



N°1, detail

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N°14, Uummannaq island, detail

“Santa Claus is said to make lists of children throughout the world, categorizing them according to their behavior ("naughty" or "nice") and to deliver presents, including toys, and candy to all of the well-behaved children in the world, and coal to all the misbehaved children, on the single night of Christmas Eve. He accomplishes this feat with the aid of his elves, who make the toys in his workshop at the North Pole. Danish and Greenlandic children believe that Santa Claus lives in Spraglebugten Bay in the west of the Uummannaq island, in a turf hut.” (Wikipedia)

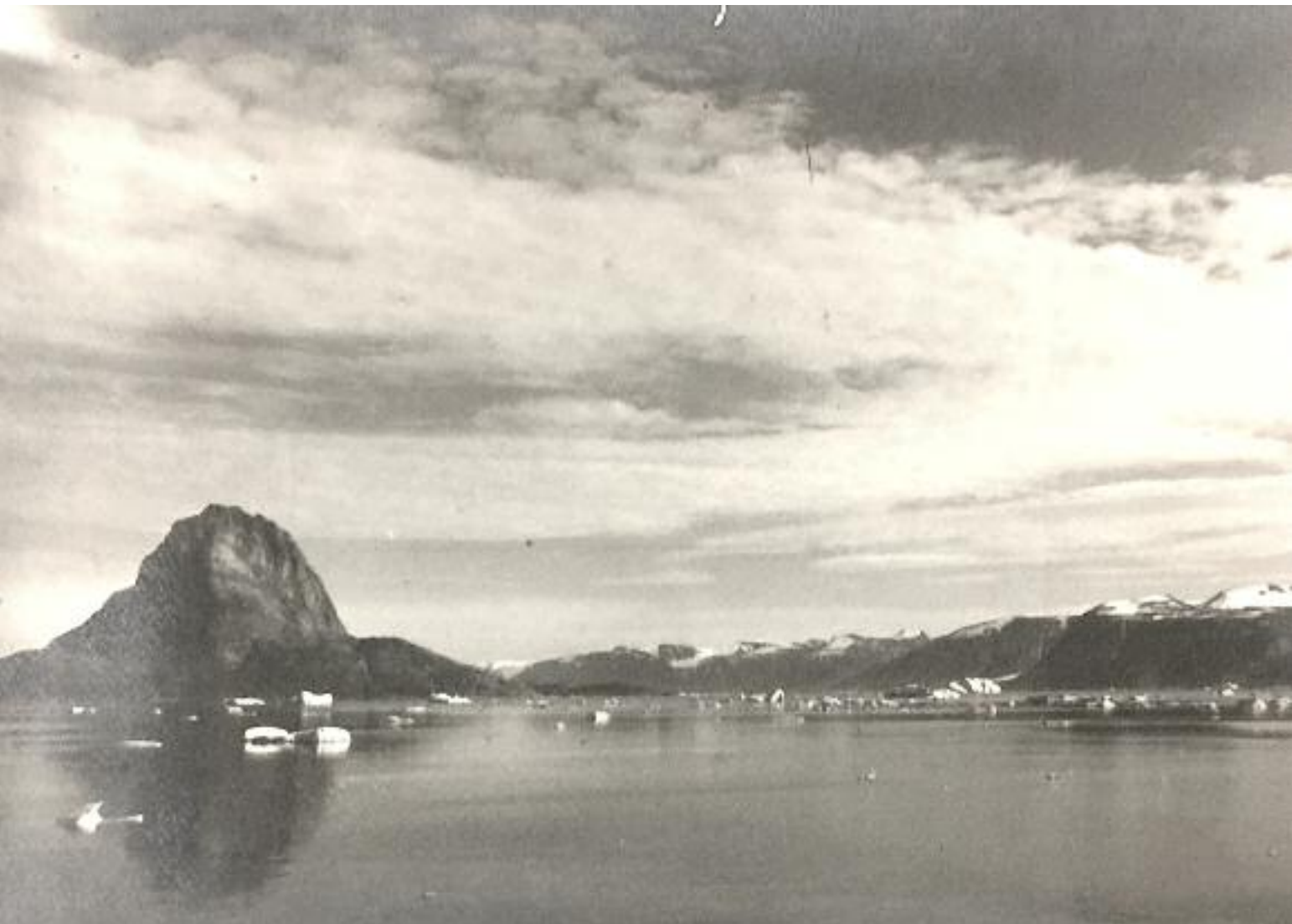
The e-bulletin presents articles as well as selections of books, albums, photographs and documents as they have been handed down to the actual owners by their creators and by amateurs from past generations.

The physical descriptions, attributions, origins, and printing dates of the books and photographs have been carefully ascertained by collations and through close analysis of comparable works.

When items are for sale, the prices are in Euros, and Paypal is accepted.

Important notice to collectors : The original prints are nicer than their reproductions

N°51 : SEARCHING FOR SANTA CLAUS (À LA RECHERCHE DU PÈRE NOEL)



Uummannaq Fjord, Summer 1933

Uummannaq Island (Greenlandic: Uummannap qeqertaa) is a small (12 km²) island in the Qaasuitsup municipality in northwestern Greenland. Located in the south-central part of the Uummannaq Fjord, it is home to the most prominent mountain on the Arctic coast of western Greenland and to Uummannaq, the largest town north of Ilulissat.

The island is separated from Nuussuaq Peninsula in the southwest by Sarqarput Strait in the southern arm of Uummannaq Fjord. In the east, the island is separated from the Salliaruseq Island by the wide Assorput Strait. To the north, the central arm of Uummannaq Fjord separates it from the large Appat Island and the skerries of Saattut.

French Polar Year Expedition to East Greenland. 1932-33.

This expedition was at work in the Scoresby Sound region of East Greenland during July and August, 1932, and left a wintering party to carry out observations in connection with the International Polar Year.

The expedition was transported to Greenland in the Pourquoi Pas accompanied by the ice-breaker, Pollux, lent by the French Navy, and commanded, respectively by Captain Chatton and Captain E. Mailloux. The expedition was led by Dr J.-B. Charcot.



France was left on July 3 and on arrival at Scoresby Sound, the hut and aerological station, built during the winter by a Danish carpenter, were found to be in good condition, and new instruments were installed before beginning the Polar Year routine. The station was called after the late President of the French Republic, Paul Doumer, to commemorate his interest in the Polar Year scheme. Certain scientific investigations were carried out before the return of the ships to France. These included a series of measurements of the electric conductivity of the atmosphere, and observations in meteorology and magnetic variation. Glaciological investigations were made by Pr. Deveux. Biological specimens were collected by Dr Parat and M. P. Drach, and through the kindness of Dr Lauge Koch, who gave directions for finding them, some very interesting fossils were collected at Cape Leslie, on Milne Land, Scoresby Sound.

Several hundred photographs have been brought back by the expedition.

Both on the voyage out and on the return journey very little pack-ice was met with, but large icebergs were numerous both inshore and far out to sea.

In mid-August there was no pack-ice in Scoresby Sound, but a large number of icebergs. This was noticed particularly during the trip to Cape Leslie, and while in the north-western branch of the fjord more than 400 large icebergs were counted from a hill 200 metres above sea-level.

The expedition, as a whole was at work at Scoresby Sound from July 26 to the middle of August. the Pollux leaving on August 11, and the Pourquoi Pas ten days later. It had been found possible to assist the large Danish expedition under Dr Lauge Koch by transporting their seaplanes from Iceland to Scoresby Sound, the French expedition being glad to do this as a return for the kindness received from Dr Koch. Dr J.-B. Charcot and Professor Maurain went back to France with the ships, with the intention of returning to Greenland in the summer of 1933 to bring back the Polar Year party.

In further reports received from the wintering party since the return of the ships, it is stated that the winter proper began in September, two weeks sooner than was expected, with unusually severe gales combined with low temperatures. Scoresby Sound was open to ships less than twenty-six days during the summer of 1932, and froze over soon after the departure of the Pourquoi Pas? The Station Paul Doumer was completely equipped by August 10, and regular observations on meteorology, the conductivity and ionisation of the atmosphere, aerology, and magnetism are being made. The party will also carry out hydrographical, biological, and geological work.

About those vintage 1933 photographs :

Most of them are printed on a quality mat paper, there all relate to a sloop, the French aviso "Ville d'Ys" which accompanied the "Pourquoi Pas" on the second summer (1933) of the French Polar Expedition in Scoresby Sound, before sailing to Umanaq fjord on the West coast of Greenland. Some are captioned and dated, with some names of officers relating to the "Ville d'Ys" (crew 6 officers, 97 sailors).

Snapshots and portraits of natives are printed on small formats, sometimes enlarged. They are proposed as a group.

Esthetic compositions of icebergs and fjords are printed on 18x24 mat heavy paper. They are offered individually.





AVISO "VILLE D'YS" in Greenland , July 1933.

This British built sloop, former HMS Andromeda — built by Swan Hunter and Wigham Richardson, Wallsend on Tyne, had been launched June 1917 and transferred to French Navy. The Aubretia class sloops were a class of twelve sloops built under the Emergency War Programme for the Royal Navy in World War I as part of the larger "Flower" class. They were also referred to as the "cabbage class", or "herbaceous borders". The Flowers were the first ships designed as minesweepers.

Like all the Flowers, the Aubretia class were originally designed as single-screw Fleet Sweeping Vessels, with triple hulls at the bows and an above-water magazine located aft, to give extra protection against loss from mine damage when working. However, the utility of the design was found to be as a convoy escort, and as such other classes took over the minesweeping role. The Aubretias were re-classified as Convoy Sloops.

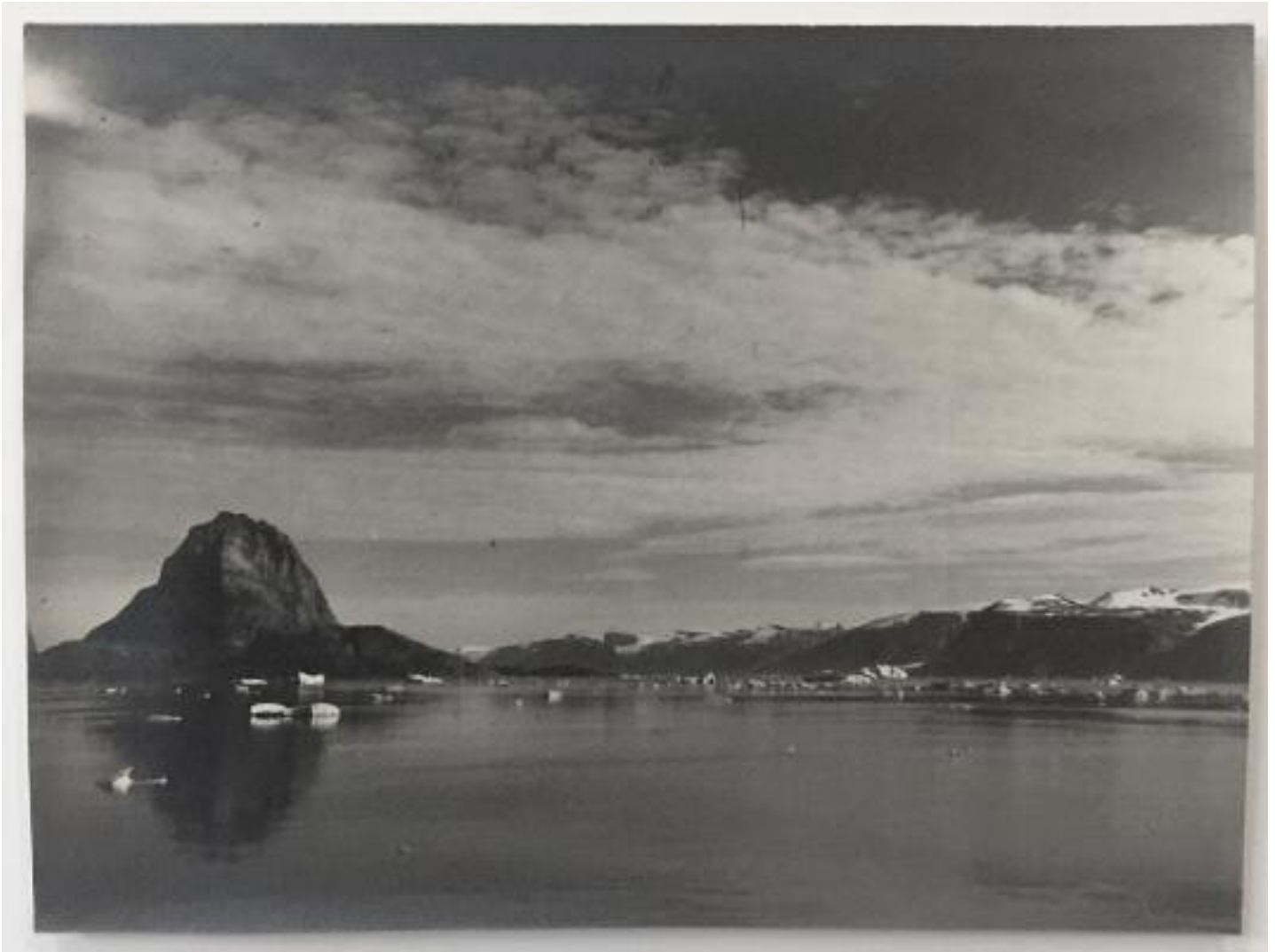
Unlike the preceding "Flower"s of the Acacia, Azalea and Arabis classes, with their unmistakable warship appearance, the Aubretias were designed to look like small merchantmen, in the hope of deceiving U-boat commanders, a tactic known as the Q-ship. These vessels were built by commercial shipbuilders to Lloyd's Register standards, to make use of vacant capacity, and the individual builders were asked to use their existing designs for merchantmen, based on the standard Flower-type hull.

Movement: 1121 tonnes. Dimensions: 83,50 mx 12 mx 5 m. Crew: 6 officers; 97 men
An alternative 2675 hp machine; 2 cylindrical boilers; 1 helix; Speed 17 knots; Coal 270 tons;
Range 2400 miles at 10 knots. Arming: 3 x 100 mm; 2 x 75 mm; 2 x 47 mm; Depth loads



AVISO "VILLE D'YS" OFFICER (1933). The "Ville d'Ys" during Greenland expedition, July 1933. Vintage silver print on mat paper, 220x165 mm.

500 euros



AVISO "VILLE D'YS" OFFICER (1933). Uummannaq, Greenland , July 1933. Vintage silver print on mat paper, 175x240 mm, captioned, verso "*L'île d'Umanak et côte du Nuussuaq, fin juillet 1933*".

400 euros



AVISO "VILLE D'YS" OFFICER (1933). Nuussuaq peninsula, Greenland, July 1933. Vintage silver print on mat paper, 175x240 mm, captioned, verso *"La côte de la péninsule Nuussuaq vue de l'entrée du port d'Umanak, juillet 1933"*.

500 euros



AVISO "VILLE D'YS" OFFICER (1933). Nuussuaq peninsula, Greenland, July 1933. Vintage silver print on mat paper, 175x240 mm, captioned, verso "*Vue de la côte de la péninsule Nuussuaq, Umanak fjord, fin juillet 1933*".

500 euros

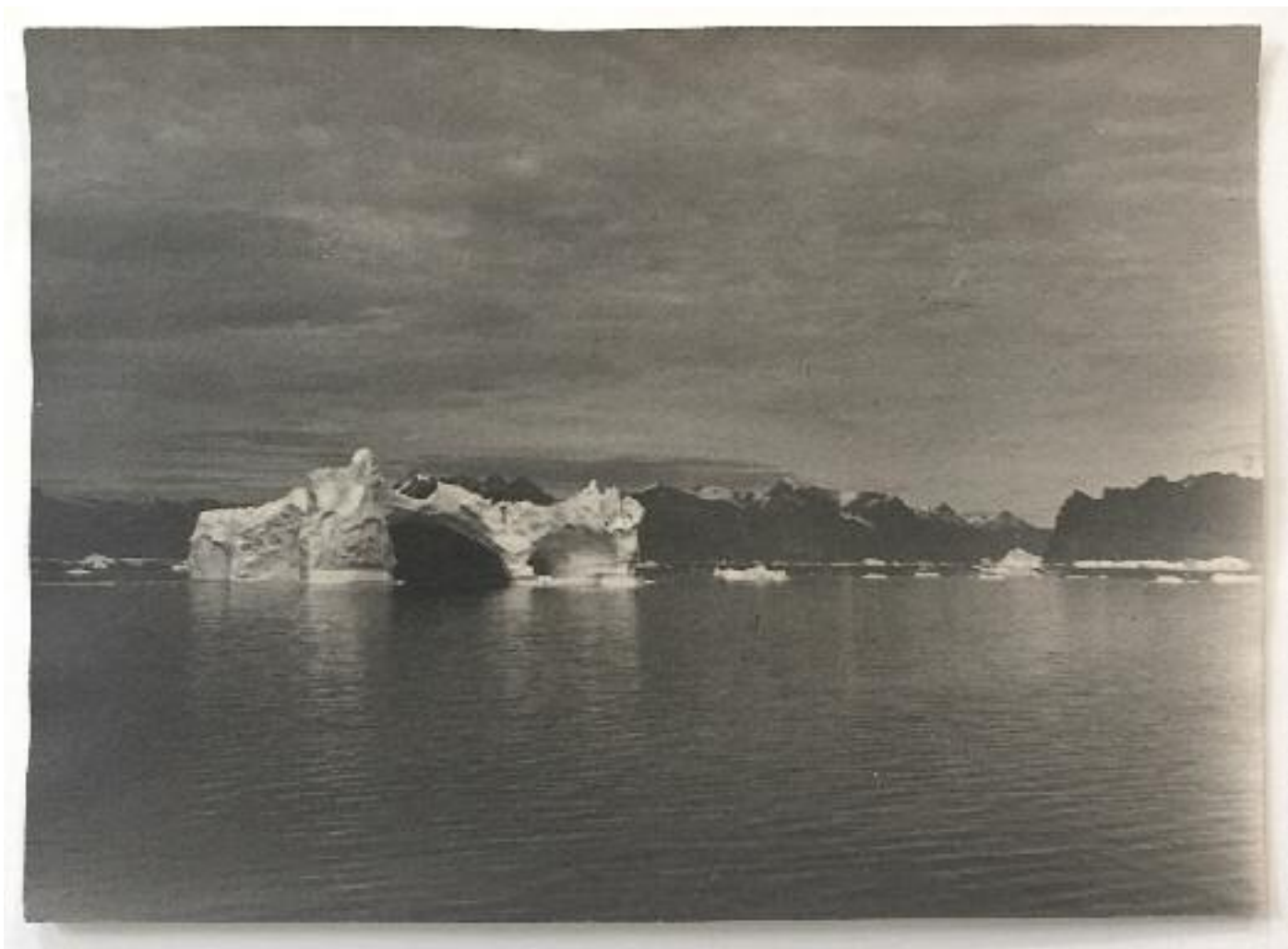


AVISO "VILLE D'YS" OFFICER (1933). Iceberg Study number V, Greenland, July 1933.
Vintage silver print on mat paper, 175x240 mm, dated, verso. **450 euros**



AVISO "VILLE D'YS" OFFICER (1933). Iceberg VI, Greenland, July 1933. Vintage silver print on mat paper, 158x217 mm, captioned, verso "*Iceberg dans la partie nord de l'Umanaq fjord, fin juillet 1933*".

500 euros



AVISO "VILLE D'YS" OFFICER (1933). Iceberg VII, Greenland, July 1933. Vintage silver print on mat paper, 175x240 mm, captioned, verso "*Iceberg dans la partie nord de l'Umanaq fjord, fin juillet 1933*".

500 euros



AVISO "VILLE D'YS" OFFICER (1933). Iceberg Study number VIII, Greenland, July 1933.
Vintage silver print on mat paper, 165x220 mm, dated, verso. **450 euros**



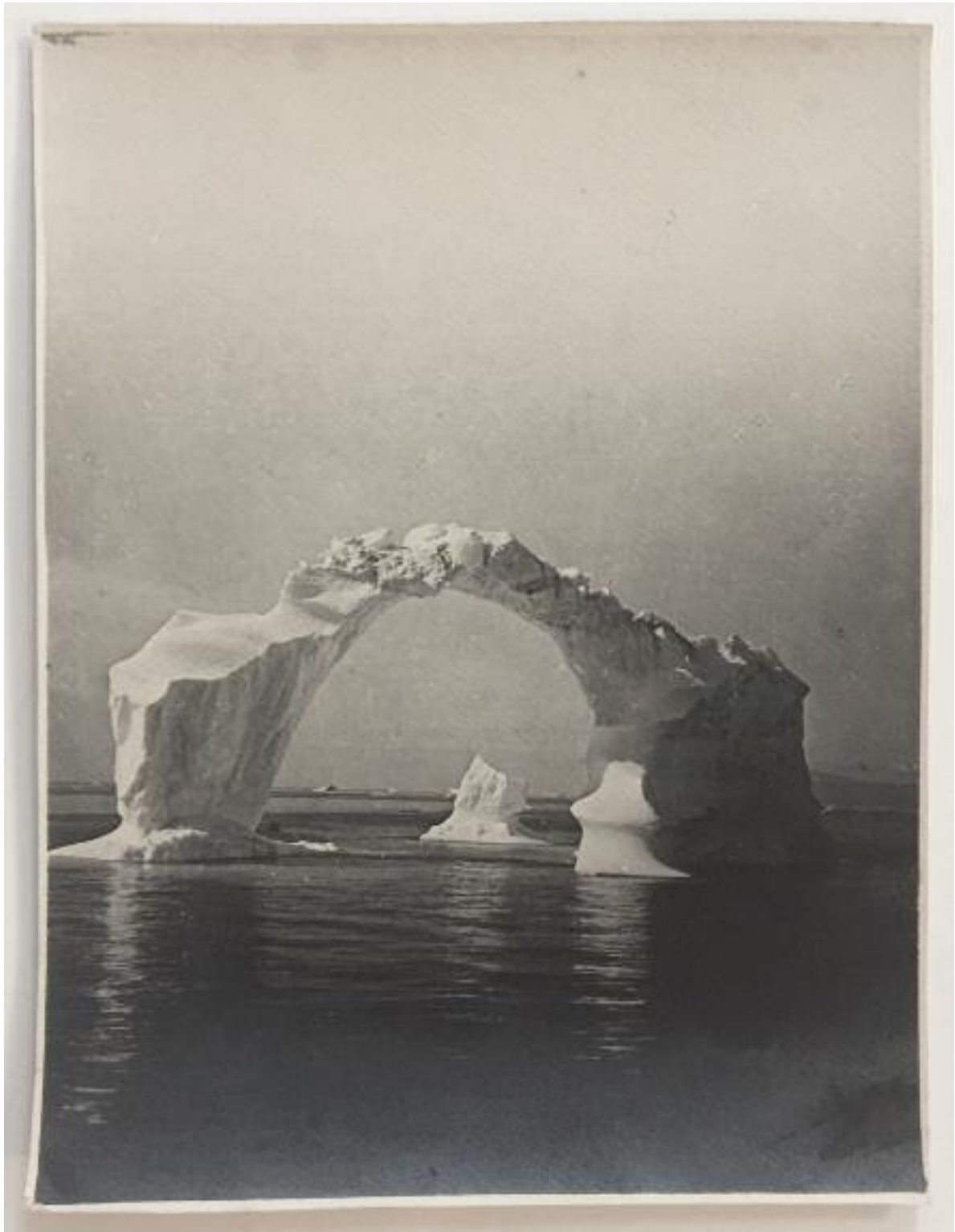
AVISO "VILLE D'YS" OFFICER (1933). Iceberg Study number IX, Greenland, July 1933.
Vintage silver print on mat paper, 165x220 mm, dated, verso. **450 euros**



AVISO "VILLE D'YS" OFFICER (1933). Iceberg Study number X, Greenland, July 1933.
Vintage silver print on mat paper, 165x220 mm, dated, verso. **450 euros**



AVISO "VILLE D'YS" OFFICER (1933). Iceberg Study number XI, Greenland, July 1933.
Vintage silver print on mat paper, 165x220 mm, dated, verso. **150 euros**



AVISO "VILLE D'YS" OFFICER (1933). Iceberg Study number XII, Greenland, July 1933.
Vintage silver print on mat paper, 215x165 mm, dated, verso.

450 euros





AVISO "VILLE D'YS" OFFICER

French Polar Expedition, Greenland East and West Coasts, Ethnographic portraits, Crews, Friendship, "Ville d'Ys" and "Pourquoi Pas" in different Fjords, Settlements, Kayaks, &c. Greenland, Summer 1933.

Forty-eight (48) intage silver prints on glossy and mat paper, different sizes 90x65 mm to 180x240 mm.

(48 prints) 2500 euros



Ittoqqortoormiit (Scoresby Sound) was founded in 1925 by Ejnar Mikkelsen and some 80 Inuit settlers (70 persons from Tasiilaq and four families from western Greenland). The settlement was encouraged by the colonial power Denmark which at the time had a growing interest in Northeast Greenland. At the same time, the colonization was intended to improve declining living conditions in Tasiilaq, from where the settlers were more or less voluntarily[clarification needed] transferred. The settlers soon prospered on the good hunting conditions of the new area, which was rich in seals, walruses, narwhals, polar bears and Arctic foxes.



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The "cabinet" is open every Thursday 3-7 pm
every other day by appointment
all transmissions are on :

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