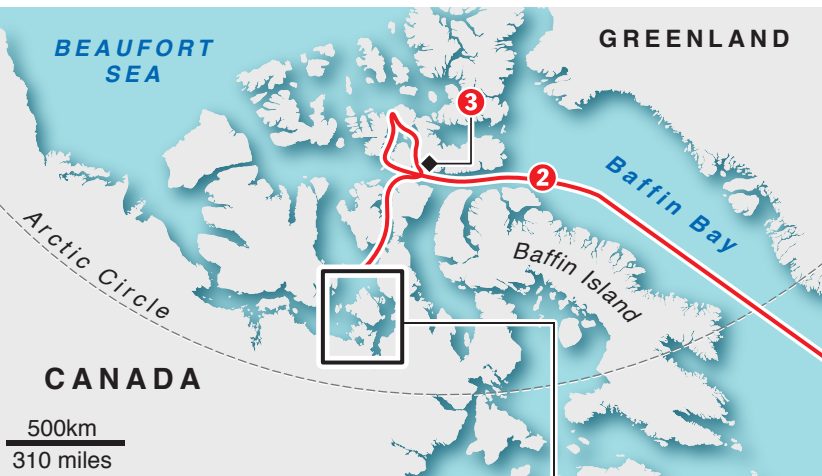
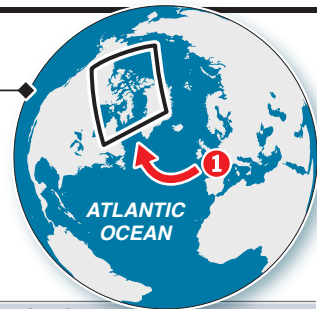


Unlocking secrets of Franklin's expedition

A team of navy divers and marine archaeologists are to investigate the wreck of *HMS Erebus*, one of two British ships that vanished in the Canadian Arctic 170 years ago. *Erebus*, found in September 2014, and *HMS Terror* disappeared during a quest for the fabled Northwest Passage by Sir John Franklin in 1845

PACIFIC OCEAN



1 May 19, 1845:

Expedition led by **Sir John Franklin** sets sail from England with 128 officers and men

2 Jul 26: British whalers are last Europeans to sight expedition

3 1845-46: Ships winter at **Beechey Island**. Three crew members perish

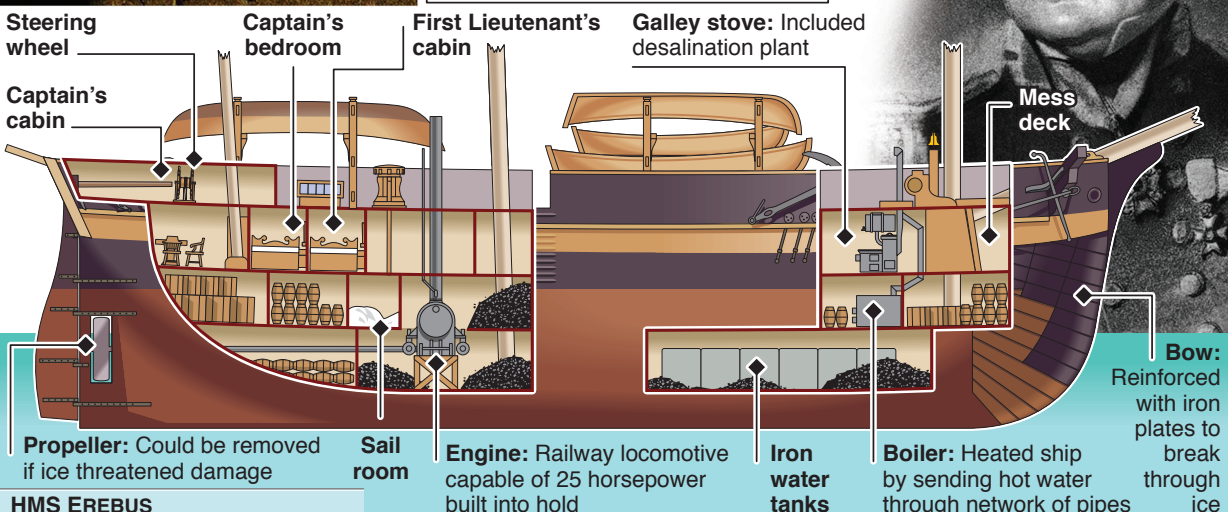
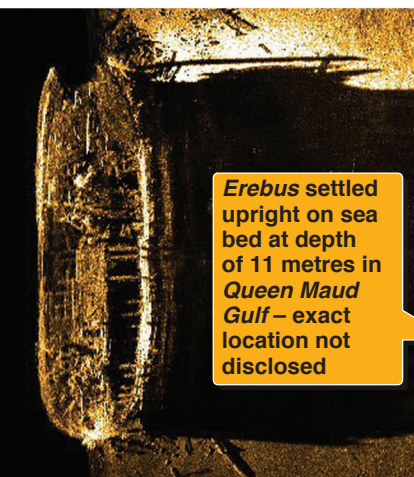
4 Sep 1846: Ships trapped in ice in **Victoria Strait**, remaining stranded as ice fails to melt during summer of 1847. By April 1848, Franklin and 23 others are dead

Apr 1848: Ships deserted – survivors head south, apparently resorting to cannibalism in vain attempt to stay alive. **Men died from hunger, scurvy or lead poisoning, caused by eating badly tinned food**

5 Sep 2014: *Erebus* found in area long identified by Inuit elders as final resting place of one of Franklin's ships

● **Artifacts and human remains found during subsequent explorations**

Erebus settled upright on sea bed at depth of 11 metres in **Queen Maud Gulf** – exact location not disclosed



HMS EREBUS

Crew:	67
Displacement:	726.8 tonnes
Length:	32 metres
Beam:	8.5 metres

Ships carried three years' supply of food for 128 men, including 35 tonnes of flour, 24 tonnes of meat, 7,560 litres of liquor

Also carried camera to take daguerreotype pictures and scientific instruments to study magnetic field, geology, botany and zoology of Arctic region