

# Discovery:

## A Spatial Summary of Captain Robert Falcon Scott's British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-1904)

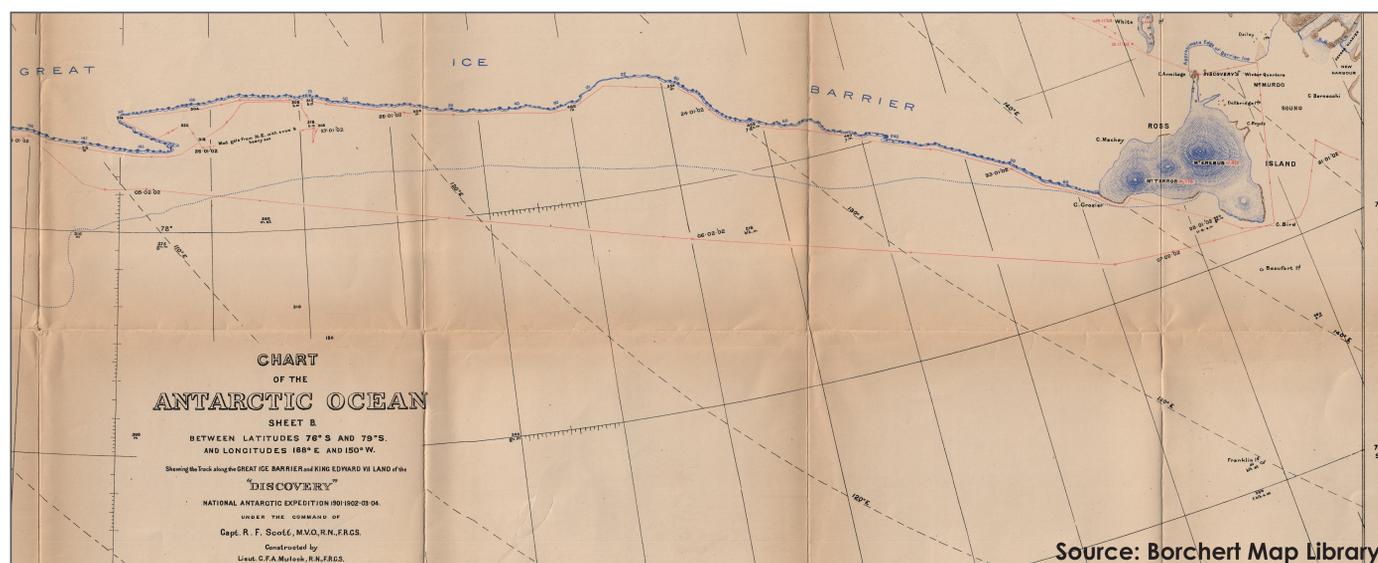
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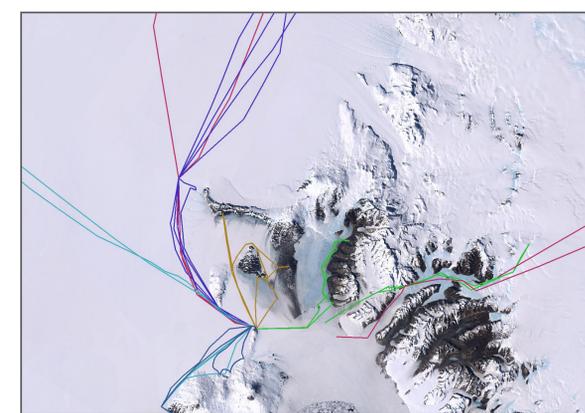


This story map guides readers through the routes taken by the British National Antarctic Expedition (1901-1904), commonly referred to as the Discovery Expedition. Led by Captain Robert Falcon Scott, the party spent two winters on Ross Island from which they led many scientific and exploratory excursions. Based on charts created by members of the expedition, this story map outlines the spatial extent of the party as they traveled to, from and across the Frozen Continent. Additional media sources are used to help viewers walk in the steps of some of the earliest Antarctic explorers. To find the story map on ArcGIS Online, search with the keywords: "discovery" and "Antarctica." Or...

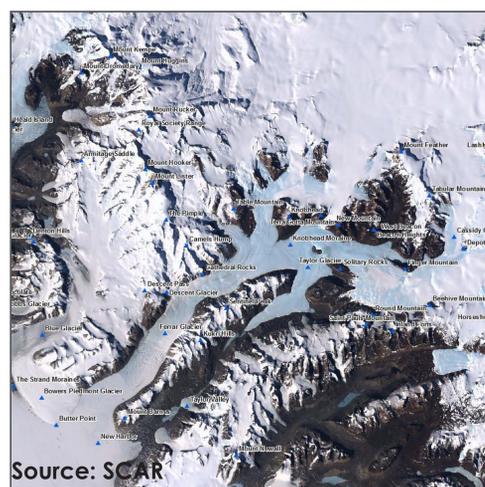
**Scan the code to view story map**



This story map was based on the original maps of the expedition created by George F. A. Mulock, a lieutenant who arrived on a relief ship to join the Discovery Expedition. Mulock was proficient in cartography and surveying and set to work gathering information for the Royal Geographical Society, for whom he produced a series of charts upon his return to England. These charts were recently digitized and archived by the Borchert Map Library at the University of Minnesota.



From the charts that Mulock created, sledge journey routes, dates, and personal information was georeferenced and digitized. The basemap on which features were displayed is the Landsat Image Mosaic of Antarctica (LIMA, available from the USGS), with high-latitude imagery coming from MODIS (NASA).



Also featured in this story map are the features named by members of the Discovery Expedition. Place-name information is extracted from and linked to the Scientific Committee on Antarctic Research's (SCAR) Composite Gazetteer of Antarctica.



Originating from USGS, the Polar Geospatial Center has georeferenced and archived historical Antarctic aerial photographs. These photographs are used to provide a bird's eye view of the regions and features explored by the Discovery Expedition.



Google Street View is used to explore the area in which the Discovery Expedition set up camp for two years. The hut constructed for the expedition party has been preserved and can still be explored by visitors today.

## Acknowledgements and Resources

Thanks to Ryan Mattke at the Borchert Map Library for providing access to the original Discovery Expedition maps and to the staff at the Polar Geospatial Center for providing data resources and hosting web services. Historical aerial photographs and basemap accessed from USGS. Additional software used includes ArcGIS for Desktop and CartoDB.