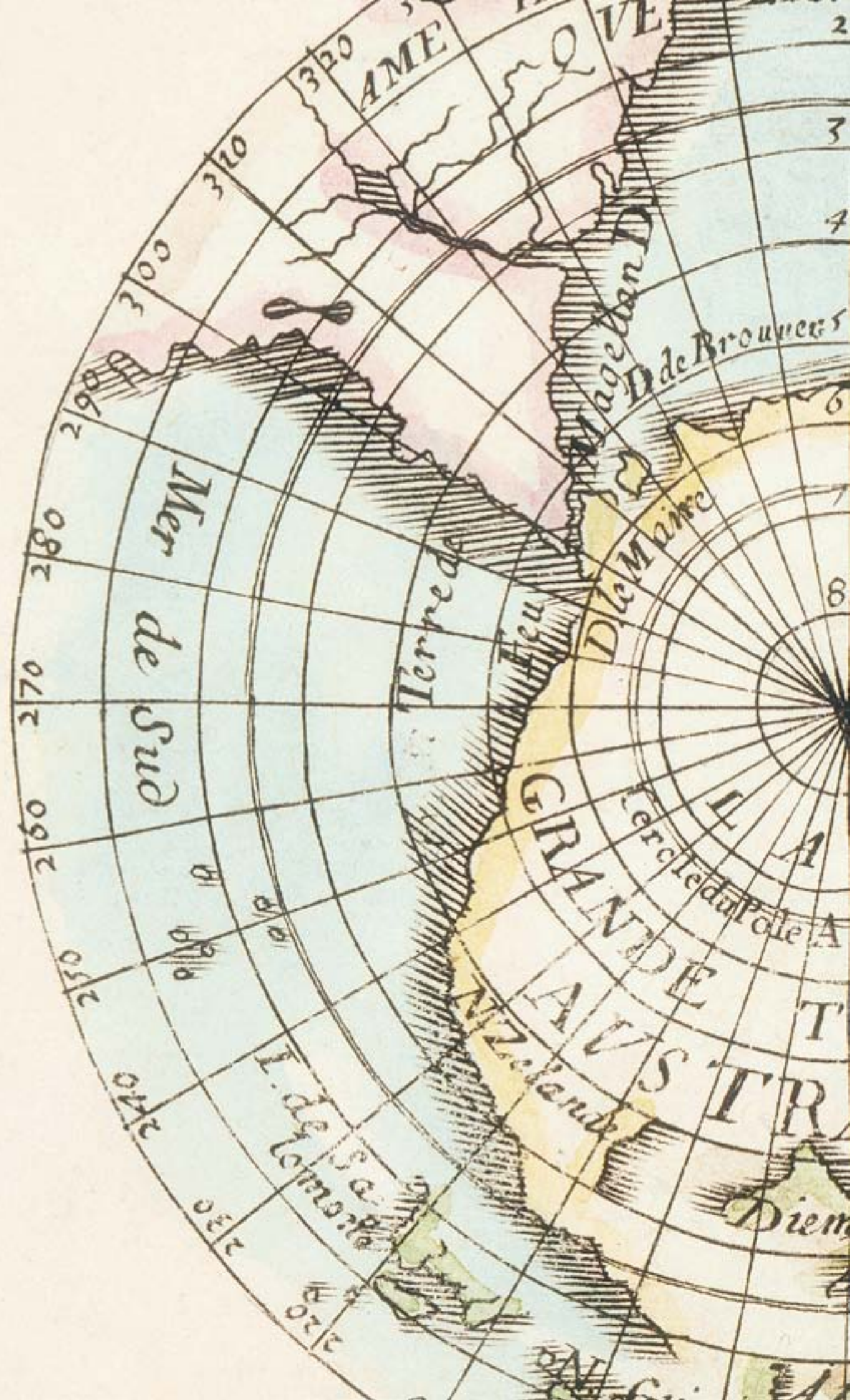


FINDING ANTARCTICA

MAPPING THE LAST CONTINENT





FINDING ANTARCTICA

MAPPING THE LAST CONTINENT



The State Library of NSW gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Professor Robert Clancy and John Manning in the development of this exhibition.

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from 3 December 2011 to 19 February 2012

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(Tuesdays open until 8 pm), 9 am to 5 pm Friday,
10 am to 5 pm weekends
Macquarie Street Sydney NSW 2000
Telephone (02) 9273 1414
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Finding Antarctica: Mapping the Last Continent.

Inside cover image: Terres Antarctiques, 1670, Pierre Duval,
Z/M2 140/1670/1

HERITAGE COLLECTION
NELSON MEERS FOUNDATION

FOREWORD

Finding Antarctica presents a powerful story which follows the unveiling of the last continent, from Antarctica being a mythical concept to becoming a global destination.

The Australasian Antarctic Expedition departed from Hobart in December 1911, a decade after Federation and exactly a century ago. That expedition was an expression of the new nation's growing self-confidence as well as a story of discovery and heroism. The exhibition celebrates the centenary through a selection of maps, diaries and images which focus on the heroic endeavors and achievements of the Western Party, which was based on the Shackleton Ice Shelf.

The Mitchell Library has one of the most significant archives of material covering Australia's activities in the Antarctic. From this archive, curator Maggie Patton has selected over 100 maps and charts to showcase the richness of that collection. Maps are fascinating artefacts which tell a multitude of stories, revealing not only the geography of that isolated and wild place but also the politics and power of an era.

Through the creation of the exhibition over 100 maps have been digitised. This has allowed us to enhance and extend the reach of the exhibition through the Library's website, while providing the tools to examine detailed landscapes and the techniques of individual map-makers. In their varied styles and formats, these maps provide insights into the history of illustration and printmaking.

Over the past two years the Library has digitised over 2000 historic maps, improving online access and increasing the value of the collection to researchers. This project is an element in the Library's program of making its extraordinary materials accessible across regional New South Wales as well as to a global audience.

Finally, I have great pleasure in acknowledging Samantha Meers, of the Nelson Meers Foundation, for her continuing support and generosity in supporting this exhibition.

Alex Byrne
NSW State Librarian & Chief Executive



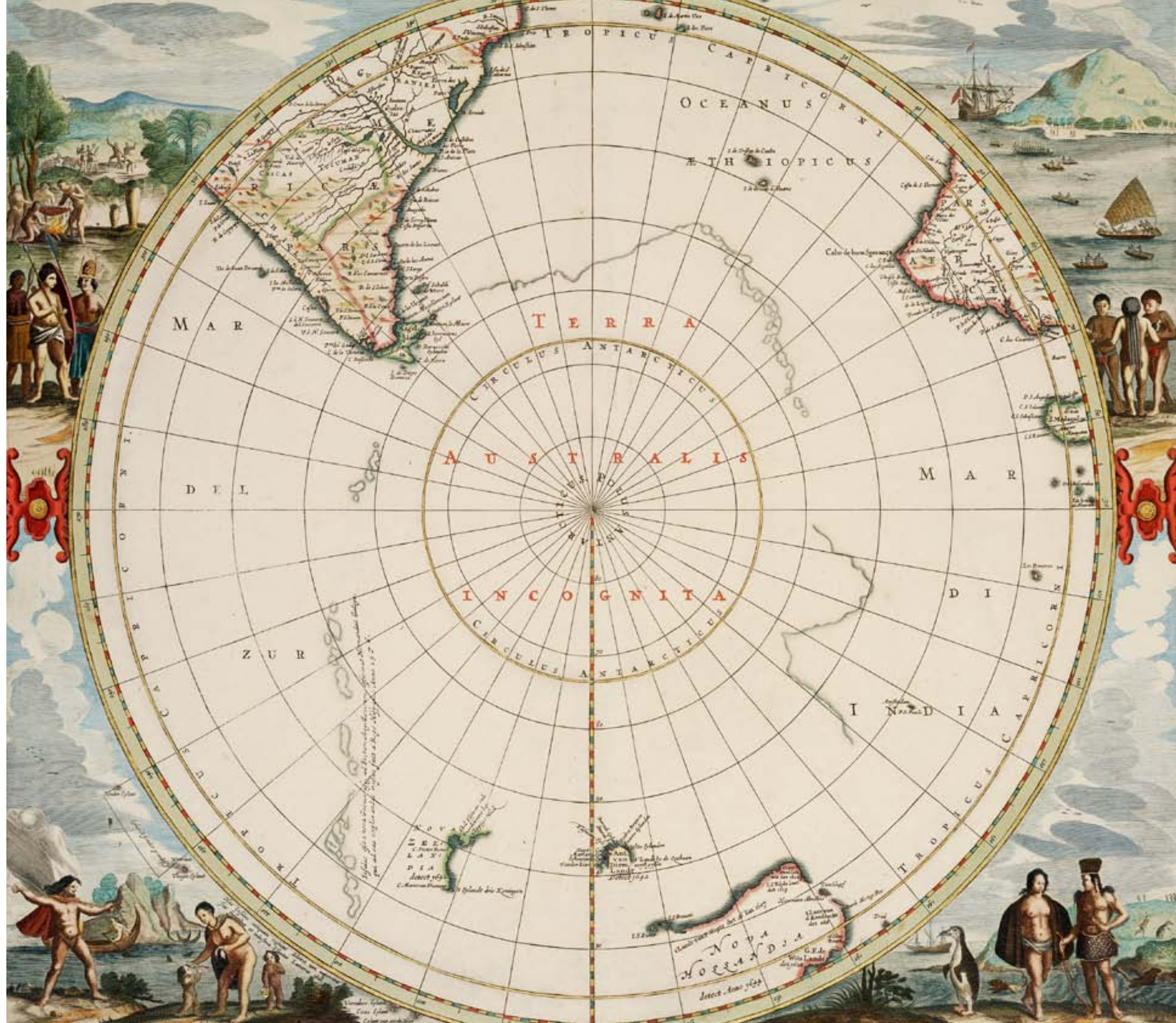
The Antarctic:
the land and
sea south of 60°S,
an area dominated
by a continental
landmass, largely
covered by ice,
surrounding
the South Pole.

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FINDING ANTARCTICA

This exhibition focuses on the gradual mapping of Antarctica over the last 2000 years. A selection of maps and charts which illustrate human interaction with Antarctica from concept to reality show the development of a continent with a truly international identity. They record the discovery and surveying of a unique, isolated and hostile environment at the bottom of the earth.



THE CONCEPT: FROM PTOLEMY TO COOK

Greek philosophers had predicted the existence of an Antarctic continent over 2000 years ago. As the earth was a sphere, they believed there must be land to the south to counterbalance the lands in the north.

The most famous view of the world reflecting these Greek theories was presented by Ptolemy in the second century AD. Ptolemy’s view of the world was based on a latitude–longitude grid with coordinates for 8000 places. His world included a massive southern land bridge linking Africa with Asia and enclosing the Indian Ocean.

Another popular model in the medieval world was the ‘zonal’ or ‘climatic’ map in which an equatorial sea — so hot that it would burn alive anyone crossing below the line — separated the northern and southern landmasses.

A southern land called ‘Antarctica’ first appeared on a world map drawn by Francesco Rosselli and printed in Florence in 1508. For the next 300 years a hypothetical southern land, usually identified as *Terra Australis Incognita*, appeared on maps.

A number of important events changed the Ptolemaic view of a southern landmass encircling the Indian Ocean. The first event was the rounding of the Cape of Good Hope in 1488 by Bartolomeu Diaz. With the discovery of the American continent — by Christopher Columbus in 1492 and John Cabot in 1497 — a direct route to China and the Far East was blocked, proving that the circumference of the earth was greater than first believed.

In 1520 Ferdinand Magellan proved that any southern landmass was separated from the American continent by his voyage through the Magellan Straits, which separated the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. In 1642, on behalf of the powerful Dutch East India Company, Abel Tasman sailed from Batavia in the East Indies, exploring the southern coastline across to New Zealand, isolating the mythical *Terra Australis Incognita* from ‘Australia’.

Finally, in February 1775, James Cook completed a high latitude circumnavigation of the Antarctic region. During a voyage of 100,000 km, Cook sailed south of the Antarctic Circle (at 66°30’S) on three occasions, confining any landmass to the south of the circle and proving that it was neither as large or as habitable as once thought. During the voyage, Cook sailed to the south of Tierra del Fuego, describing numerous seal colonies on sub-Antarctic islands. More than any other explorer, Cook’s achievements were built upon scientific developments in navigation.

RIGHT ABOVE: WORLD MAP AFTER MACROBIUS FROM *SOMNIUM SCIPIONIS EXPOSITIO*, 1492, AMBROSIUS AURELIUS THEODOSIUS MACROBIUS, MRB/ Q878.9/ M (INCUNABULA)
RIGHT BELOW: A MAP OF THE SOUTHERN HEMI-SPHERE SHEWING THE DISCOVERIES MADE IN THE SOUTHERN OCEAN UP TO 1770, JAMES COOK, SAFE 1/82

The charts produced from his voyage influenced the direction of Antarctic exploration over the next 100 years.

I put to sea and stood to the South where I met with nothing but ice and excessive cold and weather; here I spent near four months, beating about between the latitude of 48° and 68° and once I got as high as 71° 10 and farther it was not possible to go for ice, which lay as firm as land, here we saw ice mountains, whose lofty summits were lost in the clouds. I was now fully satisfied that there was no southern continent.
Captain James Cook, 14 September 1775



TOP: AMERICA SIVE NOVI ORBIS OR EXQUISITA & MAGNO ALIQUOT MENSIV PERICULO LUSTRATA ET IAM RETECTA FRETI MAGELLANNICI FACIES FROM *ATLAS SIVE COSMOGRAPHICAE*, 1630, GERHARD MERCATOR, 910/ 6A
ABOVE: NOUVELLE MAPPE MONDE DEDIEE AU PROGRES DE NOS CONNOISSANCES, 1776, FRANCESCO SANTINI, M3 100/1776/1
PAGE 6: AMERICA SIVE NOVI ORBIS, NOVA DESCRIPTIO, 1579, ABRAHAM ORTELIUS, Z/CA 57/2



Ultimus Septentrionem versus hę
regiones incognitę adhuc sunt.

SEPTENTRIO.

MARE ATLANTICUM.

OCCIDENS.

ORIENS.

MARE PACIFICUM.

MEDIUS

Archipelago del C.
delicado.

AMERICA SIVE
NOVI ORBIS, NO
VA DESCRIPTIO.

FROM COOK TO THE INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS

In the nineteenth century the map portfolio recording the perimeter of the Antarctic continent expanded. This occurred through the activity of government or society-sponsored expeditions with scientific agendas. Commercial operators also produced new charts, combining the zeal for exploration with commercial ambitions.

After Cook, the first significant circumnavigation of Antarctica was a voyage sponsored by Russia and commanded by Faddei Faddeevich Bellinsgauzen (1779–1852). Between 1819 and 1821, Bellinsgauzen doubled Cook’s distance south of the circle, sailing 42° of longitude within the circle. As Bellinsgauzen was sailing the perimeter, William Smith, a British naval officer, was blown off course as he rounded Cape Horn in 1819. Smith was the first to claim discovery of the South Shetland Islands. A few years later a British sealing captain, James Weddell, sailed south-east 74° 34’S, proving that Palmer Land and its related areas formed a peninsula.

It was around this time, when scattered sightings of land at high latitude were made, that the name Antarctica came into popular use and began to appear on the official charts. In 1830 John Biscoe, in a ship sponsored by the Enderby Trading Company, completed the third circumnavigation of Antarctica. Biscoe was the first to sight land on the Australian side of the continent, to the west of today’s Casey Bay.

In the mid nineteenth century three important national expeditions — French, American and British — sailed in Antarctic waters, bent on scientific endeavour. A French expedition (1837–1849) was led by Captain Dumont d’Urville, who sailed south-east of the peninsula and then west into the Pacific. After stopping at Tasmania he sailed south to Antarctica, naming the area of Terre Adélie after his wife.

The voyage of the United States Exploring Expedition (1838–1842) was a political initiative by American domestic sealers looking for new hunting territories. The expedition, led by Charles Wilkes, charted 1000 km of Antarctic coastline before being blocked by a tongue of ice stretching into the sea, now known as the Shackleton Ice Shelf.

The third national expedition (1839–1843), led by Captain James Clark Ross and sponsored by the British Association for the Advancement of Science and the Royal Society, sailed through ice to the Ross Sea, discovering the Ross Ice Shelf and Victoria Land.

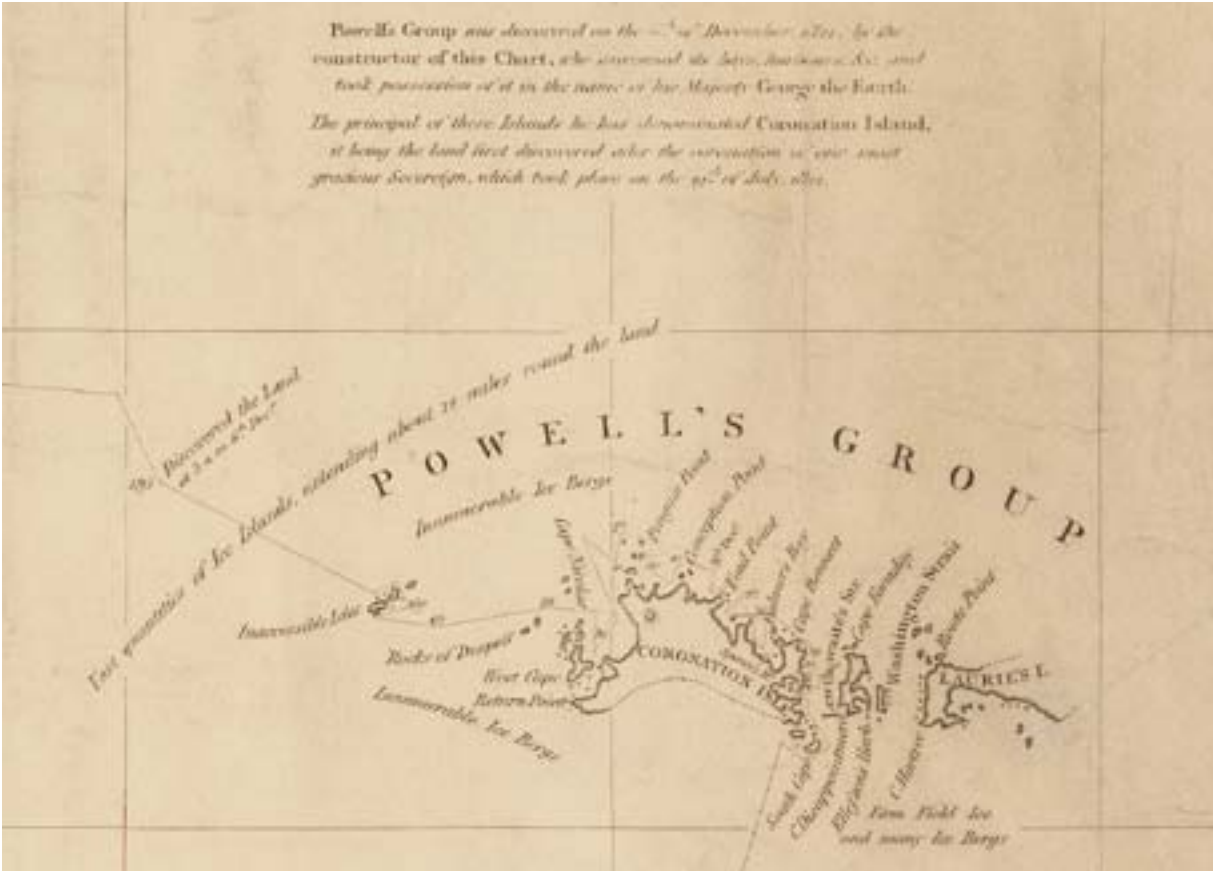


Later, in 1872, Wyville Thomson, with the support of the British Government and the Royal Society, headed the first major oceanographic survey of the Antarctic region in the *Challenger*.

By the mid 1890s, Europe was poised to take a serious national interest in Antarctica, driven by the economic opportunities of whaling, science and territorial interests.

The catalyst was Clements Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society and convenor of the International Geographical Congress, held in London in 1895. Markham lobbied for naval involvement and government funding for national expeditions, ushering in the heroic age, an era of twentieth century Antarctic exploration.

RIGHT TOP: SEXTANT SAID TO HAVE BELONGED TO CAPTAIN JAMES COOK, 1770, DR 11
RIGHT BELOW: DETAIL FROM PLATE 32, THE ZOOLOGY OF THE VOYAGES OF H.M.S. EREBUS & TERROR, 1844-1875, Q84/94



TOP: LES CORVETTES L'ASTROLABE ET A ZELEE COMMANDEES PAR DUMONT-DURVILLE ET JACQUINOT, 1838, A MAYER, V*/SHIPS/ASTR/ 1
ABOVE: DETAIL FROM CHART OF SOUTH SHETLAND INCLUDING CORONATION ISLAND & C. FROM THE EXPLORATION OF THE SLOOP DOVE, IN THE YEARS 1821 AND 1822, Z/M3 183.53/1821/1
PAGE 10: GEOGRAPHY: A MAP OF THE WORLD IN THREE SECTIONS, DESCRIBING THE POLAR REGIONS TO THE TROPICS ... C. 1795, ANDREW BELL, M2 100/1774/3

GEOGRAPHY

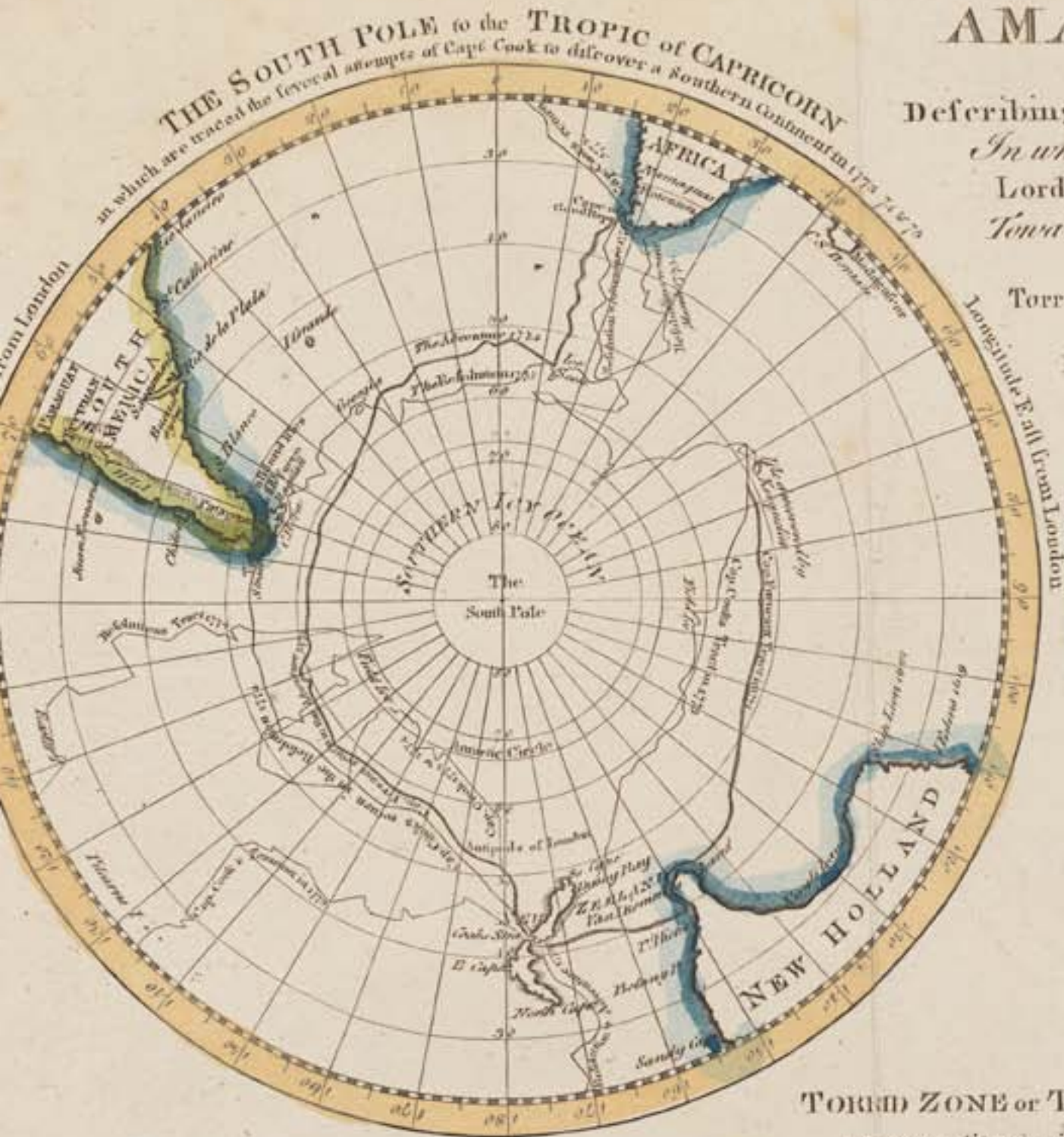
A MAP of the WORLD

in three Sections.

Describing the Polar Regions to the Tropics

*In which are traced the Tracts of
Lord Mulgrave and Captain Cook
Towards the North & South Poles*

*and the
Torrid Zone or Tropical Regions
with the
New Discoveries in the
South Sea*



TORRID ZONE or TROPICAL REGIONS of the WORLD
in which are laid down
the New discoveries in the Pacific Ocean or South Sea



THE HEROIC AGE

With Antarctica identified as the next great challenge, the objective was now land exploration and mapping the continent's interior. The maps in this period record the many dramatic journeys and divergent paths taken by national expeditions from Belgium, England, France, Sweden, Germany, Scotland, Norway, New Zealand and Australia, among others, between 1895 and 1921.

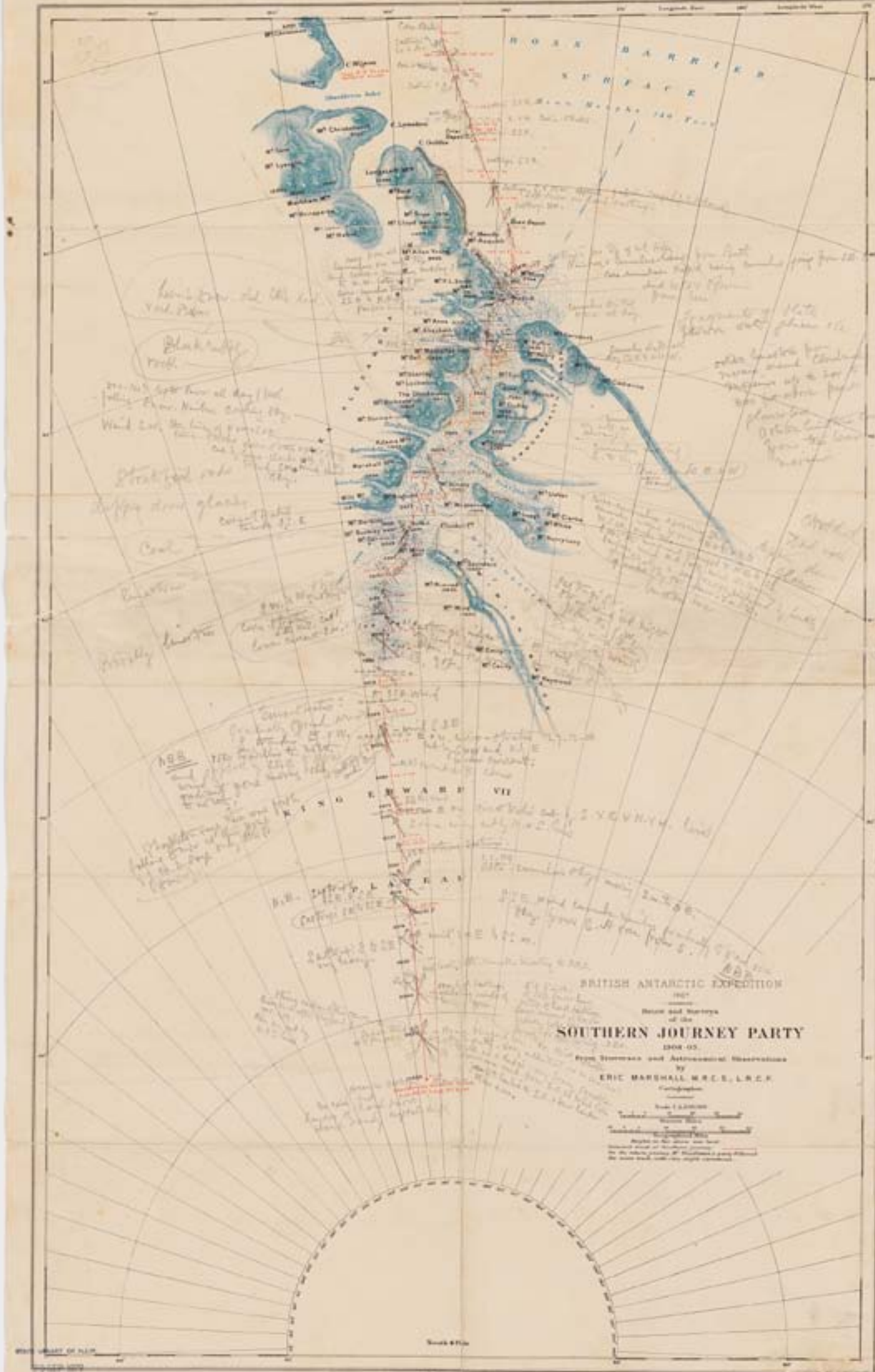
In 1897 Belgian naval officer Adrien de Gerlache was in an exploring party that sailed south down the west coast of the Peninsula. They became trapped in the ice and were the first to survive an Antarctic winter.

Perhaps the single most triumphant event was the conquest of the South Pole. It was a race between an English naval captain, Robert Falcon Scott, and a Norwegian career polar explorer, Roald Amundsen. Amundsen, with four colleagues and four dog sledges, left their base camp on 19 October 1911. With near military precision the group headed due south, covering one degree every three days and arriving at the South Pole on 15 December without any major crises. They returned safely to their base after a return trip of 99 days, leaving a Norwegian flag and letters for King Haakon of Norway. Amundsen also left a letter for Scott, who arrived at the South Pole almost five weeks later on 17 January 1912. Unseasonably bad weather hampered the return of the party and, in late March, Scott died with the last of his companions.

The final great expedition of the heroic age was the ill-fated voyage of Sir Ernest Shackleton in the *Endurance* in 1914–1917. Before the spectacular sinking of the *Endurance*, Shackleton's aim was to cross Antarctica from the Weddell Sea via the South Pole to McMurdo Sound.



RIGHT TOP: FUR FINNESKO IN SPIKED CRAMPONS FOR WINTER GLACIER WORK, 1907, GRIFFITH TAYLOR, PXA 157
RIGHT MIDDLE: CHART OF THE WORLD ON MERCATORS PROJECTION, C. 1907, M4 100/1907/1
RIGHT BELOW: ROBERTSON BAY, SOUTH VICTORIA LAND, WILLIAM COLBECK, R.N.R. BY DIRECTION OF THE COMMANDER CE BORCHGREVINK, *FIRST ON THE ANTARCTIC CONTINENT: BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THE BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, 1898-1900*, CE BORCHGREVINK, LONDON, GEORGE NEWNES, 1901, 90/131
OPPOSITE: BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, 1907, ROUTE AND SURVEYS OF THE SOUTHERN JOURNEY PARTY, 1908-1909, ERIC MARSHALL, M SER 4 000/1 MSS 3022/MAP 2
PAGE 14: MEN HAULING SLEDGES, BRITISH ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION, 1907-1909, SLIDES 25





THE AUSTRALASIAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION 1911-1914



One hundred years ago, on 2 December 1911, the *Aurora* departed from Hobart carrying members of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition. The strategy of Douglas Mawson (1882–1958) who led the expedition, was to set up a radio link at Macquarie Island and then establish bases along over 3000 km of the unknown coast between Cape Adare at the western end of Victoria Land and Kaiser Wilhelm Land.

The *Aurora*, under the command of Captain John Davis, charted as much of the coast as possible while establishing bases at the eastern and western limits of this segment of coast. Mawson was in charge of the eastern base, at Cape Denison on a small harbour in Adelie Land, while Frank Wild was in charge of the western base, on the edge of the Shackleton Ice Tongue adjoining Queen Mary Land. A series of planned expeditions from both bases enabled large stretches of land to be surveyed and mapped.

Sledging was terrifically hot, what with reflection from the snow and sun glare, that we were mightily glad to strip ourselves and haul in our shirts. What characters we looked! Faces nearly black with sunburn and seared with frostbites, begoggled and whiskered. An absolute hush brooded over the plateau, broken only by the creak of our runners, as they glided over the wind polished surface.
Frank Hurley, 19 December 1912

Politically, the new regions explored and claimed provided the basis to establish the Australian Antarctic Territory in 1936.



ABOVE: COMMONWEALTH FLAG USED SLEDGING [ENSIGN OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA], XR 56

TOP RIGHT: THE SOUTHERN SUPPORTING PARTY PHOTOGRAPHED AT THE SOUTHERN CROSS DEPOT, 1912, FRANK HURLEY, ON 144/Q788

RIGHT MIDDLE: WILD & MOYES IN "THE GROTTOS", 1912, MORTON MOYES, ON 144/Q21

RIGHT BELOW: PLAN OF LIVING QUARTERS: WESTERN BASE, SHACKLETON ICE SHELF, 1912, AJ HODGEMAN, M SER 4 000/1 MSS 171/ MAP 36

OPPOSITE: DETAIL FROM MACQUARIE ISLAND RF 1: 40000, 1913, LR BLAKE, MAXX 889.8/1913/1

PAGE 18: MAP SHOWING PART OF THE S.Y. AURORA'S FIRST ANTARCTIC VOYAGE, 1912, INCORPORATING BROAD FEATURES OF LAND PARTY'S WORK AT THE WESTERN BASE AND SHACKLETON ICE SHELF, CHAS T HARRISON, M SER 4 000/1 MSS 171/MAP 5



EARLY MODERN ANTARCTICA

While the map of Antarctica was taking a familiar shape by 1921, there were still unsurveyed stretches of coastline. Using the aeroplane to explore and survey Antarctica was the most significant advance after the First World War. In 1928–29 Australian Hubert Wilkins made the first flight over the Antarctic Peninsula from Deception Island.

From 1928, American Rear Admiral Richard Byrd used the aeroplane as an integral part of any expedition, coordinating flights with land base control and cross-country expeditions. In 1939–41 Byrd's third expedition — the United States Antarctic Service Expedition — charted most of the coast between the Ross Sea and the Peninsula.

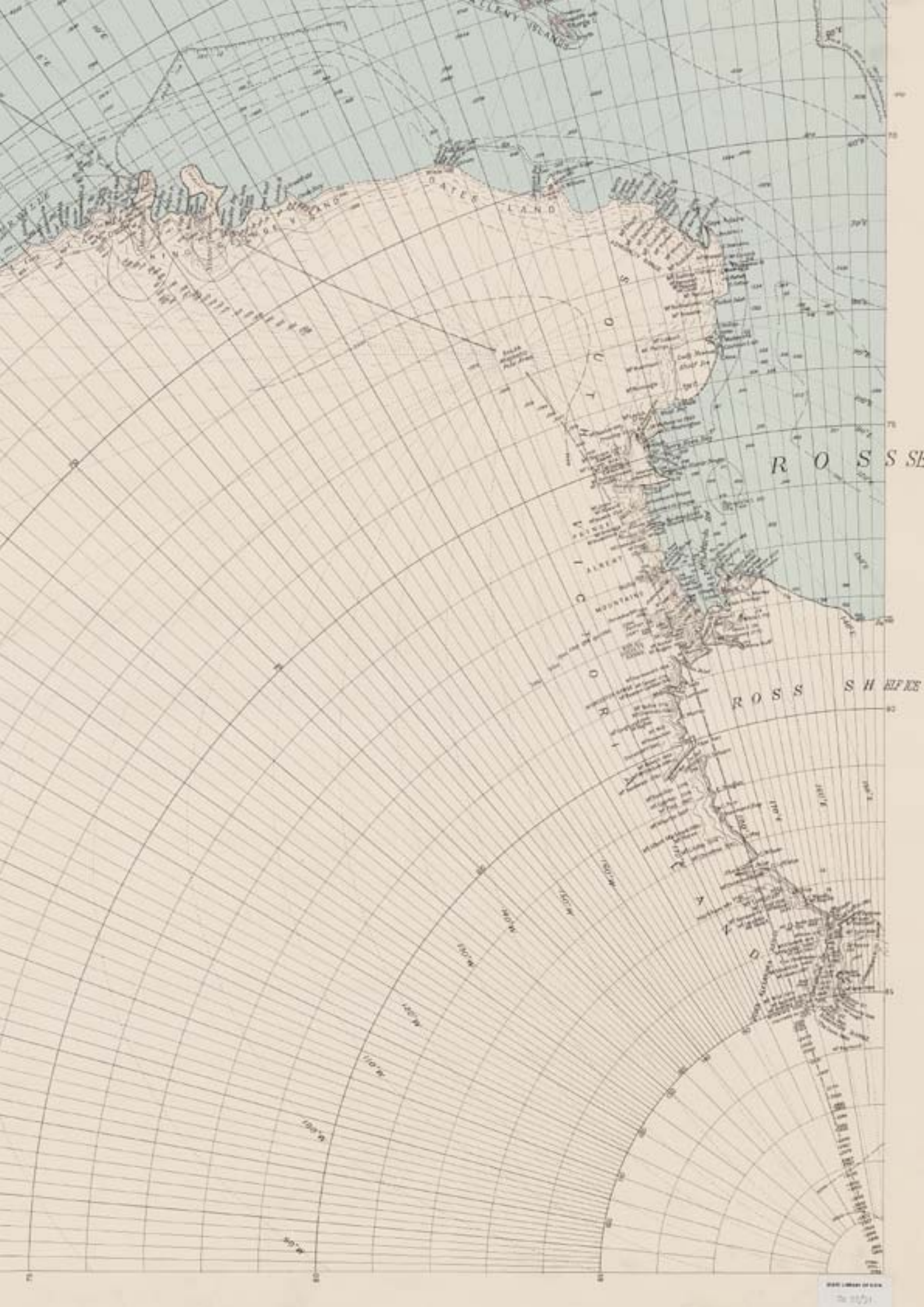
In 1945 Australia, like many other nations, was looking to the future after the turmoil of the

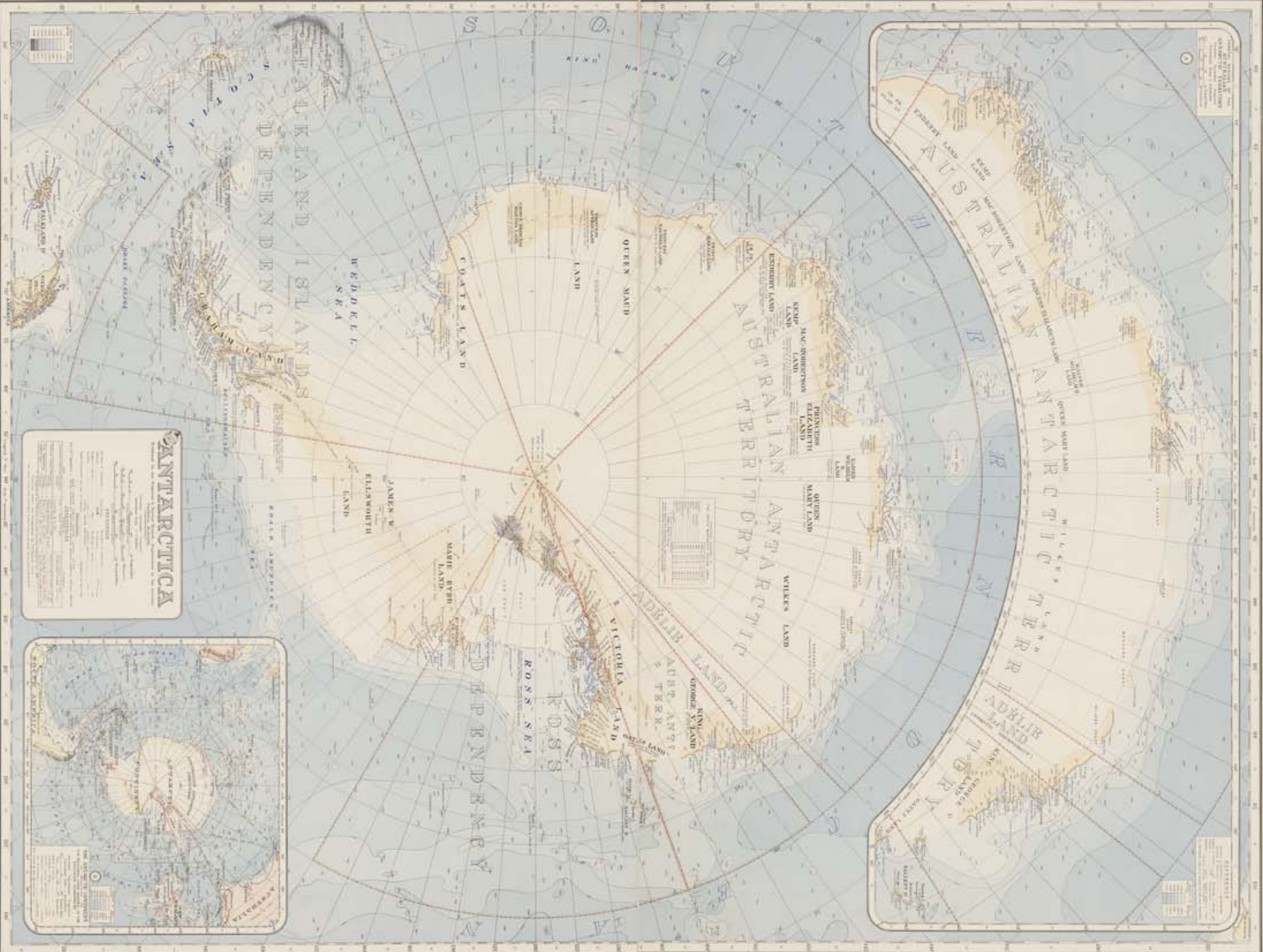
Second World War. Sir Douglas Mawson lobbied the Australian Government for renewed exploration and scientific effort in Antarctica and, in 1947, the Australian National Research Expedition (ANARE) was established.

After a series of reconnaissance flights, Australians established a base at Heard Island in 1947 and at Macquarie Island in 1948. The Australian team then reviewed the Antarctic coast directly south of Australia, in order to set up what was to be the first permanent scientific base established on the main Antarctic continent. In February 1954 a site was selected on the coast of MacRobertson Land, behind what is now Horseshoe Bay. There was a flag-raising ceremony and Mawson Base formally opened. Australia's occupation of Antarctica had begun.



ABOVE: ANTARCTICA AND THE SOUTH POLE REGIONS, 1933, RICHARD BYRD, Z/M2 180/1933/1
OPPOSITE: MAP OF THE ANTARCTIC (DETAIL), 1928, AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK, Z/CC 92/49-52
PAGE 22: ANTARCTICA, 1939, EP BAYLISS, M3 180/1939/1





THE MODERN ERA

Immediately after the Second World War, there was a flurry of interest in exploring and claiming territory in Antarctica. In 1957–58 an international scientific program — associated with the International Geographical Year (IGY) — was mounted by 12 nations which occupied 40 mainland stations, with an additional 12 on sub-Antarctic islands. During the IGY the Amundsen–Scott base was built at the South Pole, Russia established a base at the Pole of Inaccessibility and a British–New Zealand team completed the first crossing of Antarctica from the Weddell Sea to McMurdo Sound via the South Pole.

After the success of the IGY, the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research was established to provide a scientific ‘umbrella’ for international collaboration. Following a series of meetings, an Antarctic Treaty was signed in Washington on 1 December 1959 and ratified on 23 June 1961. The main purpose of the Antarctic Treaty, which currently has 48 signatories, is to ensure:

... in the interests of all mankind that Antarctica shall continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and shall not become the scene or object of international discord.

Tourism and scientific research are now the main activities in Antarctica. Tourism came to Antarctica by air in 1956 and every summer tourists arrive from around the world. Currently the industry is self-regulated with the majority of visitors spending only short periods of time.

Satellite technology has revolutionised the mapping of Antarctica by generating detailed and comprehensive spatial information. ‘Real time’ changes to sea ice growth can be recorded, small movements can be detected in the ice sheets and specialised instruments carried by satellites measure the concentration of chlorophyll in the sea.

The existence of a southern landmass is no longer a concept from the ancient world but a reality that is viewed and recorded daily via remote sensing satellites. With a global positioning system, anyone can find Antarctica from any city in the world or from the South Pole itself.

Maggie Patton
Exhibition curator

RIGHT ABOVE: CAPE DENISON HISTORIC SITE, COMMONWEALTH BAY ANTARCTICA, 1990, AUSTRALIAN SURVEYING AND LAND INFORMATION GROUP, M3 185.72/1990/1

RIGHT BELOW AND OPPOSITE: DETAILS FROM CAPE DENISON HISTORIC SITE, COMMONWEALTH BAY ANTARCTICA, 1990, AUSTRALIAN SURVEYING AND LAND INFORMATION GROUP, M3 185.72/1990/1

PAGE 26: AUSTRALIA'S MARITIME JURISDICTION, 2010, GEOSCIENCE AUSTRALIA, M4 804/2010/1





ITEM LIST

All items are held in the collections of the State Library of New South Wales, unless otherwise indicated.

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
| 1. Berlinghieri, Francesco, 1440-1500
[World map] from <i>Geographia di Francesco Berlinghieri</i> , Impresso in firenze: per Nicolo Todescho [1482]
Bound volume
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907
MRB/ X910/10 (Incunabula) | 12. Salamanca, Antonio
Salamanca's world map on double cordiform projection
Rome: Antonio Salamanca [1550?]
Printed map
Z/M2 100/1556/1 | 23. Wytfliet, Corneille
Chica sive Patagonica et Avstralis Terra from <i>Descriptionis Ptolemaicae augmentum</i>
Lovanii: Tijps Iohannus Bogardi, AD 1597
Bound volume
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952
Q61/1 |
| 2. Ptolemy, 2nd century
[World map] from <i>Geographia</i>
Ulm: Lienhart Holle, 1486
Printed map, hand-coloured
Loan from private collection | 13. Florianus, Antonius
[Untitled world map on a double hemisphere polar projection with each hemisphere drawn onto 36 gores]
[Rome: Lafreri, 1565?]
Printed map
Z/M3 100/1565/1 | 24. Plancius, Petrus, 1552-1622
Orbis terrarum typus de integro multis in locis emendatus from <i>Itinerario</i>
[Amsterdam]: Petrus Plancius, 1594
Bound volume
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907
MRB/ Q910.8/ 11A1 (16th Century) |
| 3. The Hereford world map: Mappa Mundi
London: Folio Society, 2010
Facsimile
Purchased 2011 | 14. Fine, Oronce, 1494-1555
Nova, et integra universi orbis descriptio from <i>Novus orbis regionum</i>
[Paris: Christian Wechel], 1531
Bound volume
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952
Q53/2 | 25. Hall, Joseph, 1574-1656
Mundus alter et idem slue Terra Australis ante hac semper incognita longis itineribus peregrini Academici nuperrime lustrata Francofurti [i.e. London: printed by Humphrey Lownes, sold] Apud hæredes Ascanij de Rinalme [1605?]
Bound volume
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907
DSM 320.1/H |
| 4. Myritius, Joannes, 1534?-1587
[Zonal map] from <i>Opusculum geographicum rarum: totius eius negotii rationem, mira industria et breuitate complexens</i>
Ingolstadii: Ex officina typographica Wolfgangi Ederi, 1590
Bound volume
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907
MRB/ Q910/ M (16th Century) | 15. Typus Cosmographicus Universalis from <i>Novus orbis regionum ac insularum veteribus incognitarum</i>
[Basileae: Apud Io. Heruagium, 1532]
Bound volume
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907
MRB/ Q910/ 22A1 (16th Century) | 26. Botero, Giovanni, 1540-1617
Le relationi vniversali di Giovanni Botero Benese, Venetia: Apresso Alesandro Vecchi, 1618 [i.e. 1617-18]
Bound volume
MRB/1 |
| 5. Myritius, Joannes, 1534?-1587
Universalis orbis descriptio from <i>Opusculum geographicum rarum: totius eius negotii rationem, mira industria et breuitate complexens</i>
Ingolstadii: Ex officina typographica Wolfgangi Ederi, 1590
Reproduction from bound volume
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907
MRB/ Q910/ M (16th Century) | 16. Ortelius, Abraham, 1527-1598
Americae sive novi orbis, nova description [Antwerpen: Christoffel Plantin, 1579]
Printed map, hand-coloured
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952
Z/Ca 57/2 | 27. Gesner, Konrad, 1516-1565
Fischbuch
Getruckt zů Zůrych: bey Christoffel Froschouwer, 1583
Bound volume
Bequest of Nelson Moore Richardson, 1928
Safe/Richardson/258 |
| 6. Macrobius, Ambrosius Aurelius Theodosius
World map after Macrobius from <i>Somnium Scipionis expositio</i> , Venetiis: Joannes Rubens Vercellensis, 1492
Bound volume
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907
MRB/ Q878.9/ M (Incunabula) | 17. Arias Montano, Benito, 1527-1598
Pars orbis from <i>Benedict Arias Montanus sacrae geographiae tabulam ex antiquissimorum cultor</i>
[Antwerp: Plantin, 1572]
Bound volume
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907
MRB/ 933/ A (16th Century) | 28. Mercator, Gerhard, 1512-1594
America sive novi orbis or Exquisita & magno aliquot mensium periculo lustrata et iam recte Freti Magellannici fascis from <i>Atlas sive cosmographicae</i>
Amsterdam: Sumptibus & typis aneis Henrici Hondij, 1630
Bound volume, hand-coloured
X910/ 6A |
| 7. Isidore of Seville, Saint, d. 636
Etymologiae
[Basle]: impressus Basilee [by Michael Furter?] anno incarnatio[n]is d[omi]ni[m]i 1489, sexto ydus Aug. [8 Aug.]
Bound volume
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907
MRB/ Q410/ I (Incunabula) | 18. Ortelius, Abraham, 1527-1598
Typus orbis terrarum from <i>Theatrum orbis terrarum</i>
[Antwerp: Coppenium Diesth, 1570?]
Bound volume, hand-coloured
Bequest of David Scott Mitchell, 1907
MRB/ X912/ 7D (16th Century) | 29. Eckebrecht, Philip
Noua orbis terrarum delineatio singulari ratione accommodata meridianio tabb from <i>Tabulae rudolphinae</i> , [Ulmae?: s.n., 1659?]
Bound volume
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952
Q62/7 |
| 8. H Schedel
World (untitled) from <i>Liber chronicarum</i>
[Nuremberg: Anthonius Koberger, 4 June 1493]
Bound volume
Bequest of Nelson Moore Richardson, 1928
RICHARDSON/ INC/ 275 | 19. Mercator, Rumold, c. 1545-1599
Orbis terrae compendiosa descriptio quam ex Magna Universali Gerardi Mercatoris Domino Richardo Gartho, geographiae ac caeterarum bonarum artium amatori ac fautori summo
[Dyusburchi Clivorum: Typis Aeneis], 1587
Printed map, hand-coloured
SAFE/M2 100a/1587/1 | 30. Keere, Pieter van den, c. 1571 - c. 1624
Nova totius terrarum orbis geographica ac hydrographica tabula
Amstelodami: Excudebat Joannes Janssonius [1639?]
Printed map, hand-coloured
Z/M2 100/1639/1 |
| 9. Gemma, Frisius, 1508-1555
[Volvell] from <i>Carta cosmographica, con los nombres propiedad y vertu de los vientos</i>
Antwerp: Gregorio Bontio, 1548
Bound volume
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SAFE/ 54/ 1 | 20. Ortelius, Abraham, 1527-1598
Maris Pacifici
[Antverpia: ex Officina Plantiniana, 1590]
Printed map, hand-coloured
SAFE/M2 910/1589/1 | 31. Hondius, Hendrik, 1597-1651
Polus Arcticus
[Amsterdam: J Jansson, 1638]
Printed map
Z/M2 140/1638/1 |
| 10. Gemma, Frisius, 1508-1555
[World map] from <i>Carta cosmographica, con los nombres propiedad y vertu de los vientos</i>
Antwerp: Gregorio Bontio, 1548
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SAFE/ 54/ 1 | 21. Jode, Gerard de, 1509-1591
Hemispheriu Ab Aequinoctiali Linea, Ad Circulu Poli Arctici.ad Circuli Poli Antartici from <i>Speculum orbis terrae</i>
Antverpia: Sumptibus viduae et heredu[m] Gerardi de Iudaeis [1593]
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Polus Antarcticus
[Amsterdam: Jan Jansson, 1657?]
Printed map, hand-coloured
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952
SAFE/Cb 65/8 |
| 11. Jacobus Scottus
Atlas, principally of the Mediterranean, 1592
Bound manuscript, hand-coloured
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Novae Guineae forma, & situs from <i>Speculum orbis terrae</i>
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Poli Arctici et circumlacentium terrarum descriptio novissima
Amstelodami: Fredericum de Wit [1675?]
Printed map, hand-coloured
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952
Z/Cb 67/3 |

34. Wit, Frederik de
Nova totius Terrarum orbis tabula
Amstelodami: Ex officina F de Wit [168-?]
Printed map, hand-coloured
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952
Z/Cb 68/8
35. Valck, G (Gerard)
Novus planiglobii terrestris per utrumque
polum conspectus
Amstelædami: Penes Gerardum Valck
calcographum in foro vulgo den Dam sub
signo canis excubantis cum privilegio [1709?]
Printed map, hand-coloured
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952
Z/Cb 70/12
36. Coronelli, Vincenzo, 1650-1718
Coronelli celestial globe
Venezia: Accademia Cosmografica degli
Argonauti [1693]
Printed map
Safe 4/4
37. Müller, Johann Ulrich
Die Sud Pol-Länder sehn
[Ulm: Wilhelm Kuehn, 1692]
Printed map
Z/M2 140/1690/1
38. Coronelli, Vincenzo, 1650-1718
Double hemisphere map from *Epitome
cosmografica: o Compendiosa
introdutione all'astronomia, geografia,
& idrografia*
Colonia: Poletti, 1693
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39. Coronelli, Vincenzo 1650-1718
Coronelli terrestrial globe
Venezia: Accademia Cosmografica degli
Argonauti [1693]
Printed map
Safe 4/4
40. Allard, Hugo, c. 1628-1691
Oost Indien
[Amsterdam: Hugo Allard, c. 1668]
Printed map, hand-coloured
Purchased 2010
SAFE/M3 990/1668/1
41. Duval, Pierre, 1618-1683
Terres Antarctiques
[Paris: Pierre Duval, 1670]
Printed map, hand-coloured
Z/M2 140/1670/1
42. Sanson, Nicolas, 1600-1667
Mappe-monde geo-hydrographique
Paris: AH Jaillot, 1691
Printed map, hand-coloured
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952
Z/Cc 69/2
43. Moulart-Sanson, Pierre (d. 1730)
Hemisphere meridional ou antarctique du
globe terrestre vuen convexe l'oeil estant
posé au Zenith et a distance infinie du plan
de projection
[Paris: Pierre Moullart-Sanson, 1710]
Printed map, hand-coloured
Z/M2 140/1710/1
44. Châtelain, Henri Abraham, 1684-1743
Carte tres curieuse de la Mer du Sud
[Amsterdam: s.n., 1719]
Printed map, hand-coloured
M4 120/1719/1
45. L'Isle, Guillaume de, 1675-1726
Hemisphere occidental, dresse en 1720,
pour l'usage du roy, sur les observations
astronomiques et geographiques ...
et dans les memoires de l'Academie RI.
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Amsterdam: J Cövens & C. Mortier [172-?]
Printed map, hand-coloured
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952
Z/Cb 72/5
46. L'Isle, Guillaume de, 1675-1726
Hemisphere oriental, dresse en 1720,
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et dans les memoires de l'Academie RI.
des Sciences
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Printed map, hand-coloured
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952
Z/Cb 72/6
47. L'Isle, Guillaume de, 1675-1726
Mappe-monde dressé sur les observations
... de l'Académie Royale des Sciences,
et quelques autres, et sur les mémoires
les plus récents
Amsterdam: Chez lean covens et Corneille
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Printed map, hand-coloured
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48. Leth, Hendrik de, 1703-1766
Mappe monde ou Description du Globe
terrestre vu en concave ou en creux en
deux Hemispheres
Amsterdam: de Leth à l'enseigne du
Pecheur [1740?]
Printed map, hand-coloured
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952
Z/Cb 74/15
49. L'Isle, Guillaume de, 1675-1726
Hemisphere meridional pour voir plus
distinctement les terres australes
Paris (sur le Quai de l'Horange): de L'Isle,
Juilliet 1714
Printed map, hand-coloured
Z/M2 140/1714/1
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Hemisphere meridional pour voir plus
distinctement les Terres Australes
Amsterdam: Chez Jean Covens et Corneille
Mortier Geographes [1741?]
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51. Buache, Philippe, 1700-1773
Chart of the Antarctic polar circle,
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Purchased 2011
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52. Gentleman's magazine
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53. Kerguélen-Trémarec, Yves Joseph de,
1734-1797
Terres Australes ou Partie Septentionale de
L'Isle de Kerguelen from *Relation de deux
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Indes, faits en 1771, 1772, 1773 & 1774*
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Nouvelle Mappe Monde dediee au progres
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Venise: Chez Francois Santini [1776]
Printed map, hand-coloured
M3 100/1776/1
55. Dezauche, Jean-Claude, 1745?-1824
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distinctement les Terres Australes
Paris: Chez l'auteur rue des Noyers [1783?]
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56. Cook, James, 1728-1779
A map of the southern hemi-sphere
shewing the discoveries made in the
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Manuscript map
Acquired through the New South Wales
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discoveries, London: printed for & sold by
Robt. Sayer, No. 53 Fleet Street [between
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Purchased 2010
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58. Halley, Edmond, 1656-1742
Nova & accuratissima totius terrarum
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59. Seller, John, fl. 1658-1698
Tabula Magellanica quatierrae de fuego
from *Atlas terrestris, or, A book of mapps*
London: J Seller, 1670?
Bound volume
Bequest of Sir William Dixson, 1952
F67/2
60. Carteret, Philip, d. 1796
Chart of the Straits of Magellan from Cape
Virgin Mary to Cape Victory on the Coast
of Patagonia, South America
Manuscript map
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61. Bayly, John, fl. 1755-1794
The Great Pacific Ocean
[London]: John Bayly [1772]
Printed map
Purchased 2008
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62. Forster, George, 1754-1794
A Chart of the Southern Hemisphere
London: printed for B White ... J Robson ...
P Elmsly ... and G Robinson ... 1776
Bound volume
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63. Hodges, William, 1774-1797
Ice Islands from *Original sketches,
drawings and maps etc. collected by
Admiral Isaac Smith*
Watercolour
Transferred to the Mitchell Library from the
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James Cook correspondence —14 Sept.
1775; Cook to Captain John Walker, Whitby
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Journal of William Wales aboard HMS
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66. Bradley, William, 1758-1833
Tracks of the Sirius & Waakzaamheydt in the
Southern Hemisphere, 1787-1792, Chart 1
Manuscript map
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67. Bell, Andrew 1726-1809
Geography: a map of the world in three
sections, describing the polar regions to
the tropics in which are traced the tracks of
Lord Mulgrave and Captain Cook towards
the North & South Pole and the torrid zone
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in the South Sea
[London: s.n., c. 1795]
Printed map, hand-coloured
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James Cook, 1770
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952
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Map from *A voyage round the world,
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Captain James Cook
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DR 13
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Captain James Cook
Bequest of Sir William Dixon, 1952
DR 14
72. Adams, George, 1709-1772
Compass said to have been used by Cook
on one of or all of his voyages, c. 1766-1776
R221
73. Kirkwood, Robert
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[Edinburgh: J Thomson & Co., 1814]
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74. Weddell, James, 1787-1834
Chart of the Tracks of the vessels Jane and
Beaufoy in their Southern Voyages of
Investigation from *A voyage towards the
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... London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme,
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75. Powell, George
Notes on South-Shetland, &c. printed to
accompany the chart of these newly
discovered lands which has been
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Sloop Dove, London: printed for RH Laurie,
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76. Bellingsgauzen, Faddei'i Faddeevich,
1779-1852
Chart Meridional from *Dvukratnyĭĭa
izyskaniĭĭa vĭUzhnom Ledovitom okeanĭe
i plavanĭe vokrug svĭeta*
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[Macquarie Island] plate 58 from
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80. Smith, William, 1790-1847
A view of the land discovered by the Brig
Williams of Blyth Feb.y 1819, William Smith
Master, and taken possession of in the
name and on behalf of His Brittanic Majesty
George 3rd and called New or South
Shetland. Abounding in seals and
elephants
Manuscript map
Z/M2 183.54/1819/1
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Chart of South Shetland including
Coronation Island & c. from the exploration
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A new general chart of the world exhibiting
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Voyage au Pôle Sud et dans l'Océanie
sur les corvettes l'Astrolabe et la Zélée,
exécuté par ordre du roi pendant les
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84. Mayer, A
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Jacquinot; la corvette l'Astrolabe est
arretee par une glace a la sortie de la
Banquise, passages antarctiques,
a fevrier 1838
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Watercolour
V/Ships/Astr/1
85. Hooker, Joseph Dalton, Sir, 1817-1911
The botany of the Antarctic voyage of
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the years 1839-1843: under the command
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Chart of the World shewing the tracks
of the U.S. Exploring expedition from
*Narrative of the United States Exploring
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Section of a chart of the South Polar Sea
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[London]: Ordered by the House of
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A copy of the tracing of the icy barrier
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South Polar chart shewing the discoveries
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Part of the Southern Ocean, with Kerguelen
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96. Markham, Clements R (Clements Robert),
Sir, 1830-1916
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camps and general views, including map of
route followed to the South Magnetic Pole
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108. Davis, John King, 1884-1967
Caarte Generale Bathymetrique Des
Oceans, Map showing the track of the
S.Y. Aurora from the *Australasian Antarctic
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Macquarie Island Hut plan and Map Scale
4 ft to 1 inch from the *Australasian
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Manuscript plan
M Ser 4 000/1 MSS 171 Map 11
110. LR Blake
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Manuscript map
MAXX 889.8/1913/1
111. Hurley, Frank, 1885–1962
Frank Hurley sledging diary, 10 Nov. 1912 –
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Manuscript
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112. Letter from Frank Hurley to Douglas
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Monogrammed cutlery ordered by Andrew
Watson, c. 1911
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Presented by Mrs EE Watson
R 936
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[Ensign of the Commonwealth of Australia]
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XR 56
115. Hurley, Frank, 1885–1962
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116. Harrison, Chas T (Charles Turnbull), 1867–1914
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118. Taylor, Griffith, 1880–1963
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Map showing part of the S.Y. Aurora's first
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Shackleton Ice Shelf from the *Australasian
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124. Hurley, Frank, 1885–1962
An autumn afternoon
Photo print
PXD 159/51
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Lotus-floe 'neath the barrier brink
(Bickerton surveying the scene
from Land's End)
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EVENTS

ANTARCTIC DIARIES:
MAWSON'S FORGOTTEN MEN

Tuesday 13 December
6 pm to 7 pm
Galleries
Free

This year marks the centenary of Douglas Mawson's legendary Australasian Antarctic Expedition of 1911–14. Charles Turnbull Harrison joined the expedition as biologist and artist, but he was also a gifted writer and kept a detailed expedition diary. Join Heather Rossiter as she talks about her book *Mawson's Forgotten Men: The 1911–1913 Antarctic Diaries of Charles Turnbull Harrison*.

THE MAPPING OF ANTARCTICA

Friday 16 December
6 pm to 7 pm
Dixson Room, Mitchell Library
\$25, \$20 (Seniors), \$15 (Friends)

Emeritus Professor Robert Clancy has had a distinguished career as a clinical immunologist. He has been awarded an AM for services to cartography (as a collector of early maps of Australia) and to the field of immunology. Professor Clancy's talk will focus on his knowledge of the historical Antarctic maps.

COOL READINGS

Tuesday 20 December
6 pm to 7 pm
Galleries
FREE

Sydney City poet Kate Middleton reads poems and extracts related to all things Antarctic.

FINDING ANTARCTICA: PENGUINS ON ICE

Tuesday 10 January
6 pm to 7 pm
Galleries
FREE

Historian and Antarctic guide Stephen Martin talks about the long history of the relationship between people and penguins. From food staple to the exotic inhabitants of the frozen south, penguins — often seen as adorable, friendly creatures — have been a significant part of the human imagination for the last 500 years.



SAVAGE SPLENDOUR

Thursday 9 February
6 pm to 7 pm
Dixson Room, Mitchell Library
\$15, \$10 (Seniors), \$10 (Friends)

Alasdair McGregor surveys the literature of Antarctica from the eventful first encounters, through to the present day. He discusses the diversity of reactions to the mysterious south from fiction, non-fiction, diaries and scientific writing.

HOOSH, DOGS AND SEAL MEAT: THE ROLE OF FOOD IN THE RACE TO THE POLE

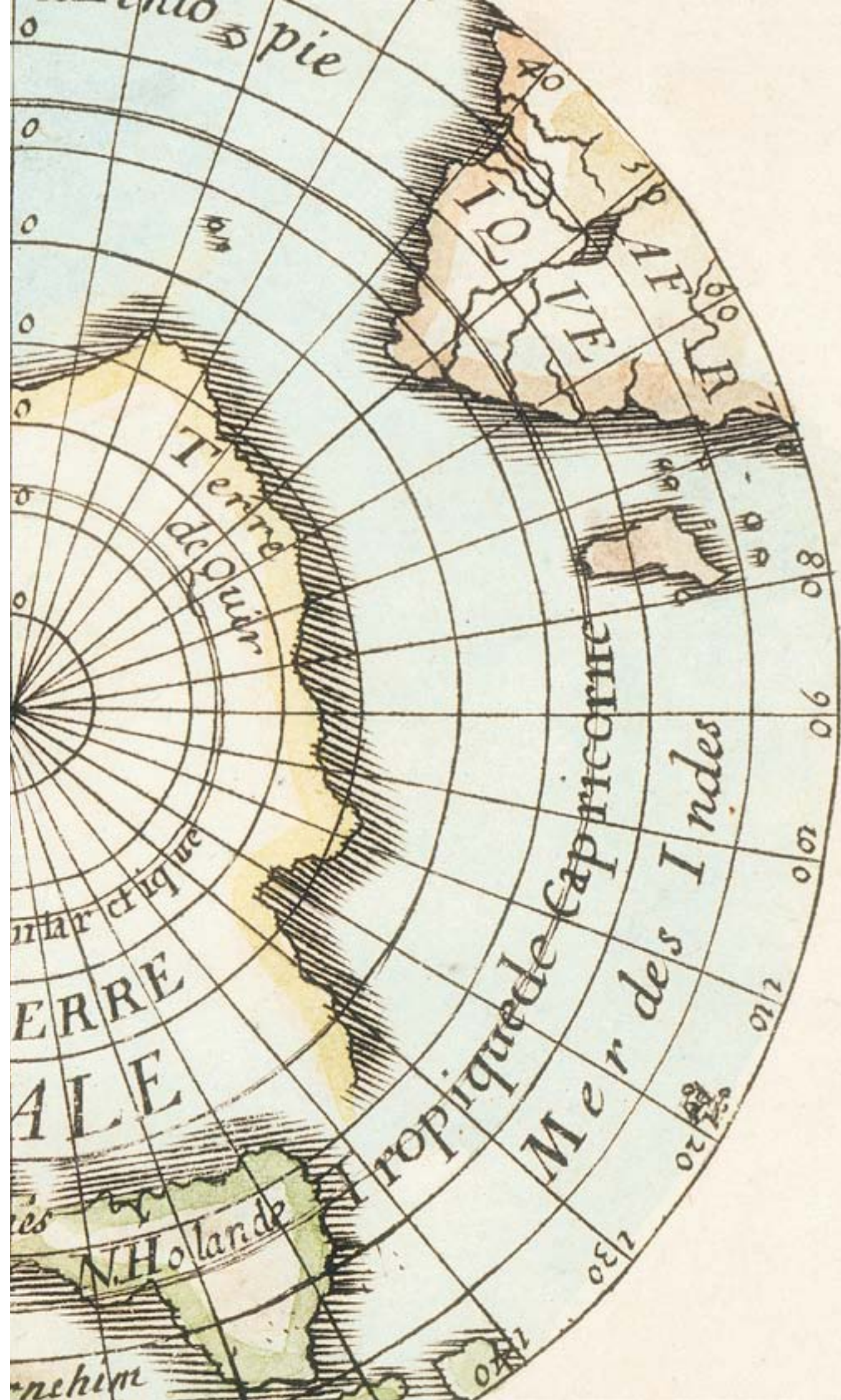
Thursday 16 February
6 pm to 7 pm
Dixson Room, Mitchell Library
\$15, \$10 (Seniors), \$10 (Friends)

When Roald Amundsen planted the Norwegian flag at the South Pole was it luck, determination or very good planning? Join historical gastronomer Diana Noyce as she examines the important role food played in the race to the South Pole.

Bookings essential

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www.sl.nsw.gov.au/events/bookings

DETAIL FROM OOST INDIEN, 1668, HUGO ALLARD, SAFE/M3 990/1668/1





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