellesmere Island, the author was one of 3 RCMP men at the post between 1922 and 1924. After the First World War the Canadian government decided to enforce its jurisdiction in the north so the RCMP was ordered to establish a presence in the area. Three posts on Arctic islands were created: the one at Craig Harbour on Ellesmere Island another on Baffin island and a third on North Devon island.
- They sailed north from Quebec City on "*The Arctic*" commanded by Capt. Joseph Bernier and later they took the same ship home. On the way north they encountered Sgt. Alfred H. Joy who had brought with him the accused Inuit murderers of Mr. Robert S. Janes. The end of the book describes the sentences given to the 3 men.
- During their time at the outpost the RCMP men ranged over Ellesmere Island via dogsled. They had come with clothing from the south but woolen clothing got wet and froze solid. "The experience demonstrated to us the utter futility of travel in the Arctic unless equipped like the Eskimos." ( p. 71)
- For a book which explores the murder and subsequent events surrounding the murder of Mr. Janes see: Grant, Shelagh D. *Arctic justice: on trial for murder*, Pond Inlet, 1923. Montreal: Mc-Gill-Queen's University Press, 2002.

Mallet, Thierry. *Glimpses of the Barren Lands*. New York: Revillon Frères, 1930.

F 5905 .M25 SpC

- Mallet worked for the French fur trading company Revillon Frères and he wrote this book recording people, places and events he encountered while traveling.
- The most famous chapter in this book is entitled "*When the caribou failed*" and it gives a wrenching description of the starvation of a group of Inuit who died after the expected caribou migration to their area didn't occur.

Manning, Ella Wallace . *Igloo for the night*. Canadian ed. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1946.

F 5905 .M35 SpC

- First printed in England in 1943, this book describes an expedition which lasted from 1938 to 1940. The author and her husband Tom went to places like Pangnirtung and Koudjuak as part of the British-Canadian Arctic Expedition. The expedition began in 1936 and was ended due to the start of World War II when many of the men participating in the expedition joined the war effort. Tom joined the Royal Canadian Navy.
- Famously Tom proposed via a telegraph sent to Ella – a Canadian from Nova Scotia - asking her to marry him and join him on the northern voyage. She quickly joined the supply ship going north in 1938 and they were married in the North. In addition to traveling on land by sled and sleeping in igloos they sailed on Tom's ship "*The Polecat*". Their job was to gather information on the birds and other flora and faunas well as to map the region.
- Tom became an expert on the North and during his career wrote many scientific articles but on this expedition Ella took notes and later wrote two books in a more popular writing style - this one and another in 1949 entitled "*A summer in Hudson Bay*".

Mason, Michael H. *The Arctic forests*. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1924.

F 5905 .M4 HU

- For two years (1920-22) Mason lived and traveled in the Arctic and this book records that time. Includes illustrations, photographs and map of the various indigenous groups living in Alaska, the Yukon and the western Northwest Territories.

Robinson, Douglas S. *To the Arctic with the Mounties*. Toronto: The Macmillan Company of Canada Ltd., at St. Martin's House, 1934.

F 5905 .R63 SpC

- The author joined the Canadian Government Arctic Expedition as a representative of the press and sailed on the supply ship *Beothic* for its 1931 journey through the Arctic. Earlier people who had gone on the supply ship included Frederick Banting (as a painter and not a doctor), and painters Lawren Harris and A.Y. Jackson.
- They sailed to posts including those on Baffin Island, Ellesmere Island and even into Hudson Bay. The author wrote a series of articles related to the people and places he went in Toronto's *Evening Telegram* and this book is "an elaboration of the series". (foreword)

Seton, Ernest Thompson. *The Arctic prairies: a canoe-journey of 2,000 miles in search of the caribou: being the account of a voyage to the region north of Aylmer Lake*. Republished ed. New York: International University Press, 1943.

F 5905 .S49 1943 SE

- Seton, along with Edward A. Preble, set out on a northern expedition in 1907. "While my chief object was to see the Caribou, and prove their continued abundance, I was prepared incidentally to gather natural-history material of all kinds, and to complete the shore line of the ambiguous lake called "Aylmer", as well as explore its sister, the better-known Clinton-Colden.". (p. 3 )
- They took a Peterboro canoe and explored north of Great Slave Lake, finding and mapping Aylmer Lake. Includes a great deal of natural history information.

Waldo, Fullerton. *Down the Mackenzie through the Great Lone Land*. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1923.

F 5905 .W16 SpC

- Written in a breezy style, the author journeyed to Edmonton, took a train north to Great Slave Lake and they journeyed by

steamer down the Mackenzie River to its mouth at the Arctic Ocean.

- The author recounts people he meets and reports on stories and tales he has heard.
- The tar sands are mentioned at this early date. Apparently interest is growing and people like Dr. S. C. Ells are exploring, mapping and sending samples for research. The appeal to contemporaries was the potential to extract oil but also the wonderful asphalt which could be obtained. "...and if success crowns the effort here is another industry of the first importance for the Mackenzie district and for Canada." (p.45)

Cody, H. H. *An apostle of the North: memoirs of the Right Reverend William Carpenter Bompas*; with an introduction by the Most Reverend S. P. Matheson. Toronto: the Musson Book Co. ; London: Seeley & Co., 1908.

F 5923 .B69 C6 SpC

- Bompas was the first Bishop of Athabasca (1874-1884); the first Bishop of Mackenzie river, (1884-1891) and the first Bishop of Selkirk (Yukon) (1891-1906). He went to Fort Yukon in 1865 and thereafter undertook missionary work for the Church of England in the North-west and North. The bishop traveled all around the North. A number of missions were established and other missionaries brought out.
- He married Charlotte Selina Cox in 1874 and she shared in his work. Her records and the records of others were used as source material for the book since the Bishop himself left no written memoir. Mrs. Bompas herself wrote *Owindia: a true tale of the Mackenzie River Indians, North-West America*.
- The book is a biography and in it are vivid descriptions of Bompas's life and work. He saw it as his life's calling to work with the indigenous population. He learned a number of local dialects and then produced some religious publications in those languages.
- For related archival records see the parish records in the

- [Diocese of Moosonee fonds](#) in the Trent University Archives (Archival microfilm set 11)

Scope and content of the archival holdings:

The fonds consists of registers of baptisms, marriages and burials of Albany Parish in the Diocese of Moosonee from 1859 to 1966.

- See also the records in the fonds of
- [St. Thomas the Apostle Anglican Church of Moose Factory](#) in the Trent University Archives (Archival microfilm set 9)

Scope and content of the archival holdings:

This fonds consists of microfilmed copies of 3 volumes, which include 2 registers of baptisms (1852-1893), and one register of burials (1851-1906).

Dorion-Robitaille, Yolande. *Captain J. E. Bernier's contribution to Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic*. Ottawa: Indians and Northern Affairs, 1978.

F 5924 .B37 D6 HU

- Captain Joseph Elzéar Bernier's desire was to explore the Arctic and discover a practical route through the Northwest Passage. To further this desire he undertook many maritime journeys in the Arctic waters between 1904 and 1925. These annual journeys were sponsored by the Canadian government and took scientists, police, and explorers north and brought them back. The appearance of his supply ship was welcomed by all those in the North.
- Bernier was well aware that the north held natural resources that would prove to be valuable and therefore while on his journeys he deliberately claimed the waters he sailed through and the lands he encountered for Canada, thus promoting Canadian sovereignty in the North.
- See also: Fairley, T.C. and Charles E. Israel. *The true North: the story of Captain Joseph Bernier*. Illustrated by James Hill. Toronto: Macmillan, 1957.

Waldron, Malcolm. *Snow man: John Hornby in the Barren Lands*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1931.

F 5924 .H6 W16 SpC

- A biography of John "Jack" Hornby. The author says: "This book has been rewritten rather than written. I found it in its original form in the amazingly extensive diaries and records of Captain James C. Critchell-Bullock, full of the minutiae of dialogue and deed. The only liberties I have taken have been chronological, and for the purpose of telling a connected story. To Captain Bullock I am indebted as well for the pictures which accompany the text." (Author's note.) Critchell-Bullock had accompanied Hornby on some expeditions, but not his last fatal one.
- For George Mellis Douglas's views on *Unflinching* and Hornby as well as information related to Critchell-Bullock, see the holdings in the finding aid for the [George M. Douglas fonds](#) in the Trent University Archives.

Scope and content of the archival holdings:

This fonds consists of: correspondence with Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Clifford Wilson and other people relating to Arctic explorations; several photographs including some of the construction of the Peterborough Lift Lock and of downtown Peterborough, Ontario circa 1900; and newspaper clippings of book reviews.

Whalley, George. *The legend of John Hornby*. Toronto: Macmillan of Canada, 1962.

F 5924 .H6 W5 SpC and AJM

- Another biography of John "Jack" Hornby. The author read Edgar Christian's diary published under the title *Unflinching* and that prompted him to do further research related to Hornby. He says he met with George Douglas at Northcote in Lakefield in order to learn about Hornby from someone who personally knew him. Then Whalley contacted others to pursue the Hornby myth.
- The book is full of biographical details and tells why there was the delay in searching for the Hornby party. It was said Hornby

knew the north "...he had 'disappeared' before; he had always come out. Nothing could with reason be feared until the end of the summer of 1927... until then no very searching investigation could with propriety be made" (p. 312).

- See also: Christian, Edgar. *Unflinching: a diary of tragic adventure*. With an introduction and conclusion by B. Dew Roberts; and a Preface by Major Hon. J.J. Astor. 1<sup>st</sup> ed. London: John Murray, 1937.
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Osgood, Cornelius. *Winter; with decorations by Jean Day*. New York: W.W. Norton & Co., c1953.

F 5945 .G75 O8 SpC

- Osgood went north to the Great Bear Lake region in the spring of 1928 and returned south in the autumn of 1929. He "...went in the role of an ethnographer employed by the Canadian government to conduct research on the lesser known tribes of the Athapaskan Indians..." (p. 8) This is not, however a government report. It is a personal report. "... this story is a study in the sensitivity of one individual to that environment as experienced between the first snowfall of an arctic winter and the coming of summer." (p.9)
- Included are descriptions of the people and places he met while dog-sledding around the region.

Bourget, Clermont. *Douze ans chez les sauvages au Grand-Lac des Esclaves, comme médecin et agent des Indiens (1923-1935)*. Ste Anne de Beaupre, Qué.: en vente chez l'auteur, [1938]

F 5945 .G78 B6 SpC

- Describes his life and work at Resolution on Great Slave Lake. Includes a chapter entitled "*Esquimaux et blancs: quelques considérations générales*" (p. 216-227)

Lodge, Tom. *Beyond the Great Slave Lake*. London: Cassell & Co., 1957.

F 5945 .G78 L6 1957 SpC

- A teenager who arrived in Canada at age 18 and left at 20, arriving home in London during February 1956, Tom Lodge's goal it was to work and travel the country. Initially he was hired to work on a ranch near Pincher Creek, Alberta. He then traveled north to Great Slave Lake to work as a fisherman. He relates his impressions of "... the modern 'Red Indians of the present day" (p. 146). His final work experience was as a car salesman in Edmonton.
- An interesting postwar view of Alberta and the Great Slave Lake region.

Rowland, John T. *North to adventure*. New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1963.

F 5945 .L2 R68 1963 SpC

- This is the story of a young man and avid sailor who was inspired by Sir Wilfred Grenville to sail ships in support of the Labrador mission.

Gravier, Gabriel. *L'abbé Petitot sous le cercle polaire*. Rouen: Impr. De Espérance Cagniard, 1889.

F 5945 .M34 G6 SpC

- Abbé Émile Petitot was Catholic missionary in the Northwest from the 1860's to the 1880's. He traveled through the region and recorded his observations.

Price, Ray. *Yellowknife*. Toronto: Peter Martin Associates, 1967.  
F 5947 .Y4 P6 HU

- A history of the city of Yellowknife written on the occasion of its centennial.

Hodgins, Bruce W. and Margaret Hobbs. *Nastawgan: the Canadian north by canoe & snowshoe: a collection of historical essays*. Toronto, Ont.: Betelgeuse Books, 1985.  
FC 70 .N38 1985 TC

- A collection of essays related to exploring and traveling by canoe in assorted areas of Canada like the Barren Lands, the Kowarthis and the Temagami region.

Alaska Boundary Tribunal. *Protocols, oral arguments, with index, award of the Tribunal, and opinions of its members: September 3 to October 20, 1903*. London: printed by Harrison and Sons, 1903.  
FC 190 .A4 1903 SpC

- The six members of the tribunal met and decided on the boundary of Alaska with British Columbia and the Yukon. While deciding the matter they had to consider British and American treaties with Russia as well.

Grant, Shelagh D. *Polar imperative: a history of Arctic sovereignty in North America*. Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre, 2010.  
FC 191 .G73 2010 TC

- Covering Alaska, Greenland and Canada this book follows the history of claims of sovereignty in the Arctic regions right into the twenty-first century.

- See also Grant's earlier book emphasizing Canadian policy in the north: Grant, Shelagh D. *Sovereignty or security? Government policy in the Canadian North 1936-1950*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1988.

Hubbard, Mina Benson. *A woman's way through unknown Labrador: an account of the exploration of the Nascauppee and George Rivers*. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1909.

FC 2193.4 .H82 1908b SpC

- Mrs. Hubbard, the widow of Leonidas Hubbard Jr., included much from her late husband's diary as well as George Elson's accounts in this book. Leonidas Hubbard set out with two companions (one of whom was Elson) in July 1903 on a canoe trip to explore and map eastern Labrador. Unfortunately Hubbard died in October 1903, while in the interior of Labrador.
- Dillon Wallace wrote about the expedition in *The lure of the Labrador wild* and Mina objected to sections of the book.
- In 1905 Mina undertook the Second Hubbard Expedition to Labrador and successfully completed the work her husband had set out to do. Given the times, it was an amazing undertaking for a woman. Includes a map and photos.
- See also: Wallace, Dillon. *The lure of the Labrador wild: the story of the exploration expedition conducted by Leonidas Hubbard Jr.* 11<sup>th</sup> ed. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co., 1913 for the First Hubbard Expedition.
- See also: Wallace, Dillon. *The long Labrador trail*. New York: The Outing Publishing Co, 1907 for a parallel 1905 expedition undertaken by Wallace.

Young, Egerton Ryerson. *By canoe and dog-train among the Cree and Salteaux Indians*. With an introduction by Mark Guy Pearse. London: Charles H. Kelly, 1894.

FC 3205 .Y67 1894 SpC

- Egerton Ryerson Young was a Methodist missionary amongst the Cree and Salteaux Indians for many years. He and his wife went to Norway House in Manitoba in 1868 and this book relates his life and work as a preacher and missionary there and throughout the region. It was a popular book and sold well.

Nelson Valley Railway and Transportation Company. *A new route from Europe to the interior of North America; with a description of Hudson's Bay and Straits.* Montreal: printed by John Lovell, 1881.

FC 3205.2 .N48 1881 HU

- The book promotes a maritime route from Britain, past Greenland through Hudson's Strait into Hudson's Bay and docking at Churchill.
- They claim it is a shorter and quicker route than going by the St. Lawrence River and would be an important link to the Prairies. This railway company – the Nelson Valley Railway and Transportation Company – had a charter to build a railway from Churchill to Lake Winnipeg and there was the even more importantly a possibility of building a branch to join up with the main CPR line. Why has the route not been exploited before this they ask? Because the Hudson's Bay Company had control of the area and wasn't interested. But now, in the 1880's, the Company has sold the land to Canada and the possibility for the rail line is there.

Canada. Parliament. Senate. *Canada's fertile Northland: a glimpse of the enormous resources of part of the unexplored regions of the Dominion;* Evidence heard before a Select Committee of the Senate of Canada during the Parliamentary Session of 1906-7, and the report based thereon. Edited by Ernest J. Chambers. Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1907.

FC 3205.3 .C35 1907 SpC

- Emphasizing the Ungava region and the region on the east of Hudson Bay, this contains evidence from many scientists from across the country. For example they interviewed J.B. Tyrrell who had been to the Arctic and written many scientific papers on the area.

- Contains much scientific data about northern Canada.

Great Britain. Parliament. House of Commons. *Report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the state and condition of the countries adjoining to Hudson's Bay and of the trade carried on there; together with an appendix.* Reported by Lord Strange. 24<sup>th</sup> April, 1749.

FC 3207 .G74 HU folio

- The Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly was under scrutiny by a British House of Commons Committee. They were especially interested in the directive to the Company to look for the Northwest Passage – a directive not enthusiastically pursued by the Company. The book gives much information about the trade going back and forth between Rupert's Land and Britain.

Mackenzie, Alexander. *Voyages from Montreal, on the River St. Laurence, through the continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans; in the years 1789 and 1793; with a preliminary account of the rise, progress, and present state of the fur trade of that country.* London: printed for T. Cadell, Jun. and W. Davies, 1801.

FC 3212.1 .M32 A3 1801 CH

- In the 1789 expedition Mackenzie journeyed down the river that now bears his name to the shores of the Arctic Ocean. On the second expedition (1792-93) he went west and reached the shores of the Inland Passage on the Pacific coast.

Great Britain. Parliament. Select Committee on the Hudson's Bay Company. *Report from the Select Committee on the Hudson's Bay Company; together with the Proceedings of the Committee, Minutes of Evidence, Appendix and Index.* London: Government Printing Office, 1857.

FC 3213 .G77 1857 SpC

- Certain factions were unhappy with the amount of land and control the Hudson's Bay Company had and in the end the

Committee recommended that the Red River and Saskatchewan districts be ceded to Canada and the Company cease control over Vancouver Island. The HBC would still be allowed their privileges of exclusive trade in the areas left.

McDonald, Archibald. *This blessed wilderness: Archibald McDonald's letters from the Columbia, 1822-44*, edited by Jean Murray Cole. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2001.

FC 3213.1 .M22 A4 2001 TC

- The Columbia District of the Hudson's Bay Company went from the Columbia River to the Peace River and covered northern Washington State and southern British Columbia. McDonald began working in this western territory just after the merger of the HBC and the Northwest Company in 1821. These letters were sent to a number of individuals and show the extent of McDonald's contacts.
- Included is biographical information on McDonald's family life.
- See also; Cole, Jean Murray. *Exile in the wilderness: the biography of Chief Factor Archibald McDonald 1790-1853*. Don Mills, Ont.: Burns & MacEachern, 1979.
- See also: McDonald, Archibald. *Peace River: a canoe voyage from Hudson's Bay to Pacific by George Simpson in 1828: journal of the late Chief Factor Archibald McDonald (Hon. Hudson's Bay Company), who accompanied him*; edited with notes by Malcolm McLeod. Edmonton: M.G. Hurtig, 1971.

Raffan, James. *Emperor of the North: Sir George Simpson and the remarkable story of the Hudson's Bay Company*. Toronto: HarperCollins, 2007

FC 3213.1 .S5 R33 2007 TC

- A very detailed biography of Sir George Simpson.

Kitto, F.H. *The Peace River District Canada: its resources and opportunities*. Prepared under the direction of the Superintendent of the Natural Resources Intelligence Branch. Ottawa: Dept. of the Interior, 1922.

FC 3693.4 .C237 1922 SpC

- A review of the condition and possibilities of the Peace River District.

Marsh, John and Melanie Miller and Marlis Lindsay. *Glacier National Park: a guide for mountain pilgrims*. Canadian Recreation Services, 1971.

FC 3814 .G52 M37 1971 TC

- A guide to Glacier National Park.

Adams, Peter. *Trent, McGill and the North: a story of Canada's growth as a sovereign polar nation*. Peterborough, ON: Cover to Cover Pubs., 2007.

FC 3956 .A33 2007 TC

- Peter Adams has been heavily involved in research at Axel Heiberg Island, N.W.T., the McGill Sub-Arctic Research Station in Schefferville, Quebec and in the Quebec/Labrador Region. This book reviews his work: "This book is about research and teaching about Canada's North from the 1950s to the beginning of the twenty-first century". (Preface)

Hodgins, Bruce W. and Gwyneth Hoyle. *Canoeing north into the unknown: a record of river travel 1874-1974*. Toronto: Natural Heritage/Natural History, 1994.

FC 3956 .H79 1994 TC

- Organized by watersheds, this reviews the northern rivers within each watershed that have been canoed and lists with them the dates and people who traveled these rivers.

Grant, Shelagh D. *Sovereignty or security? Government policy in the Canadian North 1936-1950*. Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press, 1988.

FC 3963 .G72 1988 TC

- Not only are the issues of sovereignty and security explored but also the idea of stewardship which covers "... the full range of federal responsibility in administering the domestic affairs of the northern territories for the welfare of all residents, indigenous and Euro-Canadians alike." (p. xvi)
- The book ends when the Cold War is beginning and northern defense of North America is gaining in priority.
- See also Grant's later book: Grant, Shelagh D. *Polar imperative: a history of Arctic sovereignty in North America*. Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre, 2010.

Bell, Charles N. *Our northern waters: a report presented to the Winnipeg Board of Trade regarding Hudson's Bay and Straits: being a statement of their resources in minerals, fisheries, timber, furs, game and other products; also notes on the navigation of these waters, together with historical events and meteorological and climatic data*.

Winnipeg: Winnipeg Board of Trade, 1884?

FC 3969.4 .B433 HU

- Bound with: Canada. Dept. of the Interior. *Navigation of Hudson's Bay*. Ottawa: printed by Maclean, Robert & Co., 1878?
- As described in their titles. Promotes the usefulness of Hudson Bay – an inland sea with commercial possibilities.

Asfeldt, Morten. *Pike's Portage: stories of a distinguished place, edited by Morten Asfeldt & Bob Henderson*. Toronto: Natural Heritage Books, c2010.

FC 4161 .A84 2010 TC

- Going between Artillery Lake and Great Slave Lake, this portage and the surrounding barren lands region is the focus of a series of stories which describe the people, history and geography of the region. Includes essays about people like Warburton Pike, George Back, J.W.Tyrrell, Guy Blanchet and John Hornby.

Camsell, Charles. *Son of the North*. Toronto: Ryerson Press, 1954.  
FC 4167.1 .C36 1954 SpC

- Camsell was born at Fort Laird while his father worked for the Hudson's Bay Company. The family lived in various places in the North – especially the Mackenzie District. The book largely covers Camsell's life when he worked for the Geological Survey and traveled in the North. He describes the people and places he saw and he notes the changes happening. Subsequently he became the federal Deputy Minister of Mines in 1920 and later a Commissioner of the Northwest Territories.

Mallory, Enid. *Coppermine: the far North of George M. Douglas*. Foreword by Frances Douglas. Peterborough, Ont.: Broadview Press, 1989.

FC 4167.2 .M35 1989 TC

- This is a biography of George Douglas with a special emphasis on his Northern expeditions. Douglas made a number of exploratory trips to the Coppermine River region and this book describes the great effect his first expedition in 1911-12 had on him, the subsequent trips he made in 1928, 1932, 1935 and 1938, and the changes he observed in people and the places in the North over this time period.
- There is information about the interaction the Douglas party had with Hornby and Rouvière during their 1911-1912 expedition as well as information about Hornby's last fatal expedition and Douglas's opinion on the matter.
- See also: Douglas, George M. *Lands forlorn: a story of an Expedition to Hearne's Coppermine River*; with an introduction by James Douglas. New York: G.P. Putnam's sons, 1914.

- See also: Christian, Edgar. *Unflinching: a diary of tragic adventure*. With an introduction and conclusion by B. Dew Roberts; and a Preface by Major Hon. J.J. Astor. 1<sup>st</sup> ed. London: John Murray, 1937.
- For further information about George Douglas see the holdings in the finding aid for the [George M. Douglas fonds](#) in the Trent University Archives.

Scope and content of the archival holdings:

This fonds consists of: correspondence with Vilhjalmur Stefansson, Clifford Wilson and other people relating to Arctic explorations; several photographs including some of the construction of the Peterborough Lift Lock and of downtown Peterborough, Ontario circa 1900; and newspaper clippings of book reviews.

Parker, John H. *Arctic power: the path to responsible government in Canada's North*. Peterborough, Ont.: The Cider Press, 1996.

FC 4173.2 .P36 1996 TC

- Parker has spent many years in the North and this book relates how the Northwest Territories achieved responsible government, emphasizing the 1960's to the 1980's.

Johnson, J. Peter. *Information collected about the Dumbell Bay and North Ellesmere Island Regions of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago*.

J.P. Johnson? 1950?

FC 4195 .E43 J64 1950 SpC

- Johnson was one of a group of 12 men sent to the northern coast of Ellesmere Island to establish a weather station - later called "Alert" - in 1950. The paper is the "outcome of studies begun at Dartmouth College and applied to this Arctic area". Dumbell Bay, where the station was to be established, was near Cape Sheridan - a place familiar to various northern explorers including George Nares and Peary. An excellent study of the area and includes references to earlier research done there.

Barrow, John. *A collection of authentic, useful, and entertaining voyages and discoveries, digested in chronological series...* London: printed for J. Knox, 1765.

G 80 .C65 1765 SpC

- Summarizes various exploration trips including a section on Russian voyages for the discovery of a Northeast Passage.

Hakluyt, Richard. *The principal navigations voyages traffiques & discoveries of the English nation made by sea or over-land to the remote and farthest distant quarters of the earth at any time within the compasse of these 1600 yeeres.* Glasgow: James MacLehose and Sons, 1903.

G 240 .H42 1903 HU

- Reprint of the second ed. published 1598-1600. A historical summary of the explorations of the English as seen in the sixteenth century England. Includes expeditions to the North Atlantic and Northern Canada.

Young, Delbert A. *According to Hakluyt: tales of adventure and exploration.* Toronto: Clarke, Irwin & Co., 1973.

G 240 .Y68 HU

- The author selected a number of tales from Hakluyt's mammoth "*Principal navigations*" and re-tells them in modern English. He organizes the stories by their destinations: the Northwest Passage (Frobisher and Davis etc.), the South Atlantic and two voyages around the world. The introduction gives an excellent description of the life of the Elizabethan mariner.

Nansen, Fridthof. *In northern mists: Arctic exploration in early times.* Translated by Arthur G. Chater. London: William Heinemann, 1911.

G 302 .N23 SpC

- Nansen reviewed sources from antiquity onward related to northern regions including myths, legends and sagas. The Norse settlements are covered as are Norwegian expeditions. He concludes with English and Portuguese discoveries. He reports that Newfoundland was regarded by Portugal as one of its provinces into the sixteenth century.

Heyerdahl, Soren Richter and H.J. Riiser-Larsen. *Great Norwegian expeditions*. Oslo: Dreyers Forlag, 1954.

G 305 .H49 1954 SpC

- Includes the expeditions of Fridtjof Nansen, Otto Sverdrup, and Roald Amundsen. Also included is a chapter entitled: "*Aircraft in Polar exploration*".

Cook, James. *The voyage of the Resolution and Discovery 1760-1780*. [v.3 of *The journals of Captain James Cook on his voyages of discovery*]. Edited by James Beaglehole. Cambridge: published for the Hakluyt Society by the University Press, 1967.

G 420 .C6 1955 HU

- This volume deals with Cook's third and last voyage. The North Pacific was one area he explored including and that included places like Nootka Sound, Prince William Sound the Bering Strait and parts of the Arctic Ocean.

Cook, James and James King. *A voyage to the Pacific ocean undertaken by the command of His Majesty for making discoveries in the northern hemisphere performed under the direction of Captains Cook, Clerke and Gore, in His Majesty's ships Resolution and Discovery in the years 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779 and 1780*. 2d ed. London: printed by H. Hughs for G. Nicol, 1785.

G 420 .C67 1785 CH

- Vols I and II were written by James Cook, Vol. III was written by James King.

- An account of Cook's last and fatal voyage. For a portion of the trip, they sailed east from the Sandwich Islands, up the Northwest Coast of North America, around the Alaskan coast and back into the Pacific. Contains observations about these areas.

Langsdorff, G.H. von. *Voyages and travels in various parts of the world, during the years 1803, 1804, 1805, 1806, and 1807*. London: H. Colburn, 1813-1814.

G 420 .K94 L2 1813 SE

- Bata has: Part II containing the voyage to the Aleutian Islands and North-West coast of America, and the return by land over the North-East parts of Asia, through Siberia to Petersburg.
- Langsdorff visited the Russian territory in Alaska and the Aleutians, with a side trip to San Francisco. Includes much information about those regions and their inhabitants. On his trip back home he goes from Kamchatka to Ochotsk, crosses Siberia to Moscow and arrives back in St. Petersburg.

Seemann, Berthold. *Narrative of the voyage of H.M.S. Herald during the years 1845-51, under the command of Captain Henry Kellett, R.N., C.B.; being a circumnavigation of the globe; and three cruises to the Arctic regions in search of Sir John Franklin*. London: Reeve and Co., 1853.

G 420 .S44 SpC

- The "*Herald*" was on an exploratory/scientific research ship on a mission to the west coast of the Americas when in 1848 it received orders that it and the ship "*Plover*" were to assist in the search for the Franklin expedition (which had gone out in 1845 and had not yet been heard from) by going through the Behring Strait and searching the north-western extremity of North America and the Arctic seas for traces of Franklin's party. To complement this western search, a second prong consisted of the ships "*Enterprise*" and the "*Investigator*" was being dispatched to search eastern approach of the Arctic. A third prong was headed by Sir John Richardson who was to go north overland.

- One chapter takes information from the journal of Mr. Bedford Pim who was aboard the "*Plover*". The "*Plover*" and its crew spent the winter of 1849-1850 in the Kotzebue Sound, Alaska. While they were searching in the north, the "*Herald*" and its crew were surveying the Gulf of California.
- See also the report of Collinson on the "*Enterprise*": Collinson, Richard. *Journal of H.M.S. Enterprise on the Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin's ships by Behring Strait 1850-55; with a memoir of his other services*. Edited by ... T. B. Collinson. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington, 1889.
- See also the report of M'Clure on the "*Investigator*": M'Clure, Robert Le M. *The discovery of the North-West Passage by H.M.S. "Investigator"., Capt. R. M'Clure, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854*. Edited by Commander Sherard Osborn, from logs and journals of Capt. Robert Le M. M'Clure; illustrated by Commander S. Gurney Cresswell. London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans& Roberts, 1856.
- See also John Richardson's report: Richardson, John. *Arctic searching expedition: journal of a boat-voyage through Rupert's Land and the Arctic Sea in search of the discovery ships under command of Sir John Franklin; with an appendix on the physical geography of North America*. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1851.

Vancouver, George. *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; undertaken by His Majesty's command, principally with a view to ascertain the existence of any navigable communication between the North Pacific and North Atlantic oceans; and performed in the years 1790, 1792, 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795, in the Discovery sloop of war, and armed tender Chatham under the command of Captain George Vancouver*. London: printed or G. G. and J. Robinson, 1798.

G 420 .V22 1798 CH

- Vancouver's report of his travels including his voyage on the Northwest coast of North America as far north as Alaska. Volume 4 includes large-scale illustrations and maps.

Vancouver, George. *Voyage découvertes á l'océan pacifique du nord, et autour du monde, entrepris par order de sa Majesté Britannique; exécuté, pendant les années 1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, et 1795, par le capitaine George Vancouver; traduit de l'anglais par P.F. Henry; et accompagné d'un Atlas compose de diverses planches et de cartes géographiques.* Paris: Impr. Didot Jeune, 1801.

G 420 .V2214 1801 CH

- A French translation of Vancouver's book.

Simpson, George. *Narrative of a journal round the world, during the years 1841 and 1842.* London: Henry Colburn, 1847.

G 440 .S59 1847 CH

- Undertaking a combined sea and land circumpolar trip, Simpson left London, stopped in Halifax, then sailed to Boston and proceeded by land westward across North America. He spent time in the Red River Settlement, traveled west and as far north as Fort Edmonton, then went south to Fort Astoria (in present day Oregon). He journeyed along the Northwest Coast of North America from Santa Barbara, California in the south to Sitka, Alaska in the north. He made a side trip to the Sandwich Islands and then crossed the Pacific to Ochotsk in Siberia.
- He then undertook a mammoth land journey across Siberia and Russia visiting a number of places including Moscow and ending in St. Petersburg. From there he sailed home to London. This global circumnavigation took place chiefly in more northerly regions of the globe.

Dennett, John Frederick. *The voyages and travels of Captains Ross, Parry, Franklin and Mr. Belzoni; forming an interesting history of the manners, customs and characters of various nations, selected by Captain John Frederick Dennett.* London: William Wright, 1835.

G 460 .D45 1835 SpC

- A description of the expeditions of these men.

American Geographical Society. *Problems of Polar research: a series of papers by thirty-one authors*. New York: American Geographical Society, 1928.

G 576 .A6 SpC

- The symposium is designed to outline: "... the major problems remaining to be solved by further field study, where and by what means those problems may best be attacked, and what manner of cooperation between the sciences most concerned may yield the largest harvest of results." (Foreword)
- They want scientific endeavours to be emphasized: "The whole assembly of contributions makes it convincingly clear that science, not adventure, will be the ruling motive in future polar work. This represents a great gain for science because it focuses attention upon principles rather than personalities." (Foreword)
- Papers by the leading polar researchers of the day are included.
- Companion volume to: Nordenskjold, Otto. *The geography of the Polar Regions*. New York: American Geographical Society, 1928.

Arctic Institute of North America. *Arctic research: the current state of research and some immediate problems in the North American Arctic and Subarctic*; edited by Diana Rowley. Ottawa: Arctic Institute of North America, 1955.

G 576 .A7 SpC

- A review of Arctic research in 1955. Can be compared to: American Geographical Society. *Problems of Polar research: a series of papers by thirty-one authors*. New York: American Geographical Society, 1928.

*Thrilling experiences in discovering the poles*. [S.l., s.n.,] 1913.

G 576 .T48 SpC

- Highlights various explorers' including expeditions especially that of Amundsen, Scott and Peary.
- The final chapter reviews the Cook-Peary controversy and includes two short interesting sub-chapters entitled: "*Rights of discoverers*" and "*Where aborigines may be found*". The latter discusses the question "What has international law to say on the possession of land where aboriginal natives are found?" and adds "History has shown us that discoverers have not been very particular about the rights of aborigines, especially when the country is rich in minerals or well placed for commerce." (p. 427).

Symposium Geography of Polar Countries, Tour K-29 , Leningrad, 1976. *Extended summaries : Symposium Geography of Polar Countries, Tour K-29, Leningrad, July 22-26, 1976 , A. F. Treshnikov, chief editor.* Leningrad: Hudrometeorological [sic] Pub. House, 1976.  
G 578 .S95 1976 SpC

- The XXIII International Geographical Congress held an international symposium on polar areas in Leningrad in 1976. "These summaries cover the following topics: polar environment, natural resources, their exploration and exploitation; past, present and future economic developments in the polar regions; polar environment protection."

Kirwan, L.P. *The white road: a survey of polar exploration.* London: Hollis & Carter, 1959.  
G 580 .K55 1959 SpC

- A survey of polar exploration at both of the poles.
- The last chapter is entitled: "*The Second World War and after: The significance of the Polar regions*". The Cold War is settling in and Russia and North America face each other "... across an Arctic 'Mediterranean' and prepare elaborate and costly defences against the possibility of air attack; defences in Canada's case more than anything responsible for the widespread opening up of her Arctic regions since the last war." (p. 339)

- Research into ice and the drifting of ice is mentioned. The discovery of the now famous Lomonosov Ridge is reported as is the 1958 sailing of the American nuclear submarine "*Nautilus*" under the ice at the North Pole. (p. 344). Discoveries in Antarctica are reviewed.
- They foresee climate change. Both the Arctic and Antarctic are changing "... for their ice cover is melting and adding minutely to the volume of the oceans. In the remote future, perhaps, in terms of geological time, when low lying shores have crumbled and have been submerged under new levels of the sea, the Arctic may return to the Mediterranean climate it enjoyed before the Ice Age, while luxuriant vegetation may flourish once again with the Antarctic circle." (p. 354)

Miller, Francis Trevelevan. *The world's great adventure: 1000 years of polar exploration including the heroic achievements of Admiral Richard Evelyn Byrd*. Chicago: the Jon C. Winston Co., 1930.

G 580 .M5 1930 SpC

- A popular work emphasizing Admiral Byrd's accomplishments including his flights over both the North and South poles.
- Includes information on other expeditions.

Amundsen, Roald. *My life as an explorer*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Doran & Co., 1928.

G 585 .A6 A3 SpC

- Amundsen's autobiography.

*Vilhjalmur Stefansson*. New York: Nomad Pub. Co., 1925.

G 585 .S5 V5 SpC

- Not written by Stefansson himself, this consists of various tributes to Stefansson, a biography and a listing of his works.

- Published just after the controversy over the Wrangel Island expedition which he organized, this book presents Stefansson as a great explorer and scientist.
- Such a publication acted as positive publicity for Stefansson. He regularly went on the Chautauqua lecture circuit and this booklet would have appealed to those who were interested in him.

Nordenskjold, Otto. *The geography of the Polar Regions: consisting of a general characterization of Polar nature by Otto Nordenskjold and A regional geography of the Arctic and the Antarctic by Ludwig Mecking.* New York: American Geographical Society, 1928.

F 587 .N6 SpC

- Gives the present state of knowledge of polar geography.
- Companion volume to: American Geographical Society. *Problems of Polar research: a series of papers by thirty-one authors.* New York: American Geographical Society, 1928.

Debenham, Frank. *The Polar Regions.* London: Ernest Benn Ltd., 1930.

G 590 .D4 SpC

- This book generally discusses the Arctic and Antarctic regions. The section on their future reports on the relentless hunting of whales in the northern regions resulting in overhunting and dying of the industry in the northern hemisphere. After, whalers turned to whales which inhabit the Antarctic region and hence the increase in interest in the Antarctic. "The Antarctic, therefore, has now acquired a political significance which nothing but the whaling industry could have justified." (p. 75).
- "Politics in the Arctic is of older date, but cannot be said to be on a much firmer basis, for, where the land claimed is not truly habitable, the old ideas of occupation have to be revised." (p. 75)
- The author doesn't see much economic value in these areas. There are minerals, but at the time of writing, it is too expensive

to extract them. The area does prompt scientific questions: "How far is the weather of habitable lands affected by the meteorology of the polar caps? What is the solution to the riddle of coal beds and other evidence of warm climates in the past in the poles? How far is the present Age of ice on the Antarctic continent comparable to the last invasion of ice over Europe and America?" (p.78) These questions are still being researched today.

Greely, Adolphus W. *The Polar Regions in the twentieth century: their discovery and industrial evolution.* London: George G. Harrap & Co., 1929.

G 590 .G7 1929 SpC

- "This volume presents in summary more than eighty thousand pages of original narratives, in such form as will subserve the inquiries of busy men..." (p.5)
- The book is not organized chronologically but rather around geographical polar regions including Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Svalbard, Scandinavia, Franz Josef Archipelago, Asia, Russia, and the various regions of Antarctica.
- Industrial benefit is a theme: "In connexion with the accounts of these economic changes there are presented such discoveries and explorations as have enabled man to transform these waste regions into industrial fields of vast material benefit." (p.5)
- A notable event was the establishment of the connected International Circumpolar Stations around the Arctic. They were launched as a cooperative scientific venture in 1879 and generally lasted until 1883 or 1884. The book lists the stations and their commanders.

Hartwig, G. *The polar and tropical worlds: a description of man and nature in the polar and equatorial regions of the globe.* Guelph, Ont.: J.W. Lyon, 1874.

G 590 .H33 1874 SpC

- The author notes the abundance of books related to the history and geography of the world, and therefore has produced this work by "... sifting out practical facts and important general laws, and arranging them in the order and sequence in which they naturally belong..." (Preface)
- This large book is encyclopedic and includes many illustrations.

Marshall, Logan. *The story of the polar conquest: the complete history of Arctic and Antarctic exploration including the discovery of the South Pole by Amundsen and Scott, the tragic fate of the Scott expedition, and the discovery of the North Pole by Admiral Peary.* [S.l., L.T.Myers?], c1913.

G 590 .M3 SpC

- Reviews various polar expeditions including the Scott one that ended in tragedy.

Tomlinson, Charles. *Winter in the Arctic Regions and Summer in the Antarctic Regions.* London: Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, 1872.

G 590 .T6 1872 SpC

- First published in 1846, this is the fourth edition of the author's work on the Arctic Regions and newly added in this edition is the section on summer in the Antarctic Regions which was first published separately in 1848. The preface notes that each edition has grown as more as more expeditions to the Arctic returned and reported more information. The author has summarized this information for the general public. Includes information gathered by people from other nations like the Russians and Americans who are also sending research expeditions to the Arctic.

Wonders, William C. *The Arctic Circle: aspects of the North from the Circumpolar nations.* Don Mills, Ont.: Longman Canada Ltd., c1976.

G 595 .A62 SpC

- Prof. W.P. Adams organized a panel discussion on “Distinctive Features of Northern Development in Circumpolar Lands” at the 22<sup>nd</sup> International Geographical Congress in Montréal in 1972. Panelists wrote up their presentations, a couple more articles were added, and this book is the result.

Royal Geographical Society. *Arctic geography and ethnology: a selection of papers on Arctic geography and ethnology reprinted, and presented to the Arctic Expedition of 1875 by the President, Council and Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society.* London: John Murray, 1875.

G 601 .S42 1875 SpC

- “The present volume contains a series of papers on Arctic geographical and ethnological subjects, which it was thought might be useful to the officers of the expedition...” (Preface)
- The articles came from various publications of the Royal Geographical Society and were compiled to assist the British North Naval Expedition of 1875-76 led by George Nares.
- There is much information about Greenland, an article about the North Pole, a discussion of Dr. Kane’s expedition, and notes on ice and the Polar Sea. In the ethnology section there is much information about the Greenland and Western Eskimos including speculation about their origin as well as English-Inuit vocabularies. A guide to place names in Greenland is included – with the names in Eskimo and Danish.

Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. *Arctic manual.* New York: The Macmillan Company, 1944.

G 606 .S78 1944 SpC

- “Prepared under the direction of the Chief of the Air Corps, United States Army.”
- The 1929 loss of a plane somewhere between Alaska and Siberia piloted by Carl Ben Eielson and Earl Borland and the resulting international Eielson Search by Canadian, American and Russian fliers prompted the creation of this book. Stefansson says that

the search effort showed that while the searchers were experienced pilots, they were "... nearly as helpless when on the ground as they were competent while in the air". (p. viii). They needed information about Arctic conditions.

- In 1935 the American government contracted Stefansson to "... make a report on living and operating conditions in the Arctic" p. xi, and a small accompanying manual. It was published in 1940 and the Army also printed a condensed version "TM-240" – likely to coincide with increasing awareness of the vulnerability of Alaska to Japanese attack.

Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. *The northward course of empire*. With an introduction by Edward William Nelson. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1922.

G 606 .S8 SpC

- Stefansson says that the book grew out of an after-dinner talk, it first appeared in four articles in the *World's Week* and finally in this book.
- Stefansson's central theme is "... that the northern frontier will be crossed and the northern lands colonized because the same factors will still take men North as once took them West." (p.239) and most of the book is designed to promote development of the North. This fits into Stefansson's interest in "the movements of peoples and the causes that bring about and hinder migration and colonization." (p. vii)
- The Introduction of the book shows that the idea of progress and climate was taken up by a few people including Stefansson. Prof. Gilfillian published an article on this theme entitled "*The Coldward Course of Progress*" in 1920, and Stefansson's book includes a graph created by Gilfillian entitled "*The Path of Supremacy*". On the graph "...the curve locates the mean temperature of world leadership" and links climate and civilizations. On the two axes of the graph are the mean annual temperature and time periods and it "shows" that "progress" has followed temperature northward – that the early "civilizations" like Egypt and Rome were in warmer climates and the modern ones like Britain and U.S. are in colder climates.

- In an interesting aside Stefansson talks about the use of submarines. He says that he was told that the British Navy operated submarines under the ice to the north of Russia during the First World War. (p.x)

Wolforth, John R. *The emerging Northlands*. London: Longman, 1980.  
G 606 .W644 1980 SpC

- A description of the circumpolar countries. Intended for young people.

Campbell, Bruce D. *Where the high winds blow*. Illustrated by Philip Bear. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1946.  
G 608 .C3 1946 SpC

- This genesis of this book is extraordinary. The manuscript for this book and its illustrations were created during World War II while the author and illustrator were in a German prisoner of war camp. While in the camp the author regularly recounted five years of his life when he worked as an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company. He was encouraged to write a book about his experiences and his German captors gave him permission to do so. "Bruce Campbell rewrote his manuscript three times and carried it on his person during a forced march across Germany. Eventually he had to pass it through the German censorship when he was at length released". (Publisher's note).
- After the war, Campbell brought the manuscript and drawings back to Canada checked it against the diaries he had at home. He then interpolated a few brief excerpts into the manuscript and had the book published.
- The text covers his time at Wolstenholme, Cape Smith and Port Harrison.

Hyde, Alexander, A.C. Baldwin and W.L. Gage. *The frozen zone and its explorers: a comprehensive record of voyages, travels, discoveries,*

*adventures and whale-fishing in the Arctic regions for one thousand years ...* Hartford, Conn.: Columbian Book Co., 1875.

G 608 .H992 1875 SpC

- Reviews various polar expedition but there is an emphasis on the expedition of Charles Francis Hall and his mysterious death while on the U.S Ship *Polaris*. Includes the diaries of Herman Siemans, a seaman, and John Herron, steward of the ship, recounting events related to the Hall expedition.
- Also includes information about the search for those on the ships "*Tigress*" and the "*Juniata*".
- See also: Hall, Charles Francis. *Arctic researches and life among the Esquimaux: being the narrative of an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in the years 1860, 1861 and 1862*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1866.
- See also: Tyson, George E. *Arctic experiences: containing Capt. George E. Tyson's wonderful drift on the ice-floe; a history of the Polaris Expedition, the Cruise of the Tigress and rescue of the Polaris survivors to which is added a general Arctic chronology*. Edited by E. Vale Blake. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1874.
- See also: United States. Navy Dept. *Narrative of the North Polar Expedition, U.S. Ship Polaris, Captain Charles Francis Hall Commanding*. Edited under the direction of the Hon. G.M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, by Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis, U.S.N. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1876.

Klengenber, Christian. *Klengenber of the Arctic: an autobiography*. Edited by Tom MacInnes. London: Jonathan Cape, 1932.

G 608 .K6 SpC

- Klengenber went to the Arctic on board a ship on which he served as a cook but he liked the North so much he decided to stay. Eventually he and his wife settled at Port Hope, Alaska. Klengenber sailed and traded throughout the Arctic. Includes information about the Inuit.

Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. *The Arctic in fact and fable*. New York: Foreign Policy Association, 1945.

G 608 .S69 SpC

- Issued as No. 51 of the *Headline Series* March-April 1945.
- Stefansson covers myths and misconceptions about the Arctic - from living conditions to travel. He talks about the Northwest Passage and sea travel in the area and then moves on to the subject of air travel and possible polar flying routes for planes. The flora and fauna are covered as are mineral and oil deposits.
- Written during the Second World War, Stefansson remarkably foresees the Cold War and the DEW Line when he says that if the efficacy of the United Nations fails, then the three nations closest to the Arctic, Britain through Newfoundland and Canada, the United States and Russia "...would prepare some sort of fortifications to the north, some method of defense of each against the others. For just as truly as "North to Everywhere" is going to be the slogan of commercial aviation, so "War may come from the North" will express our fear of a future conflict." (p. 89-90).

Talcott, Dudley Vaill. *Report of the Company*. Illustrated with photographs and drawings by the author. New York: Random House, 1936.

G 608 .T3 1936a SpC

- Talcott's wife Martha was from Tromsø Norway and her father was a mariner. Talcott went into business with his father-in-law and jointly they bought the ship *Norkap II*. The ship could be chartered by anyone and the book relates the various tasks they undertook - largely in the northern waters. In 1933 Mr. John K. Howard hired them to participate on a scientific expedition to Greenland and Talcott describes the journey in detail.

Schwatka, Frederick. *Children of the cold*. New ed. Boston: Educational Publishing Co., 1899.

G 614 .S41 SpC

- First published in 1895, this is a description of the Inuit intended for children. Schwatka had some knowledge of the North, for example in 1883 he and those in his party undertook reconnaissance from Chilkoot Inlet, Alaska, to Fort Selkirk, on the Yukon River.

Shipton, Eric. *The true book about the North Pole*. Illustrated by David Cobb. London: Frederick Muller, 1957.

G 614 .S57 1957 SpC

- A general outline of the search for the Northwest Passage and the attempts to reach the North Pole.

United States. Navy Dept. Office of Naval Research. *Across the top of the world*. With an Arctic Book List by Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

Washington: Navy Dept., Office of Naval Research, 1947.

G 615 .S54 1947 SpC

- "Prepared by M.C. Shelesnyak"
- The goal of the book is "... tell some of the facts of the Arctic to men of the United States Navy ..." (Foreword).
- "Dr. Shelesnyak gathered material about the Arctic (presented here) as United States Naval Observer with the Moving (ground) Forces, Canadian Army Winter Arctic Expedition, Operation Musk-Ox in 1945. The expedition traveled by motorized, tracked vehicles (snowmobiles) 3100 miles across the Canadian Arctic prairies, Queen Maude Gulf, Coronation Gulf and southward from Coppermine to Port Radium, across Great Bear Lake and down through the bush country along the Alaskan-Canadian Highway to Edmonton." (Foreword).

Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. *Ultima Thule: further mysteries of the Arctic*. Illustrated by Alexander Popini. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1940.

G 615 .S79 1940 SpC

- Stefansson outlines various attempts to locate Ultima Thule from the time of the ancient Greek Pytheas onward. He asks: Did Columbus visit Thule? He also reviews discussions about the climate of the Arctic.

Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. *Unsolved mysteries of the Arctic*. Introduction by Stephen Leacock telling how this book came to be written. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1938.

G 615 .S8 SpC

- Stefansson speculates on 5 mysteries: The disappearance of the Greenland colony, the lost Franklin expedition, the fate of Thomas Simpson who died in 1840, the fate of the Andréé Balloon Expedition of 1897 and the missing plane commanded by Levanevsky which, in 1937, was attempting a flight from Moscow, over the Arctic to the United States.

*Report from the Arctic: foreign and Soviet correspondents on their trip aboard the Soviet atomic icebreaker*. Moscow: Novosti Press Agency Publishing House, 1964.

G 617 .R4 1964 SpC

- This group traveled on the *Lenin* – an atomic icebreaker “... under facilities provided by the State Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the USSR Ministry of the Merchant Marine. More than 20 pressmen including Soviet journalists and representatives of foreign press agencies, newspapers and magazine in ten countries – Great Britain, Finland, the German Democratic Republic, Greece, Hungary, India, Poland, Sweden, the United States and Yougoslavia [sic] – made a fascinating trip along the Northern Sea Route from Murmansk to Dickson Island.” (p. 2)
- The journalists wrote many articles and this particular book “... consists of some of these reports”.

De Pencier, Honor. *The Arctic: views of early exploration: an exhibition held at the Canadiana Building, Royal Ontario Museum*

[October 4, 1980 to January 7, 1981]. Toronto: The Royal Ontario Museum, 1980.

G 620 .A72 HU

- An exhibition of prints, watercolours and pictures created while on various exploring expeditions and reproduced in books. Concentrates on illustrations related to expeditions searching for the lost Franklin expedition.

Barrow, John. *Voyages of discovery and research within the Arctic regions, from the year 1818 to the present time: under the command of the several naval officers employed by sea and land in search of a north-west passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific; with two attempts to reach the North Pole; abridged and arranged from the official narratives with occasional remarks.* London: John Murray, 1846

G 620 .B25 1846 CH

- The preface mentions the “existing expedition” under command of Sir John Franklin and says “they are commanded, officered, and manned as under”... and lists the people involved. Franklin’s journey was an ill-fated expedition during which all perished.
- A good summary of the various voyages, although tinged with Barrow’s self-promotion. It continues Sir John Barrow’s consistent disparagement of Sir John Ross’s efforts – including that of Ross’s second, privately sponsored expedition.

Edwards, Deltus M. *The toll of the Arctic Seas.* Illustrated by G.A. Coffin and from photographs. New York: Henry Holt and Co., 1910.

G 620 .E4 SpC

- Recounts a number of expeditions to the Arctic right up to Peary in 1909.

Forster, John Reinhold. *History of the voyages and discoveries made in the North;* translated from the German ... and elucidated by several new and original maps. London: printed for G.G.J. and J. Robinson, 1786.

G 620 .F7313 1786b SE

- The translator's preface reports that he "omitted a long note full of invective against Mr. [Daines] Barrington" (p.ii). Apparently there was disagreement over Barrington neglecting to credit a map Forster made which was inserted in one of Barrington's books.
- Included is a 1783 map showing the northern countries and known geography surrounding the North Pole. An historical survey, with emphasis of "modern" discoveries by crews from England, France, Spain, Portugal, Denmark and Russia is included.

Hoare, J. Douglas. *Arctic exploration*. London: Methuen & Co., 1909.  
G 620 .H63 SpC

- Reviews a number of Arctic expeditions and concludes with those of Abruzzi, Wellmann and Toll. At the end of the book the author says they are waiting to hear from Peary and his 1909 attempt to reach the North Pole. Peary's expedition was successful.

Markham, Clements R. *The threshold of the unknown region*. 4<sup>th</sup> ed. With supplementary chapters. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington, 1876

G 620 .M34 1876 SE

- Includes survey information about various northern expeditions including Osborn's 1875 expedition, the Austro-Hungarian expedition of Payer and Weyprecht in 1871 and voyages sponsored by nations like Russia, Norway, the Netherlands and England.

Mirsky, Jeanette. *To the Arctic!* The story of northern exploration from earliest times to the present. With an introduction by Vilhjalmur Stefansson. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1948.

G 620 .M65 1948 SpC

- First published in 1934 under the title of *To the North*, this book summarizes a number of expeditions to the Arctic including ones to the North Pole and has a section on flying planes in the Arctic.
- Frederick A. Cook, who claims that he and not Peary was the first to attain the North Pole, caused a controversy when he launched a suit against Mirsky related to her descriptions of him.

Morris, Charles. *Finding the North Pole: Dr. Cook's own story of his discovery, April 21, 1908; the story of Commander Peary's discovery April 6, 1909; together with the marvelous record of the former Arctic expeditions.* Edited by Charles Morris; with an introduction by George W. Melville. W.E. Scully? 1909.

G 620 .M7 SpC

- About half the book is devoted to Cook and Peary and the rest is contains brief outlines of various Arctic expeditions. It concludes with information about the Antarctic and Shackleton.

Richardson, John. *The Polar Regions.* Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black, 1861.

G 620 .R52 SpC

- The book starts with a review of various expeditions to the Polar Regions and then lists meteorological, botanical, zoological, geological and ethnographic information. The last part reviews information about the Antarctic region.

Smucker, Samuel M. *Arctic explorations and discoveries during the nineteenth century; being detailed accounts of the several expeditions to the North Seas, both English and , American, conducted by Ross, Parry, Back, Franklin, M'Clure, Dr. Kane, and others, including the long and fruitless efforts and failure in search of Sir John Franklin, .* Edited and completed to 1855 by Samuel M. Smucker. With a continuation to the year 1886 by Wm. L. Allison. New York: Wm. L. Allison, 1889.

G 620 .S35 1886 SpC

- Summarizes nineteenth century Arctic exploration expeditions – both British and American. At the end is a criticism of the American Navy bureaucracy for not outfitting and sending out rescue ships early enough to rescue the Greeley expedition.

Smith, D. Murray. *Arctic expeditions from British and foreign shores from the earliest times to the Expedition of 1875-76*. Edinburgh: Thomas c. Jack, 1877.

G 620 .S65 SpC folio

- Gives a good overview of Arctic expeditions from the Norse onward. The emphasis is on British expeditions but American, German and Austrian ones are also included. The book concludes with information on the British naval North Polar Expedition of 1875-76 led by George Nares.

Wright, Helen S. *The great white North: the story of Polar exploration from the earliest times to the discovery of the North Pole*. New York: The Macmillan co., 1910.

G 620 .W8 SpC

- Reviews British and American Arctic exploration. Includes information on both Peary and Cook and their claims regarding being the first to reach the North Pole.

Papanin, Ivan. *Life on an ice floe*. Translated from the Russian. New York: Julian Messner, 1939.

G 630 .R8 P313 1939 SpC

- "This is the diary I kept while living on a drifting ice floe in the Central Polar Basin. For nine months, starting at the North Pole and ending off the coast of Greenland, my three companions and I carried on, day by day, tedious, painstaking scientific work." (Introduction)
- Papanin's companions were Pyotr Shirshov, Eugene Federov, and Ernst Krenkel. They stayed on the drifting ice floe between May 21, 1937 and Feb. 19, 1938.

Stanka, Vldas. *Institutions of the U.S.S.R. active in Arctic research and development*. Editor: Marie Tremaine. Washington: Arctic Institute of North America, 1958.

G 630 .R8 S78 1958 SpC

- The system of scientific research institutions in the Soviet Union is discussed and emphasis is put on those undertaking "Arctic" research (i.e. in regions above the tree line and adjacent areas). The supplement lists Soviet Polar stations.

Bartlett, Robert A. *The log of Bob Bartlett: the true story of forty years of seafaring and exploration*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1928.

G 635 .B3 A3 SpC

- Bartlett, a life-long mariner and Newfoundlander, relates his life story. A number of members of his family assisted various north-sailing expeditions and he followed in their footsteps. Captain Bob Bartlett had been part of many expeditions to the Polar regions including his stint as master of the Peary's North Pole ship *The Roosevelt*.

Horwood, Harold. *Bartlett: the great explorer*. Toronto: Doubleday Canada, 1977.

G 635 .B3 H67 SpC

- "This is the story of the greatest Canadian ice captain who ever lived ... Robert Bartlett, who took ships to the north coast of Ellesmere Island and sledged to within 150 miles of the North Pole, made twenty-two voyages into the Canadian Arctic, and six to other parts of the Arctic..." (Foreword)

Putnam, George Palmer. *Mariner of the North: the life of Captain Bob Bartlett*. New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1947.

G 635 .B3 P8 1947 SpC

- This is a biography of the extraordinary Bob Bartlett.

Fairley, T.C. and Charles E. Israel. *The true North: the story of Captain Joseph Bernier*. Illustrated by James Hill. Toronto: Macmillan, 1957.

G 635 .B44 F31957 SpC

- Captain Joseph Elzéar Bernier's undertook many voyages in the Arctic waters between 1904 and 1925. A number of them were the annual trips sponsored the Canadian government. The Foreword reports: "...in 1926, the *Toronto Star* said, 'It has to be admitted that Bernier is our great arctic pioneer and years ago he kept arctic questions before Canadian statesmen and the Canadian public when our interest was at a low ebb. He, more than any man, kept Canada from tossing away its arctic inheritance.'"
- This is Bernier's biography.
- See also: Dorion-Robitaille, Yolande. *Captain J. E. Bernier's contribution to Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic*. Ottawa: Indians and Northern Affairs, 1978.

Mirsky, Jeanette. *Elisha Kent Kane and the seafaring frontier*. Edited by Oscar Handlin. Boston: Little, Brown and Co., 1954.

G 635 .K2 M5 1954 SpC

- A biography of Kane with an emphasis on the First and Second Grinnell Expeditions.

Schmucker Samuel M. *The life of Dr. Elisha Kent Kane and of other distinguished American explorers; containing narratives of their researches and adventures in remote and interesting portions of the globe*. New York: International Book Co., 18?

G 635 .K2 S6 SpC

- Contains biographies of Kane, John Charles Fremont, John Ledyard, Charles Wiles and Matthew C. Perry. Gives an overview of the American exploration expeditions undertaken in the mid-nineteenth century.

Bain, J. Arthur. *Life and explorations of Fridtjof Nansen*. New edition revised and considerably enlarged.

G 635 .N3 B16 1897 SpC

- A biography of the great Norwegian Arctic explorer Fridtjof Nansen. In 1888 he and his party were the first to cross the Greenland ice cap going from east to west. They proved that the interior of Greenland was covered in ice.
- Nansen wanted to be the first to reach the North Pole so he prepared an expedition which began in 1893. His specially constructed ship – *The Fram* - withstood the pressure of the ice, but unfortunately it drifted southward. Therefore Nansen and Frederick Johansen left the ship in order to go north via sledge. Before reaching the Pole they stopped and turned around but could not locate the *The Fram* and were forced to winter in the Arctic. While encamped, they met with Frederick Jackson who was exploring Franz Joseph Land. They returned home in 1896 with Jackson on Jackson's expedition's ship and soon after *The Fram* separately arrived back with the rest of the crew intact. This expedition attained the farther North for the time.

Reynolds, E.E. *Nansen*. Harmondsworth, Middlesex, Eng., 1949.

G 635 .N3 R4 1949 SpC

- First published in 1932, this is a biography of Fridtjof Nansen.

Leslie, Alexander. *The Arctic voyages of Adolf Erik Nordenskiöld, 1858-1879*. London: Macmillan and Co., 1879.

G 635 .N7 L5 SpC

- A Swede, Adolf Nordenskiöld, undertook a number of expeditions to places like Spitzbergen and Novaya Zemlya in the Barents

Sea. He participated in two Swedish Polar expeditions – in 1868 and 1872-1873 - and an expedition to Greenland. He was interested in exploring the polar regions north of Siberia and thus visited Novaya Zemlya in 1875 and 1876. Finally, he undertook an expedition to sail along the northern edge of Siberia in 1878-1879. He sailed steamships and was the first to successfully sail the Northeast Passage in such ships.

Hobbs, William Herbert. *Peary*. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1936.  
G 635 .P4 H6 1936 SpC

- A biography of Robert Peary.

Rasmussen, Knud. *Bogen om Knud: Skrevet af Hans Venner*.  
København: Westermann, 1943.  
G 635 .R3 B67 1943 SpC

- A biography of Knud Rasmussen.
- For selected archival materials related to the Rasmussen's Fifth Thule Expedition (1921-1924) see the holdings listed in the finding aid for the [Dr. Trevor Lloyd fonds](#) in the Trent University Archives.

Scope and content of the holdings:

This fonds consists of papers and records forwarded by Trevor Lloyd regarding the North, Arctic North America, Greenland, Rasmussen, the Scandinavian north, the Thule expedition V, Canadian Arctic Sovereignty, Canadian Arctic Defense, Eskimo, musk oxen, Mackenzie River and many other articles and photocopied records relating to the north.

Rasmussen, Knud. *Mindeudgave: udgivet af Peter Freuchen, Therkel Mathiassen, Kaj Birdet-Smith*. Copenhagen: Gyldendalske Boghandel, 1934.  
G 635 .R3 R37 1935 SpC

- Rasmussen was a Dane and, having been raised in Greenland, he was familiar with the Inuit and their way of life. He

established a station in the north-west of Greenland called Thule and from there he undertook seven exploring expeditions beginning in 1912. He used Inuit methods of traveling and living and thus was a very successful explorer.

Dodge, Ernest S. *The Polar Rosses: John and James Clark Ross and their explorations*. New York: Barnes & Noble books, 1973.

G 635 .R6 D62 1972B SpC

- The lives of Sir John Ross and his nephew Sir James Clark Ross are outlined. Both were famous explorers in the Arctic and in the case of James Clark also the Antarctic and their inter-relationship is described.

Hanson, Earl Parker. *Stefansson: prophet of the North*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1941.

G 635 .S7 H3 SpC

- Stefansson's parents emigrated from Iceland to Manitoba, where he was born, but after horrendous circumstances soon after they went to live in North Dakota. He grew up in the United States, but he as an adult he came to live and work in Canada. His passion was the North and he traveled and spoke and wrote extensively about it. This is a biography of Stefansson.

LeBourdais, D.M. *Stefansson: ambassador of the North*. Montreal: Harvest House, 1963

G 635 .S7 L4 SpC

- The author, who had traveled with Stefansson on his speaking tour in 1922, wrote a biography of Stefansson in 1930, but he and Stefansson disagreed over parts of the manuscript so the book was never published. This book is not that biography, but concentrates more on Stefansson's work than his life.
- The author claims that in Canada there was a systematic vendetta carried out against Stefansson and his work and identifies Rudolph Anderson, who accompanied Stefansson on

his 1908-12 expedition and was part of his 1913-18 expedition, as an influential opponent of Stefansson.

Scott, J. M. *Gino Watkins*. 8<sup>th</sup> ed. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1951.

G 635 .W353 1935b

- First published in 1935, this biography of Henry George "Gino" Watkins is written by his brother-in-law.
- Gino was an experienced traveler and explorer in northern regions and famous in his day. He led the British Arctic Air-Route Expedition 1930-31 to Greenland. He drowned while on the subsequent 1932 East Greenland Expedition.
- See also: Scott, J.M. *Portrait of an ice cap with human figures*. London: Chatto & Windus, 1953.
- See also: Lindsay, Martin. *Those Greenland days: the British Arctic Air-Route Expedition 1930-31*. Harmondsworth, Middlesex, Eng.: Penguin Books, 1939.

Wilkins, George H. *Flying the Arctic*. New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1928.

G 635 .W5 A3 1928 SpC

- An Australian, Sir George Hubert Wilkins participated in a number of expeditions to the Antarctic and the Arctic. An early expedition which he joined was Stefansson's Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-1918. After World War I he joined the Shackleton-Rowett Expedition (1921-22) to the Antarctic.
- In 1926 he began organizing what he termed the "Detroit Arctic Expedition". As a result of successful fundraising efforts the expedition began in 1927 with Wilkins and Carl Ben Eielson flying a plane to Alaska. There they became the first to land on the ice and take scientific readings. This aerial journey ranged from Point Barrow, Alaska to Spitzbergen. Wilkins says "We demonstrated that it is possible to find one's way in an airplane on a cross-longitude course in the Arctic regions – even when

the course was half way around the world and lay over the area where compass declination is at its maximum." (p. 331)

- Since Wilkins was a photographer there are wonderful pictures of airplanes in the book.
- Wilkins, the son of a farmer, was interested in meteorology and especially polar climatology. "From evidence collected many years ago scientific meteorologists deduced the theory that data collected in polar regions and correlated with meteorological information from other latitudes would enable us to forecast the seasons with comparative accuracy." (p. v) He also foresaw the expansion of air travel: "... we could aid air-travellers who will be taking advantage, in the near future, of the whole world's surface - of latitudes far above the polar circles... ( p. vii)
- After this expedition Wilkins led the 1931 American financed *Nautilus* expedition. This expedition conducted the first research undertaken in the Arctic using a submarine. Wilkins was a true pioneer of research techniques which would be perfected and used in later years

Alexander, Philip F. *The North-West and North-East Passages 1576-1611*. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1915.

G 639 .A4 SpC

- The author has created a compilation of reports from Frobisher, Davis, Hudson and Barents. The book has a good chronological chart of important dates in searches for the Northwest and Northeast Passages.

Symons, Thomas H.B. and Stephen Alford and Chris Kitzan. *Meta Incognita: a discourse of discovery: Martin Frobisher's Arctic expeditions, 1576-1578*. Ottawa: Canadian Museum of Civilization with the authorization of the Meta Incognita Project Steering Committee, 1999.

G 640 .M47 1999 TC

- The focus of the Meta Incognita Project was Martin Frobisher's expeditions and "Leading scholars have broken new ground in examining the sociopolitical, technological, and historical

contexts, the conduct of the expeditions, the roles and complex motivations of some of the key players, the significance of the voyages for the future both of English oceanic exploration and of imperial and entrepreneurial ambitions, and questions of intercultural contact between Inuit and Europeans.” (Abstract)

- See also: Best, George. *The three voyages of Martin Frobisher in search of a passage to Cathay and India by the North-West, A.D. 1576-8. From the original 1578 text of George Best together with numerous other versions, additions, etc.* Now edited with preface, introduction, notes, appendixes and bibliography by Vilhjalmur Stefansson; with the collaboration of Eloise McCaskill London: the Argonaut Press, 1938.
- See also regarding the Frobisher relics: Hall, Charles Francis. *Arctic researches and life among the Esquimaux: being the narrative of an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in the years 1860, 1861 and 1862.* New York: Harper & Brothers, 1866.
- For related archival records see the finding aid for the holdings of the [Meta Incognita collection](#) in the Trent University Archives.

Scope and content of the archival holdings:

Collection includes the agendas, minutes, and correspondence of the Meta Incognita Project Steering Committee and the Archival Research Task Force (ARTAF). Also included are ARTAF research materials, reports, transcripts, notes, etc. relating to an American Historical Association meeting and a Trent University conference which focused on the subject of Frobisher and his Northwest

Canada. Dept. of Mines and Technical Services. *Geographical discovery and exploration of the Queen Elizabeth Islands.* Ottawa: E. Cloutier, Queen's Printer, 1955.

G 640 .T38 1955 SpC

- “by Andrew Taylor”

- An excellent review of all the expeditions to the area – from the Norsemen onward to 1944.

Firth, Edith. *The North West Passage, 1534-1859: a catalogue of an exhibition of books and manuscripts in the Toronto Public Library.* With an introduction by H. C. Campbell. Toronto: Baxter Publishing Co. in co-operation with the Toronto Public Library, 1963.

G 640 .T6 1963 HU

- Well illustrated, its emphasis is on the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Mueller, Gerhard Friederich. *Voyages from Asia to America, for completing the discoveries of the North West coast of America; to which is prefixed a summary of the voyages made by the Russians on the Frozen Sea, in search of a North East Passage; serving as an explanation of a map of the Russian discoveries, published by the Academy of Sciences at Petersburg;* translated [and edited by Thomas Jefferys] from the High Dutch of S. Muller of the Royal Academy of Petersburg, with the addition of three new maps. London: printed for T. Jefferys, 1761.

G 650 .M85 HU

- The third map included in the book is *entitled "A large map of Canada, extending to the Pacific Ocean, containing the new discoveries made by the Russians and the French."* Russia and its Arctic coast are well mapped but North America is largely blank. What was later called the Bering Strait is included, proving that the Russian mariners knew that Asia and America were separated.
- Jefferys gives voice to the idea that the Americas were peopled by people from Asia saying: "... since accident might more than once have driven some of the inhabitants of Kamtchatka, or Ochotzk, in their boats too far out to sea, for them to recover their native shore, and have landed them upon the opposite coast of America. Neither is it impossible, that the intermediate channel in this severe climate, may some years be so entirely frozen over, at least for a time, as to have given those people an opportunity of passing it on foot, whose return back again a

sudden thaw of the ice may naturally be supposed to have prevented." (p.v). He notes that the French in North America have been defeated and that opportunities for Britain's westward expansion in the Americas lay ahead.

Kenyon, W.A. *Tokens of possession: the northern voyages of Martin Frobisher*. Toronto: Royal Ontario Museum, c1975.

G 650 1576 .F56 TC

- Data from the Royal Ontario Museum's expeditions to Frobisher Bay between 1973 and 1974.

Best, George. *The three voyages of Martin Frobisher in search of a passage to Cathay and India by the North-West, A.D. 1576-8. From the original 1578 text of George Best together with numerous other versions, additions, etc.* Now edited with preface, introduction, notes, appendixes and bibliography by Vilhjalmur Stefansson; with the collaboration of Eloise McCaskill London: the Argonaut Press, 1938.

G 650 1576 .F92 1938 HU

- This book includes text by George Best, Richard Willes, Christopher Hall and Michael Lok.
- Stefansson's introduction summarizes Europe's voyages to Iceland, Greenland and North America. He first condenses European knowledge of America up to 1480. Next he points out that the English Bristol traders were cultivating the Icelandic trade as well as trade with Portugal and that those traders "were in touch both with the advanced geographic views and doings of the Portuguese and with the westward knowledge of the Icelanders." (p. lv). Therefore, early on the English had knowledge of sailing westward into the Atlantic. Stefansson sketches the co-operation of Denmark and Portugal in fifteenth century expeditions to Greenland and perhaps Labrador. Later expeditions like those of the Cabots are outlined and Stefansson concludes by setting the scene for Frobisher's voyages. The various texts then cover Frobisher's voyages.

Bodilly, R.B. *The voyage of Captain Thomas James for the discovery of the North-West Passage, 1631*. London: J. M. Dent & Sons, 1928.  
G 650 1631 .J25 SpC

- Captain James visited Hudson's Strait, Hudson Bay and James Bay (which was later named for him). His voyage lasted from May 1631 to October 1632 and he met up with Captain Luke Foxe in Hudson Bay in 1631.
- James ventured to the south end of Hudson Bay (now James Bay) and wintered on Charlton Island. Apparently this was the first time a crew had over-wintered. "Such a thing had never been done before" (p. 4). The crew battled scurvy, managed to repair their damaged ship and sailed home.
- Bodilly gives an interesting account of how James selected his crew in order to avoid repetition of the mutiny that befell Henry Hudson. (p. 8)
- The terrible conditions are fully described. Luckily they discovered vetches which helped them overcome the scurvy. (p. 152)

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 a short natural history of the country; together with a fair view of the facts and arguments from which 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 of 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: printed for H. Whitridge, 1748.

G 650 1746 .E47 1748 SE

- This was a privately sponsored expedition and the subscribers are listed on p. xxii-xxv. The goal was to find the Northwest Passage and claim the government reward for doing so. William Moor commanded the ship *Dobbs Galley* and Francis Smith commanded the *California*. Their explorations were confined to Hudson Bay.

- Ellis was a scientist on the expedition. The text is in three parts: the first gives the history of former attempts to find the Northwest Passage, the second describes the 1746-1747 voyage and the third lists arguments in favour of the existence of the Northwest Passage.

Ross, John. *A voyage of discovery made under the orders of the Admiralty, in His Majesty's Ships Isabella and Alexander, for the purpose of exploring Baffin's Bay, and enquiring into the probability of a north-west passage.* 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. London: printed by Strahan and Spottiswoode for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1819.

G 650 1818 .R67 1819 HU

- After the end of the Napoleonic wars and the War of 1812-14, Britain resumed exploration for a North-west Passage. Ross's 1818 expedition was the first of many to be sponsored by the British Admiralty and sent out to find the Northwest Passage. He explored various Sounds but unfortunately did not fully explore Lancaster Sound – which later proved to be a way west. He did, however, ensure that scientific research was done and produced excellent charts of the areas he visited. Many future polar explorers participated on his expedition.
- Because of his failure and the subsequent success of Parry, Ross found his Arctic career stalled by Sir John Barrow, Second Secretary of the Admiralty.

Franklin, John. *Narrative of a journey to the shores of the Polar Sea, in the years 1819, 20, 21, and 22 ... with an appendix on various subjects relating to science, and natural history; illustrated by numerous plates and maps.* London: John Murray, 1823.

G 650 1819 .F86 1823 CH HU SE

- This was a disastrously executed expedition. It was the second time Franklin had participated in a northern expedition (his first had been by sea) and the first where he had command of the expedition. This attempt to find a Northwest Passage took place over land and through the Northwest Territories with the goal of mapping the Arctic shoreline. One man was killed and another

executed for that alleged murder. Franklin himself nearly starved and there were rumours of cannibalism.

Franklin, John. *Narrative of a journey to the shores of the Polar Sea, in the years 1819, 20, 21, and 22 ... with an appendix on various subjects relating to science, and natural history; illustrated by numerous plates and maps.* 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. London: John Murray, 1824.

G 650 1819 .F86 1824B SpC

- The second edition.

Hood, Robert. *To the Arctic by canoe, 1819-21: the journal and paintings of Robert Hood, Midshipman with Franklin.* Edited by C. Stuart Houston. Montreal: The Arctic Institute of North America, McGill-Queen's University Press, 1974.

G 650 1819 .H66 HU

- Hood accompanied Franklin on his disastrous 1819-21 overland attempt to reach the Arctic Coast and map part of the Northwest Passage. Hood's journal, written between May 1819 and September 1820, contains keen observations and he records the people and places he encountered. Franklin used portions of Hood's journal in his own 1823 account of the expedition.
- Hood was an excellent artist and his drawings are wonderful.
- Hood became ill and very weak on the journey and during a time when all were starving he was found dead, shot through the back of his head. Murder by Michel Terohaute was alleged and John Richardson executed Terohaute.

Parry, William Edward. *Journal of a voyage for the discovery of a north-west passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific performed in the years 1819-20, in His Majesty's Ship s Hecla and Griper ... with an appendix, containing the scientific and other observations.* London: John Murray, 1821.

G 650 1819 .P15 HU CH SE SpC

- This is Parry's second northern voyage and the first for which he was the commander. Parry and his ships crew were the first to over-winter in the Arctic regions. He investigated the Lancaster Sound route for the North-west Passage.

Fisher, Alexander. *A journal of a voyage of discovery to the Arctic regions in His Majesty's Ships Hecla and Griper in the years 1819 & 1820*. 2d ed. London: printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1821.

G 650 1819 .P17 1821 SE

- Fisher was a ship's surgeon. Besides attending to medical matters, he assisted in collecting and preserving specimens. This book consists of his diary and notes written while on the 1819-20 expedition with Parry.

Parry, William Edward. *Journal of a second voyage for the discovery of a North-West Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific performed in the years 1821-22-23 in His Majesty's Ships Fury and Hecla ... illustrated with numerous plates*. London: John Murray, 1824.

G 650 1821 .P21 SE

- Bound in is the *Appendix to Captain Parry's journal of a second voyage for the discovery of a North-West Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific performed in His Majesty's Ships Fury and Hecla I the years 1821-22-23*. London: J. Murray, 1825.
- Parry's second attempt to locate the North-west Passage. He again over-wintered and further explored the Arctic regions.

Lyon, G.F. *The private journal of Captain G.F. Lyon of H.M.S. Hecla during the recent voyage of discovery under Captain Parry*. London: Murray, 1824.

G 650 1821 .P25 HU and SpC

- Lyon says as commanded, he sent the journal he compiled while sailing with Parry in 1821-23 to the Admiralty and that Sir John Barrow, Second Secretary of the Admiralty, returned it to him and suggested he publish it. Barrow specially noted with

pleasure Lyon's observations on the Inuit encountered during Parry's second expedition.

Lyon, G.F. *A brief narrative of an unsuccessful attempt to reach Repulse Bay, through Sir Thomas Rowe's "Welcome" in His Majesty's Ship Griper in the year MDCCCXXIV.* London: John Murray, 1825.

G 650 1824 .L9 SpC

- The goal of Lyon's expedition was to go to Repulse Bay, take a party across the Melville Peninsula and trace the shores of the Polar Sea/Arctic Ocean, picking up where the earlier Franklin expedition had left off. Franklin himself would also go out (1825-27) and map the coastal area. Unfortunately Lyon and his crew were nearly shipwrecked in "Welcome Sound" and did not reach Repulse Bay. Includes scientific observations made while on the expedition and description of their encounter with the Inuit.

Parry, William Edward. *Journal of a third voyage for the discovery of a North-West Passage, from the Atlantic to the Pacific performed in the years 1824-25 in His Majesty's Ships Hecla and Fury .. illustrated by plates and charts.* London: John Murray, 1826.

G 650 1824 .P3 SE

- Outlined are the remarkable attempts to rescue the wrecked ship *Fury* but in the end the decision was made to leave her stores on shore and abandon the damaged ship. Despite their difficulties, the crew made it home.
- This expedition was part of a three-pronged British attempt to find the Northwest Passage with Parry sailing from east to west, Beechey from west to east and Franklin going the overland route along the Arctic coastline. Although the goal was for all three to meet up, this never happened.

Huish, Robert. *A narrative of the voyages and travels of Captain Beechey R.N. F.R.S. &c, to the Pacific and Behring's Straits; performed in the years 1825, 26 27, and 28, for the purpose of co-operating with*

*the Expeditions under Captains Parry and Franklin; and of Captain Back R.N. to the Thlew-ee-choh River & the Arctic sea in search of the expedition under Captain J. Ross R.N. being the conclusion of the series of voyages instituted for the discovery of the North West Passage.* London: W. Wright, 1839.

G 650 1825 .B4 H8 SpC

- First published in 1836, this relates Beechey's expedition of 1825-28 and Back's expedition of 1833-35. Both expeditions did not succeed in their missions. Beechey sailed into the Northwest Passage from the west and along the Arctic Ocean coastline and missed meeting John Franklin. Back missed finding Sir John Ross in 1833 and after he found out that Ross had gone home, Back decided to stay in the North and further explore the area. He remained until 1835. Neither expedition was a complete failure for they each gathered valuable information about the areas they visited.
- See also: Beechey, F. W. *Narrative of a voyage to the Pacific and Beering's Strait, to co-operate with the Polar expeditions: performed in His Majesty's Ship Blossom, under the command of Captain F.W. Beechey in the years 1825,26,27,28.* New Ed. London: Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1831.
- Back, George. *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.* London: John Murray, 1836.

Beechey, F. W. *Narrative of a voyage to the Pacific and Beering's Strait, to co-operate with the Polar expeditions: performed in His Majesty's Ship Blossom, under the command of Captain F.W. Beechey in the years 1825,26,27,28.* New Ed. London: Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1831.

G 650 1825 .B41 1831 CH

- An extensive voyage during which Beechey visited on the outgoing voyage places like Rio de Janeiro, the Falklands, the Straits of Magellan, the Society Islands, the Sandwich Islands, Macao, Petropauloskoi (on the Kamtschaka Peninsula) and the Beering's [sic] Strait as far as Point Barrow, Alaska.

- Parry was being sent a second time to search for the Northwest Passage while sailing from east to west and Franklin was again being sent by land (going down the Mackenzie River to the Arctic coastline). It was anticipated that these two would meet up.
- Since they would need more supplies and Franklin and his men would need transportation back to England, Beechey and his ship *The Blossom* were sent out to meet them at the western end of the Northwest Passage. Beechey was also expected to explore and survey the areas through which he sailed before he returned to England. He waited in vain, for neither Parry nor Franklin met him at the appointed place in 1826. Franklin was missed by just 250 km. Beechey overwintered in the Pacific and waited again for them in 1827 but failed to meet either party. *The Blossom* then sailed south stopping in California, Mexico, Chile and Brazil on the way home. The voyage covered 73,000 miles. Included is an excellent map and illustrations as well as information about the various people and societies he encountered.

Franklin, John. *Narrative of a second expedition to the shores of the Polar Sea in the years 1825, 1826, and 1827 ... including an account of the progress of a detachment to the eastward by John Richardson*. London: John Murray, 1828.

G 650 1825 .F8 1828 SE

- This was Franklin's second overland attempt to map and locate the Northwest Passage. The party went down the Mackenzie River to its delta and then Richardson ranged east and Franklin west along the Arctic coast making excellent charts. This was the land portion of a three-pronged attempt to explore the Arctic coast with Parry sailing east to west and Beechey sailing up the Behring Strait and then west to east. The land and maritime expeditions were to meet and sail home. However, despite attempts in 1826 and 1827 they didn't meet. Beechey's ship *The Blossom* missed Franklin by only 250 kilometers.

Franklin, John. *Narrative of a second expedition to the shores of the Polar Sea in the years 1825, 1826, and 1827 ... including an account of the progress of a detachment to the eastward by John Richardson*. New ed. Edmonton: M.G. Hurtig, 1971.

G 650 1825 .F8 1971 HU

- Transcription of Franklin's 1828 book with a new introduction by Leslie H. Neatby.

Ross, 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, and 1833 ... including the reports of James Clark Ross and the discovery of the northern magnetic pole.* London: A.W. Webster, 1835.

G 650 1829 .R82 1835 CH

- After an absence of 4 years, all members of this expedition were assumed to have perished, but due to the extraordinary efforts of the members of the crew, they survived and returned to accolades. Because of their amazing survival, it was assumed for many years that the later lost Franklin expedition had also survived and would return. Hence the delay in searching for the Franklin expedition.

Ross, John. *Appendix to the 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, and 1833 ... including the reports of James Clark Ross and the discovery of the northern magnetic pole.* London: A.W. Webster, 1835.

G 650 1829 .R82 1835 Suppl. CH

- Scientific information gathered during the expedition. A phrase dictionary of English, Danish and Inuit terms is included. Includes Ross's theory regarding the Aurora Borealis.

Light, William. *The last expedition of Capt. Sir John Ross, R.N. for the discovery of a North-West Passage; with an abridgement of the former voyages of Captains Ross, Parry, and other celebrated navigators for the northern latitudes; compiled from authentic information and original documents transmitted by William Light, Stewart to the expedition.* [Edited by] Robert Huish. Reprint ed. London: George Virtue, 1835.

G 650 1829 .R9 H8 183U HU

- Reprint edition of *The last voyage of Capt. Sir John Ross for the discovery of a Northwest Passage performed in the years 1829, 30, 31, 32& 33*; from original documents transmitted by William Light, Purser's Steward to the Expedition.
- Summarizes expeditions up to Ross's amazing 1829-33 expedition. Adds another viewpoint on Ross and his extraordinary crew who had thought to have been lost, but miraculously survived and returned to England.

Back, George. *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*. London: John Murray, 1836.

G 650 1833 .B12 1836 SE

- Sir John Ross had set out on an expedition to the Northwest Territories in 1829 but the expedition was late in returning and by 1832, people were anxious to discover its fate. George Back had experience in the northern part of Canada, having accompanied Franklin on his first overland expedition. Back was given money by the British government and was supplemented by assistance and supplies from the Hudson's Bay Company. He went overland and mapped the areas he went through as he searched for the Ross party. While Back was away, the Ross party returned safely to England.
- Back's mapping was excellent and the book relays his interactions with Hudson's Bay Company personnel as well as local indigenous people. Back was an accomplished artist and his drawings of the North are superb. After his death, the Great Fish River was re-named the Back River.

King, Richard. *Narrative of a journey to the shores of the Arctic Ocean*. London: George Routledge, 1847.

G 650 1833 .B15 SpC

- King accompanied George Back on his 1833-35 mission. King was the naturalist on the expedition and his book contains much

information about the flora and fauna he encountered in the Northwest Territories. The book ends with a proposal King made to return to conduct research. Much to King's disappointment his proposal was not endorsed by the British government.

Franklin, John. *Thirty years in the Arctic regions, or, The adventures of Sir John Franklin*. New York: D.W. Evans and Co., 1860.

G 650 1847 .F8 1860 SpC

- Consists largely of text taken from Franklin's books.

Amundsen, Roald. *Roald Amundsen's The North West Passage; being the record of a voyage of exploration of the ship "Gjøa" 1903-1907* by Roald Amundsen with a supplement by First Lieutenant Hansen, Vice-Commander of the Expedition. New York: E. P. Dutton, 1908.

G 650 1903 .A7 SpC

- Amundsen's expedition was the first to sail the complete length of the Northwest Passage. He sailed from east to west from 1903 to 1907.

Amundsen, Roald. *Roald Amundsen's "The North West Passage": being the record of a voyage of exploration of the ship "Gjoa" 1903-1907* by Roald Amundsen with a supplement by First Lieutenant Hansen, Vice-Commander of the Expedition. London: Archibald Constable and Co., 1908.

G 650 1903 .A7 1908b SE

- Amundsen's account of his five year voyage. The *Gjoa* was the first ship to sail the Northwest Passage.

Thompson, John Beswarick. *The more northerly route: a photographic study of the 1944 voyage of the St. Roch through the Northwest Passage*. Ottawa: Information Canada, 1974.

G 650 1944 .T46 HU

- Henry Larsen captained the *St. Roch* as it made the trip from Halifax to Vancouver through the Northwest Passage along a more northerly route. Photos taken during this journey are included. This was the first Canadian sailing of the North-west Passage.

Great Britain. Admiralty. *Papers relative to the recent Arctic expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin and the crews of H.M.S. "Erebus" and "Terror"*. London: printed by George Edward Eyre and William Spottiswoode for Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1854.  
G 660 .A5 1854 SpC folio

- Includes reports from or about expeditions led by Inglefield, Belcher, Cresswell, M'Clure, Kellett, Pullen, Trollope, Fredrick, Magujire and McCormick generally from 1852 to 1853.

Markham, Albert Hastings. *Life of Sir John Franklin and the North-West Passage*. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 1876.  
G 660 .M3 SpC

- Markham accompanied George Nares on the British Naval North Polar Expedition of 1875-76. On one particular sledge expedition Markham and Alfred Parr achieving the farthest north point to that date. This book is a review of Franklin's life.

Pullen, William J.S. *The Pullen Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin: the original diaries, log, and letters of Commander W.J.S. Pullen*. Selected and introduced by H.F. Pullen. Toronto: The Arctic History Press, 1979.  
G 665 1848 .P85 SpC

- Pullen was part of an 1848 expedition sent out to search for the Franklin party. The full expedition sailed in the ship "*Plover*" to Wainright Inlet, Alaska and from there Pullen and William Hooper left the main expedition, took two small boats and searched the Arctic coastline from Wainright Inlet to the Mackenzie River. They ascended the Mackenzie and spent the winter of 1849/50 in

the Yukon – Hooper at Fort Franklin and Pullen at Fort Simpson. The next year they again searched the coastline and again wintered in Fort Simpson (1850/51). They then trekked overland to York Factory and took a Hudson's Bay Company ship home. At the beginning of the book is a chronology of searches for Franklin.

Richardson, John. *Arctic searching expedition: journal of a boat-voyage through Rupert's Land and the Arctic Sea in search of the discovery ships under command of Sir John Franklin; with an appendix on the physical geography of North America*. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1851.

G 665 1848 .R52 HU

- The story of an expedition which took place between 1847 and 1849 to search for the missing Franklin party. This one concentrated on the Arctic coastline – especially between the Mackenzie and Coppermine Rivers. Includes a great deal of scientific information gathered while traveling. Includes information on Rae's expedition in 1849.
- Richardson was a friend of Franklin and had accompanied Franklin on early expeditions. He therefore set out to look for the lost Franklin expedition.

*The Pullen records*. Ottawa: H.F. Pullen, 1954.

G 665 1849 .P75 SpC

- Contains copies of records and journals related to William J.S. and Thomas.C. Pullen.
- Includes information related to a search for the Franklin expedition made by W.J.S. Pullen in the Mackenzie River delta 1849-51 and the "... journals of Thomas C. Pullen ... covering the period 1852-54, when, as Master of HMS "North Star" he spent three winters in the Arctic, his ship being the sole survivor of Sir Edward Belcher's Expedition of 1852." (Foreword)

*Arctic miscellanies: a souvenir of the late polar search by the officers and seamen of the expedition.* Contributions by Sir John Ross... [et al.] 2<sup>nd</sup> ed. London: Colburn and Co., 1852.

G 665 1850 .A95 1852 SpC

- The *Assistance*, commanded by Erasmus Ommanney, was one of the ships sent out to search for the Franklin Expedition in 1850-51.
- This book is "... a collection of articles on different subjects, extracted from a newspaper, which was edited by one of the officers of the "*Assistance*". These articles were contributed by the commanders, officers and men, of the expedition. Some of the papers are from the pen of the venerable Admiral Sir John Ross, and others, and not the least interesting, are from rough and weather-beaten tars before the mast. This little newspaper was called the "*Aurora Borealis*", and it was published on the 15<sup>th</sup> of every month." Preface. The newspaper was printed on board the ship while it in the North.
- The Preface gives a vivid account of life on board the ships while they were frozen in the ice in the Arctic. Apparently the ships had been provided with small libraries, and the officers conducted classes for those who were interested in learning navigation, steam seamanship, arithmetic, languages and music. Theatricals were popular.
- For a similar newspaper see *The North Georgia gazette and winter chronicle*.

Collinson, Richard. *Journal of H.M.S. Enterprise on the Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin's ships by Behring Strait 1850-55; with a memoir of his other services.* Edited by ... T. B. Collinson. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington, 1889.

G 665 1850 .C6 SpC

- Initially two ships named the *Investigator*, commanded by Robert M'Clure and the *Enterprise*, commanded by Collinson, went out to search for the Franklin expedition but they became separated and never met up again. The *Enterprise* eventually reached Cambridge Bay and Victoria Strait and on the Finlayson Islands they found a piece of wood which they thought may be

part of a hatch from a missing Franklin ship. A number of sledge trips were conducted during the years they were in the Arctic. They collected scientific observations and recorded their interaction with the Inuit. The ships were missing for some time and another expedition was sent out to search for them in 1852. The *Enterprise* made it safely back to Britain in 1855.

- The second section of the book reviews Admiral Collinson's career.

M'Clure, Robert Le M. *The discovery of the North-West Passage by H.M.S. "Investigator"., Capt. R. M'Clure, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854.* Edited by Commander Sherard Osborn, from logs and journals of Capt. Robert Le M. M'Clure; illustrated by Commander S. Gurney Cresswell. London: Longman, Brown, Green, Longmans & Roberts, 1856.

G 665 1850 .C63 SpC

- The *Investigator*, commanded by Robert M'Clure was sent out with the *Enterprise*, commanded by Richard Collinson, in 1850 to search for the Franklin party but the ships became separated and never met up again. M'Clure sailed into the North-west Passage from the Behring Strait. The *Investigator* ran into difficulties and became ice-bound off Melville Island.
- In 1852 Sir Edward Belcher was given overall command of the British government effort to locate the Franklin Expedition. In that year five more ships were sent out under the command of Belcher and Sherard Osborn to locate, aid and re-supply Collinson and M'Clure as well as continue the search for the Franklin party.
- Luckily two of the five ships, the *Resolute*, commanded by Henry Kellett, and the *Intrepid*, pushed towards Melville Island and in 1853 they landed and found a message left by M'Clure. Lieut. Pim of the *Resolute* set off by sledge to look for the M'Clure and the *Investigator* and its crew and he encountered them just as they were preparing to abandon the ship and sledge out. M'Clure and his men abandoned the ice-bound *Investigator* and joined with the crews of the *Resolute* and the *Intrepid*. Both ships subsequently became stuck in the ice and M'Clure and the

other British crews on the two ships spent another year in the Arctic undertaking exploration and research via sledges.

- Two more of the five ships ran into trouble. Belcher on the *Assistance* and Sherard Osborn on the *Pioneer* pursued a more northerly route but they too became stuck in the ice.
- Luckily one of the five ships – the *Phoenix* - made it back to England and returned with two transport ships – the *North Star* and the *Talbot* to take people home.
- In 1854, in a controversial move, Belcher directed that the four ships now stuck in the ice with the crews onboard - *the Pioneer*, *the Assistance*, *the Resolute* and *the Intrepid* - be abandoned and all the officers and men put aboard the ships sent out from Britain, namely, the *North Star*, *Phoenix* and the *Talbot*. It was very tight quarters but they arrived back in England in 1854. Belcher was court-martialed for abandoning his ships, but was acquitted.

Armstrong, Alex. *A personal narrative of the discovery of the North-West Passage: with numerous incidents of travel and adventure during nearly five years' continuous service in the Arctic regions while in search of the expedition under Sir John Franklin*. London: Hurst, and Blackett, 1857.

G 665 1850 .C7 SpC

- Armstrong was the surgeon on board the ill-fated ship *Investigator* commanded by Robert M'Clure which was part of the British naval searches between 1850-54 for the Franklin party. The book concentrates on the *Investigator* and its crew up to 1853.
- After they had been rescued from the *Investigator* and taken to the *Resolute* and *Intrepid*, a small number of men from the combined crews joined the *Phoenix* which sailed and arrived in England in Oct. 1853, giving notice to government of the state of affairs of the two expeditions (1850 and 1852). Those left behind spent a further winter in the Arctic. On orders of Belcher, the crews of the *Investigator*, *Resolute* and *Intrepid* were redistributed on the *North Star*, *Phoenix* and the *Talbot*. All three ships arrived back in England in Oct. 1854.

- The book is taken from the journal that Armstrong kept. One thing he specially laments is the loss of all the specimens collected which were left on the abandoned *Investigator*.
- The Appendix contains a letter by Armstrong commenting on the effective use of lemon juice as an antiscorbutic agent against scurvy. Also in the Appendix Armstrong describes the warming apparatus used on the *Investigator*.

Kane, Elisha Kent. *Adrift in the Arctic ice pack: from the history of the First U.S. Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin*; edited by Horace Kephart. New York: Outing Publishing Co., 1916.

G 665 1850 .D33 1916 SE

- Dr. Elisha Kane was the senior medical officer on board the ships outfitted for the first U.S. Grinnell Expedition established to search for the missing British Franklin Expedition. He wrote about this 1850-51 journey in 1853 (and published it in 1854). This is an edited version of that work.

Kane, Elisha Kent. *The U.S. Grinnell Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin: a personal narrative*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1854.

G 665 1850 .K32 SpC

- Lady Franklin appealed to the U.S. President for assistance in locating her husband's lost expedition. The American government was very slow to respond to the request so a New York merchant, Henry Grinnell, outfitted two vessels at his own cost and offered them to the U.S. Government. The U.S. assigned men from the Navy to the ships.
- This First Grinnell Expedition was commanded by Lieut. Edwin J. De Haven and they sailed in the ships *Advance* and *Rescue*. Dr. Elisha Kane was the senior medical officer on the expedition. They went up north in 1850 and through Lancaster Sound but the two ships became frozen in the ice pack and drifted for months. Eventually the ice released them in the Davis Strait and they returned home in 1851. While searching they met up with two British expeditions, led by Horatio Thomas Austin and

William Penny. All were searching for Franklin. Kane would lead the second U.S. Grinnell Expedition (1853-55).

Osborn, Sherard. *Stray leaves from an Arctic journal: or, Eighteen months in the Polar Regions in search of Sir John Franklin's Expedition, in the years 1850-51*. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1852.

G 665 1850 .O7 1852 SpC

- Four British ships sailed in 1851 to search for the Franklin Expedition and they returned in 1851. Horatio Austin commanded the ship *Resolute*, Erasmus Ommanney commanded the *Assistance*, John Cator commanded the screw steamer the *Intrepid* and Sherard Osborn the screw steamer *Pioneer*. This was the first time screw steam vessels had been used in Arctic voyages and Osborn makes comments about their abilities as compared to sailing ships. Generally the *Pioneer* accompanied the *Resolute* and the *Intrepid* accompanied the *Assistance*.
- They sailed in to Lancaster Sound and beyond. In early August they sighted Sir John Ross's ship the *Felix* and in late August they joined Capt. William Penny and the *Lady Franklin* at Beechey Island. They over-wintered and conducted sledge-based exploration, returning home in 1851.
- Screw steam ships must have proven themselves because in 1852 Osborn and the same men went out with the expedition headed by Sir Edward Belcher to again look for the Franklin Expedition . This second expedition lasted until 1854.

Snow, W. Parker. *Voyage of the Prince Albert in search of Sir John Franklin: a narrative of every-day life in the Arctic Seas*. London: Longman, Brown, Green and Longmans, 1851.

G 665 1850 .P9 SpC

- Snow, an American, had submitted to Lady Franklin a plan of search to locate her missing husband's expedition. Eager to assist, Snow came to Britain from America hoping to join the crew of a British rescue ship. He missed Capt. Penny's vessels

and therefore joined the *Prince Albert* – a ship bought and sent out by Lady Franklin herself. The Captain of the *Prince Albert* was Commander Charles C. Forsyth. They left in June 1850, explored the Boothia Peninsula area as suggested by Snow, and returned in October 1850.

- While in the north they “fell in” with Sir John Ross and his ship the *Felix*. They also encountered Austin’s and Penny’s ships as well as the American ships the *Advance* and *Rescue* which were part of the First Grinnell Expedition. Forsyth’s expedition found a note left on Cape Riley in which Capt. Ommanney says traces of the Franklin party had been found on Beechey Island and they returned home with this Ommanney’s information.

Bellot, J.R. *Journal d’un voyage aux Mers polaires exécuté à la recherche de Sir John Franklin, en 1851 et 1852; précédé d’une notice sur la vie et les travaux de l’auteur par M. Julien Lemer.* Paris: Perrotin, 1854.

G 665 1851 .B44 1854 SpC

- Bellot, from the French Navy, joined the *Prince Albert*, a ship owned by Lady Franklin, on its second attempt to find the Franklin expedition. This time the ship sailed under the command of William Kennedy in May 1851. They wintered in Batty Bay and during one sledge expedition discovered what would be later named Bellot Strait. They returned in October 1852.
- This book uses Bellot’s journal and the story is preceded by a biography of Bellot.

Belcher, Edward. *The last of the Arctic voyages; being a narrative of the Expedition in H.M.S. Assistance, under the command of Captain Sir Edward Belcher, C.B., in search of Sir John Franklin, during the years 1852-53-54; with notes on the natural history by Sir John Richardson, Professor Owen, Thomas Bell, J.W. Salter and Lovell Reeve.* London: Lovell Reeve, 1855.

G 665 1852 .B4 HU

- Belcher praises his men and notes that their exploits in the Arctic may not be fully appreciated: "The excitement of war possibly has blinded their countrymen to their deserts..." (vii) Britain is now involved in the Crimean War and Belcher believes that this will be the last British expedition to search for the Franklin party because government funds are needed for military action. Belcher, the overall commander of this expedition of five ships, set out in 1852 to locate, aid and re-supply the earlier Collinson and M'Clure expeditions as well as to continue the search for the Franklin party. Extensive exploration by sledge was undertaken by crews from the various ships. Belcher believes the scientific information he had gathered will be useful, especially for meteorological studies.
- In a controversial move and after wintering two years in the Arctic, Belcher ordered that the crew abandon four of the original five ships and crowd onto the remaining ship and two supply ships. Belcher was court martialed for abandoning his ships, but he was acquitted. He discusses the likely fate of the Franklin party, using information provided by John Rae (p. 248-258)

*Arctic stories.* London: Gall & Inglis, 1887.

G 665 1853 .A7 1887 SpC

- This book is a short retelling of the Second Grinnell Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin 1853-55 headed by Elisha Kent Kane. It reports that "Dr. Kane had on board no less than fifty dogs..." (p. 15)

Kane, Elisha Kent. *Arctic explorations: the Second Grinnell Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, 1853, 54, '55.* Philadelphia: Childs & Peterson, 1856.

G 665 1853 .K3 CH SE SpC

- On orders from the American Secretary of the Navy, Elisha Kane and his crew set out to again search the northern reaches and locate Sir John Franklin's missing expedition. This was Kane's second expedition north and the first he commanded. They decided to sail northward up the west coast of Greenland (which they were not sure was an island). They counted on the help of

the Inuit, hence there is much information about them in the book.

- Note that volume 1 of the Seton copy has date of 1857; volume 2 has date of 1856.

Sonntag, August. *Professor Sonntag's thrilling narrative of the Grinnell Exploring Expedition to the Arctic Ocean in the years 1853, 1854 and 1855 in search of Sir John Franklin, under the command of Dr. E.K. Kane, U.S. N...*with nearly one hundred splendid engravings by Professor August Sonntag. Philadelphia: Jas. T. Lloyd, 1857.

G 665 1853 .K55 SpC

- Sonntage was the Astronomer on the Second Grinnell Expedition led by Elisha Kent Kane. The very long sub-title explains much of the book: "... containing the history of all previous explorations of the Arctic Ocean, from the year 1618 down to the present time; showing how far they advanced northward, what discoveries they made, and their scientific observations, the present whereabouts of Sir John Franklin and his party if they are still alive, a statement of the only practical method by which the North Pole may be reached, the reasons why all exploring expeditions have hitherto failed to penetrate the icy barriers of the polar regions, highly important astronomical observations, proving that there is no such thing as apparent time at the North Pole, sufferings of Dr. Kane's exploring party, how they were buried for two years in the ice, enduring a degree of cold never experienced by any human being before, their miraculous escapes and unprecedented hardships, their abandonment of the ship, and perilous journey of four hundred miles over the ice..." (Title page).

M'Clintock, Francis Leopold. *The voyage of the 'Fox' in the Arctic seas: a narrative of the discovery of the fate of Sir John Franklin and his companions.* Boston: Tichnor and Fields, 1860.

G 665 1857 .M21 SpC HU SE

- M'Clintock captained the *Fox* from 1857 to 1859 while in search of the Franklin Expedition. This expedition was privately sponsored by Lady Franklin and paid for by funds raised by

public subscription. They wintered in 1857 and 1858 and in 1859 while sledging discovered relics of the Franklin expedition confirming John Rae's information about the expedition.

Hall, Charles Francis. *Arctic researches and life among the Esquimaux: being the narrative of an expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in the years 1860, 1861 and 1862*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1866.

G 665 1860 .H18 SpC

- This book recounts the American Hall's first Arctic expedition – undertaken in 1860-62 while the U.S. Civil War was ongoing. The Preface shows Hall's understanding of the assistance the Inuit could provide when searching in the North. He says: "The reader will perhaps wonder why so much importance was given [in this book] to the discovery of the Frobisher relics. I answer, partly because of the interest which attached itself to the remains of men so long ago left in that waste land; but partly, too, because the discovery of these remains, and the tracing of their history among the Esquimaux, confirmed, in a remarkable manner, my belief that these people retain among them, with great positiveness, the memory of important and strange incidents; and as their traditions of Frobisher, when I was able to get at them, were so clear, I am persuaded that among them may be sought, by one competent, with every chance of complete success, the sad history of Sir John Franklin's men. To make myself competent for this more interesting and important research, I patiently acquired the language and familiarized myself with the habits of the Esquimaux." (Preface). Hall did go back and spent 1865-69 searching the area and living with the Inuit.
- He was firm friends with the Inuit Tookoolito and Ebierlung. They returned back to the U.S. with him after his first expedition and then went north with him on the second. While on this first expedition he found relics of Frobisher's expedition. Five of Frobisher's crew had been left behind and the Inuit had an oral recount of the men building a ship (p. 428).
- Hall later died under mysterious circumstances while on another expedition - the 1871-73 North Polar Expedition - on the U.S. Ship *Polaris*.

- See also: Hyde, Alexander, A.C. Baldwin and W.L. Gage. *The frozen zone and its explorers: a comprehensive record of voyages, travels, discoveries, adventures and whale-fishing in the Arctic regions for one thousand years ...* Hartford, Conn.: Columbian Book Co., 1875.

Hall, Francis. *Narrative of the second Arctic expedition made by Charles F. Hall: his voyage to Repulse Bay, sledge journeys to the Straits of Fury and Hecla and the King William's Land and residence among the Eskimos during the years 1865-'69*; edited under the orders of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, by Prof. J. E. Nourse, U.S.N., U. S. Naval Observatory, 1879. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1879.

G 665 1862 .H2 SE

- Using Repulse Bay as his headquarters, the American Hall ventured out by sledge to a number of areas. This was his second attempt to search King William Island for evidence of the Franklin expedition. Hall believed that the Inuit had a memory of Franklin and in order to interact with them he learned their language and made himself aware of their way of life. He spent a great deal of time with the Inuit and 1869 his persistence was rewarded when he found the graves of some of Franklin's men.
- Hall died on his final trip to the north during a 1871-73 expedition under mysterious circumstances.
- For information on Hall's final trip see: United States. Navy Dept. *Narrative of the North Polar Expedition, U.S. Ship Polaris, Captain Charles Francis Hall Commanding*. Edited under the direction of the Hon. G.M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, by Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis, U.S.N. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1876.

Gilder, William H. *Schwatka's search: sledging in the Arctic in quest of the Franklin records*. New York: Charles Scribner's sons, 1881.

G 665 1878 .S4 SpC

- Much of the information in the book had already been published as letters in the *New York Herald*. Gilder accompanied Schwatka and acted as correspondent on the expedition.
- The expedition left New York in 1878 and Schwatka's party sledged all around King William's Land and brought home relics from the Franklin Expedition. The introduction claims that the expedition "... made the largest sledge journey on record, having been absent from its base of supplies for eleven months and twenty days and having traversed 2,819 geographical, or 3,251 statute miles. It was the first expedition which relied for its own subsistence and for the subsistence of its dogs on the game which it found in the locality. It was the first expedition in which the white men of the party voluntarily assumed the same diet as the natives..." (p. xi) They returned to the U.S. in 1880.

Hayes, Isaac. *The Open Polar Sea: a narrative of a voyage of discovery towards the North Pole in the schooner "United States"*. London: Sampson Low, Son and Marston, 1867.

G 670 1860 .H5 1867b SE

- This was a privately sponsored scientific American expedition which had the goal of reaching the Open Polar Sea and the North Pole. They sailed north and up Smith Sound in a ship captained by John Bartlett but eventually become stuck in the ice. They wintered 1860-61 and then returned home. They gathered a great deal of scientific data which was conveyed to the sponsoring institutions.

United States. Navy Dept. *Narrative of the North Polar Expedition, U.S. Ship Polaris, Captain Charles Francis Hall Commanding*. Edited under the direction of the Hon. G.M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, by Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis, U.S.N. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1876.

G 670 1871 .P7 SpC

- "This narrative has been prepared from official papers and from journals of the officers and men of the Expedition, as well as valuable private contributions acknowledged in the text." (p. [3])

- This 1871-73 American government sponsored expedition's goal was to reach the North Pole. Leading it was the experienced Arctic explorer Charles Francis Hall and his fellow commanders were Sidney Buddington and George Tyson. They sailed north via Smith Sound but eventually the ice blocked further progress.
- This was a disastrous expedition. Hall died during the first year under suspicious circumstances. The rumours were that he was murdered by poison. Nineteen men headed by George Tyson left the ship to explore and ended up trapped on an ice floe. The ice floe melted so much that they took to sailing fragile boats. Eventually, after more than two hundred days, the men were picked up by Capt. Isaac Bartlett of Conception Bay Newfoundland.
- The expedition ship *Polaris* itself had to be abandoned, the men took to small boats and were eventually rescued by the Scottish whaler *Ravenscraig*. Eventually the men returned to the United States via Scotland.
- Although they were in difficulties, care was taken to bring back journals and scientific data collected. The Inuit were of great help to the men and without them survival would have been difficult.
- See also: Tyson, George E. *Arctic experiences: containing Capt. George E. Tyson's wonderful drift on the ice-floe; a history of the Polaris Expedition, the Cruise of the Tigress and rescue of the Polaris survivors to which is added a general Arctic chronology*. Edited by E. Vale Blake. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1874.
- See also: Hyde, Alexander, A.C. Baldwin and W.L. Gage. *The frozen zone and its explorers: a comprehensive record of voyages, travels, discoveries, adventures and whale-fishing in the Arctic regions for one thousand years ...* Hartford, Conn.: Columbian Book Co., 1875.

Tyson, George E. *Arctic experiences: containing Capt. George E. Tyson's wonderful drift on the ice-floe; a history of the Polaris Expedition, the Cruise of the Tigress and rescue of the Polaris*

*survivors to which is added a general Arctic chronology.* Edited by E. Vale Blake. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1874.

G 670 1871 .P73 SpC

- This is Tyson's recounting of the 1871-73 disastrous *Polaris* Expedition to find the North Pole. Most of the information comes from Tyson's journal. Includes scientific data collected including a review of the theory of the Open Polar Sea.
- See also: United States. Navy Dept. *Narrative of the North Polar Expedition, U.S. Ship Polaris, Captain Charles Francis Hall Commanding.* Edited under the direction of the Hon. G.M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, by Rear-Admiral C. H. Davis, U.S.N. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1876.
- See also: Hyde, Alexander, A.C. Baldwin and W.L. Gage. *The frozen zone and its explorers: a comprehensive record of voyages, travels, discoveries, adventures and whale-fishing in the Arctic regions for one thousand years ...* Hartford, Conn.: Columbian Book Co., 1875.

Nares, George S. *Narrative of a voyage to the Polar Sea during 1875-76 in H.M. ships "Alert" and "Discovery" ... with notes on the natural history edited by H. W. Fielden.* London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington, 1878.

G 670 1875 .A36 SE

- With the goal of reaching the North Pole, the ships of the British Naval North Polar Expedition sailed up Smith Sound in 1875 and wintered there in 1875-76. While there, numerous sledge expeditions were sent out - some along the coasts of Ellesmere Island and Greenland. On one particular sledge expedition Albert Markham and Alfred Parr achieving the farthest north point to that date. This book includes a number of early photographs of the Arctic.

Markham, Albert Hastings. *Polar reconnaissance: being the voyage of the Isbjörn to Novaya Zemlya in 1879.* London: C. Kegan Paul & Co., 1881.

G 670 1875 .I8 M345 1881 SpC

- Markham had been to the Arctic in 1873 and 1875-76 (under George Nares). He decided "... that the west coast of Franz Josef Land offers the best route for future polar discovery." (p. xi) He talked to the Dutch explorers De Bruyne and Koolemans Beynen after they returned from their 1878 trip north to Franz Josef Land. Markham accompanied Sir Henry Gore Booth and they pushed north in the ice between Novaya Zemlya and Spitzbergen.
- The book includes summaries of various expeditions in the Northeast Passage.

Greely, Adolphus W. *Three years of Arctic Service: an account of the Lady Franklin Bay Expedition of 1881-84 and the attainment of the farthest north.* New York: Charles Scribner's Sons 1894.

G 670 1881 .G6 1894 SE

- This is an account of an American scientific expedition to Grinnelland that went horribly wrong. A small group was left to explore Ellesmere Island and sledge to the far north. However, for two successive years relief ships did not arrive resulting in starvation, death and the execution of some members of the party who were alleged to have stolen and hoarded food. Many died and the remaining crew, including Greely, were rescued just in time.

Sverdrup, Otto. *New land: four years in the Arctic Regions* Translated from the Norwegian by Ethel Harriet Hearn. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1904.

G 670 1898 SpC

- Otto Sverdrup had accompanied Fridjof Nansen on both his crossing of Greenland (1888-1889) and the first Norwegian Polar Expedition (1893-1896). This experience led Sverdrup to be selected as commander for a second Norwegian scientific Polar Expedition. They sailed in the *Fram* in 1898 and returned in 1902 having explored one hundred thousand square miles both by ship and sledge in places including Axel Heiberg, Amund Ringnes and Ellef Ringnes Islands. These islands were named

for his supporter and sponsors respectively and later the Sverdrup Islands were named for him.

- The book includes scientific data collected while on the Expedition.

Sverdrup, Otto. *Sverdrup's Arctic adventures*. Adapted from *New Land: four years in the Arctic Regions* by the Norwegian explorer Otto Sverdrup and edited with additional chapters by T. C. Fairley. London: Longmans, 1959

G 670 1898 .S9313 1959 SpC

- This is an adaptation of Ethel Harriet Hearn's 1904 English translation of Sverdrup's book and includes more biographical information about Sverdrup.

Harrison, Alfred H. *In search of a Polar continent, 1905-1907*. Toronto: The Musson Book Co., 1908.

G 670 1905 .H2 SpC

- Alfred Harrison was a sportsman and eager for adventure. He says: "The objects of this expedition were to penetrate as far as possible into that unknown region which lies to the north, and to meet and get to know the natives, of whom I have always fostered an idea of making use in ice expeditions. Besides the natives, the whale-fishers who navigate those waters might, I trusted, be able to render me assistance. Further-more, I wished to discover, if possible, whether there was land hitherto unknown in the Arctic Ocean: in ascertaining this, I would make Herschel Island my base of operations. These measures were themselves prompted by the ultimate desire, should opportunity offer, of reaching the Pole; and the conviction with which the results of the expedition now to be related have impressed me that the grand project Arctic travellers is fully feasible." (p. viii-ix)
- Harrison went north via the Northwest Territories, down the Mackenzie River and eventually arrived at Herschel Island. He wasn't alone there, however, for there were Mounties, Hudson's Bay men and of course Inuit living there as well. Despite saying

he wanted to get to know the indigenous people, he didn't live with them - unlike Stefansson whom he met during 1906. Harrison and his party ranged from Herschel Island eastward along the Mackenzie delta and the Arctic coastline as far as Banks Island. He remained in the north till 1907 and then returned home.

Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. *Hunters of the Great North*. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1922.

G 670 1906 .S4 SpC

- "I have tried by means of diaries and memory to go back to the vivid impressions of my first year among the Eskimos for the story of what I saw and heard." (p.iv)
- This book relates to Stefansson's first northern experience from 1906-1907 which was sponsored by the Universities of Harvard and Toronto. He was determined to get to know the Inuit way of life and language and spent time at Tuktoyaktok with an Inuit man who instructed him. While there he met Alfred Harrison. Contains much information about the Inuit.

Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. *My life with the Eskimo*. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1913.

G 670 1908 .A3 SpC

- Immediately after returning from his 1906-1907 expedition, Stefansson again returned North on his second expedition. Sponsored by the American Museum of Natural History and the Canadian Geological Survey, he was accompanied by Rudolph Anderson. They left in 1908 and returned in 1912. The goal was to prove that you could live off the land as the Inuit did while you explored and this they did. Stefansson returned to the same area as to which he had gone on the previous visit, but as well as traveled along the Arctic coastline to the east, then west into Alaska as far as Utkiavik. Stefansson greatly admired the Inuit and there is much information about them and their assistance in the book.

Canada. Dept. of Marine and Fisheries. *Report on the Dominion of Canada Government Expedition to the Arctic Islands and Hudson Strait on board the D.G.S. Arctic.* . Ottawa: Government Printing Bureau, 1910.

G 670 1908 .A7 SpC

- "By Captain J.E. Bernier"
- This expedition which lasted from 1908 to 1909 followed a previous one of 1906 to 1907. The report on the earlier voyage was published in 1909.
- As with the previous expedition, a major purpose was to establish Canadian sovereignty. Capt. Bernier was to patrol " ... the waters contiguous to that part of the Dominion of Canada already annexed, and for the further purpose of annexing territory of British possessions as far west as longitude 141 degrees." (p.xix). and p. 320-322 lists the area annexed to Canada during the expedition.
- The appendices contain scientific data gathered while on the expedition.

Cook, Frederick A. *My attainment of the Pole: being the record of the Expedition that first reached the Boreal Center, 1907-1909, with the final summary of the Polar Controversy.* New York: the Polar Publishing Co., 1911.

G 670 1908 .C7 A3 SpC

- Special Collections copy has affixed a label from Arlen & Co., of London.
- Cook claims that he, and not Robert Peary, first reached the North Pole and this is his record of his expedition to the North Pole. He says he reached the Pole on April 21, 1908. The latter part of the book goes into the Cook/Peary controversy and Cook is vigorous in his attack on Peary. His chapter headings include titles like: "*Inside news of the Peary attack—How the web of shame was woven—The bribed, faked and forged news items—The Pro-Peary money powers encourage perjury—How a geographic society prostituted its name.*"

- All his life Cook promoted his case. He launched a suit against Jeanette Mirsky related to her descriptions of him in her book *To the North*.

Borup, George. *A tenderfoot with Peary*. With a preface by G. W. Melville. 2<sup>nd</sup> and souvenir ed. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1911.

G 670 1909 .B7 1911 SpC

- "Souvenir edition prepared for the Eleventh Annual Dinner of the American Booksellers' Association, Astor Hotel, New York, May 11, 1911" (Title page)
- Borup – "a tenderfoot" - accompanied Peary on his third, successful expedition to the North Pole. This is his story of the adventure.

Peary, Robert E. *The North Pole: its discovery in 1909 under the auspices of the Peary Arctic Club*. With an introduction by Theodore Roosevelt; and a foreword by Gilbert H. Grosvenor. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1910.

G 670 1909 .P6 SpC

- Peary had much experience exploring northern regions including Greenland. He went north in 1886, 1891-92, 1893-95, 1896 and 1897. His first attempt at the North Pole was in 1898-1902. His second was 1905-06 and his final and successful attempt was 1908-1909.
- Peary put much planning into the third polar expedition. As with the second polar expedition he steamed north on the *Roosevelt*, captained by Bob Bartlett, and then set out overland. He broke up the dash northward into a series of stages. Peary, Matthew Henson and four Inuit reached the North Pole on April 6, 1909.

*Report of the Canadian Arctic Expedition 1913-1918*. Ottawa: King's Printer, 1919-1946.

G 670 1913 .A1 SpC

- While multiple problems plagued this Canadian government funded and controversial two-pronged Arctic expedition organized by Stefansson, its overarching goal was to gather scientific information about the Canadian Arctic.
- The expedition was divided into two groups with one group, led by Dr. R.M. Anderson going southward and the other, led by Stefansson himself, going northward. The section led by Stefansson experienced life-threatening difficulties. However, despite these setbacks, scientific results emerged from this expedition. This "Report" was issued by the Canadian government in various sections over many years and outlines the social and scientific data which was collected on the expedition.
- This expedition generated a number of books. A few are listed here.
- See also: Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. *The friendly Arctic: the story of five years in Polar Regions*. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1921.
- See also: Bartlett, Robert A. *The last voyage of the Karluk: flagship of Vilhjalmur [sic] Stefansson's Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-16*; as related by Her Master, Robert A. Bartlett, and here set down by Ralph T. Hale. Toronto: McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, 1916.
- See also: McKinlay, William Laird. *Karluk: the great untold story of Arctic Exploration*. Foreword by Magnus Magnusson. London: Widenfeld and Nicolson, 1976.

Bartlett, Robert A. *The last voyage of the Karluk: flagship of Vilhjalmur [sic] Stefansson's Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-16*; as related by Her Master, Robert A. Bartlett, and here set down by Ralph T. Hale. Toronto: McClelland, Goodchild & Stewart, 1916.

G 670 1913 .B37 1916 SpC

- Bartlett captained the *Karluk* and was part of Stefansson's Northern Division of the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-

1918. Rudolph Anderson led the other division. Bartlett relates how the *Karluk* had been damaged, drifted for months, sank in 1914 with the survivors reaching Wrangel Island where they remained for six months while he and an Inuit companion went for help. Bartlett and an Inuit companion made a remarkable journey over the ice to Siberia, across Siberia to the Bering Strait and then to Alaska for help. Eventually 9 of the 20 crew members on Wrangel Island survived.

- See also Stefansson's account of a later expedition to Wrangel Island: Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. *The Adventure of Wrangel Island. Written ... with the collaboration of John Irvine Knight; upon the diary of whose son Errol Lorne Knight the narrative is mainly based.* New York: The Macmillan Co., 1925.

McKinlay, William Laird. *Karluk: the great untold story of Arctic Exploration.* Foreword by Magnus Magnusson. London: Widenfeld and Nicolson, 1976.

G 670 1913 .M34 SpC

- The ship *Karluk*, captained by Bob Bartlett, participated in the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-1918 which had been organized by Stefansson. After the ship was crushed in ice and sank, Bartlett set off with an Inuit companion and a dog sled across 700 miles of Siberia to obtain help. By the time they returned six months later to where the crew had landed on Wrangel Island, he discovered that eleven were dead.
- This is the story by William Laird McKinlay, one of the survivors on Wrangel Island.
- See also Stefansson's account of a later encounter with Wrangel Island: Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. *The Adventure of Wrangel Island. Written ... with the collaboration of John Irvine Knight; upon the diary of whose son Errol Lorne Knight the narrative is mainly based.* New York: The Macmillan Co., 1925.

Macmillan, Donald B. *Four years in the White North.* New York: Harper & Brothers, 1918.

G 670 1913 .M35 1918 SpC

- Macmillan accompanied Robert Peary on his third North Pole Expedition and got a taste for Arctic exploration. Along with George Borup, his roommate on the Peary expedition, he planned to again go North. Unfortunately Borup died during the preparation stage of their expedition.
- This 1913-1917 expedition was supposed to search for and explore the uncharted "Crocker Land", explore around Axel Heiberg Land and north of the Parry Islands, to search the interior of Greenland and to conduct various types of scientific research.
- From his winter base in Etah Greenland, Macmillan undertook various exploring expeditions. He demonstrated that Crocker Land did not exist.
- See also: Hunt, Harrison J. and Ruth Hunt Thompson. *North to the horizon: searching for Peary's Crocker Land*. Camden, Maine: Down East Books, 1980.

Noice, Harold. *With Stefansson in the Arctic*. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 192?

G 670 1913 .N6 SpC

- Finding himself broke in Nome, Alaska, the young Harold Noice joined the crew of the *Polar Bear* which was heading north. They met Stefansson while he was on the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-1918. Stefansson had been missing and presumed dead off Banks Island in 1916. Stefansson quickly chartered the *Polar Bear* to assist in the remainder of the Expedition and Noice accompanied Stefansson on some of his exploratory journeys by sledge.
- Years later Noice and Stefansson would become bitter foes over Noice's accounts related to a 1921 expedition to Wrangel Island organized by Stefansson and the subsequent 1923 Wrangel Island Relief Expedition sent out which included Noice.
- See also: Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. *The Adventure of Wrangel Island. Written ... with the collaboration of John Irvine Knight;*

*upon the diary of whose son Errol Lorne Knight the narrative is mainly based.* New York: The Macmillan Co., 1925.

Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. *The friendly Arctic: the story of five years in Polar Regions.* New York: The Macmillan Co., 1921.

G 670 1913 .S7 1921 SpC

- This related to Stefansson's third trip to the Arctic. It was called the Canadian Arctic Expedition of 1913-1918.
- Stefansson says he "...came south in 1912 firm in the belief that I could go into regions where Eskimos had never been and into which Eskimos were unwilling to go because they believed them devoid of resources, and that I could in these regions travel indefinitely, carrying on scientific or other work and depending entirely on the resources of the country for food and fuel – food being the flesh of animals and the fuel their fat." (p. vi-vii)
- Stefansson was the chief organizer of this expedition and he assembled a team of scientists to go north in 1913. The expedition was divided into two – one under the command of Rudolph Anderson and the second under the command of Stefansson himself.
- The ship *Alaska* and the section commanded by Rudolph Anderson went to Coronation Gulf and the ship *Karluq*, captained by Bob Bartlett and carrying Stefansson, went north towards the Pole. The book concentrates on the section of the expedition headed by Stefansson.
- Stefansson left the *Karluq* and went directly north by land from Melville and Borden Islands but did not reach the Pole.
- Meanwhile the *Karluq* was crushed in ice and sank and the crew landed on Wrangel Island. Bartlett and an Inuit member of the team left the group on the island and set off to obtain help but by the time he returned six months later eleven of the crew were dead.
- Stefansson never returned to the *Karluq* or Wrangel Island. Instead he returned directly south separately. At the end of the trip in late 1917 he became deathly ill while at Herschel Island

and luckily was transported to Fort Yukon and the hospital there. He'd been away for the period of the First World War and arrived back in Toronto when armistice was declared.

- There was much criticism of Stefansson regarding his non-return to the *Karluks* and Wrangel Island and the fate of those people. The heroism of Bob Bartlett was much praised.
- The book contains much scientific data collected on the expedition.
- See also Stefansson's book on a later expedition to Wrangel island: Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. *The Adventure of Wrangel Island. Written ... with the collaboration of John Irvine Knight; upon the diary of whose son Errol Lorne Knight the narrative is mainly based.* New York: The Macmillan Co., 1925.

Canada. Dept. of the Interior. Northwest Territories and Yukon Branch. *Canada's Arctic islands: log of Canadian Expedition, 1922.* Ottawa: King's Printer, 1923.

G 670 1922 .C3 SpC

- Written by J.D. Craig "with an appendix: Aviation in the Arctic by R.A. Logan."
- Tracks the 1922 route of the ship G.G.S. *Arctic* captained by J.E. Bernier from Quebec City to Pond Inlet and back.
- Establishing Canadian sovereignty was an important matter. The report says: "Certain facts brought out in 1920 by the investigations conducted by the Reindeer and Musk-Ox Commission impressed upon the Government the necessity of taking immediate steps to protect both the natives and the big game in the far north. Trading companies, British and foreign, were establishing posts and sending expeditions into that region, and it seemed expedient to have the Canadian Government represented on the ground by members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police." (p. 8)
- The result of the 1922 expedition was "... the establishment of police posts, customs houses, and post offices at various points throughout the North, the intention being to establish additional

similar posts from year to year until there is assurance that Canadian laws and regulations will be well administered in the regions controlled by these outposts of civilization.” (P. 8)

- An airman accompanied the expedition in order to look for places to establish airfields in the North.
- For related archival materials related to musk-ox see the holdings listed in the finding aid for the [Dr. Trevor Lloyd fonds](#) in the Trent University Archives.

Scope and content of the holdings:

This fonds consists of papers and records forwarded by Trevor Lloyd regarding the North, Arctic North America, Greenland, Rasmusson, the Scandanavian north, the Thule expedition V, Canadian Arctic Sovereignty, Canadian Arctic Defense, Eskimo, musk oxen, Mackenzie River and many other articles and photocopied records relating to the north.

Scott, J.M. *Portrait of an ice cap with human figures*. London: Chatto & Windus, 1953.

G 670 1930 .B74 S3 1953 SpC

- This is the story of the British Arctic Air-Route Expedition 1930-31 led by Gino Watkins. The goal was to explore the centre part of the Greenland ice cap in order to determine a flight route over Greenland between Britain and North America.
- Fourteen young men set out to establish a Station on the ice cap in Greenland and this is the report of one of them – James Maurice Scott. Another of the young men, Augustine Courtauld, was marooned in the station. Great efforts were made and ultimately he was rescued.
- At the same time this Watkins expedition was ongoing in Greenland, a German expedition on the ice cap came to tragedy with the death of Prof. Alfred Wegener.
- The concluding chapter gives information on Greenland during the Second World War.

- See also: Lindsay, Martin. *Those Greenland days: the British Arctic Air-Route Expedition 1930-31*. Harmondsworth, Middlesex, Eng.: Penguin Books, 1939.
- See also: Georgi, Johannes. *Mid-ice: the story of the Wegener Expedition to Greenland*. Translation (revised and supplemented by the author) by F.H. Lyon. London: Kegan Paul, Trench,, Trubner & Co., 1934.
- See also: Scott, J. M. *Gino Watkins*. 8<sup>th</sup> ed. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1951.

Coxe, William. *Account of the Russian discoveries between Asia and America; to which are added The conquest of Siberia and The history of the transactions and commerce between Russia and China*. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Revised and corrected. London: printed by J. Nichols for T. Cadell, 1787.

G 680 .C823 1787 SpC

- This was first published in 1780 and contained what was then very current information. While in St. Petersburg and with the permission of Empress Catherine, the author was allowed access to Russian materials and on p. xii and xiii he lists his sources. He reviews Russian exploring expeditions to the North from the 1740's to the 1770's. He relates the "conquest" of Siberia . Finally, since furs were a prime product from eastern Siberia and China was the prime market in which they were sold, Coxe goes into the history of trade between Russia and China.
- The included map shows the Arctic coast of Siberia and the eastern part of Siberia around to the Kuril Island. Siberia is shown as is the northern part of the Chinese Empire.

Coxe, William. *Account of the Russian discoveries between Asia and America; to which are added The conquest of Siberia and The history of the transactions and commerce between Russia and China*. 4<sup>th</sup> ed. Considerably enlarged. London: printed for Cadell and Davies, 1804.

G 680 .C823 1804 SpC

- First published in 1780, this edition contains additional information up to 1792 including remarks about the discoveries of Capt. Vancouver.

Krypton, Constantine. *The northern sea route and the economy of the Soviet North*. London: Methuen & Co., 1956.

G 680 .K84 1956b SpC

- "Published for the Research Program of the U.S.S.R."
- This book is a review of the Soviet north and the economic potential of the areas of the northern sea route and southern Siberia. Emphasizes the coal, oil, fishing, and lumbering industries.

Phipps, Constantine John. *A voyage towards the North Pole undertaken by His Majesty's Command, 1773*. London: printed by W. Bowyer and J. Nichols for J. Nourse, 1774.

G 700 1773 .P48 SpC folio

- Phipps sailed north from Britain in order to locate the North Pole, but got stuck in the polar ice just off Spitzbergen. As with all British expeditions, scientists went along and gathered data.
- Phipps was a friend of Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society, and Banks supported a number of voyages of exploration, including this one. Banks, along with Sir John Barrow, started the era of British Arctic research in the nineteenth century.
- A famous crew member on the Phipps expedition was a young Horatio Nelson.

Parry, William Edward. *Narrative of an attempt to reach the North Pole, in boats fitted for the purpose, and attached to His Majesty's Ship Hecla in the year MDCCCXXVII, under the command of Captain William Edward Parry*. London: John Murray, 1828.

G 700 1827 .P4 SE

- Sir John Barrow directed Parry to go northward to search for the North Pole. Parry, like many before him, was turned back by the ice he encountered just beyond Spitzbergen.

Nordenskiöld, A.E. *The voyage of the Vega round Asia and Europe; with a historical review of previous journeys along the north coast of the Old World*. Translated by Alexander Leslie. London: Macmillan and Co., 1881.

G 700 1878 .N6713 1881 SpC

- This book recounts the search for and the successful sailing of the Northeast Passage. Nordenskiöld had been on two expeditions from Sweden to the Siberian Polar Sea – in 1875 and 1876. This, his third expedition, included two officers and seventeen men of the Royal Swedish Navy. They left in June 1878 went north, followed the North-east Passage, down the Behring Strait, visited Japan, China, Malaysia, Ceylon, went through the Suez Canal with a side trip to the Pyramids of Egypt, stopping in Italy, Portugal, England, France and then returned home to Copenhagen. This was the first time the Northeast Passage had been sailed through in a single journey.
- Contains historical and ethnographic information about the places visited as well as an excellent summary of attempts to find the Northeast Passage.

De Long, George W. *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*. Edited by his wife, Emma De Long. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin and Co., 1884.

G 700 1879 .A32 SpC

- De Long had been part of the 1873 relief expedition to look for the *Polaris* and its crew. For this Polar Expedition of 1879-1881 De Long planned to sail north through the Bering Strait, winter on Wrangel Land and the next year proceed towards the North Pole. Wrangel Land (which we now know is an island) was supposed to be a continent which existed north of Asia and extended across the North Pole to Greenland. The *Jeanette*

sailed in 1879. She became caught in ice for two winters and drifted westward into Siberian Arctic waters. The ship cracked and sank and the members of the crew walked to the New Siberian Islands. At the Lena River they split into three groups to attempt to get home. Unfortunately only those with George W. Melville made it to safety. All the rest died. Melville returned to rescue his companions, discovered the bodies of De Long and his party and recovered his notes and journal. Those in the third group were never found. De Long had proven that a great continent in the Polar Ocean did not exist.

- Remnants of the *Jeannette* floated eastward and eventually turned up in Greenland. From this drifting, Fridtjof Nansen realized to needed to ensure that on his expedition he drifted with the ocean current and not against it as he passed through the North-west Passage.

Newcomb, Raymond Lee. *Our lost explorers: the narrative of the Jeannette Arctic Expedition as related by the survivors, and in the records and last journals of Lieutenant De Long*. Revised by Raymond Lee Newcomb, with graphic descriptions of Arctic Siberia, the Lena and its delta, the native and exiled inhabitants of the country etc.; and Mr. Newcomb's narrative of a winter overland journey from the Arctic Ocean to St. Petersburg; also, An account of the *Jeannette* Search Expeditions, their discoveries, the burning of the Rodgers, &c., 7c. With an introduction by W.L Gage. Hartford, Conn.: American Publishing Co., 1882.

G 700 1879 .A44 1882 SpC

- "Published by subscription only."
- As described in the title, the book gives various accounts related to De Long's expedition and the *Jeannette*.

Melville, George W. *In the Lena delta: a narrative of the search for Lieut.-Commander DeLong and his companions followed by An account of the Greely Relief Expedition and A proposed method of reaching the North Pole*. Edited by Melville Phillips. Boston: Houghton Mifflin and Co., 1885.

G 700 1879 .M5 SpC

- In addition to including an account of the De Long expedition, Melville recounts the rescue of the survivors of the Greely Expedition (1881-1884) headed by Commander Winfield Scott Schley. As a strategy to reach the North Pole, he suggested a number of depots be set up at various locations and left with guards and then one advanced party leave the last depot and go to north to the Pole. This forward push in stages is the method that Peary used.

Nansen, Fridtjof. *Fram over polhavet: den Norske Polarfærd 1893-1896*. Med et tillæg af Otto Sverdrup. Første Del. Kristiania: H. Aschehoug & Co., 1897.

G 700 1893 .N2 1897 SpC

- The story of the *Fram* and the Norwegian Polar expedition of 1893-1896 to the area north of Europe and Siberia led by Nansen. Nansen went farther north than anyone had up to that point in time.

Nansen, Fridtjof. *Fridtjof Nansen's "Farthest North": being the record of a voyage of exploration of the ship Fram 1893-96 and of a fifteen months sleigh journey by Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Johansen with an Appendix by Otto Sverdrup, Captain of the Fram*. Westminster: Archibald Constable and Co., 1897.

G 700 1893 .N213 1897 SpC

- An English translation of Nansen's book relating the story of the *Fram* and the 1893-96 journey. The expedition visited Franz Joseph Land, the New Siberian Islands, Nova Zemlya and the Arctic areas north of Siberia.

Nansen, Fridtjof. *Fridtjof Nansen's "Farthest North": being the record of a voyage of exploration of the ship Fram 1893-96 and of a fifteen months sleigh journey by Dr. Nansen and Lieut. Johansen with an Appendix by Otto Sverdrup, Captain of the Fram*. London: Macmillan and Co., 1897.

G 700 1893 .N213 1897B SpC

- "Macmillan's colonial library" "no. 317"
- "This Edition is intended for circulation only in Indian and the British Colonies"
- This book is smaller than the edition published in Britain and it lacks the coloured illustration.

*The "Fram" Expedition: Nansen in the frozen world: preceded by a biography of the great explorer and copious extracts from Nansen's "First crossing of Greenland", also an account by Eivind Astrup, of life among people near the Pole, and his Journey across northern Greenland with Lieut. R.E. Peary, U.S.N.;* arranged and edited by S.L. Berens; followed by a brief history of the principal earlier Arctic explorations from the ninth century to the Peary expedition, including those of Cabot, Frobisher, Bering, Sir John Franklin, Kane, Hayes, Hall, Nordenskjöld, Nares, Schwatka, DeLong, Greely, and others by John E. Read. Philadelphia: A.J. Holman & Co., 1898.

G 700 1893 .N3 B42 SpC

- Stimulated by the publication of Nansen's report of the expedition on the *Fram*, the publishers assembled materials from various sources on the Arctic to present to the public. Robert Peary was likely included because he had made a number of trips North, and, more importantly, his first attempt at the North Pole got underway the same year the book was published.

Andrée, S.A. *Andrée's story: the complete record of his Polar flight, 1897; from the diaries and journals of S.A. Andrée, Nils Strindberg, and I.K. Frænkel, found on White Island in the Summer of 1930 and edited by the Swedish Society for Anthropology and Geography.*

Translated from the Swedish by Edward Adams-Ray. New York: Blue Ribbon Books, 1930.

G 700 1897 .A62 S813 1930 SpC

- In 1930, an expedition from the Norwegian Svalbard and Polar Sea Research Institute discovered the remains of the Andrée Expedition on White Island. A scientific Commission consisting of Swedish and Norwegian scientists went out to thoroughly

examine the site and bring back the relics. Included was Andrée's diary and notes from the two others with him.

- Salomon August Andrée, a Swedish scientist, believed that the fastest way to attain the North Pole was to be carried there being pushed in a balloon by a south wind. Therefore, he commissioned a huge aerial balloon to be made of Chinese silk and in 1896 headed north to Dane's Island in the Spitzbergen group. Arriving later in the year, no appropriate wind currents occurred so he went home and returned in 1897. The balloon *Eagle* ascended in July 1897 never to be heard from again. Later via Andrée's diary and notes from the two others it was discovered that the balloon had difficulty retaining altitude and being engulfed in fog, the crew couldn't see the ice and as they were blown along. The basket was bumping and dragging on the ground and eventually they were grounded on an ice floe. They gathered their meager supplies and walked as far as White Island but there they succumbed to cold and exhaustion.

Starokadomskiy, L. M. *Charting the Russian northern sea route: the Arctic Ocean Hydrographic Expedition 1910-1915*. Translated and edited by William Barr. Montreal: Arctic Institute of North America, 1976.

G 700 1910 .S77 SpC

- The author was the doctor on board the icebreaker *Taymr* and a member of the Arctic Ocean Hydrographic Expedition 1910-1915. The first edition of this book appeared in 1946 and the second in 1953. It is based on Starokadomskiy's diary and articles and information from others.
- The expedition charted much of the area around Northeastern Siberia, the Bering Strait and the East Siberian Sea. They traveled and wintered in the area and the book includes information about the people and places they saw.

Amundsen, Roald and Lincoln Ellsworth ... et al. *Our Polar Flight: the Amundsen-Ellesworth Polar Flight*. New York: Dodd, Mead and Co., 1925.

G 700 1925 .A5 SpC

- The book includes reports by Amundsen, Ellsworth, Riiser-Larsen, Dietrichson, Ramm and Bjerkens.
- Amundsen says that early on he considered the advantages of polar exploration by plane. "But later experience showed me that it takes an aviator to express an opinion about landing conditions amidst Polar ice, and not an Arctic explorer." (p. 6) He had taken two small planes north on an earlier expedition in 1922-23 with him on the ship *Maud*, but both crashed upon landing.
- They left Kings Bay, Spitzbergen on May 21 and flew to just south of the North Pole landing on May 22<sup>nd</sup>. They remained there and flew home June 15<sup>th</sup>, arriving in North Cape on North East Land, near Spitzbergen and then on June 18<sup>th</sup> flew back to Kings Bay.
- Later, in 1926 the crew, Amundsen, in the dirigible *Norge*, flew from Spitzbergen to Alaska, over the North Pole.

Amundsen, Roald and Lincoln Ellsworth ... et al. *The crossing of the Polar Sea*. New York: George H. Doran, 1927.

G 700 1925 .A6 SpC

- "With addition chapters by other members of the Expedition" . Includes reports by Amundsen, Höver, Riiser-Larsen, Malmgren and Gottwaldt.
- After his 1925 airplane flight towards the North Pole, Amundsen returned and immediately began planning for a return visit. But instead of a plane, he decided to use an airship. In 1926 the crew, in the dirigible *Norge*, flew from Spitzbergen to Alaska, over the North Pole. When they passed over the North Pole they dropped from the airship Norwegian, American and Italian flags to mark their flight.
- Both the Amundsen expedition and the one of Richard Byrd were flying in the north at the same time (although Byrd was in an airplane and Amundsen in a dirigible). A few days before the Amundsen expedition set off Byrd flew his airplane to the North Pole and back and thus crossed the North Pole by air before

Amundsen. However Amundsen had made the first continent to continent flight over the Polar Sea.

Worsley, F.A. *Under sail in the frozen North*. With a preface by Gerttir Algarsson. Philadelphia: David McKay, 1927.

G 700 1925 .W6 SpC

- Algarsson was born in British Columbia of Icelandic parents but was adopted and brought up by the Davidson family. In 1924 he undertook a small northern expedition but his ship was damaged in a storm and he couldn't continue. Undaunted Algarsson asked Worsley to command a ship to take him and an airplane to Spitzbergen. Algarsson was going to attempt to fly to the North Pole from there, crash the plane and sledge back. He was unable to obtain either an airplane or an airship so instead He and Worsley decided to make this trip a sea-going one to explore the area. Algarsson hoped that at a later date a plane could be obtained and another expedition mounted. They sailed to Spitzbergen and then towards to Franz Josef Land undertaking meteorological, zoological, geological and hydrological studies of the areas – especially North East Land and Gilles Island. They called this the British Arctic Expedition of 1925.

Lundborg, Einar. *The Arctic rescue: how Nobile was saved*.

Translated by Alma Luise Olson. New York: The Viking Press, 1929.

G 700 1928 .L8613 1929 SpC

- The *Italia* was a sister airship to the *Norge*, the dirigible in which Amundsen, Nobile, Ellesworth and others had crossed the North Pole in 1926. This Italian expedition of 1928 crash-landed on May 25<sup>th</sup> on Spitzbergen. A number of the crewmen died including Dr. Malmgren who had survived the crash and set out on foot to find aid. Nobile and the rest of the surviving crew were eventually rescued.
- The final chapter relates the amazing story of the international rescue effort undertaken. The famous explorer Roald Amundsen led one of the search parties. He flew in a French seaplane from Tromso, Norway northward to look for the crew of the *Italia* and tragically he and the crew of the plane were never seen again.

- Lundborg, part of the Swedish rescue effort and author of this book, flew the plane that picked up General Nobile, commander of the expedition.

Lindsay, David Moore. *A voyage to the Arctic in the whaler Aurora*. Boston: Dana Estes & Co., 1911.

G 720 .L6 SpC

- Describes a whaling voyage into Lancaster Sound. Includes information on Newfoundland, Labrador and Greenland

Mikkelsen, Einar. *Conquering the Arctic ice*. London: William Heinemann, 1909.

G 720 .M6 SpC

- The publisher's note says that the expedition established the fact that no land exists north of Alaska.
- Mikkelsen and Ernest de K. Leffingwell sailed on the *Duchess of Bedford* to explore the region north of Alaska. In 1906-07 they wintered on Flaxman Island and in the summer discovered their ship leaked so they abandoned it. They undertook a number of sledging expeditions during the winter and then used the sledges to make their way back to Point Barrow, Port Hope, Candle and eventually home.
- Includes much information about their interaction with the Inuit.
- Stefansson was loosely associated with the expedition – he was the ethnologist – but he left the expedition in 1907 and went out on his own to more intensely study the Inuit.
- See also: Mikelsen, Ejnar. *Mirage in the Arctic*. Translated from the Danish by Maurice Michael. London: Rupert Hart-Davis, 1955.

Muir, John. *The cruise of the Corwin: journal of the Arctic Expedition of 1881 in search of De Long and the Jeanette*. Edited by William Frederic Badè. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co., 1917.

G 720 .M8 SpC

- De Long set out in 1879 to sail north in the *Jeannette* and the ship, crushed in ice in 1881, sank. It was perilous journey home for the men and only 13 of the 34 crew survived. De Long himself died of starvation and exposure beside the Lena River in Siberia.
- In 1880 the maritime community knew that long overdue from the Alaskan region was the *Jeanette* and two whaling ships. The *Corwin*, Captained by Calvin L. Hooper, went out in 1880 and did not locate them. Again, the *Corwin* went out in 1881 and John Muir, the famous naturalist - who was especially interested in studying glaciation and for whom Muir Glacier is named - was on that ship. This book recounts that journey.
- Some members of the 1881 rescue expedition led by Calvin Hooper landed on Wrangel Island - it had been a destination of De Long - but discovered no evidence that De Long's party had been there. A second rescue mission - the Rodgers Expedition - landed on Wrangel Island not long after those from the *Corwin* had been there and explored the island as well. The book claims that since Hooper and his crew were the first to land on Wrangel Island, it should be American territory. Wrangel Island later became claimed by Canada, Russia and the U.S. and eventually became Russian territory.
- The book is based on letters Muir wrote to the *San Francisco Evening Bulletin* supplemented by information from his journal.

Saabye, Hans Egede. *Greenland: being extracts from a journal kept in that country in the years 1770 to 1778; to which is prefixed, an Introduction, containing some accounts of the manners of the Greenlanders and of the mission in Greenland; with various interesting information respecting the geography, &c. of the country; and illustrated by a chart of Greenland by G. Fries*. Translated from the German [by H.E. Lloyd]. London: printed for Boosey and sons, 1818.

G 740 .S33 1818 SpC

- In 1818, the British were beginning their great nineteenth century Arctic exploration expeditions and this book was published because "... Greenland, in particular, excites peculiar interest, from the expectations of re-discovering the East coast of that country, which has been inaccessible for four centuries". (Preface)
- The author is the grandson of Hans Egede, the Dane who went as a pastor to Greenland in 1721 and stayed for fifteen years. Saabye explored, looking for any remaining colonists of the old settlements, and while there came into contact with the Greenland Inuit. Much of this book contains information related to what he calls the Greenlanders – the Inuit.

Douglas, M. *Across Greenland's ice-fields: the adventures of Nansen and Peary on the Great Ice-Cap*. London: Thomas Nelson and Sons, 1899.

G 742 .D73 SpC

- Using information from Nansen's "The *first crossing of Greenland*" and Mrs. Peary's "My Arctic journal", the author tells the story of Nansen's and Peary's Greenland explorations

Graah, W.A. *Narrative of an expedition to the East coast of Greenland, sent by order of the King of Denmark in search of the Lost Colonies, under the command of Capt. W.A. Graah, of the Danish Royal Navy*. Translated from the Danish G. Gordon MacDougall for the Royal Geographical Society of London, with the original Danish chart completed by the Expedition. London: John. Parker, 1837.

G 742 .G73 SpC

- In 1816 there was a climate change in Europe and the warmer temperature led to a break-up of the ice pack in the seas around Greenland. Therefore, after many centuries, European ships could again sail along its eastern coast. Assorted expeditions were sent out to explore the area and the Danes in particular were eager to assert control of the island

- The book first describes the history of European contact and settlement of Greenland and then describes the Danish expeditions of 1828, 1829 and 1830. It ends with an account of an attempt to go farther north. Included are various scientific observations taken.

Keely, Robert N. and G.G. Davis. *In Arctic seas: the voyage of the "Kite" with the Peary Expedition together with a transcript of the Log of the "Kite"*. Philadelphia: Rufus C. Hartranft, 1892.

G 742 .K28 SpC

- The *Kite* transported Peary to the northwestern shores of Greenland in 1891 and the ship returned in 1892 to bring Peary home. Peary and Eivind Astrup traveled across the Greenland ice-cap, covering 1400 miles in 80 days.

Nansen, Fridtjof. *The first crossing of Greenland*. Translated from the Norwegian by Hubert Majendie Gepp. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1890.

G 742 .N18 SpC

- The book relates Nansen's successful crossing of the Greenland in 1888. Nansen and 5 others traveled from east to west, crossing the ice-cap near its southern end.

Diebitsch-Peary, Josephine. *My Arctic journal: a year among ice-fields and Eskimos; with an account of the Great White Journey across Greenland by Robert E. Peary*. London: Longmans, Green and Co., 1893.

G 742 .P35 1893 SpC

- Josephine Peary accompanied her husband Robert and five other men north during Peary's 1891-92 expedition to attempt to cross Greenland. They sailed to Greenland and set up winter quarters at McCormick Bay where Mrs. Peary stayed while the men took trips onto the ice. These winter quarters were an area frequently visited by Inuit. Mrs. Peary was of vital assistance nursing her husband who broke his leg early on during the

expedition. The end of the book includes information related to their return visit to the area a year later. While there on her second visit Mrs. Peary gave birth to a daughter. The book contains much information about the local Inuit and other people Mrs. Peary encountered as well as her perceptions of camp life and the North.

Peary, Robert E. *Northward over the "Great Ice": a narrative of life and work along the shores and upon the interior ice-cap of northern Greenland in the years 1886 and 1891-97: with a description of the little tribe of Smith-Sound Eskimos, the most northerly human beings in the world, and an account of the discovery and bringing home of the "Saviksue" or great Cape-York meteorites.* New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1898.

G 742 .P37 SE

- Peary made a number of annual voyages to explore this northern region. While exploring during this particular journey the expedition members discovered meteorites at Cape York as well as a couple of Inuit knives made from that material. A large meteorite was brought back for research.

Scoresby, William. *Journal of a voyage to the northern whale-fishery; including researches and discoveries on the eastern coast of West Greenland made in the summer of 1822, in the ship Baffin of Liverpool.* Edinburgh: printed for Archibald Constable and Co., 1823.

G 742 .S44 SE

- This was a privately sponsored expedition in which Scoresby carefully mapped and charted the eastern coast of West Greenland – an area that had not been accurately mapped before. Scoresby was a whaler but also a scientist and he made observations and conducted experiments that were useful for northern explorers. His work especially assisted the whale-fishery.

Scoresby, William. *The Arctic regions and the northern whale-fishery.* Abridged ed. London: The Religious Tract Society, 18?.

G 742 .S45 SE

- This is an abridged edition of Scoresby's 1820 book, omitting his third chapter. A second publication collated from Scoresby's publications in the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal* is planned. This book examines the possibility of a Northwest Passage and includes observations on the polar ice conditions of the time.

Denmark. Udenrigsministeriet Greenland. *Greenland*. Edited by Kristjan Bure. Translation by Reginald Spink and A. Ansley. 3<sup>rd</sup> ed. Copenhagen?: The Press Dept. of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in association with the Greenland Dept. of the Ministry of State and the National Travel Association of Denmark, 1961.

G 743 .A53 1961 SpC

- After the Second World War, Greenland was made a province of Denmark and since 1960 Greenland has had a Minister of its own in the Danish government. The goal of this book is to "... spread knowledge and understanding of this wonderful country" (p.8)
- The book consists of a series of articles related to the history, geography and culture of Greenland as well as providing scientific and military information.

Berliner, Franz. *Vest Grønland fra Narssarssuak til Upernavik*. Carit Andersens Forlag, 1970.

G 743 .B45 1970 SpC

- The book provides a description of the section of West Greenland from Narssarssuak to Upernavik.

Boyd, Louise A. *The coast of Northeast Greenland with hydrographic studies in the Greenland sea*. New York: American Geographical Society, 1948.

G 743 .B59 SpC

- Independently wealthy, American Louise Boyd had a fascination with northern regions and led a number of scientific expeditions

including "The Louise A. Boyd Arctic Expeditions of 1937 and 1938".

- This book relates the geological, botanical topographic and hydrological information gathered during this expedition to Greenland.

Boyd, Louise A. *The fiord region of East Greenland*. With contributions by J. Harlen Bretz ... et al. New York: American Geographical Society, 1935.

G 743 .B6 SpC

- Louise Boyd took part in a number of scientific expeditions into the polar seas – in 1924, 1926 and 1928. She became especially interested in the Franz Josef and King Oscar fiords and Scoresby Sound. She undertook two expeditions to the East Greenland region – in 1931 and 1933. This book reports on the scientific information gathered during these two expeditions.

Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. *Greenland*. Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, Doran & Co., 1943.

G 743 .C75 SpC

- Stefansson relates the history of Greenland and its settlement. The book was written during the Second World War and Stefansson ends emphasizing the strategic importance of the country and relates the German interest in Greenland.

Erngaard, Erik. *Greenland then and now*. Translated by Mona Giersing. Copenhagen: Lademann, 1972.

G 743 .E7513 1972 SpC

- The book is a pictorial work with general information about Greenland including the history up to the time of writing.

Freuchen, Peter. *Peter Freuchen's adventures in the Arctic*. Edited by Dagmar Freuchen. New York: Julian Messner, 1960.

G 743 .F67 1960 SpC

- When Freuchen died in 1957, this book was in process. It was supposed to relate chronologically his experiences in the Arctic. His second wife edited and completed the book.

Freuchen, Peter. *Arctic adventure: my life in the frozen North*. New York: Farrar & Rinehart, 1935.

G 743 .F7 1935a SpC

- Freuchen became an accomplished Arctic explorer and took part in a number of expeditions. One major one was the Danmark Expedition (1906-08) to Greenland. Another was the First Thule Expedition (1912) during which Freuchen accompanied Knud Rasmussen on a four month 1,200 mile sledging expedition across Greenland. This book is Freuchen's autobiography.

Freuchen, Peter. *It's all adventure*. New York: Farrar & Rinehart, 1938.

G 743 .F72 1938 SpC

- Another autobiographical work by Freuchen.

Gam, Mikael. *Ein gang Grønland – altid Grønland*. Fremad, 1972.

G 743 .G34 1972 SpC

- Includes information about Greenland from 1925-1970.

Georgi, Johannes. *Mid-ice: the story of the Wegener Expedition to Greenland*. Translation (revised and supplemented by the author) by F.H. Lyon. London: Kegan Paul, Trench,, Trubner & Co., 1934.

G 743 .G4213 1934 SpC

- The goal of Alfred Wegener was to go to the ice-fields in the middle of Greenland, set up a winter station and conduct various observations and experiments. This is the diary and letters of Johannes Georgi related to his participation in Wegener's Expedition.
- A preparatory expedition was sent out to Greenland from April to November 1929 and in April 1930 the Expedition began. In the spring and summer of 1930 a number of sledge journeys were made from the Greenland West coast station to supply other research stations in Greenland. Unfortunately not enough supplies reached the mid-ice station and a group set out to re-supply it. That effort took too long and travel became impossible. Unfortunately Alfred Wegener died and Rasmus Villumsen disappeared. The mid-ice station was finally re-supplied in the spring and summer of 1931 before winter set in.
- Georgi was alone for part of the time at the mid-ice station and he was later joined by Ernst Sorge.
- See also: Scott, J.M. *Portrait of an ice cap with human figures*. London: Chatto & Windus, 1953.
- See also: Lindsay, Martin. *Those Greenland days: the British Arctic Air-Route Expedition 1930-31*. Harmondsworth, Middlesex, Eng.: Penguin Books, 1939.

Gilberg, Aage. *Eskimo Doctor*. Translated by Karin Elliott. New York: W.W. Norton & Co., 1948.

G 743 .G52 1948a SpC

- After making a number of summer visits to Greenland, Gilberg, a Danish doctor, was determined to return to live there. In 1938 Gilbert and his wife Lisbet went to live in Thule. This is the story of their life there and especially their interaction with the Inuit.

Freuchen, Peter. *Min grønlandke ungdom*. København: Forlaget Fremad, 1953.

G 743 .G73 1953 SpC

- The book provides much information about the Inuit of Greenland.

Greenland. Commission for the Direction of the Geological and Geographical Investigations in Greenland. *Greenland*. Editors: M. Vahl, G.C. Amdrup, L. Bobé [and] Ad. S. Jensen. Copenhagen: C.A. Retzel; London: Humphrey Milford, 1928.

G 743 .G7613 SpC

- Conceived of as early as 1906, the First World War interrupted the completion of this scientific project. Out of it came two separate works: "...a Danish and an English one. The former principally containing geographical-topographical-historical descriptions of the districts of Greenland, the latter a scientific, monographic report on the geography and history of the country." (Preface).
- The Danish work is entitled: *Grønland I Tohundredaaret for Hans Egedes Landing*.
- Vol. 1 is entitled: *The discovery of Greenland, exploration and nature of the country* and Vol. 2 is entitled: *The past and present population of Greenland*. Vol. 3 is entitled: *The colonization of Greenland and its history until 1929*.

Hertling, Knud et. al. *Greenland past and present*. Copenhagen: Edvard Henriksen 1970.

G 743 .G82 1970 SpC

- This book includes descriptions of various aspects of life in Greenland – e.g. zoology, botany, religion, language, religion, education, and industry.

Denmark. Nationalmuseet. *Grønland i focus*. Copenhagen: Nationalmuseet, 1969.

G 743 .G87 1969 SpC

- The book contains a series of articles related to the people of Greenland and their way of life.

Hamilton, R.A. *Venture to the Arctic*. Edited by R.A. Hamilton.  
Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin Books, 1958.  
G 743 .H35 SpC

- This is the story of the British North Greenland Expedition (1952-54). The book provides the scientific information gathered during the Expedition. After the Second World War, Greenland was becoming an area of interest. For example, in 1950, the United States established an air base at Thule, on the northwest coast of Greenland. The British North Greenland Expedition was led by C.J.W. Simpson and R.A. Hamilton was second in command. Their goal was to explore and map Dronning Louise Land in the north-east of Greenland. This book assembles articles written by various scientists related to the Expedition.

Kent, Rockwell. *N by E*. New York: Brewer & Warren, 1930.  
G 743 .K4 SpC

- This is a story of a Danish expedition to Greenland on which Kent sailed. The book was designed by Ken and has wonderful illustrations reproduced from wood block prints made by him. It concludes with a number of translated Inuit poems and illustrations by Inuit artists: "...those pictures herewith reproduced, having been made by Greenlanders under the influence of European art and with the tools and materials of the craft of wood cutting, resemble and are fully comparable to the more ordinary works of wood cut period in European graphic art." (p. 251)

Koch, Lauge. *Survey of North Greenland*. København: C.A. Reitzels, 1940.  
G 743 .K63 1940 SpC

- Reviews the Peary Greenland expeditions (1891-1909) and the Danish Greenland expeditions (1906-1938) and then includes maps created as a result of these discoveries.

Lindsay, Martin. *Sledge: the British Trans-Greenland Expedition of 1934*. Harmondsworth, Middlesex, Eng.: Penguin Books, 1939.

G 743 .L48 1939 SpC

- First published in 1935, this edition has been shortened from the original edition.
- Gino Watkins inspired Lindsay to participate in expeditions to Greenland in 1930 and 1934. This book relates specifically to the second expedition. They crossed the Greenland ice cap much farther north than Nansen had going from west from Jacobshavn to nearly the east coast, then down south along the east coast and out to the sea at Angmagssalik.

Lindsay, Martin. *Those Greenland days: the British Arctic Air-Route Expedition 1930-31*. Harmondsworth, Middlesex, Eng.: Penguin Books, 1939.

G 743 .L5 1939 SpC

- Lindsay first went north with Gino Watkins and twelve other young British men in order to explore the possibility of establishing an air-route over Greenland. The whole route was to extend from London to Winnipeg. In this, the first expedition, they established a station on the ice cap.
- See also: Scott, J.M. *Portrait of an ice cap with human figures*. London: Chatto & Windus, 1953.
- See also: Scott, J. M. *Gino Watkins*. 8<sup>th</sup> ed. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1951.

Mikkelsen, Ejnar. *Lost in the Arctic: being the story of the "Alabama" Expedition of 1909-1912*. London: William Heinemann, 1913.

G 743 .M65 SpC

- Mikkelsen first went north when he joined Georg Carl Andrup in 1900 on the Carlsbergfondet Expedition to Greenland. He loved the north and went out in 1909 in order to locate the diaries and notes of Mylius Erichsen and Høeg Hagen who had perished in Greenland while participating in the Danmark Expedition (1906-08). He and Iversen eventually found relics left by Erichsen's party. This book concentrates on the 1909-12 expedition.

Moe, Allan. Moe, Allan. *Rejse I Grønland, I Frederik IXs Grønlandsfærd = King Frederik of Denmark's Greenland journey.* København?: Host & Sons, 1952.

G 743 .M7 1952 SpC

- Up until end of the Second World War, Greenland was a closed country. In 1950 the recommendations of a Danish Royal Commission were accepted and a 15 year development plan began. The next year King Frederik and Queen Ingrid visited Greenland and stopped at various settlements along the coast. This is a record of the royal visit – a snapshot of Greenland in 1951.

Oldendow, Knud. *Grønland fok og land I vore dage. Med forord af Statsminister Th. Stauning.* København: Forlaget Fremad, 1936.

G 743 .O44 1936 SpC

- This is a general description of Greenland.

Oldendow, Knud. *Træk af Grønlands politiske historie: Grønlændernes egne samfundsorganer: en oversigt I anledning af de Grønlandske landsraads 25 aars bestaaen.* København: I Kommission Hos G.E.C. Gads Forlag, 1936.

G 743 .O45 1936 SpC

- A book related to Greenland. The text is in Danish

Rasmussen, Knud. *Greenland by the Polar Sea: the story of the Thule Expedition from Melville Bay to Cape Morris Jesup*; translated from the Danish by Asta and Rowland Kenney; with a preface by Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Co., 1921.

G 743 .R29 SE

- Rasmussen set up a base in North Star Bay, Greenland and called the base Thule. From there he conducted a series of exploring expeditions. This is the story of his Fourth Thule Expedition in Greenland. Interestingly, in the preface, Admiral Sir Lewis Beaumont as well as Rasmussen refers to the local Inuit as "Arctic Highlander" – a term coined many years before by Sir John Ross during his 1818 expedition. He also notes that Rasmussen was equipped in the "Eskimo fashion" during his exploration. Contains a great deal of information about the "Polar Eskimo".

Secher, Alex. *Greenland revisited*. Translated from the Danish by David Hohnen. Copenhagen: Chr. Erichsen, 1936.

G 743 .S4213 1958 SpC

- The book presents Secher's drawings of various views of Greenland with accompanying text.

Seward, A.C. *A summer in Greenland*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1922.

G 743 .S48 1922 SpC

- Seward intended to study the botany and geology of Greenland and he was given permission by the Danish government to visit and do research during the summer of 1922.
- Seward gives a brief historical and general description of the country and its people emphasizing the plants and geology. He describes Greenland as a "closed country" with the government and Inuit closely controlled by the Danish government. This is a snapshot of Greenland in 1922

Waldo, Fullerton. *The saga of a supercargo*. Philadelphia: Macrae Smith Co., 1926.

G 743 .W3 SpC

- The author was on his ship as the "supercargo" "...whose official duty was to note in a general way the fulfillment of the purpose for which the boat was chartered." (p. 17). The ship *Bauta* was to carry mined kryolith from Ivigtut in south-western Greenland to the United States. Kryolith is used with bauxite in the production of aluminum.
- The book describes Waldo's trip to Greenland and back and his experiences while there.

Ehrström, Inga. *Doctor's wife in Greenland*. Translated from the Swedish by F.H. Lyon. London: George Allen & Unwin, 1955.

G 750 .E3513 1955 SpC

- First published in Swedish in 1953, this is the story of Inga Ehrström, her two children and her husband Mons-Christian Ehrström and their stay on the west coast of Greenland in 1948-49. He went as a doctor and to conduct medical research. Unfortunately he developed cancer and they had to return home.

Wright, G. Frederick and Warren Upham. *Greenland icefields and life in the north Atlantic with a new discussion of the causes of the Ice Age*. New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1896.

G 752 .W7 1896a SE

- The information presented relates to an 1894 trip organized by F.A. Cook to Greenland on the ship *Miranda*, a steamship, which hit an iceberg, became damaged and was eventually abandoned. The members of the expedition were rescued by the schooner *Rigel*. Unfortunately, a great deal of the personal effects and treasures of the crew sank with the *Miranda*. The book's emphasis is on glaciology with particular stress on Labrador and Greenland.

Crantz, David. *The history of Greenland: including an account of the mission carried on by the United Brethren in that country... with a continuation to the present time, illustrative notes; and an Appendix containing a sketch of the Mission of the Brethren in Labrador.*

London: Printed for Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1820.

G 760 .C865 SpC

- "From the German of David Crantz" First written in the mid 1700's, this book has been edited and translated into English.
- The book provides much early information about Greenland including its flora and fauna and has a special emphasis on the Greenlanders (i.e. the Inuit).

Krogh, Knud J. *Viking Greenland; with a supplement of saga texts.* Main text translated by Helen Fogh; Sagas translated by Gwyn Jones. Copenhagen: The National Museum, 1967.

G 760 .K713 1967 SpC

- The book includes translations of Inuit tales about interactions with the foreigners as well as translations of the Viking Sagas.

Melgaard, Jørgen. *Nordboerne I Grønland: en vikingebygds historie.* København: Munksgaards Forlag, 1965.

G 760 .M45 1965 SpC

- The book includes information about the Vikings in Greenland.

Mylius-Erichsen L. and Harald Moltke. *Grønland.* København: Gyldendalske Boghandel Nordisk Forlag, 1905-1906.

G 760 .M99 SpC

- "Illustreret Skildring af Den Danske Literære Grønlands-Ekspedition 1902-1904." (Title page)
- The book contains information gathered by the Danish about the Inuit.

Nørlund, Poul. *Viking settlers in Greenland and their descendants during five hundred years*. With a foreword by Ellis H. Minns. Translated from the Danish by W.E. Calvert. London: Cambridge University Press, 1936.

G 760 .N6713 1936 SpC

- The book includes results from a number of archaeological digs in Greenland led by Nørlund and Aage Roussell.
- The book makes the case that contact with the "lost Greenlanders" actually continued into the fifteenth century. The grave contents they found were frozen, including the clothes and they are "... the only specimens in the world of the common folk's clothes from the later Middle Ages." "These clothes enable us to date, allowing for the inevitable time-lag, the last phase of life in Greenland. They show that communication must have gone on until late in the fifteenth century, though there remains no record of it after 1407. Latterly it must have been almost secret as contravening the ... royal monopoly."  
(Foreword)

Bak, Ove. *Johannes Christian Hansen*. København? : Ministeriet for Grønland, 1976.

G 762 .H36 B34 1976 SpC

- This is a biography of Johannes Christian Hansen (1837-1911) and his life in Greenland.

Hunt, Harrison J. and Ruth Hunt Thompson. *North to the horizon: searching for Peary's Crocker Land*. Camden, Maine: Down East Books, 1980.

G 762 .H85 A3 1980 SpC

- Harrison Hunt sailed in 1913 on the steamship *Diana* as the surgeon of the Crocker Land Expedition to the North Polar Regions led by Donald B. MacMillan. Relief ships did not reach them so in the winter of 1916-17 Hunt went to south Greenland by dog sledge and then to Denmark by ship and ensured a relief

ship was sent to Etah the next summer to rescue the members of the crew who had stayed behind.

- His daughter has taken his diaries, stories and memories and woven them into this book about his four years in Greenland and Ellesmere Island.
- See also: Macmillan, Donald B. *Four years in the White North*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1918.

Toft, Hans Erik. *Ejnar Mikkelsen en bibliografi*. København?: Scoresbysundkomitten, 1975.  
G 762 .M6 Z9 1979 SpC

- This is a bibliography of the works of Ejnar Mikkelsen.

Hansen, Af Finn. *Den Okonomiske Aktivitet I Umanaq: Bly-of Zincminens etablering og første driftsar*. København: Institut for Eskimologi, 1977.  
G 765 .U45 H36 1977 SpC

- The book contains information about Umanaq and the area around it in Greenland.

Mikkelsen, Ejnar. *Mirage in the Arctic*. Translated from the Danish by Maurice Michael. London: Rupert Hart-Davis, 1955.  
G 770 .B4 M5413 1955 SpC

- This is an account of Mikkelsen and Ernest de K. Leffingwell's 1907 Anglo-American Polar Expedition sent to explore the region north of Alaska.
- See also: Mikkelsen, Einar. *Conquering the Arctic ice*. London: William Heinemann, 1909.

Canada. Joint Intelligence Bureau. *An aerial reconnaissance of Arctic North America*. Ottawa: Joint Intelligence Bureau, 1948.

G 770 .C3 G73 1948 SpC

- The book presents maps and aerial photos of areas of the Arctic.

Digby, Peter and Vi Digby. *Beyond the pack ice*. London: Herbert Jenkins, 1954.

G 770 .S3 D5 1954 SpC

- These authors relate that Ejnar Mikelsen was responsible for establishing the settlement of Scoresbysund, off Scoresby Sound on the east side of Greenland - the place where this couple were going for one year to undertake research on plankton. This book describes their life there and their research on plankton which live in northern waters.

Greve, Tim. *Svalbard: Norway in the Arctic Ocean*. Foreword by Mr. Trygve Bratteli. Translated by Barbara Nordli. Bergen: Grøndahl, 1975.

G 778 .G713 1975 SpC

- "Published at the initiative of the Interdepartmental Committee on Polar Affairs on the occasion of the Fiftieth Anniversary of Norway's assumption of sovereignty over Svalbard on 14 August, 1925."
- The book gives a general description of Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.

*Svalbard: a Norwegian outpost*. Bergen: J.W. Eides Forlag, 1950.

G 778 .S9513 1950 SpC

- A general description of the islands in the Svalbard group is given.

Payer, Julius. *New lands within the Arctic Circle: narrative of the discoveries of the Austrian ships "Tegetthoff" in the years 1872-1874.* New York: D. Appleton and Co., 1877.

G 810 .P3 1877 SpC

- The Austrian North Polar Expedition was led by Carl Weybrecht and Julius Payer. Germany and Austria had earlier undertaken a number of northern exploration expeditions. There had been a first German North Polar Expedition (1868) and a second German North Polar Expedition (1869-70) on which Payer served.
- Payer sailed with Weyprecht in 1871 on a preliminary expedition and finally they jointly commanded the Austrian North Polar Expedition (1872-74) which is the major subject of this book. They were looking for the Northeast Passage.
- The *Tegetthoff* became ensnared in ice and drifted north from Novaya Zemlya. The crew sighted and named Franz-Josef Land. They finally abandoned the ship, took to small boats and eventually returned home in 1874.

Welzl, Jan. *Thirty years in the golden North.* Translated by Paul Selver; with a foreword by Karel Čapek. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1932.

G 825 .W4 1932a SpC

- First published in 1931 in Czech.
- Welzl says he was "chief" of the New Siberian Islands which are located north of Siberia in the Arctic Ocean. He encountered fur trappers, gold-miners, Inuit and whalers while he lived there between 1893 and 1924. Earlier, in 1893, he was working as a locksmith on the Trans-Siberian railway and when the work there finished he headed north to the region of the Arctic Ocean to seek his fortune. He remained for thirty years.
- This book, created with the help of a couple of journalists, Bedrich Golombek and Edvard Valenta, consists of Welzl's tales of his life in the North as told to the journalists.

Welzl, Jan. *The quest for Polar treasures*; with an introduction by Bedrich Golombek & Edvard Valenta. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1933.

G 825 .W45 1933 SpC

- This work was dictated by Jan Welzl and then re-written and edited by Golombek and Valenta.
- The book follows Welzl's *Thirty years in the golden North*. It does include some fantastic tales but in the introduction the editors say: "Some parts certainly are incredible, but we do not think a single word is deliberately false." (p. 10)
- Welzl died in Dawson City, Yukon, in 1948.

Stefansson, Vilhjalmur. *The Adventure of Wrangel Island. Written ... with the collaboration of John Irvine Knight; upon the diary of whose son Errol Lorne Knight the narrative is mainly based*. New York: The Macmillan Co., 1925.

G 830 .S8 SpC

- Wrangel Island was the subject of sovereignty claims by Russia, the United States, Britain and Canada. Four men and – Allan Crawford, Milton Galle, Fred Maurer and Lorne Knight - as well as an Inuit woman - Ada Blackjack - went north in 1921. These people were members of the Wrangel Island Detachment of the Stefansson Arctic Expedition of 1921 and their goal was to occupy and claim the land for Canada.
- Disaster struck and all died except Ada Blackjack. Harold Noice led the 1923 Wrangel Island Relief Expedition during which he recovered journals and diaries left behind. He then wrote a series of newspaper articles related to the affair.
- In the Introduction to the book, John Knight, the father of Errol Knight, takes Noice to task over his loss of "...all sense of propriety and fitness of things" when he sensationalized the death of these people on the Wrangel Island Expedition in the newspapers articles he wrote. (Introduction) Stefansson also disputes Noice's misleading newspaper stories (p. 172). Noice's explanation and apology is included (p. 293-296.)

- Stefansson outlines the extensive work he undertook to organize the expedition, the rescue effort and the resulting effect. The Canadian government supported his efforts to extend Canadian sovereignty in the North.
- An interesting book detailing extensive international political maneuvering related to sovereignty in the North in the 1920's.
- See also for Noice's version of events: Noice, Harold. *With Stefansson in the Arctic*. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co., 192?
- See also: Le Bourdais, D. M. *Northward on the new frontier*. Ottawa: Graphic Publishers, c1931.

Adams, Peter. *Field research on Axel Heiberg Island, N.W.T., Canada: bibliographies and data reports with Appendices of data from the McGill Subarctic Research Station Schefferville, P.Q.* Montreal: Centre for Northern Studies and Research, McGill University, 1987.

GB 131 .M22 NO.41 TC

- Covers research collected at the Field Station on Axel Heiberg Island. Includes highlights of work by Dr .Fritz Muller, as well as two contributions by Dr. C.S.L. Ommanney. Finally, there is data collected related to Colour Lake, on the island as well as in the Schefferville region.

Cogley, J.G. et al. *Mass balance of Axel Heiberg Island glaciers 1960-1991: a reassessment and discussion*. Saskatoon, Sask.: National Hydrology Research Institute, 1995.

GB 2430 .A9 M37 1995 TC

- This is a study of the changes in the White Glacier on Axel Heiberg Island from 1960 to 1991.

Oakes, Jill E. *Culture, economy and ecology: case studies from the circumpolar region* / by Jill Oakes & Rick Riewe. Millbrook, Ont.: Cider Press, 1997.

GN 673 .O24 1997 TC

- This book grew out of the 1994 Northern Chair Lecture Series at Trent University.
- Included are essays on Canadian national parks and circumpolar inhabitants from Russia, Alaska and Canada.

*Caribou and reindeer hunters of the northern hemisphere* / edited by Lawrence J. Jackson and Paul T. Thacker. Aldershot, Hampshire: Avebury, 1997.

GN 799 .H84 C37 1997 TC

- The book contains essays related to the interaction of caribou and reindeer and northern people in both the Old and New World from prehistoric to modern times.

Grant, Shelagh D. *Arctic justice: on trial for murder, Pond Inlet, 1923*. Montreal: Mc-Gill-Queen's University Press, 2002.

HV 6535 .C33 P63 2002 TC

- This book revolves around the death of Robert Janes, also called Sakirmiaviniq, and the subsequent trial and conviction of Nuqallaq, an Inuit man, for his murder. It demonstrates the intersection of Inuit and traditional northern ways of life and the Canadian justice system.
- See also: Lee, Herbert Patrick. *Policing the top of the world*. Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1928.

Steele, Harwood. *Policing the Arctic: the story of the conquest of the Arctic by the Royal Canadian (formerly North-West) Mounted Police*. London: Jarrolds, 1936.

HV 8157 .S848 1936 SpC

- On the title page Harwood Steele, the son of Sir Samuel Steele, says he is "Historian, Canadian Government Arctic Expedition of 1925."
- The details are taken from NWMP and RCMP reports and case notes written between 1895 to 1935. The book covers the era of Arctic patrol from the days of using dog-sleds to airplanes. There is a good bibliography and the index lists place names as well as names of policemen and the people with whom they interacted.

Bodgett, Jean. *Kenojuak*. Toronto: Firefly Books, 1985.  
NE 543 .K45 A4 1985 SpC

- This beautiful book includes an autobiography of Kenojuak plus a discussion of the art of this Inuit artist.

Lee, Charles A. *Aleutian Indian and English dictionary: common words in the dialects of the Aleutian Indian language as spoken by the Oogashik, Egashik, Egegik, Anangshuk and Misremie tribes around Sulima river and neighboring parts of the Alaska Peninsula*. Seattle, Wash.: Lowman & Hanford Stationery & Printing Co., 1896.  
PM 43 .L4 SpC

- The author claims many years of residence in the country and he has compiled this dictionary.

Morton, W.L. *Henry Youle Hind, 1823-1908*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1980.  
QE 22 .H56 M67 HU

- This is a biography of Hind.
- See also: Hind, Henry Youle. *North-West Territory: Reports of progress: together with a preliminary and general report on the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition, made under instructions from the Provincial Secretary, Canada*. Toronto: printed by John Lovell, 1859.

- See also: Hind, Henry Youle. *Narrative of the Canadian Red River Exploring Expedition of 1857 and of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan Exploring Expedition of 1858*. London: Longman, Green, Longman, and Roberts, 1860.
- See also: Hind, Henry Youle. *Explorations in the interior of the Labrador Peninsula; the country of the Montagnais and Nasquapee Indians*. London: Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts, & Green, 1863.

Brend, William A. *The story of ice in the present and past*. London: George Newnes, 1899.

QE 576 .B83 1899 SpC

- "In this book an attempt is made to describe the chief features of ice-action, both as they can be observed on the surface of the globe at the present day, and as they appear to have operated in past times, in a manner suitable to those who have not previously studied the subject." (Preface)
- In the late nineteenth century the cause of the Ice Age was under debate: "... yet the fact remains, that we are still in ignorance of the exact cause or causes, which brought about this great lowering of temperature over so large an area of the globe." (p. 18) Climate change was on the author's mind.

Geikie, James. *The great ice age*. Third ed., largely rewritten. London: Edward Stanford, 1894.

QE 697 .G34 1894 SpC

- The book gives the late nineteenth century viewpoint of the Ice Age. It concentrates on Scotland but has sections on Greenland, England, Ireland, Northern, Central and Middle Europe, and the Alps with very small chapters on Asia, Australia, South America and North America. The concluding chapter is entitled: "*Cause of the Climatic and Geographical Changes of the Glacial Period*".

Lysaght, A.M. *Joseph Banks in Newfoundland and Labrador, 1766: his diary, manuscripts and collections*; with a foreword by the Hon. Joseph Smallwood. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1971.

QH 31 .B19 L93 HU

- Sir Joseph Banks, a naturalist, was famous for having sailed with Capt. James Cook in 1768 on Cook's first voyage around the world. Earlier, in 1766, Banks had sailed to Newfoundland and Labrador and spent a year there. Banks went on to be President of the Royal Society and when in that position supported various British exploring expeditions – some to look for North-west Passage and others to investigate other parts of the world. With Banks in Newfoundland was his old childhood school-mate and friend Constantine John Phipps who later led an attempt to find the North Pole in 1773.
- This book contains a wealth of information about Banks, his family and friends and the people he encountered while in Newfoundland.
- For Phipps account of his expedition see: Phipps, Constantine John. *A voyage towards the North Pole undertaken by His Majesty's Command, 1773*. London: printed by W. Bowyer and J. Nichols for J. Nourse, 1774.

Jaques, Florence Page. *As far as the Yukon*. Illustrations by Francis Lee Jaques. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1951.

QH 102 .J3 1951 SpC

- Lee Jaques visited the Arctic Ocean with Captain Bob Bartlett in 1928 and years later wanted his wife to visit the North. So they took a circuitous train route from New York State, south to New Orleans, across to Los Angeles, north to Seattle, to Vancouver, to Skagway and then across to Whitehorse in the Yukon. They took a stern wheel steamer down the Yukon River to Dawson and then back to Whitehorse. Then they took a train side-trip from Squamish to Quesnel and back to Vancouver. They ended by taking the CPR east to Winnipeg and then made their way back to New York.
- This is essentially a travelogue but is also contains many descriptions of the birds, animals and plants they as well as

people and places they encountered during their trip. Both of them loved nature and the wilderness and the author says: "Here is an inexhaustible serenity which lifts men to a level above the one on which they have lived before, a treasure which brings lasting joy. We share John Muir's belief: The clearest way into the Universe is through a forest wilderness." (p. 234).

Turner, L.M. *Contributions to the natural history of Alaska: results of investigations made chiefly in the Yukon District and the Aleutian Islands; conducted under the auspices of the Signal Service United States Army, extending from May 1874, to August 1881.* Prepared under the direction of W.B. Hazen. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1886.

QH 105 .A4 U5 1886 SpC

- "No. II Arctic Series of publications issued in connection with the Signal Service, U. S.Army ." (Title Page)
- The book gives a general description and then more detail on the meteorology, plants, fishes, birds and mammals of Alaska.

Copland, Dudley. *Livingston of the Arctic.* With a foreword by A.Y. Jackson. Ottawa: D. Copland, 1967.

R 464 .L57 C6 1967 SpC

- In the Foreword, A.Y. Jackson relates how, in 1927, he and Dr. Frederick G. Banting joined the "... *S.S. Beothic*, a Newfoundland sealer under charter for the Canadian Government Annual Arctic Expedition." They sailed north, stopping at Godhavn Greenland, Pond Inlet, Devon Island, Craig Harbour and Bache Peninsula. He and Banting went as artists and Jackson says: "Banting and I kept very busy making pencil sketches of the coast when it was near enough, at all hours of the day, there being no night."
- At Pond Inlet they met Leslie David Livingstone who had traveled there from Pangnirtung and who joined them on the trip back to southern Canada.
- Livingston first went to the Arctic in 1922 on a ship commanded by the experienced Arctic mariner Joseph Bernier. This and

succeeding expeditions annually brought north supplies and personnel and in the fall returned people south. By helping to supply people who lived in the north, thus assuring their continuous occupation of the area, assertion of Canadian sovereignty in the Arctic was achieved.

- Livingston again sailed on many of the government sponsored annual Arctic expeditions. He spent the winter of 1926 in the North, establishing a medical station at Pangnirtung. He remained in the Arctic for over 40 years living and traveling in many areas and provided medical care to the inhabitants. This book outlines his career in the North.
- The book describes the changing relationship of the government with Canada's northern lands and its people during the years Livingston was in the north. It gives much information about the lives of the Inuit during these times.

Wallace, Dillon. *The story of Grenfell of the Labrador: a boy's life of Wilfred T. Grenfell*. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co., 1922.

R 722.32 .G73 W35 1922 SpC

- This is a biography of Dr. Wilfred Grenfell, a man who was "... sympathetic, courageous, tireless, a doer among men and above all, a Christian gentleman." (p. 237)
- This famous doctor spent years establishing medical care for the people of Labrador including founding hospitals. The book includes information about life in northern regions and the people living there including the Inuit.

McGuire, J.A. *In the Alaska-Yukon gamelands* ; introduction by William T. Hornaday. Cincinnati: Stewart Kidd Co., 1921.

SK 49 .M4 SE

- The book outlines a big game hunting expedition in Alaska and the Yukon and includes descriptions of the animals encountered. Aimed at sport hunters.

Sheldon, Charles. *The wilderness of the Upper Yukon: a hunter's exploration for wild sheep in Sub-Arctic mountains*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1911.

SK 151 .S6 SpC

- The author says that he traveled between 1904 and 1905 this book is "... a record of my field experiences while engaged in studying the color variations of wild sheep of Yukon Territory. It is an attempt to give a detailed account strictly from the point of view of a hunter interested in natural history". (p. vii)
- Sheldon was a keen observer and recorded much information about the sheep, their locations and their habits. This information and Sheldon's maps would be sought after by future sport hunters to the area.

Nansen, Fridtjof. *Hunting and adventure in the Arctic*. New York: Duffield and Co., 1925.

SK 265 .N3 SpC

- Nansen describes a trip he took as a young man from March to July 1882. He was a passenger on the sealing steamer the *Viking* and his goal was to increase his zoological knowledge and train for zoological research. The ship was ice-bound for nearly a month off the coast of Greenland. Nansen got an opportunity to study seals, whales, polar bears, birds and insects of the North.

Ferguson, Chick. *Mink, Mary and me: the story of a wilderness trapline*. New York: M. S. Mill Co., 1946.

SK 283 .F4 1946 SpC

- Mary and Chick Ferguson ran a trapline in area around the Mink Lake, Birch Lake, Second Lake and Third Lake region, north of Great Slave Lake. They trapped and sold fox, lynx, beaver and otter pelts.

- The book gives information about their life in the North and their interactions with the people they encountered and sheds light on the fur industry in the 1930's.

Canada. National Energy Board. *Mackenzie Valley Hearing*. Ottawa: National Energy Board, [1975-1977].

TJ 930 .P68 C36 [1975-1977] SpC

- Initiated as a result of the establishment of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry, these are the records of hearings before the National Energy Board.

Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry (Canada). *Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry: proceedings at community hearings*. Burnaby, B.C.: Allwest Reporting, 1975-1976.

TJ 930 .P68 M34 [V.1-v.77] (1975-1976) SpC

- These are transcripts of the community hearings held as part of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry chaired by Mr. Justice Tom Berger. Unique in such a large inquiry, Mr. Berger took his team to various locations in the North and thus gave local citizens a chance to express their views without having to travel to Ottawa.
- For related archival material see the holdings listed in the finding aid for the [Professor Robert Page Mackenzie Valley Pipeline fonds](#) in the Trent University Archives.

Scope and content of the archival holdings:

This fonds consists of correspondence and reports relating to the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, the Berger Report and inquiry as well as the Committee for an Independent Canada.

Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry (Canada). *Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry: proceedings at Inquiry*. Burnaby, B.C.: Allwest Reporting, [1974-1976].

TJ 930 .P68 M345 [[V.1(1974)-V.204(1976) SpC

- More transcripts related to the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline Inquiry.
- For related archival material see the holdings listed in the finding aid for the [Professor Robert Page Mackenzie Valley Pipeline fonds](#) in the Trent University Archives.

Scope and content of the archival holdings:

This fonds consists of correspondence and reports relating to the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline, the Berger Report and inquiry as well as the Committee for an Independent Canada.

- And in the **Trent University Archives** see the newspaper *Mackenzie News*, v.2 (1973) - v.5 (1975) - scattered issues

*Sailing directions for the North America Pilot, containing the Gulph and River St. Laurence, the whole island of Newfoundland, including the straits of Bell-Isle, and the coast of Labradore; giving a particular account of the bays, harbours, rocks, land-marks, depths of water, latitudes, bearings, and distance from place to place, the setting and flowing of the tides, &c., founded on actual surveys taken by surveyors that have been employed by the Admiralty, and other officers in the King's service.* London: Printed for R. Sayer & J. Bennett, 1778.

VK 987 .G7 1778 SE

- This is an excellent example of a mariner's guide. All the expeditions brought back information so that guides like this one could be developed.

Stuart-Stubbs, Basil. *Maps relating to Alexander Mackenzie: a keepsake for the Bibliographical Society of Canada/ Société Bibliographique du Canada.* Vancouver: the Bibliographical Society of Canada, 1968.

Z 6027 .C21 S78 HU

- This is a beginning cartobibliography of Alexander Mackenzie's works.