



# Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

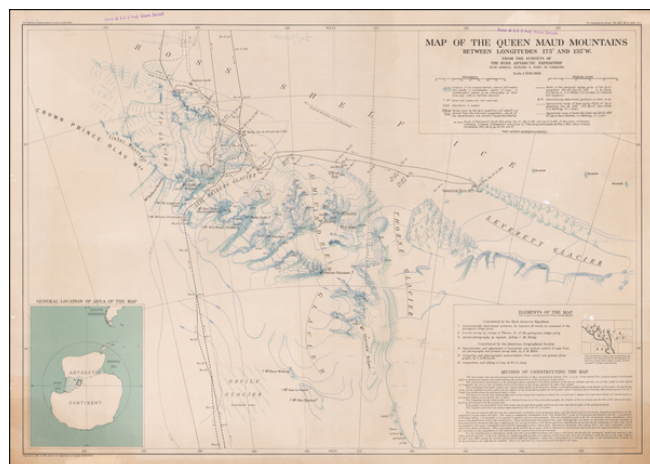
7407 La Jolla Boulevard  
La Jolla, CA 92037

[www.raremaps.com](http://www.raremaps.com)

(858) 551-8500  
[blr@raremaps.com](mailto:blr@raremaps.com)

## Map of the Queen Maud Mountains Between Longitudes 175° and 135° W. from the surveys of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition

**Stock#:** 59446  
**Map Maker:** American Geographical Society  
**Date:** 1931  
**Place:** New York  
**Color:** Color  
**Condition:** VG  
**Size:** 28.5 x 20 inches  
**Price:** SOLD



### Description:

#### *Owned By A Famous Italian Geography and Geologist*

The Queen Maud Mountains are a major group of mountains of the Transantarctic Mountains, lying between the Beardmore and Reedy Glaciers and including the area from the head of the Ross Ice Shelf to the Antarctic Plateau in Antarctica.

The map shows the route taken by Captain Roald Amundsen and his South Pole party as they ascended Axel Heiberg Glacier near the central part of this group in November 1911, naming these mountains for the Norwegian queen Maud of Wales.

Elevations bordering the Beardmore Glacier, at the western extremity of these mountains, were observed by the British expeditions led by Ernest Shackleton (1907-09) and Robert Falcon Scott (1910-13), but the mountains as a whole were mapped by several American expeditions led by Richard Evelyn Byrd (1930s and 1940s), and United States Antarctic Program (USARP) and New Zealand Antarctic Research Program (NZARP) expeditions from the 1950s through the 1970s.

The map identifies a number of Mountains and Glaciers across the Maud Mountain Range.

The map has an elaborate inset table identifying "Elements of the Map", showing the details contributed by Admiral Byrd's Antarctic Expedition and details contributed by the American Geographical Society. Below that is additional information titled "Method of Constructing The Map."



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### **Map of the Queen Maud Mountains Between Longitudes 175° and 135° W. from the surveys of the Byrd Antarctic Expedition**

#### **Giotto Dainelli**

Dainelli graduated with a degree in Natural Sciences in 1900 at the Institute of Higher Studies in Florence and later studied in Vienna.

In 1903 he became a lecturer in geology and physical geography in Florence, and from 1914 to 1921 he held the chair of geography in Pisa. After a brief period in Naples, Dainelli returned to Florence, where in 1924 he assumed the chair of Geology and Paleontology.

He made numerous exploration expeditions in East Africa and in Asia: in 1905 - 1906 in Eritrea ; in 1913 - 1914 in the Karakorum, in what was the most important Italian exploration expedition in Asia of the twentieth century; in 1936 - 1937 on Lake Tana, in Ethiopia. About thirty species of fossils and four living species bear the name of Dainelli. He also discovered the source of the Yarcand River in Tibet .

He was president of the Italian Geological Society, as well as a member of the Pontifical Academy of Sciences and of the Accademia dei Lincei then of the Italian Academy. He joined the Italian Social Republic and in February 1944 he was appointed podestà of Florence, the last before the liberation of the city in August of the same year. Following the killing of Giovanni Gentile, he became president of the Accademia d'Italia, a position he held between 1944 and 1945.

In 1953 he retired from teaching, settling in Rome. In 1954 he received the gold medal of the Italian Geographic Society.

#### **Detailed Condition:**

Includes library stamp of Professor Giotto Dainelli.