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In this illustrated 1900 publication, Frederick Cook (1865–1940) gives a detailed account of his experiences on the Belgian Antarctic Expedition, the first to endure the harsh winter of the Antarctic. The goal of the expedition was scientific discovery, and Cook, the ship's doctor, tells an engaging story of 'new human experience in a new, inhuman world of ice'. Boarding the *Belgica* in Rio de Janeiro, he joined a crew that included Roald Amundsen, who would later lead a Norwegian expedition to the South Pole. Cook describes the challenging conditions in the Antarctic Circle, where the ship became ice-bound for almost a year, with over two months of total darkness. When crew members developed scurvy, Cook took over command from the Belgian naval officer Adrien de Gerlache. Notably, he helped save lives by promoting the consumption of penguin and seal meat at a time when Vitamin C had yet to be discovered.



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Through the First Antarctic Night, 1898–1899

A Narrative of the Voyage of the "Belgica" among Newly Discovered Lands and over an Unknown Sea about the South Pole

FREDERICK A. COOK





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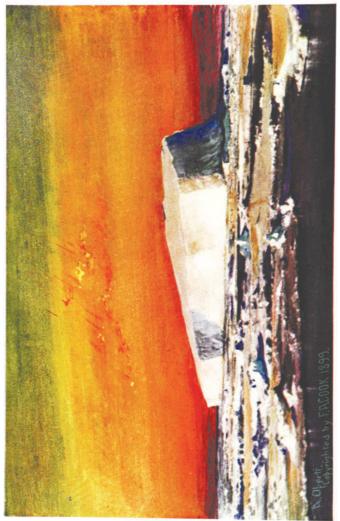
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THROUGH THE FIRST ANTARCTIC NIGHT



An Antarctic Iceberg



THROUGH THE FIRST ANTARCTIC NIGHT

1898-1899

A NARRATIVE OF THE VOYAGE OF THE "BELGICA" AMONG NEWLY DISCOVERED LANDS AND OVER AN UNKNOWN SEA ABOUT THE SOUTH POLE

FREDERICK A. COOK, M.D.

SURGEON AND ANTHROPOLOGIST OF THE BELGIAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION WITH AN APPENDIX CONTAINING A SUMMARY OF THE SCIENTIFIC RESULTS

Illustrated



WILLIAM HEINEMANN
LONDON
1900



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Portions of this narrative have appeared in the Century, Scribner's and McClure's. Though this material has been much changed and rewritten, my acknowledgments are due to these magazines.

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TO THE LITTLE FAMILY,

THE OFFICERS, THE SCIENTIFIC STAFF, AND

THE CREW OF THE "BELGICA,"

WHOSE FORTUNES AND MISFORTUNES MADE

THIS STORY OF THE FIRST HUMAN EXPERIENCE

THROUGHOUT A SOUTH POLAR YEAR;

TO THESE MEN,

WHOSE CLOSE COMPANIONSHIP AND STURDY

GOOD-FELLOWSHIP MADE LIFE ENDURABLE

DURING THE STORMS, THE

DARKNESS, AND THE MONOTONY

OF THE ANTARCTIC,

THIS BOOK IS DEDICATED.





INTRODUCTION.

For three hundred years explorers have been active in pushing aside the realms of the unknown towards the north pole; but the equally interesting south pole has, during all this time, been almost wholly neglected. There have been expeditions to the far south, but compared to arctic ventures they have been so few and their work within the polar circle has been so little that the results have been largely forgotten. It is not because valuable results have not been obtained in the antarctic, but because the popular interest in the arctic has completely overshadowed the reports of the antipodes. The search for the North-west and the North-east passages, which commerce demanded to reach the trade of the Orient during the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth centuries, fixed the public eye persistently northward. This extended effort to find an easy path to the wealth of Asia was fruitless, but it was followed by a whale fishery, a sealing industry, and a fur trade, which has proven a priceless boon to mankind. As a result of these two periods of trade exploration, we have now entered upon a third stage, a period of scientific research which will not, and should not, end until



INTRODUCTION

the entire area is outlined in the growing annals of exact knowledge.

The antarctic has a history somewhat similar, but it is almost forgotten. Until 1772 the south frigid zone was pictured by fiction writers in flowery phraseology. They placed here a fertile country, projecting far northward into the Atlantic and the Pacific. This land was supposed to be inhabited by a curious race of people who possessed a superabundance of gold, precious stones, and other material wealth. To learn the truth of this new "land of promise" Capt. James Cook was sent out in 1772. Cook, with a thoroughness which characterised all his efforts, circumnavigated the globe close enough to the antarctic circle to convince the world that if land of large extent existed around the south pole it must be far beyond the usual icelimits. Sixty years later, through the efforts of American and British sealers who had searched every known rock of the southern seas for fur-seals, and sea-elephants, the United States, England, and France, fitted out rival expeditions. The combined work of these expeditions marked the second period of antarctic exploration and resulted in the reestablishment of a great polar continent on the Austral chart. Sixty years again passed before another expedition was sent to press beyond the southern barriers of ice. The voyage of the Belgica is the beginning of a third revival of antarctic exploration which has been brought about by determined efforts, made almost simultaneously in England, Germany, Belgium, and the United States.

viii



INTRODUCTION

This third period of antarctic research, like the third stage of arctic exploration, is wholly in the interest of science.

The first country to complete the outfit of a modern expedition was Belgium. England and Germany now have expeditions in preparation, but the honour of being the first to send a scientific venture, with trained specialists and appropriate equipment to the antarctic, belongs to Belgium.

For the origin of the Belgian Antarctic Expedition we are indebted to the energetic efforts of Lieutenant Adrien de Gerlache. By soliciting private subscriptions and finally by securing the financial aid of the Belgian Government, Gerlache succeeded in collecting the sixty thousand dollars which were barely sufficient to fit out the enterprise. The vessel selected for the mission was the Norwegian sealer Patria, which was rechristened Belgica. She is a strong vessel, of about two hundred and fifty tons, built some ten years ago. She was not strengthened or altered on the plan of Nansen's vessel, the Fram, as has been so often stated. Nevertheless, she proved herself a craft of extraordinary endurance, withstanding the thumps of rocks, iceberg collisions, and pressure in the pack-ice, in a manner perfectly marvellous. Owing to a scarcity of funds, the accourrements of the ship and the outfit for polar exploration were somewhat imperfect. If we had been compelled to stay longer, or if it had been necessary to make a forced overland journey, or a retreat homeward on the ice, we should have found our equipment inadequate.



INTRODUCTION.

The members of the expedition were from many lands, as the following list will show:

Commandant, Adrien de Gerlache (Belgian).

Captain, Georges Lecointe (Belgian), Executive Officer and Hydrographer.

Roald Amundsen (Norwegian), 1st Mate.

Emile Danco (deceased) (Belgian), Magnetician.

Emile Racovitza (Rumanian), Naturalist.

Henryk Arctowski (Russian), Geologist, Oceanographer and Meteorologist.

Antoine Dobrowolski (Russian), Assistant Meteorologist.

Frederick A. Cook (American), Surgeon Anthropologist and Photographer.

ENGINEERS.

Henri Somers (Belgian). Max Van Rysselberghe (Belgian).

SAILORS.

Belgians.

Jules Melaerts.

Jan Van Mirlo.

Gustave Dufour.

Norwegians.

Adam Tollefsen.

Hjalmar Johansen.

Johan Koren.

Louis Michotte. Engebret Knudsen.

Carl Augustus Wiencke (deceased).

Altogether we numbered nineteen when leaving Punta Arenas — seven officers, housed in the cosy little cabins, and twelve marines, including Dobrowolski, housed in the forecastle. Thus divided, we were two happy families, and as such we tried to



INTRODUCTION

extract from the frozen south polar surroundings such rare comforts as regions of perennial snows afford.

The Belgica left Antwerp at the end of August, 1897. She steamed and sailed down the Atlantic to Madeira, then across to Rio de Janeiro, down to Montevideo, and into the Strait of Magellan to Punta Arenas. After spending some time in the Fuegian channels and among the Cape Horn Indian tribes, we took our departure from the known world, at Staten Island on January 13, 1898. We sighted the South Shetland Islands a week later, where, during a violent tempest, we lost by an accidental fall overboard, the young and faithful Norwegian sailor, Wiencke. We next crossed the ever-foggy and ever-tempestuous waters of Bransfield Strait, and on the afternoon of January 23, 1898, came in sight of the outer fringe of a new land, the Palmer Archipelago. Entering this, we discovered a new highway, which in size compares favourably with Magellan Strait. To the east and west of this strait, we charted about five hundred miles of a land which had never before been seen by human eyes - part of a great continental mass which probably surrounds the south pole. It is buried even in midsummer under a ponderous weight of perennial ice. Passing out of the strait, we entered the South Pacific, and after skirting the western border of Grahamland to Adelaide Island and then to Alexander Island, we attempted to enter the main body of the pack-ice westward.

The work of the first three weeks in the new regions proved the discovery of a highway per-



INTRODUCTION

fectly free for navigation during the summer months from Bransfield Strait, two hundred miles southwesterly, through an unknown land to the Pacific. This highway has received the name of our ship. To the east of Belgica Strait we discovered a high, continuous country which probably connects with the land charted as Grahamland. This has been christened Dancoland, in memory of our companion, Lieutenant Danco, who died on the ship during the long drift in the pack-ice. The land to the west of the strait is cut up into islands by several channels, and is named Palmer Archipelago, in honour of Captain Nathaniel Palmer, the American sealer who was the first of all men to see the outer fringe of this land. Scattered about in the waters of Belgica Strait are about one hundred islands and several groups of islands. About fifty of these are of considerable size. The islands, the capes, the bays, the headlands, and the mountains have mostly received the names of Belgian friends of the expedition; but prominent outside workers have not been forgotten, as is evidenced by Nansen Island and Neumayer Channel. Each officer was given the privilege of bestowing some names. Hence two islands which fell to my lot are named after the city of my home and the first mayor of Greater New York-Brooklyn and Van Wyck Islands.

After passing out of the strait into the open Pacific, we strove to follow the mainland southward, but the pack-ice forced us away. Late in February we entered the main body of the sea-ice, intending



INTRODUCTION

to push southward and westward. After penetrating ninety miles we found ourselves firmly beset. Unable to extricate the ship, we drifted with the ice to and fro, but generally west, for thirteen long months. During the early part of the long polar night Lieutenant Danco died. Except for the depression of this melancholy bereavement, the health of the members of the expedition was fairly good; but the seventy days of continued darkness weighed heavily upon us. The scientific work was prosecuted throughout the year of the drift. Each department has reason to feel proud of its records. But all were happy when, on March 14, 1899, we were released from the icy fetters which had held us so long.

We left the pack from longitude 103° west of Greenwich, and latitude 70° 45' south. We had thus drifted from about 85° to 103° of west longitude and between 70° and 72° south of latitude. In March and April we drifted westerly to longitude 92° 25', where we were on April 25th. From May to October we drifted back again to a place near our starting point. From November to the time we left the ice we drifted rapidly westward. The winter drift then is eastward, the summer drift is westward, and this is also the direction of the prevailing winds. Our farthest south was on May 31st, latitude 71° 36' 5" south, longitude 87° 40' west. It would not at any time have been possible to push farther poleward in our position. The various soundings which we took prove the existence of a sea where there was previously thought to be land. Through

xiii



INTRODUCTION

these soundings also we have discovered a submarine bank comparable to the bank off the coast of Newfoundland. The excellent series of magnetic observations by M. Lecointe indicate the magnetic pole to be about two hundred miles east of its present assigned position. The hourly meteorological observations, under the direction of M. Arctowski, are of priceless value to students of weather. The painstaking zoölogical work by M. Racovitza, and the numerous other observations and studies of antarctic life and phenomena, are of a like value. As an American I can with due modesty say that the work of this, the Belgian Antarctic Expedition, will form the stepping-stone to future antarctic exploration.

In the following pages I have not attempted to elaborate on our experiences and observations. This I leave for a future work. My aim has been to select from my diary and notes such data as might prove of interest to the general reader. In my desire to condense this story into a single volume I have omitted much of the daily routine of life. I have also omitted a discussion of technical topics. There is no pretence made by me that this book contains all of the scientific data of the expedition. The observations, descriptions of specimens, and scientific deductions will be published in other channels. The Belgian Government has liberally set aside a sum sufficient to publish in proper form the scientific records, and a commission is at present occupied in making a preliminary study of the material with this end in view.

xiv



INTRODUCTION

We did not start out to mount the south pole, as we have been reported. Our aim was a less ambitious work of scientific exploration along the edge of the unknown. In this we were reasonably successful. My story, then, is not one of pole-chasing, with its many certain disappointments. It is a record of the first expedition to pass through the ordeal of the long antarctic night and its gloomy winter storms. It is, I hope, a contribution of new human experience in a new, inhuman world of ice.

The illustrations in this book are made, with but a few exceptions, from photographs, and since these are the first photographic reproductions of antarctic life and scenes, it is hoped that they will be of value as records of the unknown south. In the color plates we have aimed to give a few examples of the daily touches of colour, which serve to relieve the awful monotony and glittering whiteness peculiar to the south polar regions. The vivid complexity of delicate shades of most scenes is impossible of imitation by the present means of the printer's art, but the success attained by the artist, the engraver, and the printer in these reproductions has been an agreeable surprise to me.

In the notices of my return from the antarctic, and in the story of the Belgian Antarctic Expedition, as published in the American newspapers, it has unintentionally been made to appear as if I desired to claim a major share of the credit for the results of this expedition. This I wish to disclaim. The credit of organising the expedition belongs to its Commander, Adrien de Gerlache; the honour of sending out the



INTRODUCTION

venture belongs to the enterprise of Belgian citizens. The fame and honour, which are the results of a successful expedition, belong to every member of the expedition. Every one, from the highest officer to the cabin-boy, has done his share of the work nobly and faithfully. Everyone, then, from the cabin to the forecastle, deserves equally the honorable mention which is the explorer's only pay.

FREDERICK A. COOK, M.D.

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CONTENTS

					PAGE
	Introduction				vii
CHAPTER					
I	In and about Rio de Janeiro		•		3
II	From Rio de Janeiro to Montev	rideo			16
III	Organisation of the Expedition				39
IV	The Belgica, her Equipment, forts and Discomforts .	her	Con	1-	50
v	Montevideo to Punta Arenas				5 9
VI	Punta Arenas, the Southernmos	t Tov	vn		82
VII	From Punta Arenas to Ushua the Fuegian Channels .	ia, Tl	hroug	h	02
	•	•	•	•	92
VIII	A Race of Fuegian Giants	•	•	•	98
IX	Discoveries in a New World of	Ice			119
X	Discoveries in a New World of tinued)		cor	l-	725
	,		•	•	135
XI	From Dancoland to Alexander	Island	İs		150
XII	Across the Antarctic Circle —	First	Effort	s	
	to Penetrate the Pack .			•	161
XIII	Along the Edge of the Pack-Ice	•	•		174
XIV	Over Unknown Waters into the	Froz	en Se	a	193
xv	Helpless in a Hopeless Sea of Io xvii	e	•	•	208



CONTENTS

CHAPTER		PAGE
XVI	Bird's-Eye View of the Pack — Autumnal Tempests	216
xvII	The Fading Days of the Autumn	227
xvIII	The Autumn (continued). Work and Pastime	241
XIX	The Fading Days of the Autumn (continued)	253
xx	The Days of Twilight Preceding the Long Night	267
XXI	The South Polar Night — Departure of the Sun	281
XXII	The South Polar Night (continued). Days of Discontentment	295
XXIII	The South Polar Night (continued). The Death of Danco	308
XXIV	The South Polar Night (continued). Midnight to Dawn	323
xxv	Spring — Sunrise — Twilight of Dawn .	339
XXVI	The Spring (continued). Return of Light — A Sledge Journey . :	350
xxvii	Summer	365
xxviii	Summer (continued)	378
XXIX	Freed from the Ice-Embraces — Return to Civilisation	390
APPENI	DIX	
Ι	General Results of the Belgian Antarctic Expedition	409
	Geography and Geology Astronomy and Magnetism Meteorology Ice Oceanography Zoölogy and Botany XVIII	

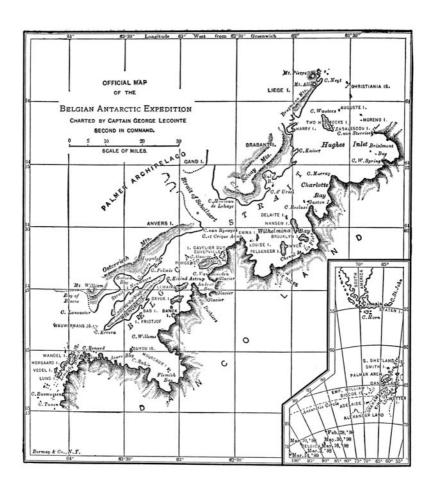


CONTENTS

appendix II	The Antarctic Climate	PAGE 425
ш	The Bathymetrical Conditions of the Antarctic Regions	436
ıv	THE RESERVE OF THE RE	
v	The Navigation of the Antarctic Ice-Pack .	448
Vī	The Possibilities of Antarctic Exploration	153

xix







LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Official Map of the Expedition	An Antarctic Iceberg	(colou	ir)	•	• .				Fr	ontisz	biece
The Crow's Nest.											PAGE
Rio Harbour from Mt. Corcovado	Official Map of the Ex	pedit	ion					•			xx
Rio de Janeiro	The Crow's Nest.					•					3
Part of Montevideo	Rio Harbour from Mt.	Core	covad	о.			•		fa	cing	16
The Belgica	Rio de Janeiro .			•				•		"	16
Fuegian Boys (colour)	Part of Montevideo			•		•		•		"	36
Indian Mission Huts	The Belgica .										49
Part of Punta Arenas	Fuegian Boys (colour)		•	•				•	fa	0	68
The Wind-Swept Rocks of the Western Fuegian Islands									•	"	74
Terminating Ridge of the Cordilleras, Beagle Channel . " 80 Ona Women in Full Dress, with Papoose Strapped to the Shoulders										"	74
Ona Women in Full Dress, with Papoose Strapped to the Shoulders										"	79
Shoulders . " 89 Ona Men on the Chase . " 89 Types of Onas, Chief Colchicoli and one of his Wives . " 90 An Ona Home										"	80
Ona Men on the Chase	Ona Women in Full	Dress	, wit	h Paj	poose	Strap	pped	to tl	ıe		
Types of Onas, Chief Colchicoli and one of his Wives An Ona Home	Shoulders .					•				"	89
An Ona Home	Ona Men on the Chas	е								"	89
Onas on the March	Types of Onas, Chief	Colch	icoli	and o	ne of	his \	<i>V</i> ives			"	90
Ona Archery	An Ona Home .									"	95
Comparative Sizes of an Ona and a Caucasian	Onas on the March									"	95
Ona Hunter Ready for Action	Ona Archery .									"	96
A Bull Sea-Lion at Rest	Comparative Sizes of a	ın On	a an	l a C	aucasi	ian					98
A Bull Sea-Lion at Rest	Ona Hunter Ready for	r Act	ion						fa	cing	105
Dr. Frederick A. Cook	A Bull Sea-Lion at Re	st							-	_	
Sunrise over Brabant Island	Den of Sea-Lions, Sta	ten Is	sland							"	106
Mount William, Antwerp Island	Dr. Frederick A. Cook	ς .								"	III
Mount Allo, Liege Island	Sunrise over Brabant	Island	i							"	112
Weddell Sea-Leopards of Belgica Strait	Mount William, Antw	erp Is	sland							"	121
Weddell Sea-Leopards of Belgica Strait	Mount Allo, Liege Isla	ind								"	121
Cormorants at Home			elgic	a Stra	iit					"	122
Arctowski gathering Geological Specimens, observed by a Megalestris (Cape Lancaster in the Background) " 127	——————————————————————————————————————									"	127
Megalestris (Cape Lancaster in the Background) " 127	Arctowski gathering	Geolo	ogical	Spe	cimen	ıs. ob	serve	d bv	a		•
			_	_						"	127
										"	
xxi								-	•		



LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

								_		PAGE
Penguins—A Family							•	-	cing	128
Sunrise and Sunset to	gethe	r ove	r the	Easte	ern S	hore	of Be	1-		
gica Strait .	•	•	•				•	•	"	137
View Eastward from	Neun	nayer	Cha	nnel (Part	of W	ienck	e		
Island-Sierre Du	Fief	in th	e Bac	kgrou	ınd)				"	138
Brooklyn Island .									"	138
Lemaire Channel-W	andel	Islaı	nd						"	143
Cape Cloos .									"	143
Ascending Icy Mounta	ains					•.			"	144
An Encampment									"	144
Cape Eivind Astrup-	Nort	hern	Point	of W	/iencl	ke Isl	and		"	153
Cape Renard, Dancola									"	154
Stratified Tabular Ice		off (Cape	Rasm	ussen	. to 1	he le	ė		- 54
of which the Belgi									"	159
Iceberg in Belgica Str				_	~				"	159
One of the Wauwerma								•	"	160
Sophie Rocks, Dancol		nana	,	•	•	•	•	•	:6	160
Snowy Petrel	ana	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		161
Midnight at Midsum	·	·	· the	·	·arctic	Ма	· inlan		•	101
(colour).	.1111111	OVCI	tiic	Am	aicuc	. 1410			ing	166
The Belgica Pressing	South	·	· Lthro	uch t	· ha Di	· rift Ic		-	ung	169
Iceberg off Cape Tuxe		Iwaic	i tiiro	ugnt	ne Di	ווונ-ונ	·C	•	"	-
		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•			• 711 -	•	•	6	169
Penguins on a Sea-wor							41. D.	•		170
A Tabular Iceberg, se			Раск-	eage	ın tne	e Sou	tn Pa		ı,	
cific (about 200 fee	_	•	•	1 O.	• ••••• ••		•	•	···	175
Bird's-eye View of the								•		176
Lecointe Making Obse							vator	-	4	185
Dobrowolski Measurin						all	•	•	•	185
Hauling Snow to Aug	ment	tne v	water	-Supp	oly	•	•	•		186
Making Soundings	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	:6	186
The Sailor's Recreatio			:	•	٠	•	•	•	·•	191
Bow of the Belgica aft					n Icer	oerg	•	•	·•	191
The Hummocks of a H	ressu	ire-A	ngle	•	•	•	•	•	:6	192
Cestrugi	•	٠.	•		•.		٠.	•		192
A Lake. The Sporting							nguin	3		201
Moonlight Photograph	of th	ne <i>Be</i>	lgica,	May	20, 1	898	•	•		201
Moss and Lichens	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	• '		202
Moon Faces .	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		204
Moon Faces (continued		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	205
M. van Rysselberghe a		Con	dense	r, whi	ch wa	s con			_	
into a Snow Melter	r	•	•	•	•	•	•	fac	ing	207
			vvii							



LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

							_	_	PAGE
Racovitza at the Microscope		•	•	•	•	•	fa	cing	
Arctowski in the Laboratory			•	•	•	•	•	"	208
Eight Successive Phases of	an E	xhibi	t of	Auror	a Au	strali	5,		
March 19, 1898 .	•	•	•		•	•		"	217
A Page of Belgica Boots		•			•			"	224
Belgica Mittens						•		"	233
Samples of Darnings .	•	•	•				•	"	233
Whale Blow-Hole .							•	"	240
Seal Blow-Hole	•							"	240
Iceberg in the Edge of the	Pack-	Ice						"	249
Penguin Tracks								"	249
Crab-Eater								"	256
Ross Seal								"	256
True Sea-Leopard .								"	256
Weddell Sea-Leopards on the	ne Pa	ck-Ic	e					"	265
Arctowski and Amundsen re	eady :	for a	Strol	1					266
The Ross Seal with Traches	a Infl	ated					fac	ing	272
Heads of Sea-Leopards and								"	28 r
An Old Lead								"	288
A New Crevasse								"	288
Penguin Interviews .		•					_	"	297
The Small Pack Penguin								"	304
The Royal Penguin .							_	"	304
"Saennagras".	_	_							307
Penguins' Heads and Feet	_							"	313
Petrels and Megalestris				Ī			•	"	322
Nansen, the Mascot .				•	•		•		325
Amundsen after a Ski Run	•	•	•	•	•	•	fai	ing:	
The <i>Belgica</i> in September.	Тħ	· e Ne	• w Te	ent an	d the			ing	321
Travelling Outfit .	111		** 1	JIIC CLI	ia tiit	. I ac		"	328
Twilight amid the Antarctic	·Ice	• (color	(21)	•	•	•	•	"	•
A Hunter Taking a Sun Ba		(0001	<i>''</i>)	•	•	•	•	"	332
The Last to Enter the Thre		n 61a	· onin	· · Dom	•	•	•	"	337
			ehm	g Dag	•	•	•	"	337
The Four O'Clock Tea Disc			•	•	•	•	•		338
Distorted Faces of the Risin	-		•		•	•	•	•	340
Distorted Faces of the Risin						•	•	•	34 I
Crossing Hummocks and C	revas	ses.	Edg	ge of	the 1	Belgic			
Field in October .	•	•	•	•	•	•	fa	cing	
Edge of the Antarctic Pack		•	•	•	•	•	•	"	344
The Midnight Sun Over the	Pacl	k-Ice	•	•	•	•		"	353
Ice-Flowers	,	•	•	•	•	•	•	"	354
	٠,	zviii							



LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	PAGE
The Assembled Discs of Ice Crystals which give Orig	
Polar Ice	facing 354
An Iceberg held by the Ensnaring Influence of the l	
Ice, forming the so-called "barrier"	. " 356
The Midsummer Christmas Dinner	· " 359
Portraits of Cook, Amundsen and Racovitza "before	and
after"	. " 360
Snow-Goggles	365
An Old Wind-Swept Hummock	facing 369
The Sand-like Drift Snow	. " 369
The Tabular Iceberg, the Largest Berg within the Ho	rizon
of the Belgica's Drift	. " 370
On January 1st, 1899, the Belgica was still hopelessly	
in a Field of Ice	· " 375
Old Hummocks	. " 376
A Tonite Explosion Used in Efforts to Free the Belgica	. " 376
Removing the Upper Sheet Preparatory to Sawing the I	
Undersheets	. " 385
Cutting a Canal through the Ice to Release the Belgica	
her Year's Imprisonment	. " 385
Floating Mountains of Ice	. " 386
View from the Top of a Tabular Iceberg	. " 386
A Penguin's Friend	. " 389
Curious Weather-worn Icebergs, 300 Feet High	. " 391
Star-Fish and Sea-Urchins from the Bottom of the	
arctic Sea	. " 392
A New Shrimp of the Genera of Euphausia, Discovere	
Racovitza	. " 392
A Group of Penguins,—Visitors to the Belgica	
The Sailors at the End of the Long Night	. " 401
Figure 1	. 402
Figure 2	428
	429
	430
Map of the Belgica's Trip	• • 437
Soundings in the Pack	438
Method of Sounding	441
Sledge-sailing	453

xxiv