

Polar Regions in the Twentieth Century

first, imaginative and exaggerated presentations; second, casual examination and neglect; and lastly accidental rediscovery, followed by carefully planned explorations and thorough scientific research.

One of the results of Magellan's voyage of 1520 was the reconstruction of world maps in general, and of antarctic maps in particular, to conform with the widely increased geographic knowledge of the earth. Fact and fancy then played not unequal parts in many geographical works, a practice not unknown in the twentieth century. Among other presentations, by inference and extension, at the end of the mediaeval age are those of Ortelius, who in his "Typus orbis terrarum", 1570, first charted the mythical Magellanic continent under the inscription *Terra australis non dum cognita*. This supposititious southern land was represented as covering the entire area from the forty-fifth parallel to the Pole. In the region of Magellan Strait, Tierra del Fuego was considered part of an unexplored continent, which, near the Javan archipelago, was extended as far northward as latitude 15° S.

Sir Francis Drake, rounding Cape Horn in 1577, not only proved Tierra del Fuego to be a separate archipelago, but also made it for two centuries "the uttermost part of the land towards the South Pole." Wytfliet in 1598 says of these regions: "The *Australias Terra*, the most southern of all