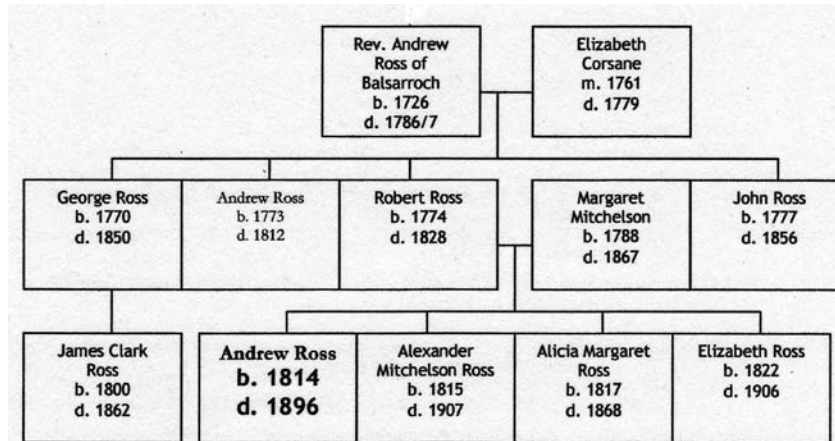


THE FAMILY CONNECTIONS OF ANDREW ROSS (1814-1896) TO SIR JOHN ROSS AND SIR JAMES ROSS, ARCTIC & ANTARCTIC EXPLORERS.



ROSS, SIR JAMES CLARK (b. 15TH April 1800, London, d. 3 April 1862, Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire), naval officer who

carried out important magnetic surveys in the Arctic and Antarctic, and discovered the Ross Sea and the Victorian Land region of Antarctica. Between 1819 and 1827 he accompanied Sir William E Parry's Arctic voyages. On the second Arctic expedition of his uncle, Sir John Ross, he discovered the North Magnetic Pole on 1st June 1831. His own Antarctic expedition of 1839-1843 was undertaken to conduct magnetic observations and to reach the South Magnetic Pole. Commanding the *Erebus* and *Terror* he discovered the Ross Sea in 1841 and while sailing towards the position assigned to the pole also discovered Victoria Land. He wintered in Hobart, Tasmania, and in November 1841 sailed again for Antarctica. There he charted part of the coast of Graham Land and sailed around the Weddell Sea ice. Knighted following his return to England, he published *A Voyage of Discovery and Research in the Southern and Antarctic Regions* (1847).



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ROSS, SIR JOHN (b. 24th June 1777 at Balsarroch, Wigtownshire, d. 30th August 1856, London). Naval



officer whose second Arctic Expedition in search of the Northwest Passage - the North American waterway linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans -

resulted in the location of the North Magnetic Pole, an important contribution to oceanography. On his second expedition, to what is now Canada's North-west Territories (1829-1833), he discovered and surveyed Boothia Peninsula, King William Island, and the Gulf of Boothia. During a sledge journey of 1831, his nephew James Clark Ross located the North Magnetic Pole. The following year the party's ship was crushed in the ice. John Ross and his men were rescued by a whaler in the summer of 1833 and returned to England. After serving as British Consul at Stockholm from 1839 to 1846, in 1850 he undertook a third and unsuccessful voyage to the North American Arctic to find the lost explorer, Sir John Franklin. Knighted in 1834, he became a rear-admiral in 1851. Among his

published works is *Narrative of a Second Voyage in Search of the North-West Passage (1835)*.