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RACE TO THE END OF THE EARTH
ON VIEW AT AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
MAY 29, 2010 THROUGH JANUARY 2, 2011

**IN ONE OF THE GREAT ADVENTURES OF THE EARLY 20TH CENTURY,
NORWEGIAN EXPLORER AMUNDSEN AND BRITISH ROYAL NAVY CAPTAIN SCOTT
COMPETED TO BE THE FIRST TO REACH THE SOUTH POLE**

Race to the End of the Earth recounts one of the most stirring tales of Antarctic exploration: the contest to be the first to reach the South Pole in 1911-1912. The exhibition focuses on the challenges that two competing explorers—Norwegian Roald Amundsen and Captain Robert Falcon Scott of the British Royal Navy—faced as they undertook their 1,800-mile journeys from the edge of the Ross Ice Shelf to the Pole and back. **Each team faced not only Antarctica’s extreme weather conditions—among the harshest in the world—but also the risk of starvation, frostbite, the hazards of getting lost, and the limits of human endurance.**

In addition to telling these explorers’ stories, which culminated in both triumph and tragedy, the exhibition delves into the legacy of the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration (1900-1922) by linking these expeditions with past and present research on this unique continent. *Race to the End of the Earth* follows in the spirit of the Museum’s highly popular exhibition *The Endurance: Shackleton’s Legendary Antarctic Expedition*, which focused on Sir Ernest Shackleton’s 1914-1916 Antarctic expedition and was on view from April 10 through October 11, 1999.

The exhibition features photographs, paintings, and rare historical artifacts from Amundsen’s and Scott’s expeditions, placing visitors in the midst of Antarctic exploration and research at the dawn of the last century. Interactive exhibits and hands-on activities engage visitors of all ages in understanding what it would have been like to travel to the coldest place on Earth 100 years ago, as well as what it is like to conduct research there today. The exhibition vividly re-creates, through dioramas and artifacts, the high points of the race: how Amundsen and Scott prepared for their polar journeys and how they met, or were defeated by, the numerous hurdles they faced. **Additional interactive exhibits reveal what scientists are learning today about Antarctica’s surprising, sub-ice landscape and how people manage to live year-round in this forbidding yet fascinating place.**

“The race to the South Pole by Amundsen and Scott is one of the greatest stories of discovery, courage, and endurance in expedition history,” said Ellen V. Futter, President of the American Museum of Natural History. “The Museum can well identify with Scott and Amundsen’s thirst for adventure and knowledge about the world as it has, since 1887, conducted thousands of field expeditions to the far reaches of the globe, including to Antarctica, to study the natural world and human cultures. Today, our scientists set off on more than 120 research expeditions each year

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in an active program of cutting-edge field science which continually deepens our understanding of the world around us.”

“The *Race to the End of the Earth* is partly a presentation of a true-life adventure story and partly a display of classic and modern methods of polar travel, science, and technology. But overall it is a celebration of what motivates us as humans to go out to explore and understand our world,” explains lead curator Ross MacPhee, curator in the Department of Mammalogy, Division of Vertebrate Zoology. “Scott, Amundsen, Shackleton, and other major figures from the Heroic Age of Antarctic Exploration led the way, and many others have followed during the past century. Thanks to the untiring efforts of generations of explorers, scientists, and diplomats, Antarctica belongs to no one and to everyone. No longer the last place on Earth, Antarctica has become a part of our common human patrimony, a continent for science, discovery, and international cooperation.”

Visitors of all ages will become part of the quest to be the first to reach the South Pole by following a timeline which highlights the course of each team’s journey. With the aid of a touch-screen kiosk, visitors can leaf through photographs and drawings produced by the teams. A stunning video projection showcases the rich marine life in Antarctic waters; using an interactive map, visitors can discover what lies below the ice, visualize ocean currents and weather systems, and find out what scientists think about the continent’s future. Videos also include a short film examining the age of exploration and introducing visitors to Amundsen and Scott.

Team Leaders

British Captain Robert Falcon Scott

Born in 1868 in Devon, England, Scott became a Navy cadet at the then-customary age of 13. He was promoted to midshipman and, in 1889, to lieutenant. After his father died in 1897, leaving the family penniless, Scott became responsible for the welfare of his mother and unmarried sisters and needed a way to increase his income, specifically through promotion. Opportunity came in 1899, when Scott heard that the planned National Antarctic Expedition was in need of a commander. He won the post and undertook his first journey to Antarctica (1901-04), during which he and two other men, one of whom was Ernest Shackleton, traveled farther south than anyone had previously. On Scott’s return to Britain he was promoted to captain, allaying money worries. But he had unfinished business in the south. Scott married in 1908; the following September, the same month as the birth of his son Peter, Scott opened an office for the “British Antarctic Expedition (1910)” and began raising funds for a new expedition. Scott set sail for Antarctica, with the South Pole as his goal, in 1910 aboard his ship *Terra Nova*.

Norwegian Explorer Roald Amundsen

Born in 1872 into a prosperous family that ran a fleet of trading ships out of Christiania (now Oslo), Norway, Amundsen first dreamed of exploring at the age of 15 after reading about Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin, who had literally eaten boot leather to survive a particularly perilous expedition. In 1891, Amundsen enrolled in medical school to please his mother, but after his mother’s death in 1893 he began to pursue his dream of becoming a polar explorer in earnest. In 1898 he joined the *Belgica* expedition, which became the first to overwinter in the latitude of

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the Antarctic Circle. Amundsen thrived, although some of his companions died or became insane during the dark months of winter. He went on to become the first man to captain a ship through the Northwest Passage (1903-1906) and Amundsen spent more than two years living in the Canadian Arctic and learning from the native Netsilik Inuit. He learned to build igloos, drive sled dogs, and make loose and exceptionally warm fur clothing, carefully training in every aspect of polar survival in the hopes of winning the North Pole. When that prize went to the American Robert Peary in 1909, Amundsen secretly set his sights on the South Pole. He and his companions set sail from Norway on the famed ship *Fram*, leaving just before Scott's ship left England. Amundsen had only one goal in Antarctica: to be the first to stand at the South Pole. Scott wanted victory as well, but he was also committed to the scientific exploration of the last unknown continent.

The race was on.

Exhibition Sections

Race to the End of the Earth is divided into the following seven sections:

- The **Introduction** places visitors in an immersive soundscape simulating the icy, windswept landscape of Antarctica. A film, *Race to the End of the Earth*, briefly introduces the two leaders, their goals, and their crews, leaving visitors with the question, “Who will reach the South Pole first?” As they leave this section, **visitors will be given a “character card” featuring a Norwegian or British team member** and throughout the exhibition, visitors will find clues about their character's experience en route to and at the South Pole.
- **First Glimpses** examines the exploration of the Antarctic region prior to the 20th century, when no one knew whether Antarctica was a large continent or just a large collection of islands. Objects in this section include a copy of **Captain James Cook's *A Voyage toward the South Pole*** and a **pocket globe** depicting Cook's voyages. Although Cook sailed within 75 miles of Antarctica, he failed to see any land and concluded that, even if land existed, no one would ever want to visit this cold, inhospitable region again. This rare book comes from the Museum Library's Special Collections along with many other artifacts in the exhibition. (*For more information, please see the accompanying release, “Library Collections at the American Museum of Natural History.”*) Also on view are paintings depicting **Sir James Clark Ross's** ships in Antarctic seas; Ross was the discoverer of the enormous ice shelf that now bears his name. This section also includes **an interactive map** that visitors can use to learn about the continent and its early visitors.
- **The Race Begins** highlights Scott and Amundsen's early years, from birth to the start of their careers. Visitors will then follow each man's journey from his homeland to the Antarctic, learning about ships and crews along the way. Scott took 64 men (including 12 scientists and their assistants) on the *Terra Nova*, while Amundsen's *Fram* crew consisted of just 18 men. Scott was unaware that he had a competitor until he arrived in Australia and received a brief telegram from Amundsen, which stated that the Norwegian was proceeding to Antarctica. Artifacts featured in this section include Scott's and

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Amundsen’s pocket watches, a replica of a scenic painting by Scott’s crewmember Dr. Edward Wilson, Scott’s crewmember Apsley Cherry-Garrard’s camera, and *Fram* crewmember Helmer Hanssen’s violin.

- **In Two Teams, One Goal**, both crews have reached Antarctica and are now setting up their base camps to pass the long winter season before setting off for the Pole. Visitors learn about each team’s life on the ice—what the men ate and wore, what they did in their spare time, and how they prepared for the land journey, including the depot-laying expeditions that both teams undertook to leave supplies along their intended routes. This section includes **life-sized re-creations of Scott’s hut at Cape Evans**, including his study and three of his crew members’ living spaces, and of **Amundsen’s underground workrooms**, where his crew was able to work on their gear protected from the extreme wind and cold outside. Visitors also learn about **Scott’s scientific goals** for his expedition and the investigations that his scientists undertook, including collecting minerals, birds, marine mammals, and parasites; tracking temperature, wind, and weather; and studying ice and geological formations. A highlight of this section is a **diorama featuring “the worst journey in the world,”** Apsley Cherry-Garrard’s evocative name for the dangerous five-week expedition he undertook with Dr. Wilson and Birdie Bowers in the heart of the austral winter of 1911. Their sole purpose was to collect eggs of the **largest of all penguin species alive today, the emperor penguin**, for scientific study and analysis. The section includes an extensive array of original artifacts, including one of the Norwegian team’s sledges and medical kit, and Amundsen’s own skis, gun, and wolf-fur coat with hood. Artifacts from the British team include a pony snowshoe, a sledging pennant, and manhauling gear, together with clothing items from Scott’s team members—mittens, balaclava, scarf, windproof tunic, shoes, and goggles. Visitors will be able to **touch actual reindeer fur**, which was used to make both teams’ sleeping bags, and **learn about the difficulties of using a compass in Antarctica** in an interactive exhibit that allows the visitor to see the dramatic “dip” of a compass needle as it nears the magnetic South Pole. With the aid of two touch-screen kiosks, visitors can leaf through photographs and drawings produced by the two teams.
- **To the Pole** follows each team as they made their way to the South Pole. Scott’s crew initially included 16 men (five of whom would make up the final Polar party, while the men in the support parties returned to base camp), 12 sledges, two motor sledges, 22 dogs, and 10 ponies. Amundsen’s crew consisted of five men, four sledges, and 52 dogs. This section includes a timeline highlighting key days along each crew’s journey to the Pole. (*For more information, please see the accompanying release, “Amundsen and Scott Expedition Timelines.”*) The Norwegians relied exclusively on dogs to pull sledges; the British had always planned to conduct much of their journey by manhauling their sledges. **Using an interactive, visitors can experience how different ice conditions could make hauling a sledge easy or hard.** This section also explores the food supplies that each team had available during their trip and the weather conditions they faced. Scott’s daily ration provided about 4,600 calories and Amundsen’s perhaps 100 calories more (about what the average American eats on Thanksgiving Day). By some estimates, the British were eventually burning 7,000 calories a day—or 150% of what they consumed. Artifacts in this

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section include Amundsen's binoculars, a replica of the tent the Norwegians left at the South Pole, and a re-creation of the British team's daily rations. On December 14, Amundsen and his men became the first to reach the South Pole. Three days later, they headed back to their base camp, leaving a flag and the tent for Scott to find. The British would not reach the Pole until nearly five weeks later, on January 17, 1912. In **Back from the Pole**, visitors will continue to follow the timeline and discover how each team fared on their return journeys. Amundsen and his crew arrived back at base camp 10 days ahead of schedule on January 26, 1912, and four days later set sail to tell the world of their victory. Scott and his men were not so lucky, facing many hardships on their way back: food and fuel shortages, snow-blindness, frostbite, and extreme temperatures. The British began slowing down, and the winter season hit in full force. On February 20, Petty Officer Edgar Evans died; his was the first death of the expedition. Although Scott's men began to lose hope, they continued to take temperature readings daily and carried geological samples, including thirty pounds of coal, limestone, and quartz, believing them to be of scientific importance. In March, Captain Oates, suffering from severe frostbite on his feet, decided to leave the tent during a blizzard so he was no longer a burden on the others; he was never seen again. The remaining men finally perished after becoming trapped in a nine-day blizzard without food or fuel, about a day's march away from a well-stocked depot. Amundsen and his men reached Australia in March 1912, and newspapers worldwide trumpeted the news that the Norwegians had reached the Pole first. The world did not learn about Scott's fate until almost a year after he perished: in November 1912, Scott, Wilson, and Bowers were found frozen in their sleeping bags, each having written farewell letters to loved ones. A standing room-only memorial service for Scott and his men was held on February 14, 1913 in St. Paul's Cathedral in London, with King George V in attendance. Visitors will also learn how the survivors of these expeditions fared during the rest of their lives. Artifacts in this section include a number of objects found in the tent at Scott's last camp: Scott's sealskin overshoes, one of the final letters written by Scott, and geological samples the team had collected during the journey. Also in this section is a video recounting the end of each team's journey.

- The final section, **Antarctica Today**, begins with a timeline highlighting some of the events that have taken place in Antarctica in the century since the race (*for more information, please see the accompanying release, "Highlights of Antarctica's History After the Race"*) and continues with a look at the continent now. Using a dynamic, multi-user interactive map of modern Antarctica, visitors will visualize weather systems and ocean currents, watch an iceberg calve, and find out how scientists think the warming of this area will affect the rest of the planet. Antarctica's 5.5 million square miles are like nowhere else on Earth, with no native inhabitants or governments. Its only long-term occupants—4,000 in the summer and 1,000 in the winter—are researchers, students, and support staff. Although the continent is uninhabitable for most land animals and plants, the ocean around it teems with life and many creatures exhibit amazing biological adaptations to extreme cold and limited sunlight. Visitors come face-to-face with a full-scale model of a leopard seal and can view stunning underwater footage of

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emperor penguins, sea anemones, and fish that have adapted to living in extreme conditions. On display are casts of fossils found in Antarctica, including the cast of a 240-million-year-old fossil relative of reptiles, *Procolophon*. Similar fossils are also found in South Africa, evidence that Africa and Antarctica were once connected. Also on display in this section are present-day garments issued to personnel going to Antarctica with the U.S. Antarctic Program: a hooded parka, balaclava, boots, goggles, mitts, and windpants. There is also a prefabricated igloo, a light and aerodynamic portable hut nicknamed “The Apple,” that can be transported by helicopters and used as sleeping quarters, a laboratory, or emergency weather shelter. An interactive map of Antarctica scans what lies below the ice and highlights ocean currents and weather systems. Visitors can take a personality test inspired by those used for actual expeditions to imagine how they might fare in an extreme environment over long periods of isolation. The test includes questions such as, “Research stations have energy and water conservation programs. Could you get by with only two, two-minute showers a week?” and “Winds of up to 185 mph (300 kph) have been clocked in Antarctica, and the sound is intense. Would this bother you?” The exhibition ends by introducing visitors to some of the men and women working in Antarctica today, including a biologist studying how polar fish have adapted to Antarctica’s freezing waters, a waste management specialist whose job involves shipping out nearly all of the waste generated at his station, and a *sous chef* who says, “There is something particularly magical about skimming across the waves in a Zodiac and climbing out to scramble across the Antarctic islands with penguins and seals.”

Exhibition Organization

The exhibition is curated by Ross MacPhee, curator in the Department of Mammalogy, Division of Vertebrate Zoology. The exhibition is designed and produced by the American Museum of Natural History’s Department of Exhibition, under the direction of David Harvey, senior vice-president for exhibition.

Special thanks go to the Scott Polar Research Institute, Cambridge, England, and The Fram Museum, Oslo, Norway, for their invaluable assistance during the creation of this exhibition.

Exhibition Support

Race to the End of the Earth is organized by the American Museum of Natural History, New York (www.amnh.org), in collaboration with Musée des Confluences, Lyon, France, and Royal BC Museum, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada.

Generous support for *Race to the End of the Earth* has been provided by the Eileen P. Bernard Exhibition Fund.

Additional support has been provided by the Government of the United Kingdom and the National Science Foundation under Grant No. ANT 0636639.

Publication

The exhibition is accompanied by *Race to The End: Amundsen, Scott, and the Attainment of the South Pole*, a richly illustrated account that follows England's Robert Falcon Scott and Norway's Roald Amundsen on their separate expeditions to reach the South Pole, published this month by Sterling Innovation. The 286-page book, written by exhibition curator Ross MacPhee, features a full recounting of this gripping story as well as diary entries, letters from members of the expeditions, drawings, paintings, and photographs of Antarctic landscapes, living quarters, equipment, and methods of transport, and never-before-published images of the last items discovered with Scott and his four mates who perished upon their return from the Pole, just miles from food and fuel. A hardcover edition of *Race to The End: Amundsen, Scott, and the Attainment of the South Pole* is available in the Museum Shop at the American Museum of Natural History for \$27.95.

Special Programming

A series of educational programs for children and adults is being offered in conjunction with *Race to the End of the Earth*. The Museum will hold the NYC International Polar Festival (Saturday, May 29) featuring performances, films, and an interactive fair featuring activities, presentations by scientists and educators, cold-weather gear, and more. The Museum's Global Kitchen series will present a special drink-tasting event, *Polar Cocktails* (Tuesday, June 8), which will focus on classic drinks popular during the time of the race, specialty "explorer" drinks, and the importance of ice in the concoction of polar cocktails. Children will be enamored with live penguins in *Wild, Wild World: Live Penguins* (Saturday, July 10), a live-animal program where they will learn about penguins and other animals that survive in extreme environments. (*For more information, please see the accompanying release on public programming.*)

The Antarctic Shop

Accompanying the exhibition is a special gift shop on the fourth floor that offers visitors a wide array of items and gifts inspired by the stories and objects featured in the exhibition. Visitors to The Antarctic Shop will find a range of unique home décor, apparel, books, and toys including intricate miniature wooden ship models, faux fur-lined explorer hats with ear flaps, and playful penguin-themed children's apparel. The Antarctic Shop will be open during the run of the exhibition. (*For more information on retail items, please see the accompanying release on The Antarctic Shop.*)

AMNH Expeditions offers travel program in conjunction with *Race to the End of the Earth*

In conjunction with *Race to the End of the Earth*, AMNH Expeditions—the Museum's educational travel program—will offer **Antarctica: Expedition to an Ethereal World (February 2-13, 2011)** a once-in-a-lifetime epic adventure to sample Scott and Amundsen's experience. The 12-day journey begins in Ushuaia to explore Tierra del Fuego National Park, cruises through the Beagle Channel, and sails south towards the Antarctic Convergence. Accompanied by AMNH study leader and conservation biologist Eleanor Sterling, travelers will enjoy five days in

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the pristine wilderness of the Antarctic Peninsula, view the diverse wildlife, and observe unique land and seascapes. *(For more information, please see the accompanying press release on AMNH Expeditions.)*

***Race to the End of the Earth* on the Museum Website**

Visitors can learn about ***Race to the End of the Earth*** by visiting the “On Exhibit” section of the Museum’s website, amnh.org. The exhibition website, amnh.org/race, features facts about the explorers and their expeditions, listings of related public programs at the Museum, links to related educational resources, and behind-the-scenes videos on the making of ***Race to the End of the Earth***. Visitors to the website can also purchase tickets.

AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY (AMNH.ORG)

The American Museum of Natural History is one of the world’s preeminent scientific, educational, and cultural institutions. Since its founding in 1869, the Museum has advanced its global mission to explore and interpret human cultures and the natural world through a wide-reaching program of scientific research, education, and exhibitions. The Museum accomplishes this ambitious goal through its wide-ranging facilities and resources. The institution houses 45 permanent exhibition halls, state-of-the-art research laboratories, one of the largest natural history libraries in the Western Hemisphere, and a permanent collection of more than 32 million specimens and cultural artifacts. The spectacular **Frederick Phineas and Sandra Priest Rose Center for Earth and Space**, which opened in February 2000, features the rebuilt Hayden Planetarium and striking exhibits about the universe and our planet. With a scientific staff of more than 200, the Museum supports research divisions in anthropology, paleontology, invertebrate and vertebrate zoology, and the physical sciences. With the launch of the **Richard Gilder Graduate School** in 2006, the American Museum of Natural History became the first American museum with the authority to grant the Ph.D. degree. The Museum is on track for record-breaking attendance this year of approximately 4 million on-site visitors from around the world, and has produced exhibitions and Space Shows that can currently be seen in venues on five continents, reaching an audience of millions more. In addition, the Museum’s website, amnh.org, extends its collections, exhibitions, and educational programs to millions more beyond the Museum’s walls.

Collaborators

Royal BC Museum in Victoria, British Columbia, Canada

“It’s a privilege to join the American Museum of Natural History in bringing this thrilling—and tragic—tale of exploration to the forefront,” says Royal BC Museum CEO Pauline Rafferty. “In 2013, this exhibition will stir the imaginations of all British Columbians, since our province’s own story is populated with its share of adventurers and trailblazers.”

The Royal BC Museum (RBCM) holds British Columbia’s history and heritage in its hands. To become the province’s leading cultural centre is a natural fit for the RBCM. To accomplish this, the RBCM takes steps to connect more deeply with all British Columbians—on-site, off-site and on-line. The RBCM explores programs that

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bridge cultures, engage generations, and put the institution solidly on a path to become a centre for debate, reflection, and knowledge. The Royal BC Museum contributes to the entire province by preserving a provincial legacy, expressing the British Columbia identity through research and collections and mounting exhibitions that draw visitors from far and wide. Beyond British Columbia, the RBCM galleries have been emulated around the globe; and RBCM experts are world renowned in areas such as climate change, anthropology, botany, zoology and entomology. Today, the Royal BC Museum is dreaming big—to reach more British Columbians; forge stronger connections in communities and classrooms; exhibit and share British Columbia’s stories; and inspire the people of British Columbia and visitors from all corners of the world.

Musée des Confluences, Lyon, France

“Through its questioning on science and society, the museum opens its doors to the world and wishes to get involved in national and international projects,” says Michel Côté, director of the Musée des Confluences. “The collaboration with the AMNH for the *Race to the End of the Earth* exhibition gives the Museum of the Confluences the opportunity to present to its visitors, as soon as the museum opens, the question of climate change and the study of biodiversity on a preserved continent dedicated to science: Antarctica. This exhibition, written like an immersion tale about a poignant human adventure, also offers a diversity of programming to which the Museum of the Confluences is committed.”

Already renowned for its archaeological heritage, the Rhône Département decided to establish the Musée des Confluences as an institution devoted to the relationship between science and society that will place Lyon among the world’s leading capitals of art and culture. Located at a superb, one-of-a-kind site at the confluence of the city’s two rivers, this museum will be a place where today’s major issues can be explained and debated—a place for coming together, thinking, debating, sharing, learning, and more. It will open its doors between the end of 2013 and the middle of 2014.

At the American Museum of Natural History

The Museum offers a broad array of programs for adults, children, families, students, educators, and scientists. These range from special exhibitions to symposia, lecture series, workshops, and film festivals. Highlights include the Hayden Planetarium Space Show, *Journey to the Stars*, narrated by Whoopi Goldberg; *Lizards & Snakes: Alive!* (March 6–September 6, 2010) an exhibition with more than 60 live lizards and snakes from five continents that introduces visitors to a diversity of legged and legless lizards, including snakes, that make up a group known as squamates; *Traveling the Silk Road: Ancient Pathway to the Modern World* (November 14, 2009–August 15, 2010), an exhibition that brings to life the most celebrated trade route in human history through evocative sights, sounds, and artifacts as well as intriguing interactive exhibits; *Highway of An Empire: The Great Inca Road* (October 17, 2009–September 2011), an exhibition of more than 35 striking photographs featuring roads and trails built by the Inca six centuries ago; *On Feathered Wings* (June 21, 2008–July 1, 2010), an exhibition of more than 30 striking photographs featuring dramatic images of birds in flight; *Vital Variety: A Visual Celebration of*

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Invertebrate Biodiversity (ongoing), an exhibition of 23 large-format color photographs highlighting the immense diversity of invertebrates; ***Sonic Vision*** (Friday and Saturday evenings), the dazzling, digitally animated alternative music show in the Hayden Planetarium, with a mix by Moby; and **One Step Beyond**, the popular monthly party series where guests can dance in the Museum’s Cullman Hall of the Universe to sets by the biggest names in techno, electronica, hip-hop, and indie rock.

Hours

The Museum is open daily, 10 am–5:45 pm.

The Museum is closed on Thanksgiving and Christmas.

Space Show and *Sonic Vision* Hours

Space Shows are screened every half hour on weekdays, 10:30 am–4:30 pm except Wednesday, when first show starts at 11 am; and Saturday and Sunday, 10:30 am–5 pm.

Admission

Suggested general admission, which supports the Museum’s scientific and educational endeavors and includes 45 Museum halls and the Rose Center for Earth and Space, is \$16 (adults), \$12 (students/seniors), \$9 (children).

The Museum offers discounted combination ticket prices that include suggested general admission plus special exhibitions, IMAX films, and Space Shows.

- Museum Plus One (special exhibition, IMAX film, or Space Show): \$24 (adults), \$18 (students/seniors), \$14 (children)
- Museum SuperSaver (includes all special exhibitions, IMAX films, and Space Shows): \$32 (adults), \$24.50 (students/seniors), \$20 (children)

Visitors who wish to pay less than the suggested Museum admission and also want to attend a special exhibition, IMAX film, or Space Show, may do so only on-site at the Museum. To the amount they wish to pay for general admission, they should add \$20 (adults), \$16.50 (students/seniors), or \$11 (children). All prices are subject to change.

Public Information

For additional information, call 212-769-5100 or visit the Museum’s website at amnh.org.

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