



PolarPathways

Driving tours

20 Wireless Institute

At the top of Hobart's Queen's Domain is a weatherboard house with a direct historical link to Australia's own Douglas Mawson – and pride of place in the history of Antarctic communications. Mawson's Australasian Antarctic Expedition (1911-1914) was first to use the new wireless technology to communicate between Antarctica and the outside world. Australia's new national government built a radio station and a mast over 50 metres high on the Domain which received signals from Mawson via Macquarie Island. From 1922 the station became a part of a nationwide network used for maritime safety – a vital link for Southern Ocean sailors.

21 Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens

The Royal Tasmanian Botanical Gardens, established in 1818 – the second oldest in Australia – feature a unique Subantarctic Plant House in a refrigerated building where plants subantarctic island plants are displayed in a controlled wet and chilly environment. The Gardens also house a memorial fountain commemorating French exploration of southern waters. In the nearby grounds of Government House (not open to the public) is the site of 'Rossbank', James Clark Ross's magnetic observatory set up in 1840 to observe fluctuations in Earth's magnetic field.

22 Cornelian Bay Cemetery

A short drive north of the city brings you to Hobart's main cemetery at Cornelian Bay, a place with a special connection to French Antarctic history. Dumont d'Urville's French Antarctic Expedition of 1837-1840 arrived in the Derwent in December 1839 with most of the crew suffering from scurvy and dysentery. Around the time the ships were in Hobart, 29 members of the expedition died and were buried in Hobart. A memorial to the men was later erected at Cornelian Bay.

23 Ancanthe

The polar explorer Sir John Franklin, who died in the Arctic in 1847, was from 1837 until 1843 lieutenant-governor of Van Diemens Land. He was resident in Hobart during the visits of major French and British scientific expeditions, and with his wife Jane contributed much to Hobart cultural and intellectual life. A symbol of the Franklins' support for science is 'Ancanthe', a miniature 'temple' (now an art gallery) built in Lenah Valley by Jane Franklin to be a centre for science and learning.



ANCANTHE, LENAH VALLEY

24 Derwent Sailing Squadron

At Marieville Esplanade, south of Hobart, is the Derwent Sailing Squadron, which in March 1912 honoured Roald Amundsen, then in the city on his return from the South Pole. The club elected Amundsen an honorary member and received from him a letter of thanks from Amundsen. The letter may be viewed by appointment.

25 Antarctic research centres

The University of Tasmania is home to the Institute of Antarctic and Southern Ocean Studies, a national centre for post-graduate teaching and research concerned with regions south of Australia. In the same building is the Antarctic Climate and Ecosystems Cooperative Research Centre, a world leader in climate and ecosystem research.

26 Fern Tree

The walks from Fern Tree, Hobart's mountain suburb, up and around the slopes of Mount Wellington offer botanical evidence of our ancient links with Antarctica. The same plants, including tree-ferns, myrtles, sassafras and scoparia (related to species found in South America), were of great interest to Charles Darwin, author of *The Origin of Species*, who walked to the summit when his ship *Beagle* called at Hobart in 1836. For millions of years Australia was joined to Antarctica as part of a supercontinent which also included South America, Africa, India and New Zealand.

27 Mount Wellington

The road up Mount Wellington provides a potent reminder of Australia's ancient connection to Antarctica. The mountain's hard dolerite rocks, best seen in the spectacular cliffs of the 'Organ Pipes', provide the clearest geological evidence of the mountain's Gondwana connection. Similar rocks are found in Antarctica's north Victoria Land, but are rare elsewhere in Australia. Dumont d'Urville's Antarctic expedition along with Charles Darwin, Carsten Borchgrevink and Sir Douglas Mawson climbed to the summit in the days before a road was built.

28 Australian Antarctic Division

From here, the AAD administers Australian Antarctic Territory and subantarctic Heard and Macdonald Islands and operates the Australian research program in Antarctica and the Southern Ocean. Inside the front entrance is an exhibition explaining the Australian Antarctic research program. A library and a cafeteria are open to public visitors on weekdays. Australia has three Antarctic stations as well as a subantarctic station on Macquarie Island and a ship-based marine research program.

ADVENTURE BAY, BRUNY ISLAND



29 Bruny Island

In 1773, while participating in James Cook's great Antarctic voyage of 1772-1775, Tobias Furneaux gave the name 'Adventure', after his ship, to the wide bay that nearly cuts Bruny Island in two. Cook landed there four years later. The Bligh Museum at Adventure Bay has a comprehensive collection of memorabilia, related to Southern Ocean and Antarctic exploration. The Cape Bruny lighthouse, built by convicts in the 1830s to guide vessels entering D'Entrecasteaux Channel from the stormy Southern Ocean, is also well worth a visit.

30 Wooden Boat Centre

Besides a good deep-water port, Antarctic seafarers needed good timbers for boats and good shipwrights to build them. Tasmania had both. From the 1840s ships were built at Shipwrights Point near Port Huon and then a little later further up the Huon River here at Franklin. Much of the Tasmanian shipwright's trade in the early years was devoted to vessels for Antarctic whaling and sealing. The Wooden Boat Centre, open every day from 9.30 am to 5 pm – Australia's only school for boat-building – can be found at Franklin on the Huon river, about 40 minutes drive from Hobart.

COVER IMAGE: STEPHEN WALKER'S SCULPTURE OF LOUIS BERNACCHI, TASMANIAN ANTARCTIC PIONEER

Explore Tasmania's Antarctic heritage

Tasmania's connection with Antarctica goes back millions of years, to when continents were fused in the supercontinent of Gondwana. When Gondwana broke up, Tasmania was last to separate.

We also share a long human history, starting with James Cook's epic Antarctic voyage of the 1770s. Hobart, a major base for 19th century Antarctic sealing and whaling, featured in the historic voyages of James Clark Ross, Dumont d'Urville, Carsten Borchgrevink, Douglas Mawson and Roald Amundsen.

Today, as headquarters for Australian Antarctic operations, host city for international Antarctic organisations and a major centre for Antarctic research, Hobart holds a pre-eminent place among Antarctica's 'gateway cities'.

Many places in and around the city provide us with a link to Tasmania's rich Antarctic heritage. Explore the Polar Pathways and discover some fascinating byways of Antarctic history.



MAWSON'S AUSTRALASIAN ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION DEPARTS HOBART, DECEMBER 1912

The Polar Pathways website and brochure are an initiative of Antarctic Tasmania, supported by The Sustainable Tourism CRC, The University of Tasmania and the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery.



Tasmania

For more information about the Polar Pathways and each of the sites, visit the interactive website at <http://www.polarpathways.info>.

For more information on Tasmania's Antarctic connections visit your online Window to Antarctica at <http://www.antarcticgateway.info>.



www.polarpathways.info

PolarPathways

Walking tours

Each feature of Polar Pathways can be visited separately. You can see them in any order, but you'll get best value if you see the Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery's informative Southern Ocean and Antarctic displays early in your tour. Features are grouped into the Sullivans Cove walk (orange numbers), Hobart CBD walk (blue) and Salamanca (brown).

1 Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery

The Tasmanian Museum and Art Gallery (TMAG) houses a spectacular new display on Antarctica and the Southern Ocean. TMAG collections include Antarctic animal and mineral specimens, whaling relics, Antarctic expedition equipment, stamps and medals, posters, pamphlets and artworks, and an exceptional collection of Antarctic historical images. The TMAG city block includes a short section of Hobart's original coastline, visible from Davey Street between two museum buildings.



HOBART'S FORMER CUSTOMS HOUSE, NOW PART OF THE TASMANIAN MUSEUM AND ART GALLERY

2 Maritime Museum of Tasmania

The Maritime Museum of Tasmania has a lot to say about Hobart's Antarctic and Southern Ocean connections. Its displays cover early exploration of Tasmanian waters (including shipwrecks), Hobart's role as a southern outpost and port, and the colony's whaling and shipbuilding industries.

3 Mawson Place

Mawson Place honours the outstanding contribution of the scientist-explorer Douglas Mawson to Australian Antarctic and maritime history. As a member of Shackleton's *Nimrod* expedition Mawson was a member of the three-man party which in 1909 became first to reach the South Magnetic Pole. Mawson later led three great Antarctic voyages, two of them out of Hobart, which mapped large coastal areas of East Antarctica and formed the basis of Australia's claim to Antarctic territory. Near here, crowds gathered in December 1911 to farewell Mawson's *Aurora* expedition.

4 Heading South

Hobart's harbour, the beginning of so many Antarctic adventures, is about as good a harbour as you can get – sheltered, deep and able to take a fleet of ships with room to spare. *Heading South*, a sculpture by Stephen Walker, commemorates the port's role in Antarctic exploration by recognising English explorer James Clark Ross (1800–1862), who sailed from Hobart in 1840 to discover Antarctica's Victoria Land and the sea and ice shelf that carry his name.

5 Bernacchi Tribute

Bernacchi Tribute, the second of two works by Stephen Walker, commemorates the life of scientist, photographer and writer Louis Charles Bernacchi (1876–1942). Bernacchi was raised in Tasmania, where he first developed a lifelong interest in physics. Specialising in terrestrial magnetism, he went to Antarctica with Borchgrevink's *Southern Cross* expedition in 1898 and with Robert Scott in 1901.

6 Hunter Street

Hunter Street is where Hobart began. It sits atop Hunter Island, a food store for the first settlers from 1804. An 1821 causeway allowed construction of stone buildings servicing a growing trade in, among other things, Southern Ocean seal and whale oil. In 1831 during his epic circumnavigation of Antarctica John Biscoe in all likelihood used Hunter Street services to refit his two tiny vessels. In the 1980s Hunter Street became home to the first world headquarters of CCAMLR – the Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources.



- Sullivans Cove walk
- Hobart CBD walk
- Salamanca walk



ROALD AMUNDSEN

7 National Archives of Australia

The Hobart office of Australia's National Archives contains a wealth of Antarctic written, photographic and video information dating from 1911 through to recent times. The collection covers early coastal exploration of what is now Australian Antarctic Territory and Antarctic research during the era of Sir Douglas Mawson, and also houses significant post-war records from the early years of Australian National Antarctic Research Expeditions (ANARE) and the Australian Antarctic Division.

8 General Post Office

Hobart's newly-built General Post Office became the venue for an Antarctic event of great importance on 8 March 1912, when the Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen sent his news to the world that he had reached the South Pole ahead of the ill-fated British explorer Robert Scott. To keep his news secret until he had informed his king, Amundsen kept his men quarantined aboard their ship while he dealt directly with Hobart's Director of Telegraphs, Frank Bowden. When the news reached the Hobart public three days later, Amundsen became an instant local celebrity.

9 Franklin Square

Franklin Square, dating from the 1850s, features a statue of Tasmanian governor and polar explorer Sir John Franklin, presented to Tasmania by his widow, Jane. On his way to Antarctica in 1898, Carsten Borchgrevink placed a wreath of remembrance on Franklin's statue and posed there with his men for a photograph. The other statue in the square is of Dr William Lodewyk Crowther (1817–1885), politician, surgeon and owner of Southern Ocean whaling ships.

10 Antarctic wildlife sculpture

Opposite Franklin Square, at the front of the Reserve Bank of Australia at 111 Macquarie Street, is a life-size bronze sculpture of Antarctic penguins, seals and skuas, completed in 1984 by the Tasmanian artist Stephen Walker.

11 St David's Cathedral

On 17 March 1912, Roald Amundsen attended a special service at St David's Cathedral to welcome his South Pole party back and to pray for the well-being of his rivals, Robert Scott and his men. Scott was still alive at this point, but died in his tent with his two remaining companions about two weeks later. The party's fate was not known to the world until the following summer. Present at the Antarctic service was Robert Scott's sister, Ettie, wife of the Tasmanian Governor, Sir William McCartney. The Cathedral also houses a flag embroidered by Jane, wife of Sir John Franklin, who died in the Arctic in the late 1840s. St David's Cathedral was consecrated in 1874.



ST DAVID'S CATHEDRAL

12 Hadley's Hotel

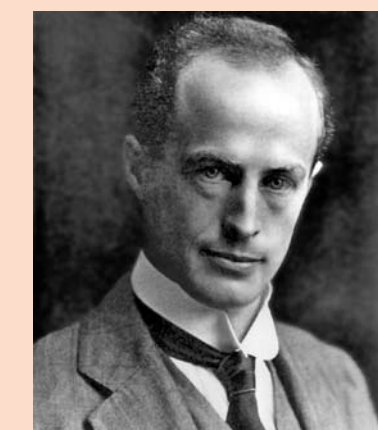
Hadley's Hotel accommodated Carsten Borchgrevink and his men before their departure for Antarctica in 1898. Thirteen years later it provided rooms for Roald Amundsen (the 'Amundsen Suite', Rooms 201 and 202). After news got out of Amundsen's success in reaching the South Pole, he entertained his men to a Hadley's 'Christmas' dinner, to make up for what they'd missed while returning from the Pole. Hadley's, built by convict labour and opened in 1849, was popular with whaling crews in the 1850s.

13 Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources (CCAMLR)

CCAMLR, an international Antarctic organisation based at 181 Macquarie Street in Hobart, was established in 1982 under the Convention on the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources. It is a unique legal instrument which aims to ensure Southern Ocean fisheries are managed so as to minimise any harmful effects of fishing and to avoid irreversible damage to Southern Ocean and Antarctic marine ecosystems, while also studying how best to sustainably manage the fisheries. CCAMLR and its associated institutions meet every year in Hobart.

14 State Library of Tasmania

Tasmania's State Library at 91 Murray Street possesses a wealth of material on Antarctica and the Southern Ocean. The library's Allport Collection includes paintings, photographs and rare books from Dumont d'Urville's French Antarctic Expedition of 1837 to 1840. Its Crowther and Tasmaniana Libraries both have excellent books, manuscripts, maps, photographs, artworks and objects concerning Tasmanian-based sealing, whaling and Antarctic expeditions.



SIR DOUGLAS MAWSON

15 Archives Office of Tasmania

At 77 Murray Street is the Archives office of Tasmania. This fine repository of information about Tasmania's past has a large collection of Antarctic information and images.

16 Watermans Dock

Before air transport, Hobart's port was its 'gateway to the world'. Built in 1854, Waterman's Dock was a hub of port activity for many decades, from where goods and passengers were ferried to larger vessels moored in the Derwent. Today it is a reminder of the city's strong and enduring links with the Antarctic and the Southern Ocean.

17 Salamanca Place

As Hobart's port grew from the 1820s, this row of warehouses, providing businesses and hotels (named after an English victory over Napoleon) served a growing whale and seal-hunting industry. When James Clark Ross and Dumont d'Urville called into Hobart during their long Antarctic voyages, Salamanca Place was the centre of shipping commerce in Hobart. A new Customs House built near the northern end of Salamanca Place in the 1840s became Tasmania's Parliament House with self-government in 1856.

18 Semaphore station and cottage

At the end of Castray Esplanade is the site of Hobart's first signalling station, part of a system of stations used to communicate with ships and to signal that a vessel was approaching. At first flags were used, but in 1829 the colony adopted a system using moveable wooden arms on a mast. Antarctic explorers, sealers and whalers heading to and from the Antarctic made use of the semaphore system.



DEPARTURE OF BORCHGREVINK'S SOUTHERN CROSS, 1898

19 CSIRO Division of Marine Research

On the seaward side of Castray Esplanade is the CSIRO's Marine Research Division, Australia's oceans research centre and a major participant in Australia's Antarctic program. The Division's fisheries research vessel *Southern Surveyor* often works in the Southern Ocean.



INTERNATIONAL DELEGATES MEETING AT HEADQUARTERS OF CCAMLR, HOBART