

### 1: Doomed Expedition To The Pole,

*An Expedition to the Pole by Annie Dillard Created by: Brina Truong Summary Overall, this chapter from Teaching a Stone to Talk is about Annie Dillard's imagination at church as a child.*

From Scientific American, Vol. Many weeks must elapse before we are in complete possession of all his data. Yet even the laconic account, which he has cabled to the press, throws a flood of light on the mystery of Antarctic geography. Contrary to his original plan, Amundsen despatched one of his officers, Lieut. No doubt the spur of competition played its part in unfolding the secrets of the last unexplored frigid region of the earth. Amundsen and his party at the geographic South Pole, December 14, Shirase, which had to retreat to Australia last spring in order to replenish its supply of dogs, and which Amundsen says landed on January 16th at the Bay of Whales, two weeks before he sailed for home; Dr. Filchner in the "Deutschland," elaborately equipped with wireless, magnetic, and meteorological apparatus, full of the hope of establishing a base southwest of Coats Land in as high a latitude as possible; and lastly, Capt. Amundsen seems to have been helped by exceptionally favorable weather conditions. To be sure, there were storms, but not those frightful hurricanes which thwarted Shackleton. It was cold, so cold that the dogs suffered visibly; yet the average temperature was no lower than that in many an inhabited part of Canada. Amundsen himself states that part of his journey was much like a pleasure trip--"excellent ground, fine sledging, and an even temperature. The party climbed up 2, to 5, feet in a day. Throughout much of his journey Amundsen covered entirely new ground. Therefore he will bring back absolutely new information of Antarctic geography. He made up his mind that he would reach the plateau on which the Pole is situated by another route than that of Beardmore Glacier. Luck, instinct, experience, call it what you will, the new route proved easier than that which either Shackleton or Scott took on their expeditions. Littlehales, Hydrographic Office, United States Navy The legendary limits of the Terra Australis of ancient and medieval cartographers, whose northerly coast was represented in art in the time of Ptolemy as extending eastward from Southern Africa toward China and inclosing the Indian Ocean, began to recede to the southward on the map of the world in the generation which produced Columbus, da Gama, and Magellan and disclosed America, the route to the Indies, and the circumnavigation of the globe. In the latter part of the sixteenth century the number of maps representing had noticeably lessened, and, by the end of the eighteenth century, it had faded from the minds of geographers. The voyages of Cook in the latter part of the eighteenth century constituted the first circumnavigation of the south polar regions. He reached latitudes in some parts of his circuit which have even at the present time been scarcely surpassed, and, disproving the ancient belief in a great Terra Australis Incognita extending northward of the sixtieth degree parallel of south latitude, the state of geographical knowledge such that the maps after his time mark "Antarctic Ocean" across the regions of the South Pole. It will be remembered that, during the year , after having examined many of the island groups with which the vast area of the Pacific Ocean is studded, the United States Exploring Expedition, of which Wilkes was the commander, had reached the Australian shores. On the day after Christmas in the " Vincennes," "Peacock," "Porpoise," and "Flying Fish" headed southward from Sydney and, falling in with the land in latitude 64 degrees south and longitude degrees East of Greenwich, on the 16th of January following, skirted the border of a new continent to the westward as far as longitude 97 degrees East of Greenwich. Returning to Sydney, Wilkes announced his discovery, in the following words, in a report to the Secretary of the Navy, dated March 11th, A year later the extension of Wilkes Land to the eastward and the southward was charted by the famous British expedition under James Clark Ross, which discovered Victoria Land and the mountains of Erebus and Terror and surpassed all previous records in the Antarctic by reaching the latitude of 78 degrees. After the voyages of Wilkes and Ross, there was a long interval before serious work in the Antarctic was renewed. Until the close of the nineteenth century there was no part of the world about which less was known, and none about which so little interest was taken. This was probably due in part to its distance from the center of wealth and thought, and in part also to its dearth of animal and vegetable life and to its unpeopled state. It is only from the scientific side that human interest can be evoked in the desolate wastes of Antarctica. That this continent, whose present

unexplored and unvisited extent is twice the area of Europe, was larger in former geological ages is scarcely to be doubted. In all probability it has been connected with Africa, South America, Australia, and New Zealand, although most likely not with all of them at the same time. This is suggested by the living and fossil floras and faunas of these lands. At the time of the revival of Antarctic exploration in the beginning of the present century, knowledge of Antarctica was of two grades: They were Palmer Land with its associated islands, the coast of Victoria Land with the adjacent Ross Sea, and, to a lesser extent, the coast of Wilkes Land. The rest of the continental limits of the Antarctic was known only through the interpretation of imperfectly recorded observations and the speculations arising from distant and uncertain views. Scott, that first penetrated Antarctica. This expedition landed on the southwestern confines of the Ross Sea, and, by its explorations, showed that the great ice barrier is in reality the front of an enormous ice field or glacier, mainly floating on the surface of an extended bay or sea, and fed by glaciers coming down from the elevated land on the westerly side and probably also on the eastern. Scott traveled southward up the western margin of the ice field miles to a point in latitude 82 deg. He also climbed from his headquarters on MacMurdo Sound to the summit of the high table land to the westward. He followed up this glacier to the summit of the plateau and then continued to the southward until he reached a point in latitude 88 deg. At this point the elevation was 10, feet above the level of the sea. While this journey to the southward was in progress, another party of the expedition climbed Mount Erebus, and a third party reached the south magnetic pole and located it, in 72 deg. The observations in either case were not sufficient, however, to warrant drawing a conclusion as to the actual change in the position of the magnetic pole between and . Five expeditions were sent to the Antarctic during the past year, for the purpose of reaching the South Pole, or for the exploration of the Antarctic Continent, or both. The first is the British Expedition under the command of Capt. R. Scott, who was the leader of the British National Antarctic Expedition of . He made a successful landing at a point near his former situation in MacMurdo Sound, and continued to be engaged in exploration to the southward. A German expedition under Lieut. Wilhelm Filchner left early in the year , intending to make a landing somewhere on the shore of the Weddell Sea, perhaps on Coats Land, on the opposite side of the Antarctic Continent from Capt. No reports have yet been received from him. Before reaching its projected landing place, however, this expedition suffered a series of mishaps, the chief of which was the loss of nearly all the dogs upon which reliance had been placed for transportation. Near the close of the year , another expedition started for its field of exploration in the Antarctic. This is the Australian expedition under the leadership of Dr. Douglas Mawson, geologist of the Shackleton expedition. Land, near the eastern end of the ice front, and on the opposite shore of the Ross Sea, from the point at which Scott and Shackleton have made their successful entrances into the interior of the continent. The expedition was in winter-quarters at Whale Bay until September, , and, on the 20th of October. In less than a month. The glacial streams descending through the depressions among the mountain slopes constituted the usual lines of travel, and the route developed was new and independent, passing among mountain peaks rising to the height of 15, and 18, feet above the sea and gradually mounting to a maximum level before the Pole was reached and thence descending very gradually for miles over a vast plateau to the position which was occupied on December 15th and 16th, , and determined to be the South Pole. The main characteristic of this form of coast is that the trend is determined by mountain ranges running parallel to the shore. In the southern part of Patagonia the Andes are turned from their meridional course and run eastward across Tierra del Fuego. The tectonic line of the Andes is then apparently bent southward, and reappears in Palmer Land. It is probably continued around the southern Pacific meeting the end of the New Zealand line and the Victoria Range in the mighty mountains which Amundsen, in his approaches to the South Pole, discovered in the shape of what he has named the Maude Range stretching off to the southeastward as far as 88 degrees south. The principles of geomorphology would also suggest that from the lofty mountain axis bordering the Pacific there should slope downward, across the Pole, a broad plateau to Weddell Sea on the one side and the bight between Wilkes Land and Enderly Land on the other; and this interpretation is borne out by the description of the plateau conditions which were found to exist around the South Pole. So far the facts published concerning the information gathered by Amundsen are chiefly geographical and topographical.

### 2: Croatian expedition: South Pole | Malik Adventures

*The first expedition to reach the geographic South Pole was led by the Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen and four others arrived at the pole on 14 December, five weeks ahead of a British party led by Robert Falcon Scott as part of the Terra Nova Expedition.*

Visit Website On December 14th the arctic explorer Ronald Amundsen was the first, who reached during his antarctic expedition the South Pole. And unlike Scott, whose expedition was burdened by its scientific obligations, Amundsen was focused only on reaching the Pole and returning safely. Amundsen later tried to get a head start by beginning his journey early in September, but was forced to turn back after temperatures dipped as low as 68 degrees below zero. Finally, on October 20, conditions improved enough for his five-man team to begin their dash to the Pole. Scott got underway just a few days later on November 1. Amundsen and Scott relied on vastly different forms of transport during their journeys. Scott employed a combination of sled dogs, Manchurian ponies and even a few motorized tractors. The machines quickly broke down, however, and his ponies grew weak in the cold and had to be shot. After sending the dogs back to camp, he and his team were forced to spend much of their journey man-hauling their heavy supply sledges on foot. Amundsen, meanwhile, relied solely on skis and sled dogs to cross the tundra. The dogs helped his men save their strength, and the explorers later killed the weakest of the animals to supplement their food supply. The Norwegians took an untested route that forced them navigate a frozen maze of crevasses, mountains and glaciers, but by early December, they had penetrated farther into the heart of Antarctica than anyone in history. The men planted the Norwegian flag, smoked celebratory cigars and posed for snapshots, but they only remained for a few days before beginning the arduous trek back to their base camp. The British team had reached their destination late in the Antarctic summer, and temperatures were dropping rapidly. They began the slow slog north, but exhaustion, frostbite and malnourishment had soon spread through their ranks. The severely frostbitten Lawrence Oates followed a month later after sacrificing himself in a blizzard to avoid slowing down the team. Scott, his friend Dr. Edward Wilson and another man Henry Bowers gamely continued the journey for another few days, but temperatures continued to plunge, and they were later caught in a blizzard only 11 miles away from one of their supply depots. All three would perish in their tent just days later. Oates standing, Bowers sitting, Scott standing in front of Union Jack flag on pole, Wilson sitting, Evans standing. Bowers took this photograph, using a piece of string to operate the camera shutter. Public Domain By the time the bodies of Scott, Wilson and Bowers were found later that November, Roald Amundsen had already returned home in triumph and embarked on a lecture tour. Despite having won the race without losing a single man, he was in many ways overshadowed by Scott, whose doomed march had made him a hero in his native Britain. Undeterred, Amundsen continued his wandering and eventually explored the Arctic both at sea and in a dirigible, which he used to reach the North Pole in

### 3: Peary's expedition reaches North Pole? - HISTORY

*The Expedition Adventurer Doug Tumminello has set his sights on the literal end of the Earth: the South Pole. In December January , Doug will attempt to ski from the coast of Antarctica, at Hercules Inlet, to the South Pole—a distance of approximately miles.*

To escape from racial violence, in the Henson family sold the farm and moved to Georgetown. His father Lemuel remarried to a woman named Caroline and had additional children with her, including daughters and a son. After his father died, Matthew was sent to live with his uncle in Washington, D. When he was 10 years old, he went to a ceremony honoring Abraham Lincoln, the American president who had fought so hard to preserve the Union during the Civil War and had issued the proclamation that had freed slaves in the Confederate states in . At the ceremony, Matthew was greatly inspired by a speech given by Frederick Douglass , the longtime leading figure in the American black community. A former slave turned abolitionist, Douglass called upon blacks to vigorously pursue educational opportunities and battle racial prejudice. Peary supervised 45 engineers on the canal survey in Nicaragua. After that, for more than 20 years, their expeditions were to the Arctic. Henson traded with the Inuit and mastered their language[ clarification needed ]; they called him Mahri-Pahluk. In 1909, Peary mounted his eighth attempt to reach the North Pole. The expedition was large, as Peary planned to use his system of setting up cached supplies along the way. When he and Henson boarded his ship Roosevelt, leaving Greenland on August 18, , they were accompanied by 22 Inuit men, 17 Inuit women, 10 children, dogs, 70 tons 64 metric tons of whale meat from Labrador, the meat and blubber of 50 walruses, hunting equipment, and tons of coal. Before the goal was reached, Peary could no longer continue on foot and rode in a dog sled. Various accounts say he was ill, exhausted, or had frozen toes. He sent Henson on ahead as a scout. In a newspaper interview, Henson later said: We went back then and I could see that my footprints were the first at the spot. In his own account, he describes himself as a "general assistant, skilled craftsman, interpreter [he had learned the Inuit language], and laborer. He was honored at dinners within the black community in . He spent most of the next 30 years working on staff in the U. In Congress awarded him and five other Peary aides duplicates of the Peary Polar Expedition Medal , a silver medal given to Peary. He was buried at Woodlawn Cemetery and survived by his wife Lucy. After her death in , she was buried with him. Thirty two years after he died, his body was moved to Arlington National Cemetery. He and his wife Aviaq had five sons and a daughter, who have children of their own. They reside in Greenland. Black, White and Eskimo The material was also adapted and produced as a film documentary by the same name. Allen Counter, in his lifetime Henson had identified families of two nieces as being part of his extended birth family. He made a film documentary by the same name, shown on the Monitor Channel in . The grave of Peary is behind it. On October 19, , Henson was the guest of honor at a dinner ceremony held by the Colored Citizens of New York, where he was honored by toasts and given a gold watch and chain. The land in which the housing project was located was recognized as a historic district by the Phoenix Historic Property Register in June . Only one courtyard with the original buildings remain. Navy medals for their Arctic achievements. In , the Club awarded the explorer its highest rank of Honorary Member, an honor reserved for no more than 20 living members at a time.

### 4: Doomed Expedition to the South Pole, "Going Postal"

*"Doomed Expedition To The Pole, ," EyeWitness to History, [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com) (). Scott's expedition would have covered a round-trip distance of miles from their base camp to the Pole.*

In the event, the drift did not approach the pole, and an attempt by Nansen and Hjalmar Johansen to reach it on foot was likewise unsuccessful. This shape improved its strength in the ice but affected its performance in the open sea, where it moved sluggishly and was inclined to roll most uncomfortably. After his return from the Arctic in he had aspired to take Fram on an expedition to Antarctica, but by such hopes had faded. From here he would set a course directly into the ice to begin a drift that would extend over four or five years. Science would be as important as geographical exploration; continuous observations would, Amundsen hoped, help to explain a number of unresolved problems. Although he had little previous experience of sledge dogs, Amundsen wrote that Wisting developed "a way of his own" with them, and became a useful amateur veterinarian. He continued to recruit through ; the Fram party would eventually total Since his epic march with Nansen, Johansen had been unable to settle down. Despite the efforts of Nansen and others to help him, his life became a spiral of drink and indebtedness. Asked to comment, Amundsen avoided an outright endorsement of either explorer, but surmised that "probably something will be left to be done". Without the allure of capturing the pole, he would struggle to maintain public interest or funding. Thus Amundsen decided to go south; the Arctic drift could wait "for a year or two" until the South Pole had been conquered. From there the ship would proceed directly to the Ross Sea in Antarctica, heading for the Bay of Whales , an inlet on the Ross Ice Shelf then known as the "Great Ice Barrier" where Amundsen intended to make his base camp. Or is it the master who has not understood the dog? Skis, also fashioned from hickory, were extra long to reduce the likelihood of slipping into crevasses. For cooking on the march, Amundsen chose the Swedish Primus stove rather than the special cooker devised by Nansen, because he felt the latter took up too much space. Although the true cause of the disease, vitamin C deficiency, was not understood at the time, it was generally known that the disease could be countered by eating fresh meat. Christophersen would provide fuel and other provisions to Fram at either Montevideo or Buenos Aires, an offer which Amundsen gratefully accepted. On the four-week voyage to Funchal in Madeira, a mood of uncertainty developed among the crew, who could not make sense of some of the preparations and whose questions were met with evasive answers from their officers. He told them he intended to make "a detour" to the South Pole on the way to the North Pole, which was still his ultimate destination, but would have to wait for a while. He felt he had been forced into this action by necessity, asked for forgiveness and expressed the hope that his achievements would ultimately atone for any offence. It was to Melbourne that Amundsen sent his telegram, containing the bare information that he was proceeding southwards. Bjaaland and Stubberud laid the foundations deep into the ice, levelling the sloping ground. Because the prevailing winds came from the east, the hut was erected on an east-west axis, with the door facing west; in this way the wind caught only the shorter eastern wall. This group intended to explore this then-unknown territory, but had been prevented by sea ice from approaching the shore. The ship was sailing westward along the Barrier edge in search of a possible landing place when it encountered Fram. Supply depots laid in advance at regular intervals on the projected route would limit the amount of food and fuel that the South Pole party would have to carry. The depot journeys would be the first true tests of equipment, dogs and men. The ship was to sail to Buenos Aires for reprovisioning, before undertaking a programme of oceanographic work in the Southern Ocean and then returning to the Barrier as early as possible in He decided to increase the number of dogs for the polar journey, if necessary at the expense of the number of men. During the second depot journey, Johansen openly complained about the unsatisfactory nature of the equipment; Amundsen believed that his authority had been challenged. Bjaaland reduced the weight of these older sledges by almost a third by planing down the timber, and also constructed three sledges of his own from some spare hickory wood. The dogs ran so hard that several from the strongest teams were detached from the traces and secured onto the sledges to act as ballast. He would not risk the lives of men and dogs for reasons of stubbornness. Next day, in freezing temperatures with a strong headwind,

several dogs froze to death while others, too weak to continue, were placed upon the sledges. The three arrived back at Framheim after nine hours, followed by Stubberud and Bjaaland two hours later and Hassel shortly after. They reached Framheim after midnight, more than seventeen hours after they had turned for home. Johansen answered angrily that he felt they had been abandoned, and castigated the leader for leaving his men behind. They marked their route by a line of cairns, built of snow blocks, at three-mile intervals. Unlike Scott, who would be following the Beardmore Glacier route pioneered by Shackleton, Amundsen had to find his own route through the mountains. Amundsen named this the Axel Heiberg Glacier, after one of his chief financial backers. After three days of difficult climbing the party reached the glacier summit. Each of the sledge-drivers killed dogs from his own team, skinned them, and divided the meat between dogs and men. The area around the North Pole "devil take it" had fascinated me since childhood, and now here I was at the South Pole. Could anything be more crazy? In the tent Amundsen left equipment for Scott, and a letter addressed to King Haakon which he requested Scott to deliver. In the hour daylight the party travelled during the national night, to keep the sun at their backs and thus reduce the danger of snow-blindness. After a farewell dinner in the hut, the party loaded the surviving dogs and the more valuable equipment aboard Fram, which departed the Bay of Whales late on 30 January. The destination was Hobart in Tasmania. During the five-week voyage Amundsen prepared his telegrams and drafted the first report that he would give to the press. He immediately sent telegrams to his brother Leon, to Nansen and to King Haakon, briefly informing them of his success. Amundsen presented them with a gift of his 11 surviving dogs. On 1 December the party had their first sighting of what was indubitably dry land, a nunatak which had been recorded by Scott during the Discovery expedition in . Strong winds and stormy seas prolonged the voyage, but the ship arrived at the Bay of Whales on 9 January.

### 5: Ice Balloon: Doomed Arctic expedition to the north pole - BBC News

*Today marks the 100th anniversary of Roald Amundsen's expedition to the South Pole. Known as "the last of the Vikings," Amundsen was a lifelong adventurer with a gift for organization and planning.*

We all know the story, but here it is again very briefly. Capt Oates and Mears at the blubber stove The two expeditions employed entirely different strategies. Amundsen relied on dogs to haul his men and supplies over the frozen Antarctic wasteland. Scott finally arrived at the Pole on January 17th only to find the Norwegians had beaten them too it, the Norwegians had arrived 4 weeks earlier on December 14th , A massive psychological blow to the team in an already demoralised unit, which consisted of Capt Oates, Capt Scott P. The Antarctic summer was coming to an end and time was running out. As they travelled north, they were slowed by unexpected cold, blizzards and sand-like ice that made man-hauling gruelling. Forced to reduce their daily rations, they began to starve. Exhausted and suffering from frostbite, they knew they might not make it. They reached the upper Beardmore depot and from here they had a five-day march with just enough rations. There was no room for manoeuvre. The weather was good, and they stopped to collect 35 pounds of geological specimens in line with the scientific motivation to their expedition. They only just made it to the next depot and by this point Evans was steadily declining. On 4 February he took a turn for the worse when he fell into a crevasse along with Scott. It is thought that Evans hit his head and suffered a concussion. On 17 February Evans stopped to tie his boots and, when he failed to catch them up, the others skied back to find him. He was found on his hands and knees in the snow. He was put on the sledge and hauled back to the tent. Evans died at They had to leave Evans Body behind and so they trudged on. By this time, Oates was struggling very badly from the effects of frostbite. Eventually his boot had to be cut just so he could get his foot in. He left the tent and walked out into a blizzard never to be seen again. He gave his life in the hope that the rest of the party would be able to move faster without him. On 21 March eleven miles from One Ton Depot the three men made their final camp. A severe blizzard prevented them from leaving their tent and they only had enough food for a couple of days and enough fuel for one hot meal. Trapped in their tent the men wrote their farewell letters to family and friends. He blamed it on a mixture of poor weather and bad luck. It is thought that Scott was the last of the three to perish. I do not think we can hope for any better things now. We shall stick it out to the end, but we are getting weaker, of course, and the end cannot be far. It seems a pity but I do not think I can write more. They were in fact only 20 km from a pre-arranged supply depot. Scott's last entry in his journal before he Perished After Wintering in a hut, the rest of the original expedition team members went out look for the Scott and the rest of his Team, Less than two weeks later they found the bodies of Scott, Wilson and Bowers. They built a stone cairn over them where they lay.

### 6: Amundsen's South Pole expedition - Wikipedia

*This expedition is not investigate the shape of the planet, it is rather an attempt to enter the planet, it's intricate, presumably populated interior, through the Pole. What this is A genuine attempt to make a statement that mankind should be made aware of the truth of the nature of Earth.*

Whether the Earth is a globe, flat, hollow, or a triangle is irrelevant. What this is A genuine attempt to make a statement that mankind should be made aware of the truth of the nature of Earth. An attempt to independently document and verify any paranormal findings. A crusade to petition the forces that may exist within the Earth that the time for the truth to be made clear is now. What this is not A joke. Safe for individuals who lack the appropriate strength and will to navigate the harshest conditions on Earth. Must be verified and checked thoroughly through our screening process. Must be physically and psychologically capable and willing to handle the journey, and potential death. Must be unmarried, and willing to die for this cause. A brief description of the journey We will be traveling over land by bus. We will make our way through Canada and the coast of Greenland, only traveling by boat for brief periods across the frozen waters. I have no intention of dying like Leonardo. This is not a risk we are willing to take. If we can gather the right people by we will go but we are willing to wait one year to do so, to ensure that we are properly trained and ready. No government or corporate employees will be permitted to join us, with the exception of people with past military experience. Those ex-military who go will understandably be researched and checked. No two military people who know each other may come. I will have the travel paid for, as well as most of the food. We shall document everything thoroughly. This is likely a one way trip. This will be the first time in 74 years that an expedition like this has occurred and we may well end up being imprisoned for attempting to do so. The goal is to have people, no more and no less. I need fishermen, scientists, hunters, frontiersmen, ex-soldiers, and other specialists as well as anyone else who is willing to train themselves, likely at a facility in the Northern United States for three weeks before we go. I cannot express to you the importance of this mission. I am considering it a suicide mission. But this is just to set a basic expectation. The range of what could happen stretches from saving mankind to failing and being tortured and killed. Supernatural things will happen.

### 7: Annie Dillard: Expedition to the Poles by Kelsey Emery on Prezi

*That opportunity was years in the making; the seed for the expedition was planted in , after Aston, this expedition's leader, had led a different expedition of women to the opposite pole.*

On November 12, an Antarctic search party discovered its objective - the tent of Captain Robert Scott and his two companions half At the Pole January 18, buried in the snow. Inside, they found the body of Captain Scott wedged between those of his fellow explorers, the flaps of his sleeping bag thrown back, his coat open. Henry Bowers and Dr. Edward Wilson, lay covered in their sleeping bags as if dozing. They had been dead for eight months. They were the last members of a five-man team returning to their home base from the Pole. The team had set out on its final push to the Pole the previous January. They knew they were in a race to be the first to reach their destination. Their competition was a Norwegian expedition lead by Roald Amundsen. The two expeditions employed entirely different strategies. Amundsen relied on dogs to haul his men and supplies over the frozen Antarctic wasteland. Their use was somehow a less manly approach to the adventure and certainly not representative of the English tradition of "toughing it out" under extreme circumstances. Man could manage Nature. A similar spirit guided the building of the "unsinkable" Titanic and then supplied the ship with far too few lifeboats to hold its passengers if disaster did strike. Just as the passengers of the Titanic paid a price for this arrogance, so too did Captain Scott and his four companions. At the Pole In addition to Capt. Wilson, two others, Capt. On January 16, nearing their objective, Scott and his team make a disheartening discovery - evidence that the Norwegians have beat them to the Pole. In fact, the Norwegians had arrived four weeks earlier on December 14, Psychologically numbed by the finding, the team pushes on. Yes, but under very different circumstances from those expected. We have had a horrible day - add to our disappointment a head wind 4 to 5, with a temperature degrees, and companions labouring on with cold feet and hands. We followed the Norwegian sledge tracks for some way; as far as we make out there are only two men. In about three miles we passed two small cairns. Then the weather overcast, and the tracks being increasingly drifted up and obviously going too far to the West, we decided to make straight for the Pole according to our calculations. To-night little Bowers is laying himself out to get sights in terrible difficult circumstances; the wind is blowing hard, T. We have been descending again, I think, but there looks to be a rise ahead; otherwise there is very little that is different from the awful monotony of past days. Well, it is something to have got here, and the wind may be our friend to-morrow. Now for the run home and a desperate struggle. I wonder if we can do it. Thursday morning, January 18 In the tent we find a record of five Norwegians having been here Well, we have turned our back now on the goal of our ambition and must face our miles of solid dragging - and good-bye to most of the day-dreams! Evans looked a little better after a good sleep, and declared, as he always did, that he was quite well. He started in his place on the traces, but half an hour later worked his ski shoes adrift, and had to leave the sledge. The surface was awful, the soft recently fallen snow clogging the ski and runners at every step, the sledge groaning, the sky overcast, and the land hazy. We stopped after about one hour, and Evans came up again, but very slowly. Half an hour later he dropped out again on the same plea. He asked Bowers to lend him a piece of string. I cautioned him to come on as quickly as he could, and he answered cheerfully as I thought. We had to push on, and the remainder of us were forced to pull very hard, sweating heavily. Abreast the Monument Rock we stopped, and seeing Evans a long way astern, I camped for lunch. There was no alarm at first, and we prepared tea and our own meal, consuming the latter. After lunch, and Evans still not appearing, we looked out, to see him still afar off. By this time we were alarmed, and all four started back on ski. I was first to reach the poor man and shocked at his appearance; he was on his knees with clothing disarranged, hands uncovered and frostbitten, and a wild look in his eyes. We got him on his feet, but after two or three steps he sank down again. He showed every sign of complete collapse. Wilson, Bowers, and I went back for the sledge, whilst Oates remained with him. When we returned he was practically unconscious, and when we got him into the tent quite comatose. He died quietly at On discussing the symptoms we think he began to get weaker just before we reached the Pole, and that his downward path was accelerated first by the shock of his frostbitten fingers, and later by falls during rough travelling on the glacier,

further by his loss of all confidence in himself. Wilson thinks it certain he must have injured his brain by a fall. It is a terrible thing to lose a companion in this way, but calm reflection shows that there could not have been a better ending to the terrible anxieties of the past week. Discussion of the situation at lunch yesterday shows us what a desperate pass we were in with a sick man on our hands at such a distance from home. Tragedy all along the line. That we could not do, and we induced him to come on, on the "I am just going outside and may be some time. In spite of its awful nature for him he struggled on and we made a few miles. At night he was worse and we knew the end had come. Should this be found I want these facts recorded. We can testify to his bravery. He has borne intense suffering for weeks without complaint, and to the very last was able and willing to discuss outside subjects. He did not - would not - give up hope till the very end. He was a brave soul. This was the end. He slept through the night before last, hoping not to wake; but he woke in the morning - yesterday. It was blowing a blizzard. To-day forlorn hope, Wilson and Bowers going to depot for fuel. Thursday, March 22 and 23 - Blizzard bad as ever - Wilson and Bowers unable to start - to-morrow last chance - no fuel and only one or two of food left - must be near the end. Have decided it shall be natural - we shall march for the depot with or without our effects and die in our tracks. Thursday, March 29 - Since the 21st we have had a continuous gale from W. We had fuel to make two cups of tea apiece and bare food for two days on the 20th. Every day we have been ready to start for our depot 11 miles away, but outside the door of the tent it remains a scene of whirling drift. I do not think we can hope for any better things now. We shall stick it out to the end, but we are getting weaker, of course, and the end cannot be far. It seems a pity, but I do not think I can write more. I, The Journals of Captain R. How To Cite This Article:

### 8: th Anniversary of First Expedition to Reach the South Pole

*South Pole - Ski, Climb or Fly! South Pole season is just around the corner and if you'd like to join us on a South Pole Flight, Last Degree Ski Expedition or South Pole / Vinson Combo you need to reserve your space now!*

Dillard compares the Catholic church she attends with an expedition to the pole. Why does she do this? What point is she trying to make with her analogy? An Expedition to the Pole Does this essay discuss the meaning in life and the natural world? Is this a lyrical essay? Does this essay contemplates the workings of God, the universe and the purpose and direction of life? Here she details the first polar expeditions that were set out for the Pole of Relative Inaccessibility. The chapter alternates between three main parts: The Land, which gives the history of the Polar explorers and the description of her own expedition to the Pole; The People, which describes the rituals of her Catholic church; The Technology, which includes the facts about what science and knowledge was available to the explorers. It also contemplates how people use what they have whether it be in the material, mental or the spiritual realm. At the end of the chapter, Dillard imaginatively moves herself and the people of the church to the Polar landscape in a wild scene that acts as a metaphor for how church goers seek the same thing that the Polar explorers were seeking: Find quotations to support this. Dillard describes the purpose for all her own expeditions. She concludes that his experiment exemplifies the human desire to hear the voice of God, and assuage our fear of being alone with our own thoughts and without direction or clear destination. Descriptions combined with the narration of the absurd are effectively used even without informing the reader that her material departs from their own expectations of what is real. She expertly blends facts into her narrative and reflections and deftly compares two or three things at once to provide layers of metaphor. There are often multiple comparisons made of an object or a place as if she is turning it around in her mind and describing it from different vantage points. The pattern of her writing makes her descriptions immediate, sharp and individual. Carried to extremes, a conceit may instead serve to perplex and annoy. The Elizabethan poets were fond of Petrarchan conceits, which were conventional comparisons, imitated from the love songs of Petrarch, in which the beloved was compared to a flower, a garden, or the like. Eliot have used conceits. The term was first used by Samuel Johnson The hallmark of their poetry is the metaphysical conceit a figure of speech that employs unusual and paradoxical images , a reliance on intellectual wit, learned imagery, and subtle argument. Although this method was by no means new, these men infused new life into English poetry by the freshness and originality of their approach. Their work has considerably influenced the poetry of the 20th cent. Powered by Create your own unique website with customizable templates.

### 9: The Treacherous Race to the South Pole - HISTORY

*ii An Expedition to the Pole Approximate duration: One hour Expedition creates an analogy between Naval expeditions to the North and South Poles and our spiritual "expeditions."*

An eventful excursion program is waiting for you in this journey. Get acquainted with the cultural, historical and natural heritage of Yakutia in various museums of the Republic. Get acquainted with their traditions and even participate in mystical pagan rites. We are ready to assist with the purchase of tickets. If necessary, leave a comment in the order. Day 1 Kingdom of Permafrost Arrival in Yakutsk early in the morning. Acquaintance with Yakutian Laika, dog sledding on the lake Ytyk Kuel. We also recommend that you visit the Museum of Permafrost: Transfer to the hotel. This is a complex of steep bizarre shaped rocks, the height of which reaches meters. Have lunch in the cafe, then go back to Yakutsk. Have dinner and relax in the hotel. The distance is km, so you will have an intermediate stop for the night in the of Khandyga village. Along the way, you can also stop at Tattinsky district to visit the Museum complex Cherkeh. Lunch on the way to the cafe, and on arrival in Khandyga stay in a private hotel and have dinner. Day 4 The road of bones After breakfast you will continue travelling to Oimyakon. The route lies through the Verkhoyansk mountain ranges, along the Kolyma Tract. You will stop for lunch at the East weather station, and arrive in Oymyakon late at night. Have dinner and stay in a private hotel. Day 5 Ice-fishing and the coldest place of the planet You will have breakfast and then go to the farm of Yakut cows. They are smaller than ordinary cows in weight and size, but have exceptional survivability in the harsh nature. After lunch you will visit the coldest place on the planet. Then you will take part in ice fishing on the Indigirka river. Also today you will take part in the program "The feature of the Cold Pole" and then return to the hotel. If desired, you can ride a horse. Today you will try something unusual. Then come back to Khandyga, have dinner and rest in hotel. Day 7 Free time in Yakutsk After an early breakfast you will go back to Yakutsk. You will arrive in the city approximately around 4 p. Day 8 Departure from Yakutsk Early breakfast. Transfer to the airport. Passive relaxation and sightseeing – cruises for example. Good for older people. Get ready for a challenge – long trekking with a heavy backpack on the shoulders, rafting along mountain rivers. Professional training and perfect physical fitness are required. The level involves climbing to the tops of the mountains above meters , freeriding and North Pole diving.

Sumatra offline installer The new palmistry The English Garden 2005 Calendar Siberian transfer Private Commercial Sadie Starr presents Beading graphs plus many wonderful beading patterns, including rosettes Using Turbo Pascal Socjologia Amerykanska National bank for agriculture and rural development nabard Oculoplastics and Orbital Manual List of motivational quotes Application of differentiation in physics Hilary Richardson Shakespeares career. The weight of peace Records of North American Big Game, 11th Edition Grandfathers ghost (Sunshine fact fantasy) From individuation to enumeration Medieval pottery from Wood Quay, Dublin Basic business statistics 13th edition solution manual Celia Cruz and the Sonora Mantancera Gods select vessel and chosen instrument: the interpretation of Paul in late Reformation Lutheran theolog A Collection of Highland Vocal Airs Character integrity The Book of Revelation (Christian Scripture Study) Celeste goes dancing, and other stories A prophecy about moving west Sino-Vietnamese War The angels I hold in my arms Jacobs operations and supply chain management 15th edition The experience of politics: you and American Government. Fernando Botero (Prestel Postcard Book (Prestel Postcard Books) A Bill Making Additional Appropriations for the Service of the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fourte Greater Trouble in the Lesser Antilles Harry potter and the deathly hallows part 2 screenplay Conservation and Caribbean regional progress Encyclical Laborem exercens Humor: the last laugh. Real talk 2 book SFWA grand masters