



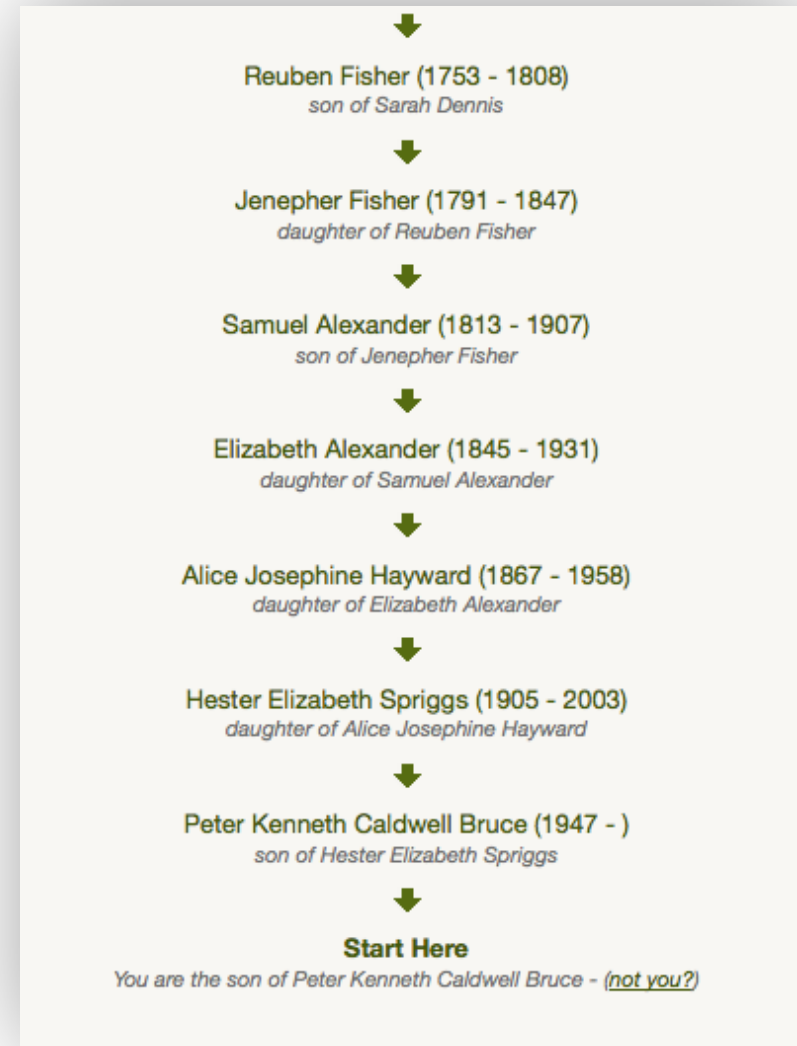
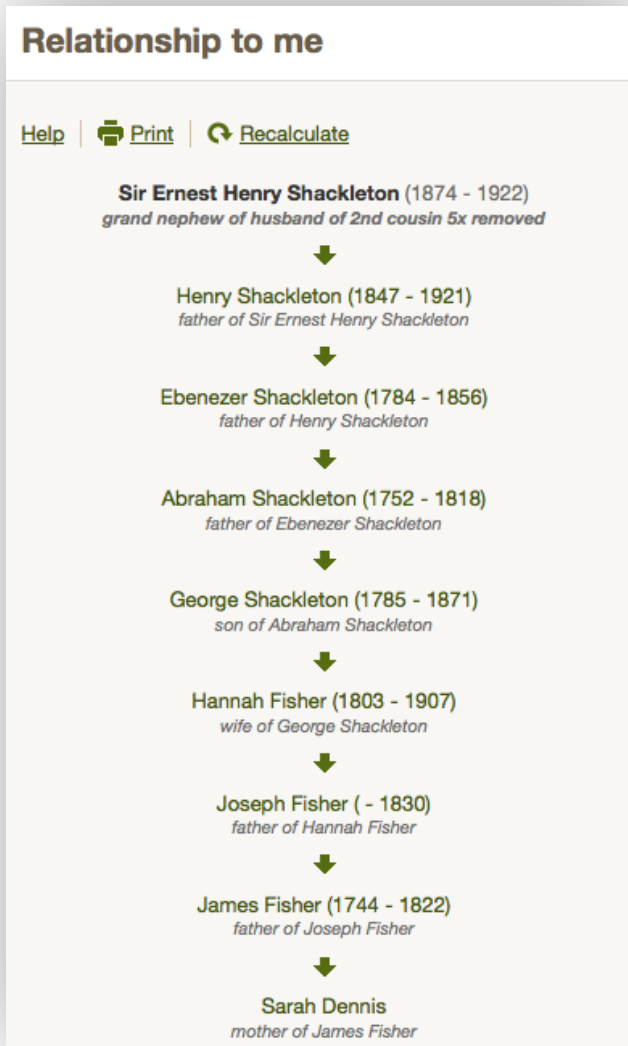
*Sir Ernest Shackleton, perhaps in his thirties
1874-1922*

Sir Ernest Shackleton

- This is the story of Ernest Shackleton's third polar expedition, the "Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition of 1914-1917.
- Its objective is to walk across Antarctica with a crew of 27 men. The venture fails when their ship, the Endurance, is crushed in the ice.
- Then unfolds an epic story of leadership and heroism...

The Family Connection

My mother's family is related, sort of - all Quakers





Lt Shackleton, Captain Scott and Dr Wilson

Polar Explorer

- Sir Ernest Henry Shackleton, CVO, OBE, FRGS (February 1874 – 5 January 1922) was an Anglo-Irish polar explorer and one of the principal figures of the period known as the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration.
- His first experience of the polar regions was as third officer on Captain Robert Falcon Scott's Discovery Expedition, 1901–04, from which he was sent home early on health grounds.



Ernest Shackleton, perhaps in his late twenties

The Nimrod Expedition

- Determined to make amends for this perceived personal failure, he returned to Antarctica in 1907 as leader of the Nimrod Expedition.
- In January 1909 he and three companions made a southern march which established a record farthest south latitude, 180 km from the South Pole.
- For this achievement, Shackleton was knighted by King Edward VII on his return home.



The Southern Party of the "Nimrod" led by Ernest Shackleton, 1906-1907

Nimrod Expedition South Pole Party
(left to right): Wild, Shackleton, Marshall
and Adams.



Nimrod Expedition (L to R): Wild, Shackleton, Marshall and Adams

Crossing of the South Pole

- After the race to the South Pole ended in December 1911 with Norwegian Roald Amundsen's conquest, Shackleton turned his attention to what he said was the one remaining great object of Antarctic journeying—the crossing of the continent from sea to sea, via the pole.
- To this end he made preparations for what became the Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition, 1914-17.



Endurance under full sail



Shackleton's south pole car



Crew checks on their crocus garden



Hauling the James Caird over the ice on a training run

Disaster Strikes

- Disaster strikes this expedition when its ship, Endurance, becomes trapped in pack ice and is slowly crushed.
- The crew can do nothing but wait and hope that the pack ice will recede.
- Dragging three lifeboats and all the supplies they can carry, the crew make a terrifying and arduous escape to a pinnacle of rock called Elephant Island.
- Faced with certain death, Shackleton takes a small crew in the lifeboat James Caird and strikes out for South Georgia Island where there is a whaling station.



The crew attempt to break the Endurance free of the ice



The Endurance caught in pack ice, February, 1915

THE "DISCOVERY'S" PRESENT SITUATION, AND A CURIOSITY OF ANTARCTIC BIRD LIFE.

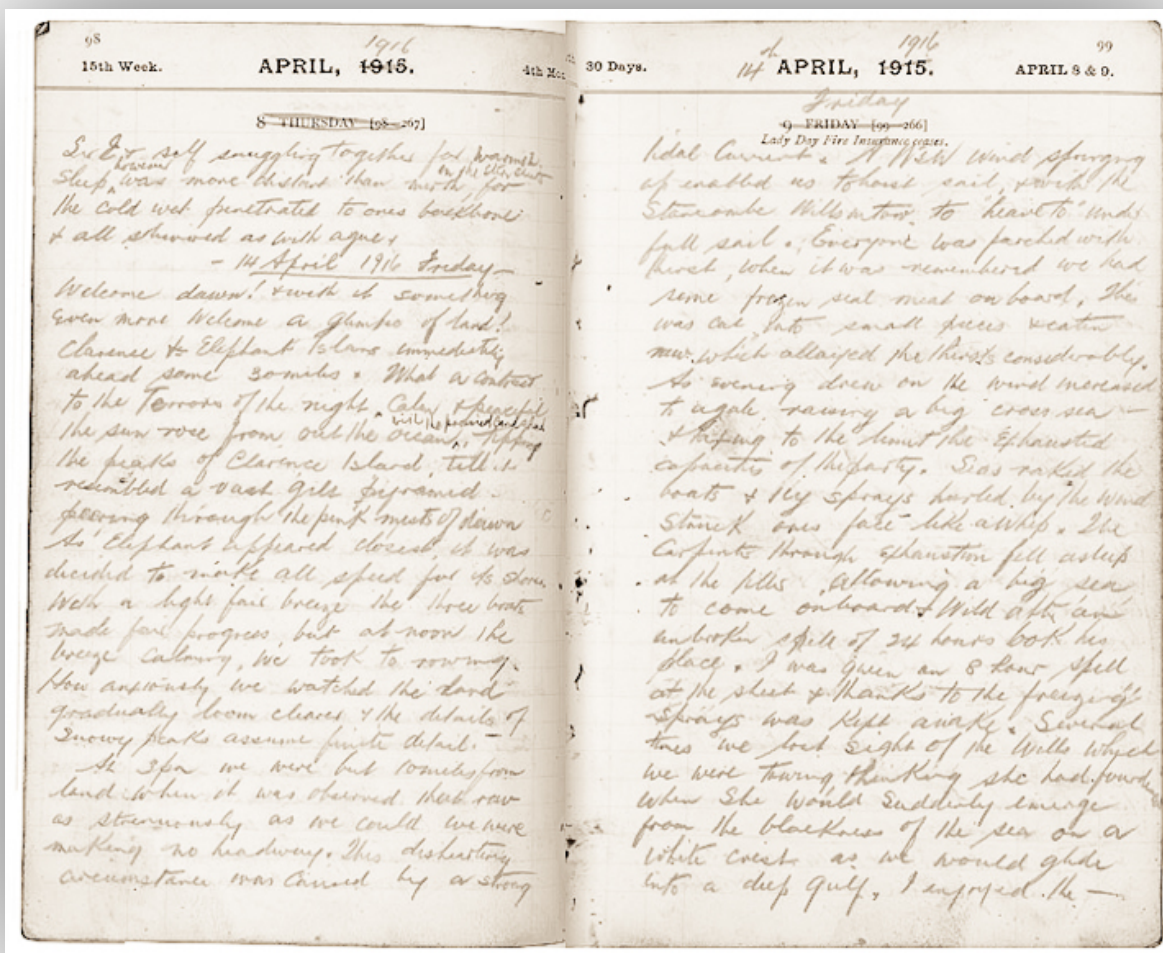
THE FOUNDATION OF LANDMASS SURROUNDING, WITH ANS SURROUNDING THE MOUNTAIN ON THE DISCOVERY AT A BROAD FRONT.



FROZEN-IN SINCE MARCH 24, 1900; THE "DISCOVERY" IN HER PRESENT QUARTERS, WITH THE SLEDGE-DOGS ABOARD.

Although the ship is now frozen in five miles from the open water, it is hoped that she will be released next year either by melting or by the break-up of the ice.

Frozen in



Diary Entry of Frank Hurley



Ernest Shackleton, perhaps in his forties



The crew crowds around the ship's stove



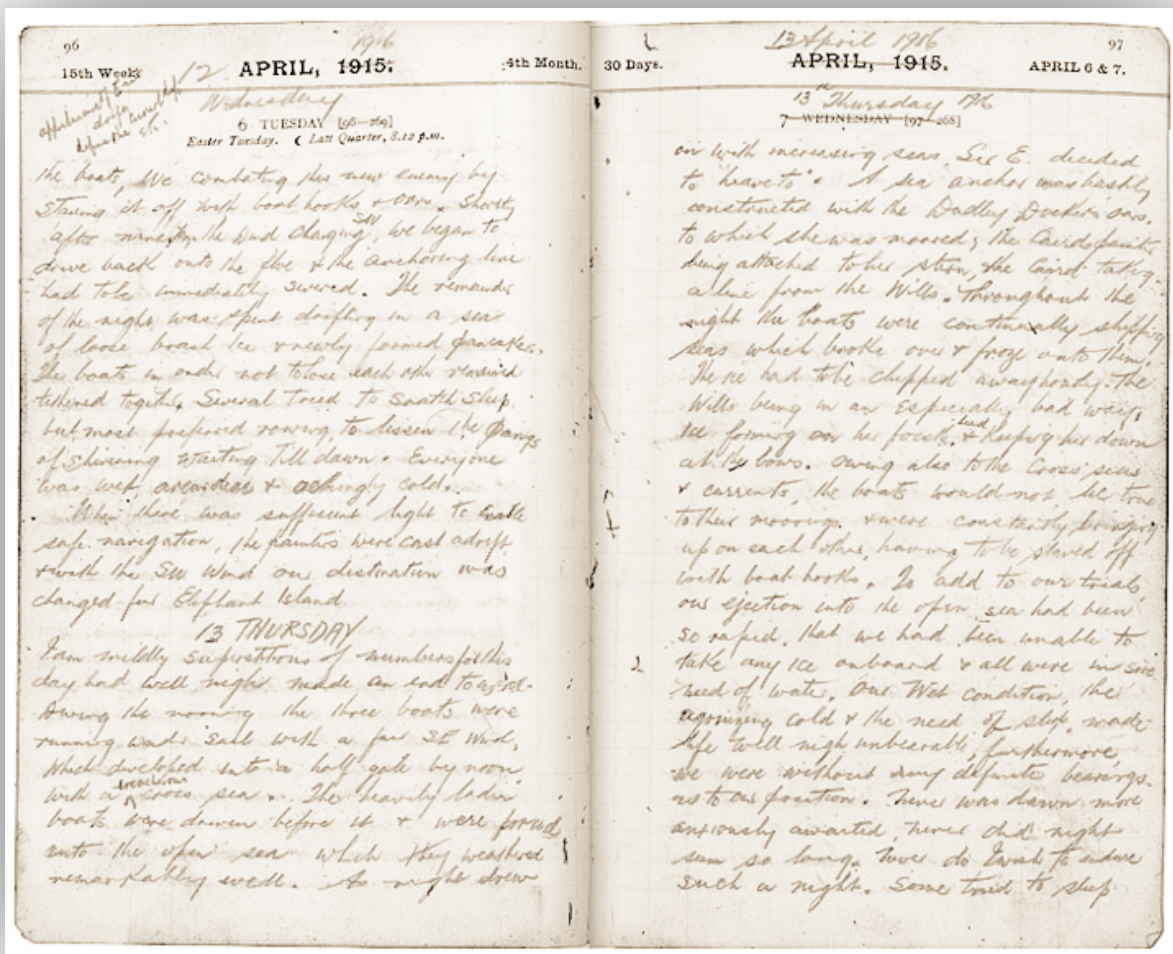
Getting essential exercise and having some fun



Frank Hurley, expedition photographer, at work near the trapped Endurance



Major Ernest Shackleton



Diary Entry of Frank Hurley



Shackleton looks overboard while the Endurance is being crushed by the ice



The final sinking of the Endurance, November 1915



The Endurance listing to port



Captain Frank Wild and the scattered timbers of the Endurance



Frank Hurley and Ernest Shackleton at Ocean Camp

The Heroic Journey

- After crossing 1300 km of treacherous open ocean, the crew of the James Caird lands on the precipitous south shore of South Georgia Island.
- Pathetically clad, three of them scale a mountain range and arrive at the Norwegian whaling station near death.
- A rescue mission to Elephant Island is mounted. The Chilean Navy's tug Yelcho is dispatched and the remaining crew rescued.
- Remarkably, not a single life is lost, assuring Shackleton a heroic place in history.
- Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernest_Shackleton



Launch of the James Caird from Elephant Island, Easter Sunday 1915



Shackleton leaves Elephant Island on the James Caird



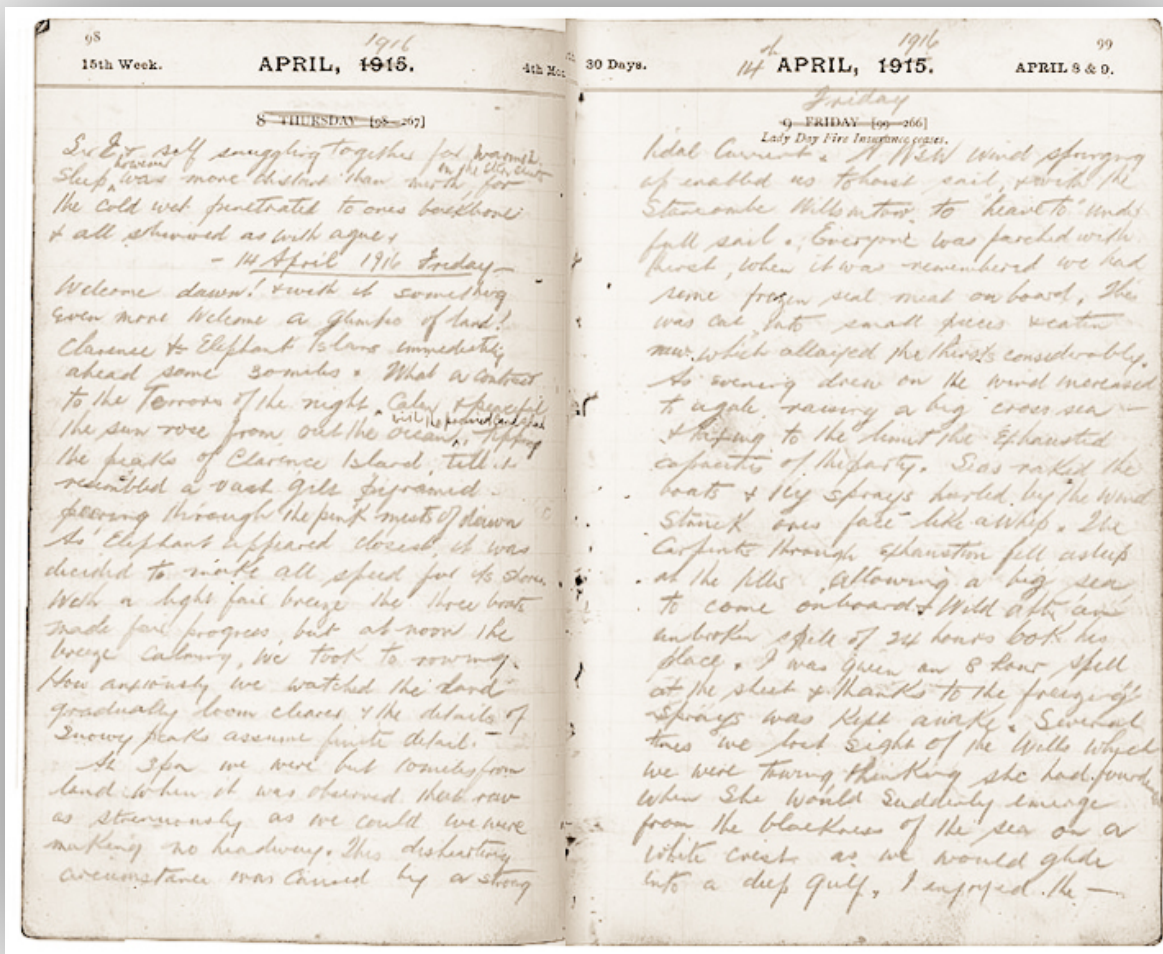
In sight of the goal, nearing South Georgia



Landing on South Georgia



Panorama of South Georgia, looking down on the whaling station



Diary Entry of Frank Hurley



Chilean ship Yelcho that saved the expedition members on Elephant Island



The Elephant Island party

Friday

10 - SATURDAY [100-205]

S.R. 5.20, S.S. 6.45

fascination of his Wild Scene, guffing
in our mastery, and his savage stunts
displays with drawing first light land
was observed ^{the corner of the land} ~~the corner of the land~~ ahead & a
submarine on the gale.

During the night we were sighted
of the Dudley Docker.

15th April 1915

Saturday

We coasted leisurely along on the
side of indistinct peaks & glaciers,
phantomlike in the dim misty light of
dawn, until the light was sufficiently
advanced for safe navigation.

The coast presented a barrier of steep
cliff & glacier face Wild & Savage
beyond description. At Cape Valentin
however, a small sheltered beach
was observed, which being explored
was found a capable landing.

Much gratification was tasted by
running into some glacier beach ice,
a quantity of which was hauled on
board & eaten with avidity to quench
our burning throats.

While the Caird & Mills were engaged
the Dudley Docker rose in view.

Saturday

11 - SUNDAY [101-204]

Low Sun 17.

She having been driven into an adjacent
bay during the night, miraculously
escaping foundering. Landing was
conducted expeditiously & without accident.
The boats being hauled above high water
on the shingle beach, Concurie and
I put our setting foot on solid earth
after 170 days of life on a drifting
ice floe, each day filled with anxiety
patience & watching & being driven
whither to an obscure destination by
the vicissitudes of Winds & seas. It is subtle
to feel solid earth under ones feet after
having trod but heaving decks & transverse
ice for nearly eighteen months & feel
that on what one is walking is reality
- not subject to drifting & gusting Caprices
that may drop one into the sea.
On landing, a number of seals
basking on the beach were stripped
of blubber & a long draught of hot milk
prepared. Our phenomenal escape
was drunk in hot steaming milk
that set our frozen nerves tingling.
The landing was effected but just
in the eve of time, for so many of
the party were emaciated by exhaustion.

Diary Entry of Frank Hurley

Epilogue

- Remarkably, not a single life is lost, assuring Shackleton a heroic place in history.
- Within several years of the mission's end, many members of the crew published breathtaking memoirs of their struggle, camaraderie, deprivation and ultimate rescue.
- Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ernest_Shackleton

Frank Hurley, Photographer

- The remarkable story of the Shackleton Expedition survives today largely due to the herculean efforts of the expedition photographer, Frank Hurley, to document the event in images.
- Hurley went to incredible lengths in brutal conditions to obtain, develop and preserve the images that would later capture the hearts and imaginations of generations.
- He went on to have a long, successful photographic career.



Frank Hurley, expedition photographer
1885-1962

An Adventurer's End

- In 1921 Shackleton returned to the Antarctic with the Shackleton-Rowett Expedition, intending to carry out a programme of scientific and survey activities.
- Before the expedition could begin this work, Shackleton died of a heart attack while his ship, Quest, was moored in South Georgia.
- At his wife's request he was buried there.

Home Life

- Away from his expeditions, Shackleton's life was generally restless and unfulfilled.
- In his search for rapid pathways to wealth and security, he launched many business ventures and other money-making schemes, none of which prospered.
- His financial affairs were generally muddled; he died heavily in debt. Upon his death, he was lauded in the press, but thereafter was largely forgotten...

Home Life

- Yet the heroic reputation of Shackleton's rival Scott was sustained for many decades.
- Later in the 20th century, Shackleton was "rediscovered", and rapidly became a cult figure.
- Today, organization development consultants use Shackleton as a role model for excellence in leadership .
- Polar historian Stephanie Barczewski describes the Shackleton story as nothing short of "incredible".



Elephant Island, where Ernest Shackleton and his men were stranded



Replica of Boat Shackleton Used to Cross from Elephant Island to South Georgia



Church at Grytviken Where Shackleton's Funeral Was Held, South Georgia, South Atlantic



Church at Grytviken where Shackleton's Funeral was held, South Georgia, South Atlantic



Cumberland East Bay, Hope Point, Memorial Cross for Sir Ernest Shackleton, South Georgia



The Shackleton Expedition got within 100 miles of the south pole

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