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Figure 1. Carrara marble statue at Hearst San Simeon State Historical Monuments. Stains have penetrated into the stone in crevices left by the dissolution of the marble.



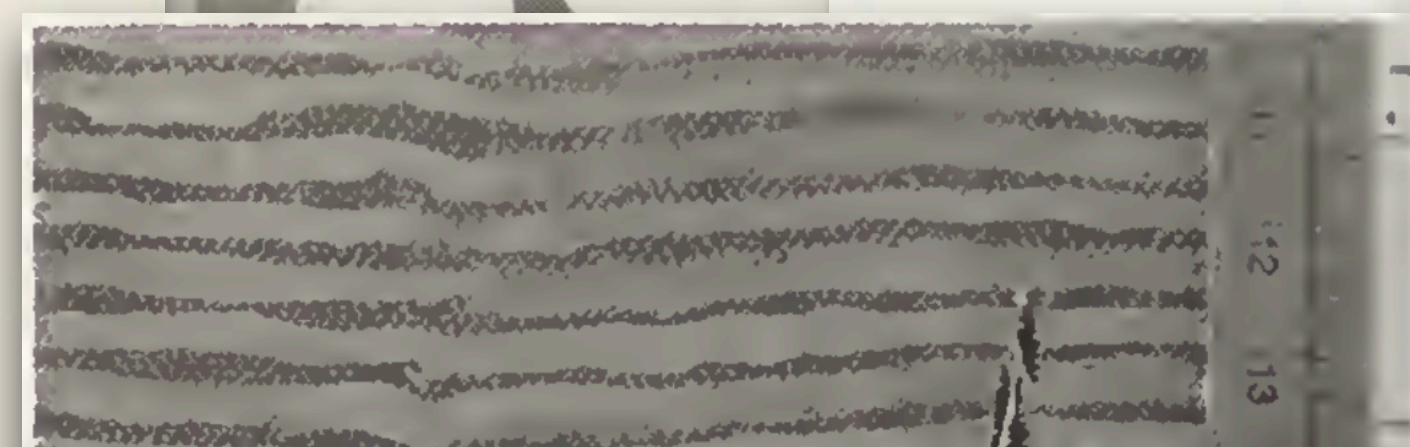
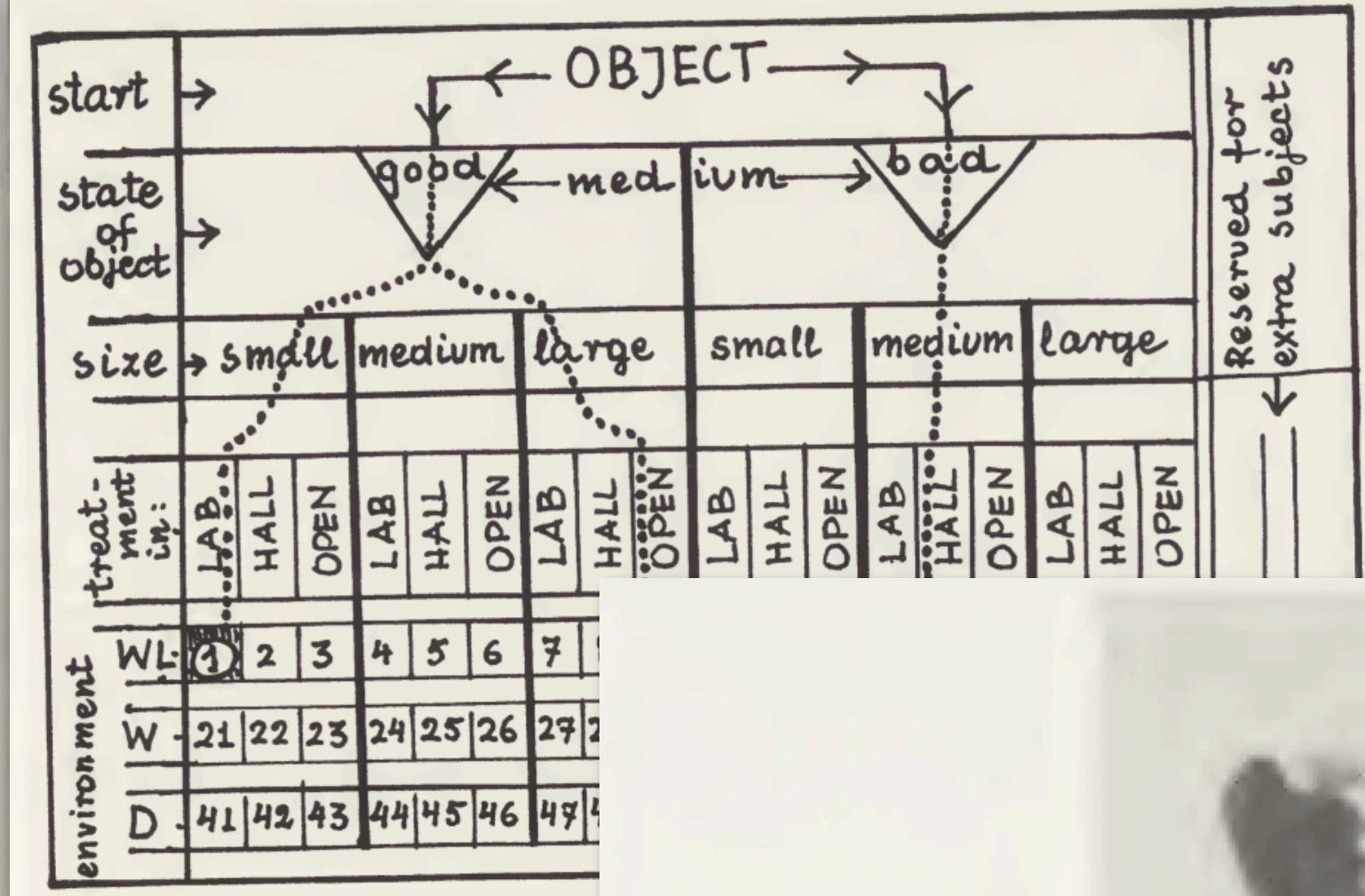
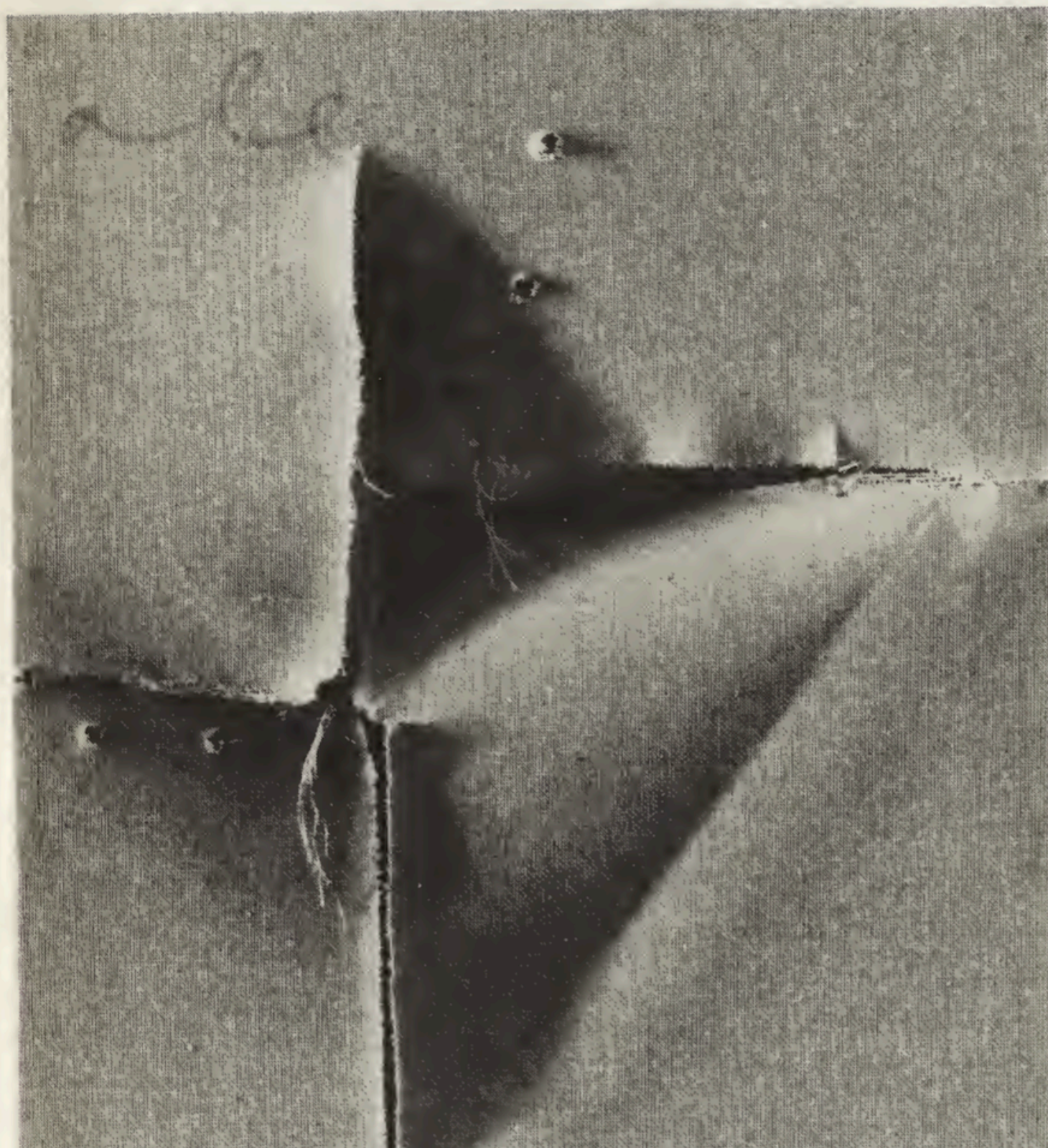
Fragments assembled using epoxy-resin



Fig. 3 and Fig. 4
Fire damaged double portrait (detail) before and after treatment

Excerpts from ICOM-CC triennials preprints and conference proceedings spanning from early 1970s until the early 1990s

78/6/7/3



78/2/1/19

3.2.8 deterioration

unintentional alteration that reduces significance and/or stability

Note 1 to entry: This term can also refer to the process itself.

Note 2 to entry: Degradation is gradual deterioration.

3.2.8 détérioration

modification non intentionnelle de l'état qui réduit l'intérêt patrimonial et/ou la stabilité

Note 1 à l'article: Ce terme peut également se rapporter au processus lui-même.

Note 2 à l'article: La dégradation est une détérioration graduelle.

3.2.8 Abbau

unbeabsichtigte Veränderung, die Bedeutung und/oder Stabilität mindert

Anmerkung 1 zum Begriff: Dieser Begriff kann sich auch auf den Vorgang selbst beziehen.

Anmerkung 2 zum Begriff: Abbau ist gradueller Verfall.



SIST EN Omani jewellery British Museum collection, A Qur'an case necklace (hirz) with coral and glass bottle stopper amulets. Courtesy of © The Trustees of the British Museum



Tea bowl, Raku-type clay with Black Raku glaze; gold lacquer repairs. Courtesy of the Freer Gallery of Art, Smithsonian Institution.

EN 15898:2019 (E/F/D)

3.5.10 repair actions applied to an object or part of it to recover its functionality and/or its appearance

Note 1 to entry: Repair is a conservation action only if it respects significance and is based on evidence.

3.5.11 emergency response decisions and actions taken in the context of an emergency, planned or not

3.6 Planning and documentation terms 3.6.1 collection management

3.5.10 réparation actions entreprises sur un bien ou une partie de celui-ci afin de lui restituer sa fonctionnalité et/ou son aspect

Note 1 à l'article: La réparation est une action de conservation-restauration uniquement si elle respecte l'intérêt patrimonial et si elle est fondée sur des preuves.

3.5.11 mesures d'urgence décisions et mesures prises dans le contexte d'une urgence, planifiée ou non

3.6 Termes relatifs à la programmation et à la documentation 3.6.1 gestion de collection

3.5 Re Ma da Er: An dai tau un 3.5 No En Ra ge)

3.6 Begriffe zur Planung und Dokumentation 3.6.1 Sammlungsmanagement Sammlungsverwaltung

of all the principles set out in... 5.17 The Trustees' consideration of claims will be open and transparent. The claim process will be consultative and negotiations will be conducted in a manner designed to be as equitable as possible. 6. PROCEDURES FOR MAKING A CLAIM UNDER SECTION 47 HUMAN TISSUE ACT 2004 6.1 Requests for the transfer of human remains in the Collection should be submitted in writing to the Deputy Director at the British Museum. The request should set out claim clearly and give as much information and supporting evidence as possible about the human remains claimed, the individual or community submitting the claim and the reasons for the claim.

with the claimants with regard to the claim and the criteria against which the claim will be assessed. 6.6 After a decision has been made, the Trustees' minutes will record how the decision was reached. The claimants will be informed of the decision in writing and at the same time the decision will be published on the Museum's Website. 6.7 If a decision is taken to transfer the human remains claimed, the Deputy Director will begin discussions with the claimants as to when and how the transfer will take place. 7. ASSURANCE 7.1 This Policy shall be published on the Museum's Website. 7.2 The Deputy Director will report to the Trustees annually on the implementation and efficacy of this Policy. 8. REVIEW This Policy will be reviewed from time to time and at least once every five years. In the event that significant changes to the Policy are made, every reasonable effort will be made to notify stakeholders, including the Museums, Libraries and Archives Council. This Policy was approved by the Trustees of the British Museum on 6th October 2006 and will be reviewed no later than 2011.

The relevant extract from the minutes of the Trustees' initial consideration

30 June 2011

Subsequent correspondence on points arising from 2.6

27 September 2011

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E: alexandra.azernoff@nat.gov.uk

7. They confirm that it is not likely that they will be in a position to make a decision quickly. It will probably take most of the year to receive the independent reports and so they are unlikely to be able to make a decision before 2012 the first meeting of 2012 is in March). They appreciate that this may seem a long delay and ask you for your understanding.

8. They confirmed that you will have the opportunity to see all of the material in which they will base their decision, and to comment on it before the meeting.

Finally, we discussed the placing of material on the BM website. I can confirm that we will not intend to do so until about a month before the decision-making meeting, and that I will consult with you before placing any material on the website that will be available publicly.

Yours sincerely

Andrew Burnett
Deputy Director

Dr Richard Davis
Discipline Group, Anthropology & Sociology
The University of Western Australia
35 Stirling Highway
Crawley WA 6009
Perth, Australia

Email: richard.davis@uwa.edu.au

2.8.1

Dr Richard Davis's report

12 December 2011

not present, or not as important, at the time they were not received a Christian burial, secondly, they are out, are not anywhere where their descendants can easily and fourthly, that in repatriating human remains Islanders initially may form new social relationships, with the British

ship between repatriation and decolonisation, there is that can be said to inaugurate a process of Islander Strati, but the replacement in 1965 of the *Queensland and Protection Act 1939 (Qld)* with the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islands Act 1965 (ATSIL)* can be said to be one of the more reasons. The older Act gave the State government enormous 's' Indigenous peoples, including in Torres Strait. Its 'substantive space' for Torres Strait Islanders to develop entity concerns. Struggles over self-government, land and er cultural heritage have been important components of nders have engaged in a sustained and difficult debate their relationships to material culture objects and human in the 19th century and stored in European collections. references, privately, on email listservs, Facebook, in elvert 1997) and Yahoo! Group Pages. Where these on material culture I have observed a range of opinions, o Australia, to keeping them where they are with the host ces to Islanders. Where discussions have touched on ever observed the single desire of return.

Strait Islander Ancestral Remains – Richard Davis

Concluding Remarks

The keeping of ancestors skulls for any reason is no longer practised by Islanders. The exact mortuary rituals surrounding the separation and preparation of skulls are also no longer extant. However, in contemporary mortuary rituals it is possible to see a similar structure to the older mortuary rituals, albeit taking place over a number of years rather than months. Contemporary mortuary rituals also have similar concerns about the successful shepherding and transformation of the spirit of the deceased into a new person.

The fact that skulls are no longer kept by Islanders means that they are no longer traded or exchanged. As obvious as this seems it hides an important point. Skulls divivatory qualities once mediated relationships between the living and the dead, and when they were traded or exchanged they also mediated relationships between the trade and exchange partners. While skull-divination plays no part in contemporary Islander relationships with their deceased, the skulls of ancestors still have the power to mediate between living people (such as between Islanders, Museum staff and Australian government officials) and between local organisations and institutions (such as between the Torres Strait Islander Repatriation Working Group, the British Museum and Australian Commonwealth Government).

As my recounting of a trip to view the skull of Migi on Saibai Island indicates, the skulls of ancestors are of great importance to contemporary Islanders. They are social entities that compel descendants to reconsider their relationships to them in an era where Islanders are achieving autonomy and ownership of those things that were taken from them: the right to govern themselves, the right to be treated with as the owners of lands and seas and the right to be recognised as the custodians of their own heritage and research knowledge. The making of the claim for the two skulls is not just a means to the end of returning the remains of ancestors, it is the very process of that autonomy and ownership. Exchanging and trading skulls may once have been a way of forming relationships to others but to contemporary Islanders the presence of the skulls of kindred in overseas collections are a demeaning reminder of the evolutionarily informed social hierarchies and cultural imperialisms that once permeated their lives. Islanders would no doubt regard their return as a gesture of respect and recognition of equality on the part of the British Museum towards all Torres Strait Islanders.

Cultural Significance of Torres Strait Islander Ancestral Remains – Richard Davis

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Cultural Significance of Torres Strait Islander Ancestral Remains – Richard Davis

Report on the Significance of Torres Strait Islander Ancestral Remains

Professor Simon Hillson

University College London

2.8.2

Report on the Significance of Torres Strait Islander Ancestral Remains Cover Note

Torres Straits Islanders' repatriation request

The Trustees are invited to consider further the request of the Torres Straits Islanders for the transfer of two human skulls and decide whether or not they wish to accede to the request.

As with previous cases, there is no recommendation by the Executive for or against the request. This is because Trustees have unique fiduciary responsibilities in relation to the collection

Previous Board meeting

At the Board meeting on Thursday 22 March 2012 consideration was given to the request by the Torres Straits Islanders, endorsed by the government of Australia, for the return of two human skulls originating in the Torres Straits Islanders. The briefing note for that discussion is appended (Appendix A). The Board discussion was based on a careful consideration of the dossier of material which had previously also been sent to the claimants and published on the web.

http://www.britishmuseum.org/about_us/news_and_press/claimants/human_remains/report_reply_to_torres_strait.aspx

At the meeting the Board decided it did not feel in a position to make a determination, and asked if it might be possible to find any further information or advice on the likely history of the care of human skulls in the Torres Strait Islands, such as the ones under discussion, beyond the initial mortuary process and use, but no helpful information has been forthcoming.

Meeting with Trustees

A meeting of representatives of the Torres Straits Islanders and the Australian Government with some Trustees was held on 8 October. A note of the meeting is attached (Appendix B).

Further information

Appendix A: Briefing note for Trustees' meeting on 22 March 2012

The Trustees are asked to decide whether or not to repatriate two human skulls from the collection to the Torres Straits Islanders (TSI).

The power to repatriate human tissue from the collection was given to the Trustees by section 47 Human Tissue Act 2004, and they have published their Human Remains Policy, having regard to which they will consider claims.

It is suggested that the two main issues for the Trustees to determine relate to:

1. "Mortuary Disposal" (Policy; paragraphs 5.11; 5.13.1); and if applicable
2. "The Public Benefit Test" (Policy; paragraph 5.16).

In relation to Mortuary Disposal, the question is: should the changes that took place to the skulls be considered as part of the mortuary process or do they amount to modifications into 'objects' that were not part of the process for the laying to rest of human remains in the specific context of the culture of the TSI? If, in the view of the Trustees, the skulls were modified into 'objects' unintended for mortuary disposal, they would fall out with the policy and so not be eligible for repatriation.

If, on the other hand, the changes were part of the mortuary process, then the second question arises: does the cultural significance of the human remains demonstrated by the TSI in making the claim outweigh the public benefit to the world community of retaining the human remains in the Museum's collection?

To aid the decision, the following documents are attached (the 'dossier'):

1. The Museum's Human Remains Policy;
2. The TSI claim, dated 31 May 2011, and the DVD subsequently supplied by them;
3. The Australian government's endorsement of this claim;

The Trustees may find it helpful to note the following points:

- the provenance and physical evidence makes it clear that the two skulls emanate from the Torres Straits;
- the claim is endorsed by the relevant national government, in accordance with the Museum's policy (paragraph 5.12.1);
- a number of amicable and constructive meetings have been held with representatives of the TSI and the Australian government, including one on 24 November 2011 attended by Karen Armstrong.

10 February 2012

Appendix B: Note of Meeting to discuss Torres Strait Human Remains Claim 08.10.12

Australian delegation: Stacey Campton, Assistant Secretary of the Indigenous Culture Branch for the Australian Government (IG), Ned Davis, representing the Torres Strait Island claimants (TSI), Richard Lane, previous Director of Science at NHM and independent adviser to delegation (RL), Alessandra Pretto, Executive Officer, Australian High Commission (AP)

British Museum delegation: Liz Forgan, Deputy Chair of Board of Trustees (LF), Clive Gamble, Trustee (CG), Antony Gormley, Trustee (AC), Bonnie Greer, Deputy Chair of Board of Trustees (BG), Helena Kennedy, Trustee (HK), Jonathan Williams, Director of Collections (JW), Sam Stewart, notes (SS)

Notes

- JW welcomed the delegation, and especially ND representing the Torres Strait Island claimants.
- ND opened the meeting with a request to ensure that continued dialogue on this claim would be open and frank so as to avoid making the process adversarial.
- ND requested that advice the Board had sought from qualified academics in the field of archaeology and anthropology, Prof Simon Hillson and Dr Richard Davis be shared with the TSI claimants. JW gave copies of the reports to ND during the meeting and advised all present that the reports had already been published on the BM website.
- The group discussed the current claim for the repatriation of two Torres Strait Islander ancestral remains. ND stated that all possible avenues for providing additional information to the Trustees have been exhausted.
- ND explained the process that would take place were the remains to be repatriated. There would be a private ceremony followed by a public ceremony, after which the remains would be taken back to Torres Strait.
- The group explored the question of whether the remains have become artefacts through the process of decoration and exactly what meaning the process of decoration holds for the

3. Statement: Human remains from the Torres Strait Islands

December 2012

The British Museum received a claim from the Torres Strait Islanders for the return of two modified skulls in the British Museum's collection. The procedure and criteria for considering the claim, that starts from a presumption of retention, have been used by the Trustees on two previous occasions to agree the claim to transfer two Tasmanian ovation ash burials in 2006 and some Maori human remains from New Zealand in 2008. After taking independent expert advice on the Torres Strait Islanders' claim, and considering the claim with great care over a number of meetings, the Trustees concluded that in this instance the evidence was not sufficient for them to agree to the claim, since on the balance of probabilities it was not clear to them that the process of the mortuary disposal of the skulls had been interrupted.

The Torres Strait Islanders have been notified of the Board's decision.

The Museum has an important collection from the Torres Strait Islands. The earliest items were acquired by the Museum in the 1830s and the Museum continues to add to the collection. In 2009, the Museum opened a Memorandum

2.13
Briefing note for Trustees' meeting on 22 March 2012 and note of the meeting to discuss the Torres Strait human remains claim on 8 October 2012

Further information
The claimants were invited to submit any further information they would like the Trustees to consider, but have declined.

Andrew Burnett
Deputy Director
November 2012

4. The briefing note on the skulls provided for the Trustees' meeting on 30 June 2011 by N McKinney including two Bioarchaeological Reports by D Antoine (BM);
 5. Note of TSI, Australian Government and British Museum meeting on 6 May 2011;
 6. The relevant extract from the minutes of the Trustees' initial consideration on 30 June 2011;
 7. Subsequent correspondence on points arising from 6;
 8. Two independent reports on the bioarchaeological and cultural significance of the skulls commissioned from Professor Simon Hillson of University College London and Dr Richard Davis of the University of Western Australia;
 9. The relevant extract from the minutes of the Trustees' meetings on 23rd March 2006 and 17 April 2008, at which the two previous claims were determined;
 10. Note of TSI, Australian Government and British Museum meeting on 24 November 2011;
 11. The relevant extract of the minutes from the meeting of the Trustees of the Natural History Museum on 22 February 2013, when they considered a similar claim from the Torres Straits Islanders;
 12. The comments on the dossier [1-11] which was sent to the Torres Straits Islanders.
- The dossier has also been posted on the Museum's website, but no comments have been received.

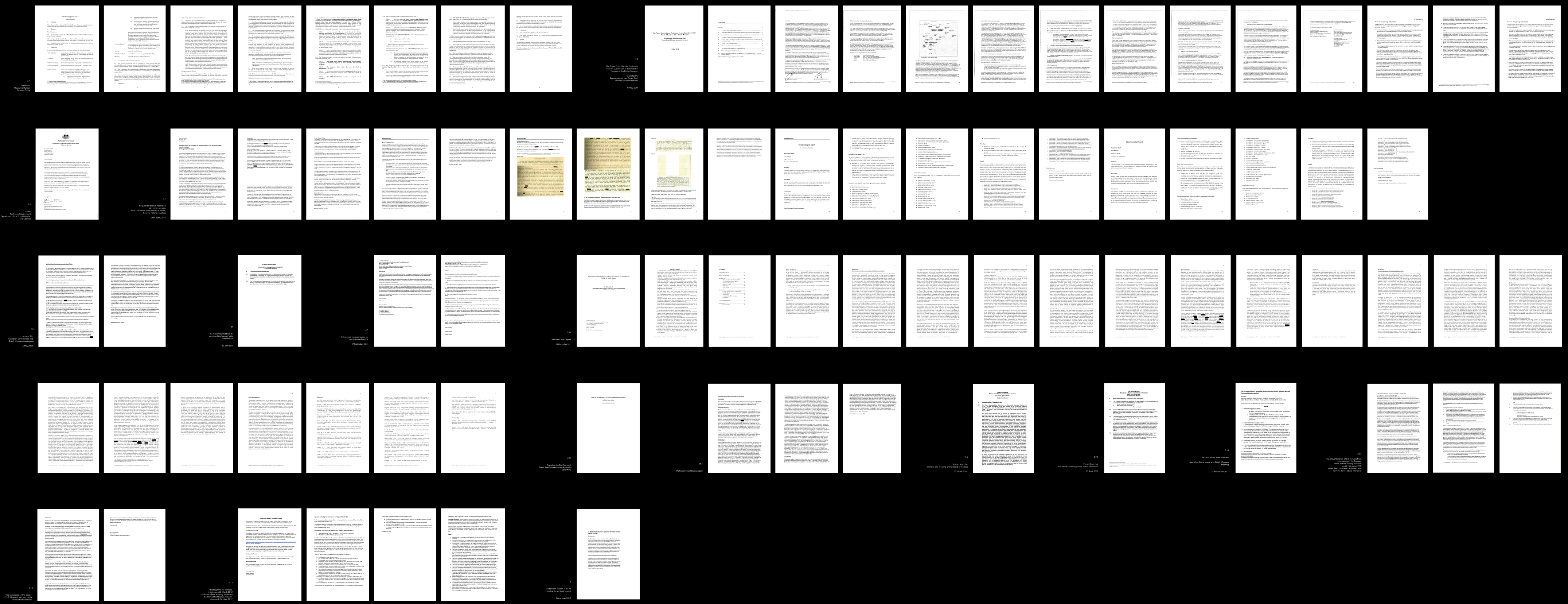
people of Torres Strait. The group also explored the question of whether the remains were originally sold or traded and how this might affect the perception of them as artefacts.

- The group discussed the importance of the knowledge and understanding available to a universal audience through the cultural property/artefacts being part of the BM's collection.
- The group discussed how the absence of the cultural property/artefacts from the Torres Strait Islands impacts on the current community and whether or not a repatriation process had been interrupted by the remains leaving the Torres Strait Islands.
- The group discussed possible future cultural and scientific exchanges between the BM and Torres Strait. IL explained the current relationship between the NHM and Torres Strait Island communities.
- HK assured the group that the repatriation claim will be given full consideration by the Trustees. All Trustees reminded the Australian delegation the decision to return any property held by the BM required a degree of public accountability to meet the judiciary responsibility of maintaining the BM's collections for future generations.
- SC made the comment that there needs to be a distinction between the BM's collections containing human remains and cultural property and this terminology needs to be clearly stated in all communications.
- JW reminded the group that the Trustees would take a decision on the claim according to the published criteria set out in the British Museum Policy on Human Remains at their next Board meeting on 22 November 2012.

continues to add to the collection. In 2009, the Museum signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the National Museum of Australia. This agreement supports a five-year research programme on Australian and Torres Strait Island material culture. A loan is planned to support a jointly curated exhibition at the British Museum in 2014 and then Canberra in 2015/16. These exhibitions will include Torres Strait Island material.

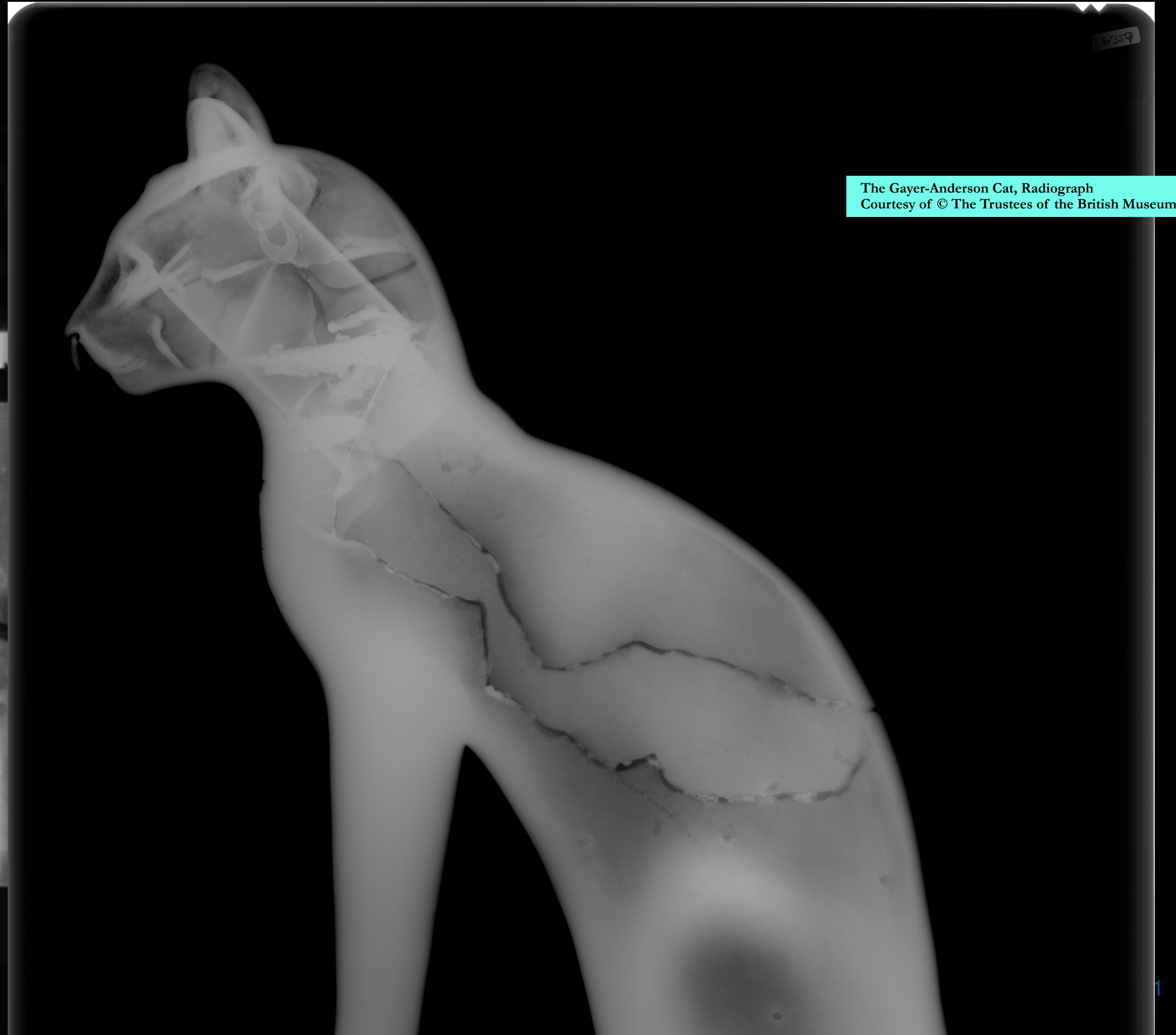
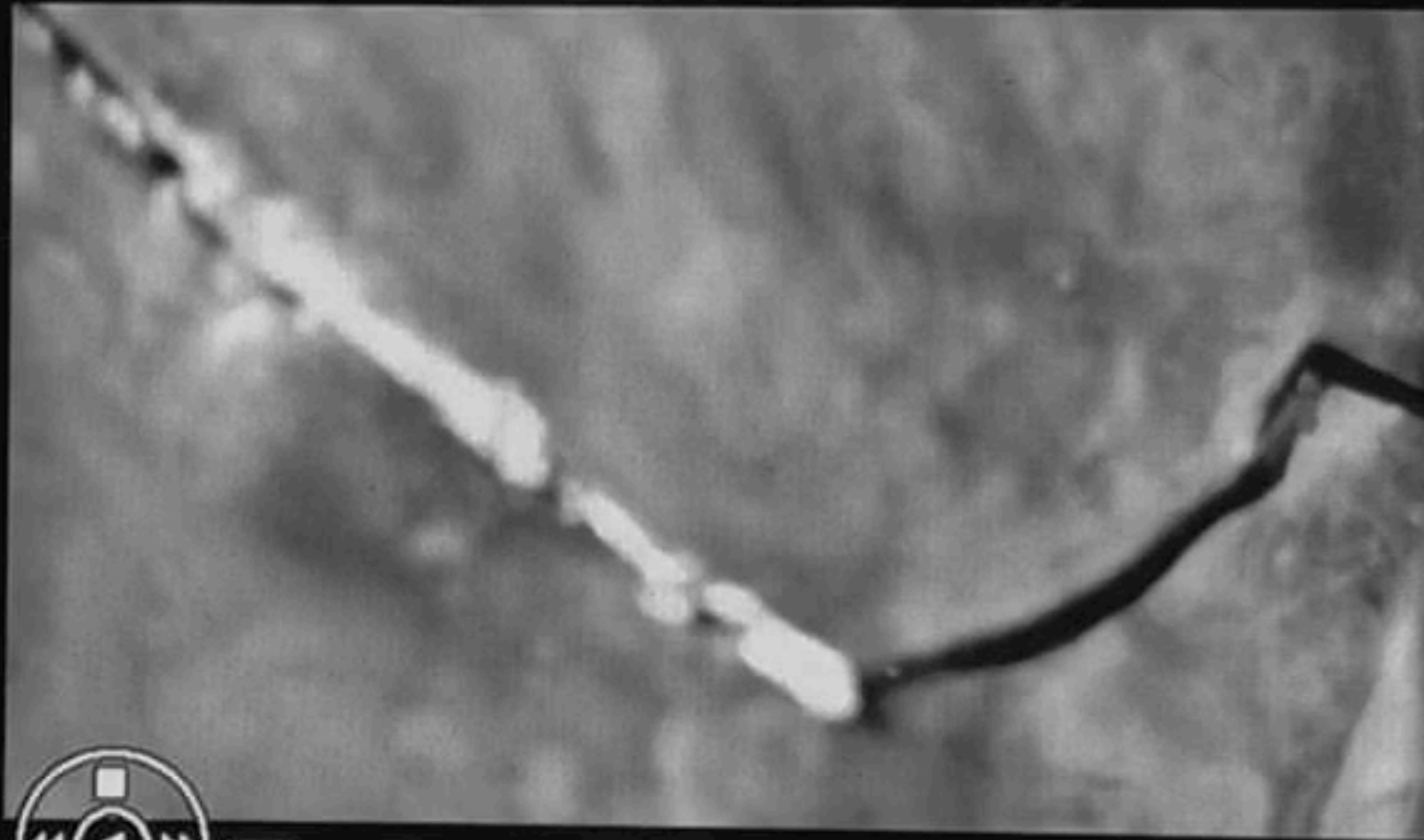
Statement: Human remains from the Torres Strait Islands

December 2012

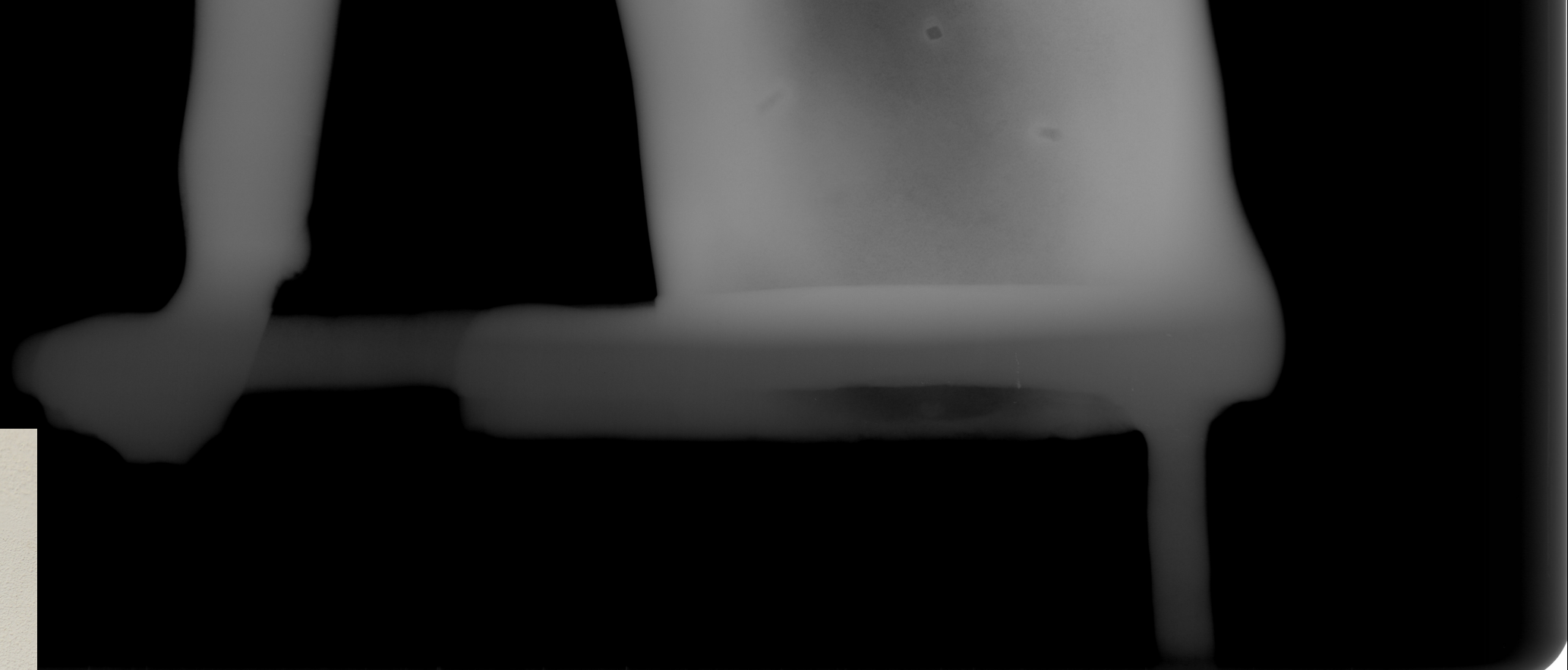




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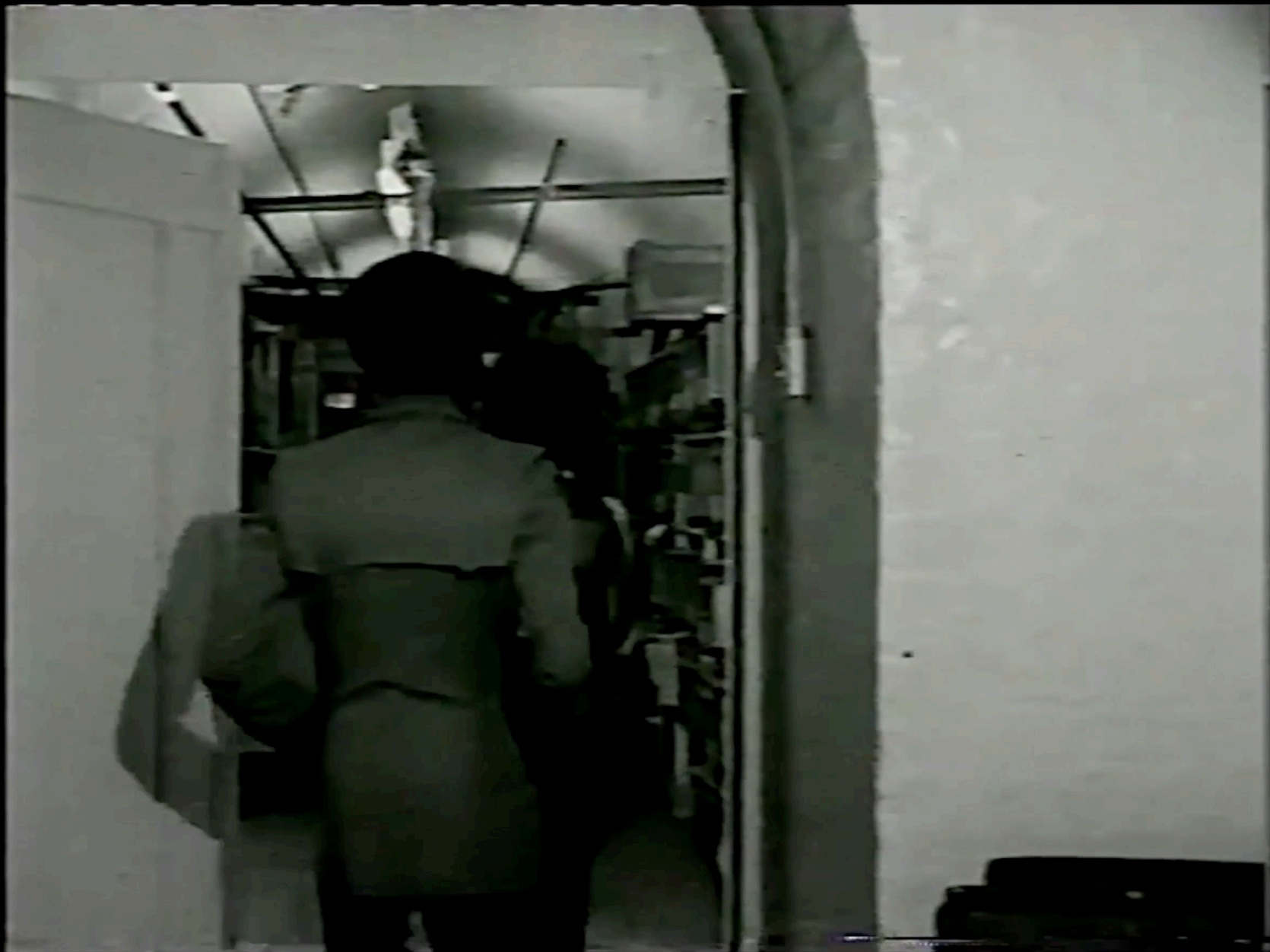
The Gayer-Anderson Cat, Radiograph
Courtesy of © The Trustees of the British Museum







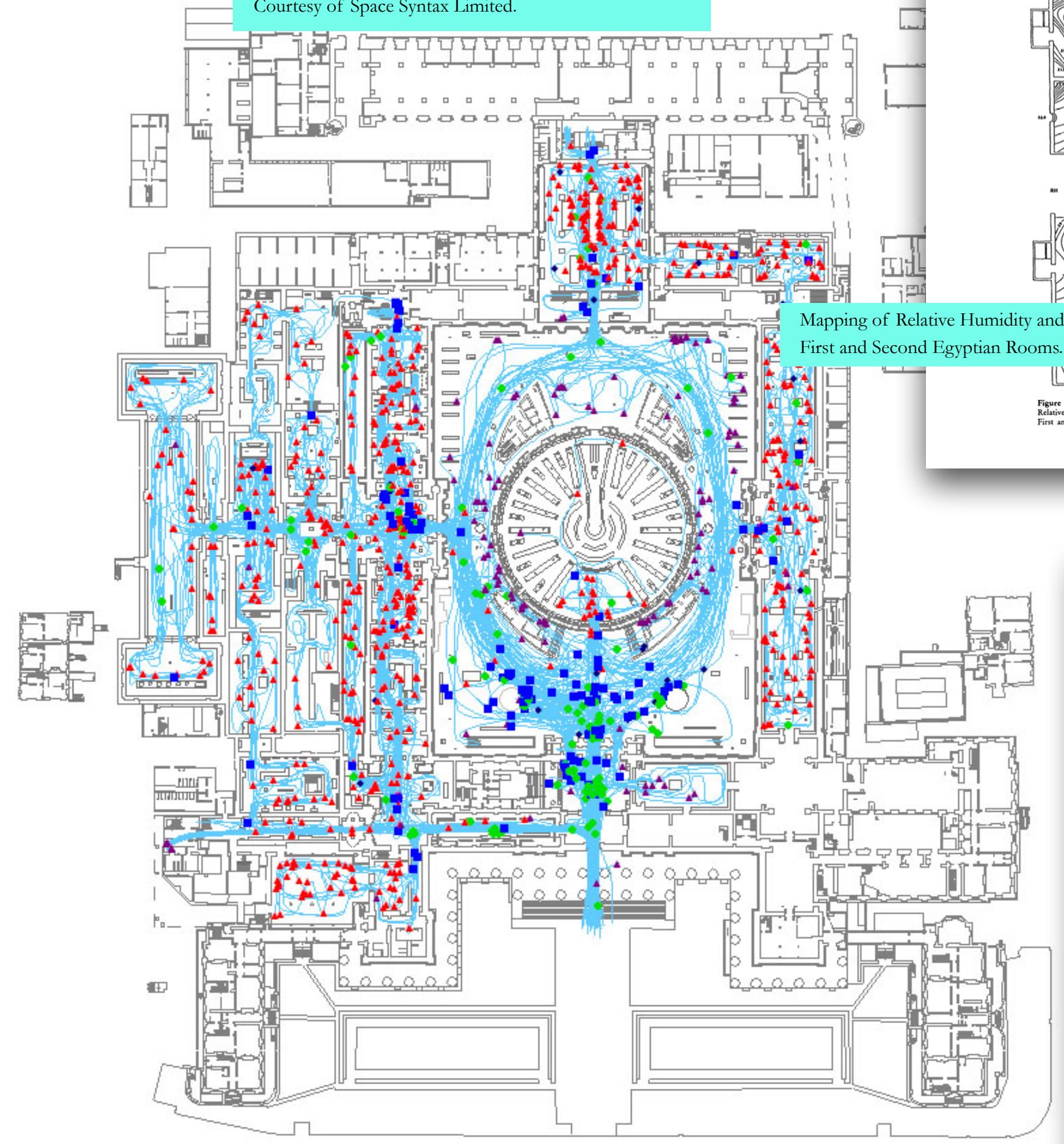




You Hide Me, 1970, Nii Kwate Owoo



Space Syntax visitor movement tracing study, 2003-2004.
 Courtesy of Space Syntax Limited.



Mapping of Relative Humidity and Dew Point Spread inside the First and Second Egyptian Rooms. Adriana Bernardi, 1988.

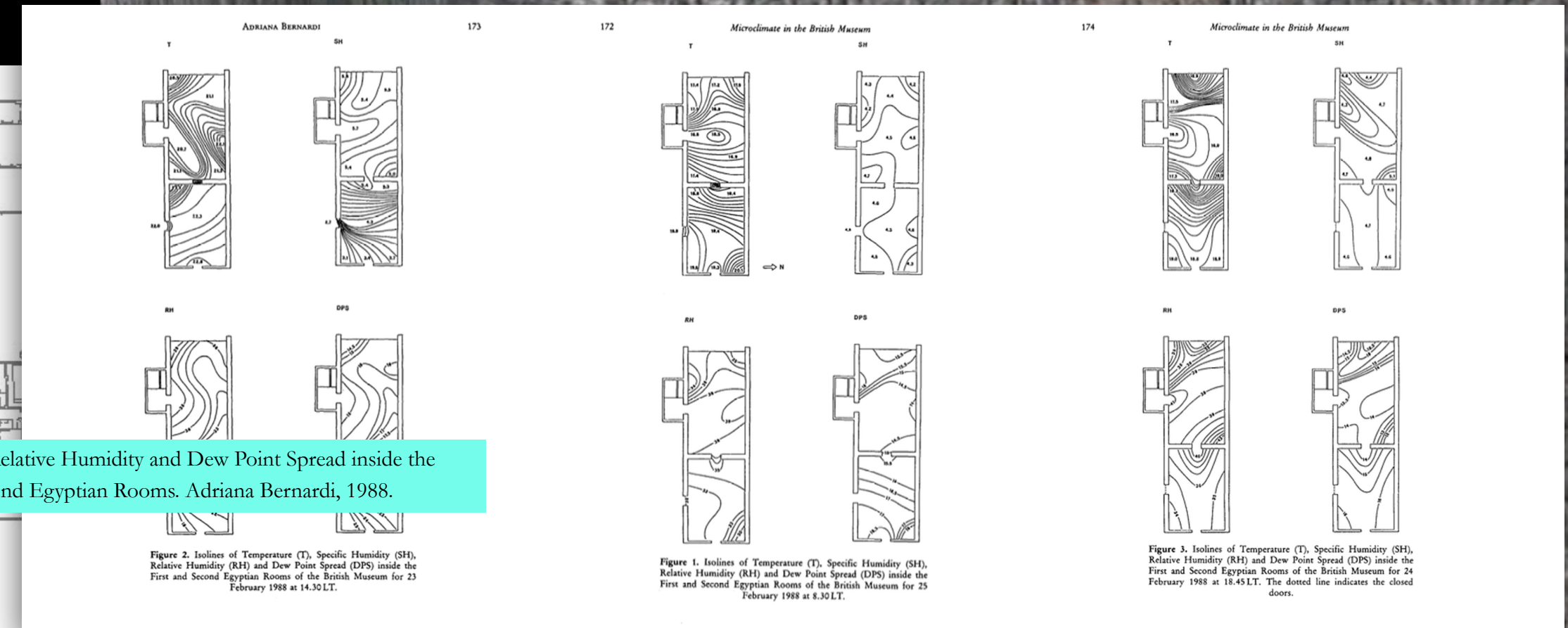
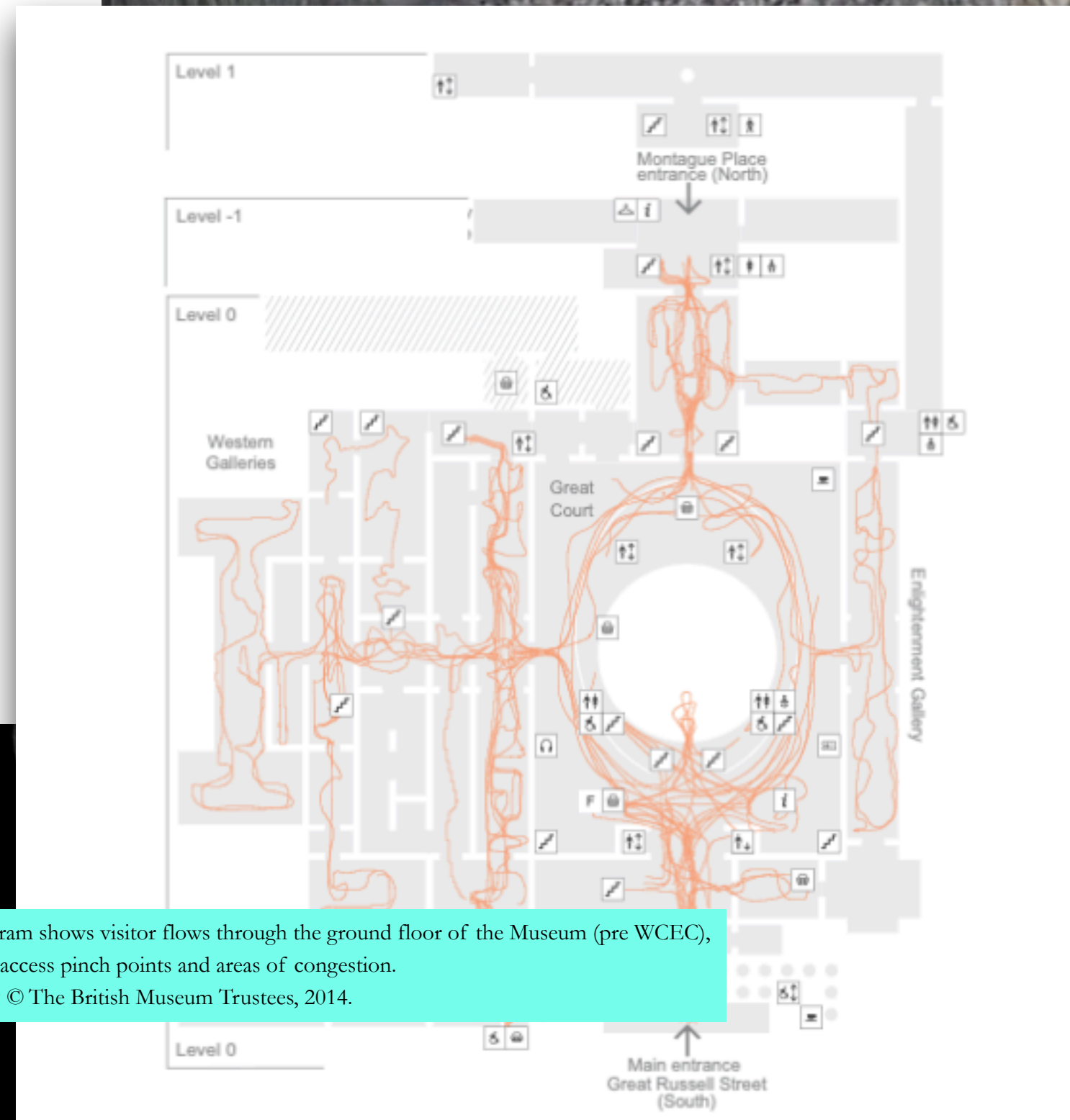


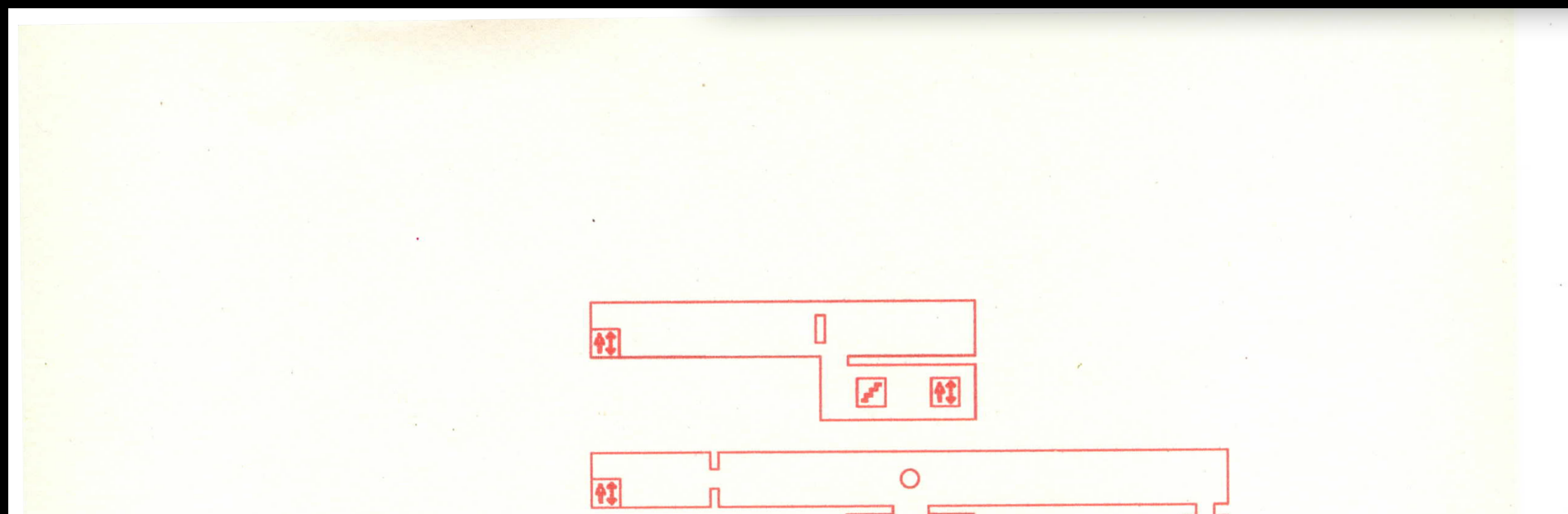
Figure 2. Isolines of Temperature (T), Specific Humidity (SH), Relative Humidity (RH) and Dew Point Spread (DPS) inside the First and Second Egyptian Rooms of the British Museum for 23 February 1988 at 14.30 LT.

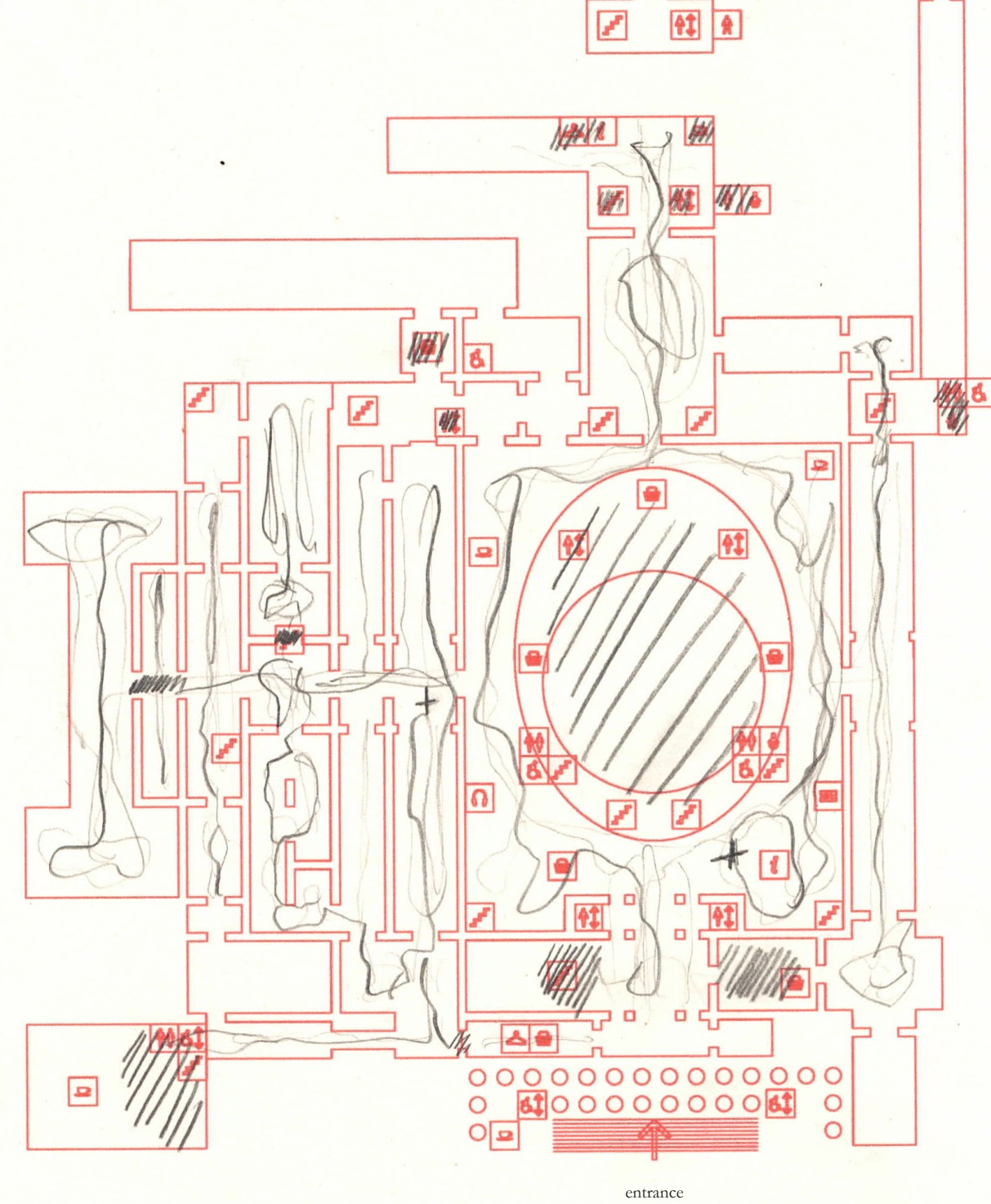
Figure 1. Isolines of Temperature (T), Specific Humidity (SH), Relative Humidity (RH) and Dew Point Spread (DPS) inside the First and Second Egyptian Rooms of the British Museum for 25 February 1988 at 11.45 LT.

Figure 3. Isolines of Temperature (T), Specific Humidity (SH), Relative Humidity (RH) and Dew Point Spread (DPS) inside the First and Second Egyptian Rooms of the British Museum for 24 February 1988 at 8.30 LT. The dotted line indicates the closed doors.



The diagram shows visitor flows through the ground floor of the Museum (pre WCEC), showing access pinch points and areas of congestion.
 Courtesy © The British Museum Trustees, 2014.

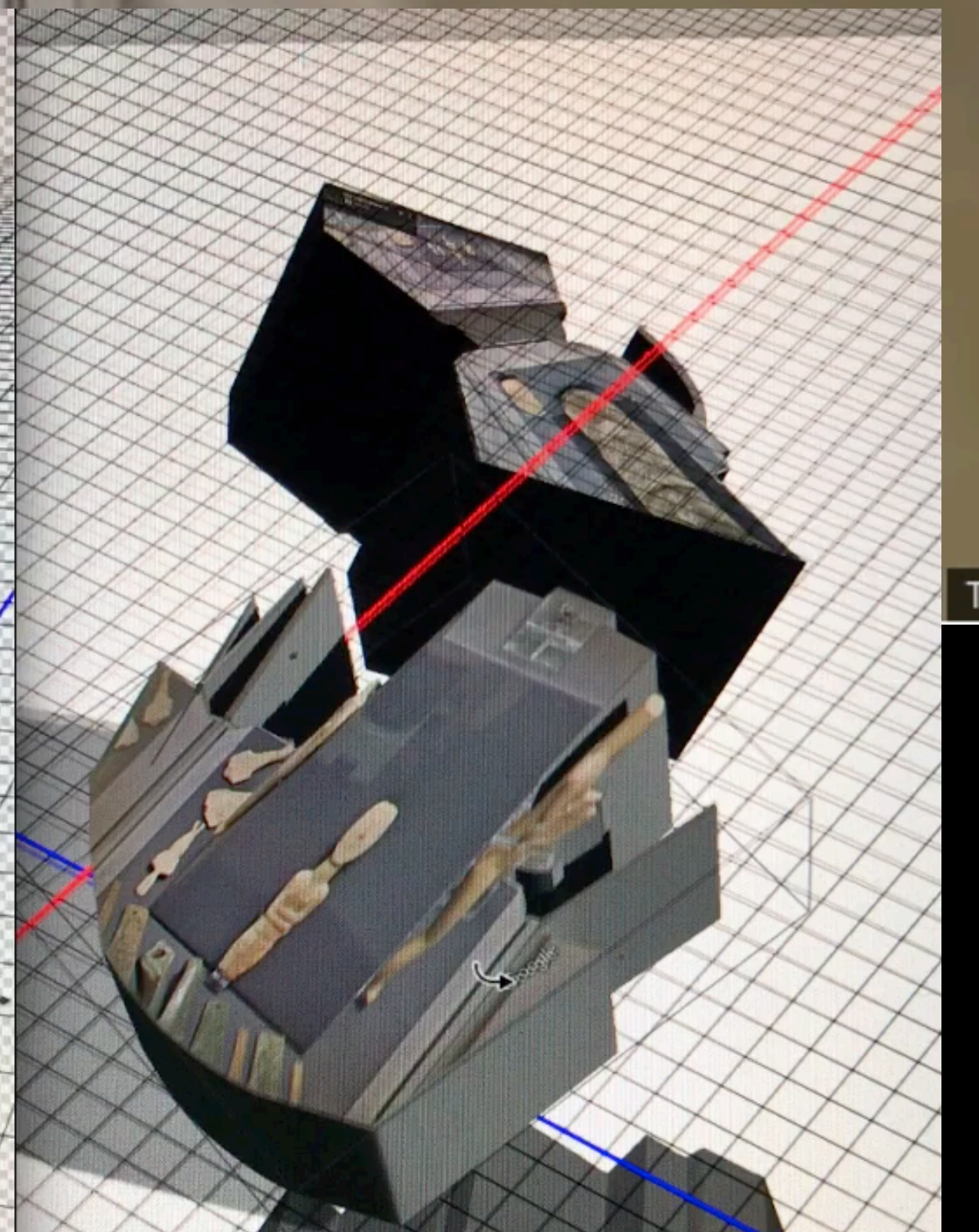
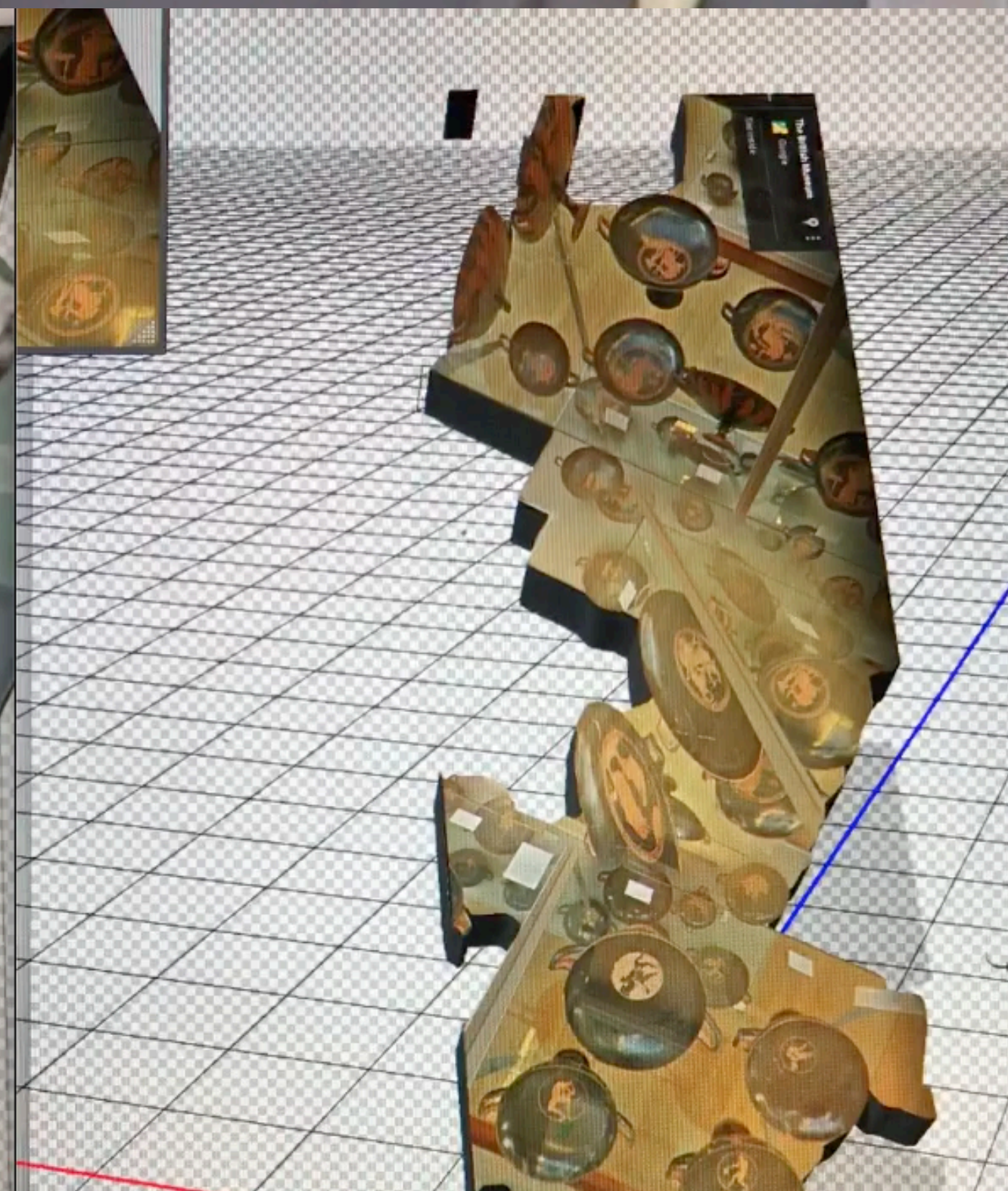
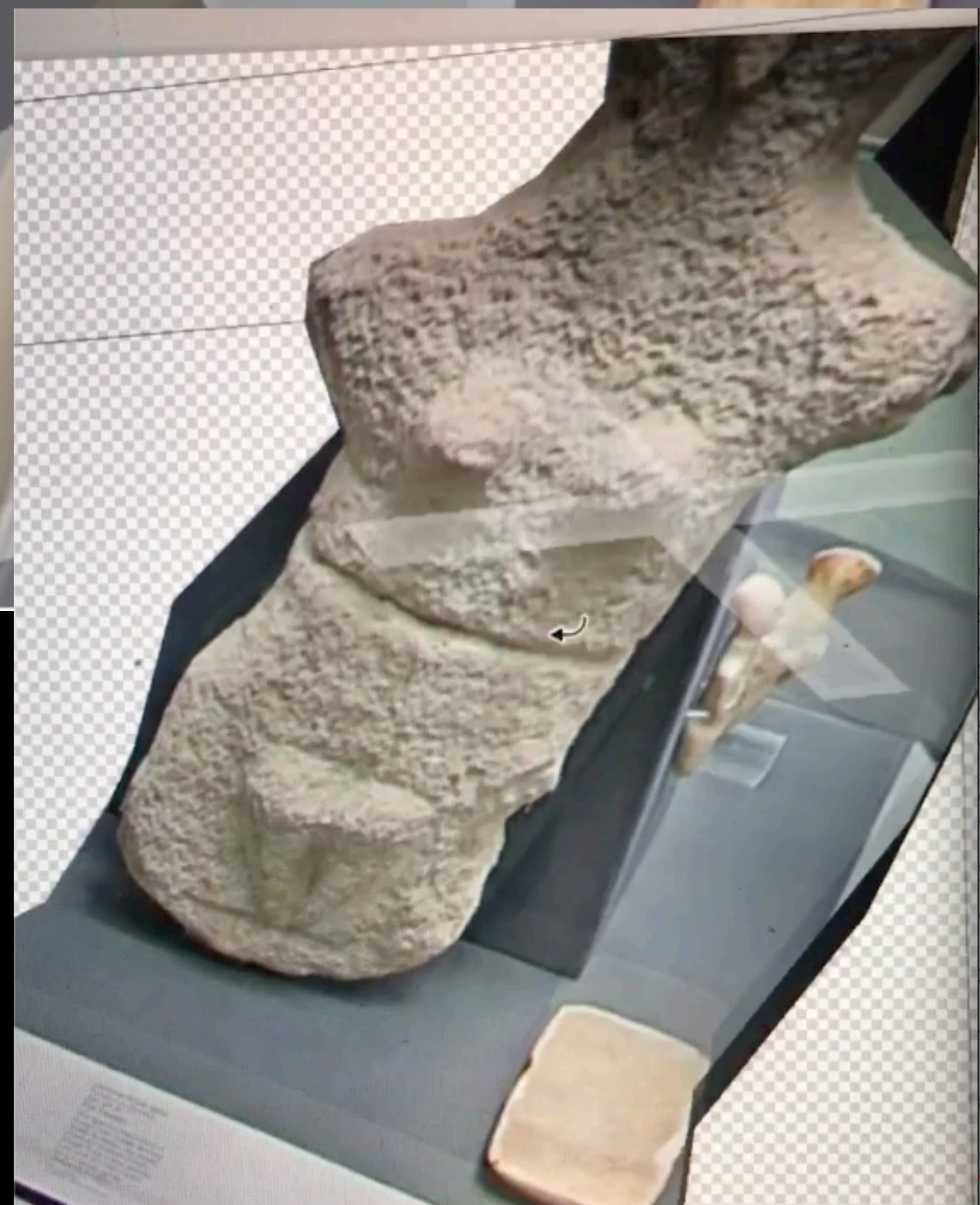


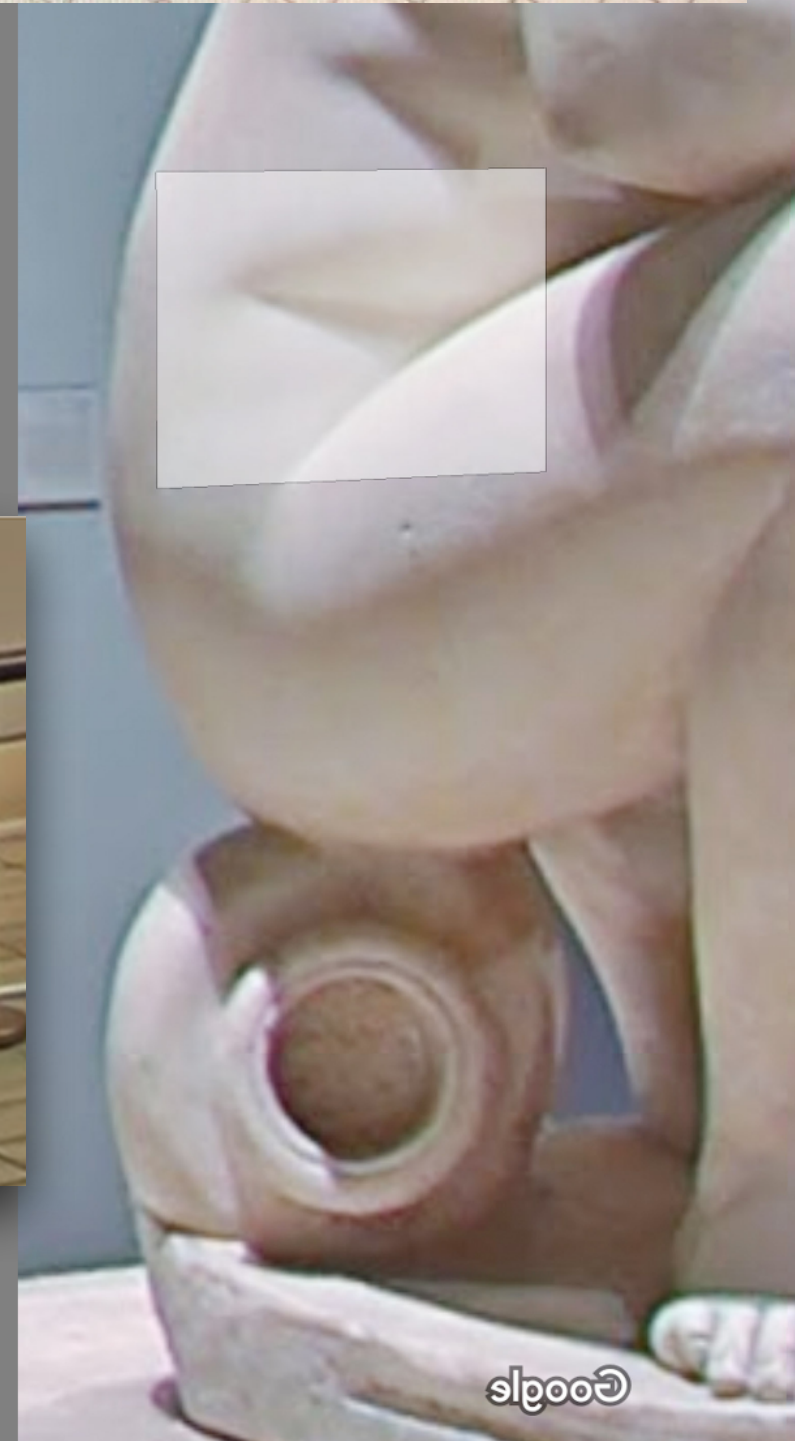
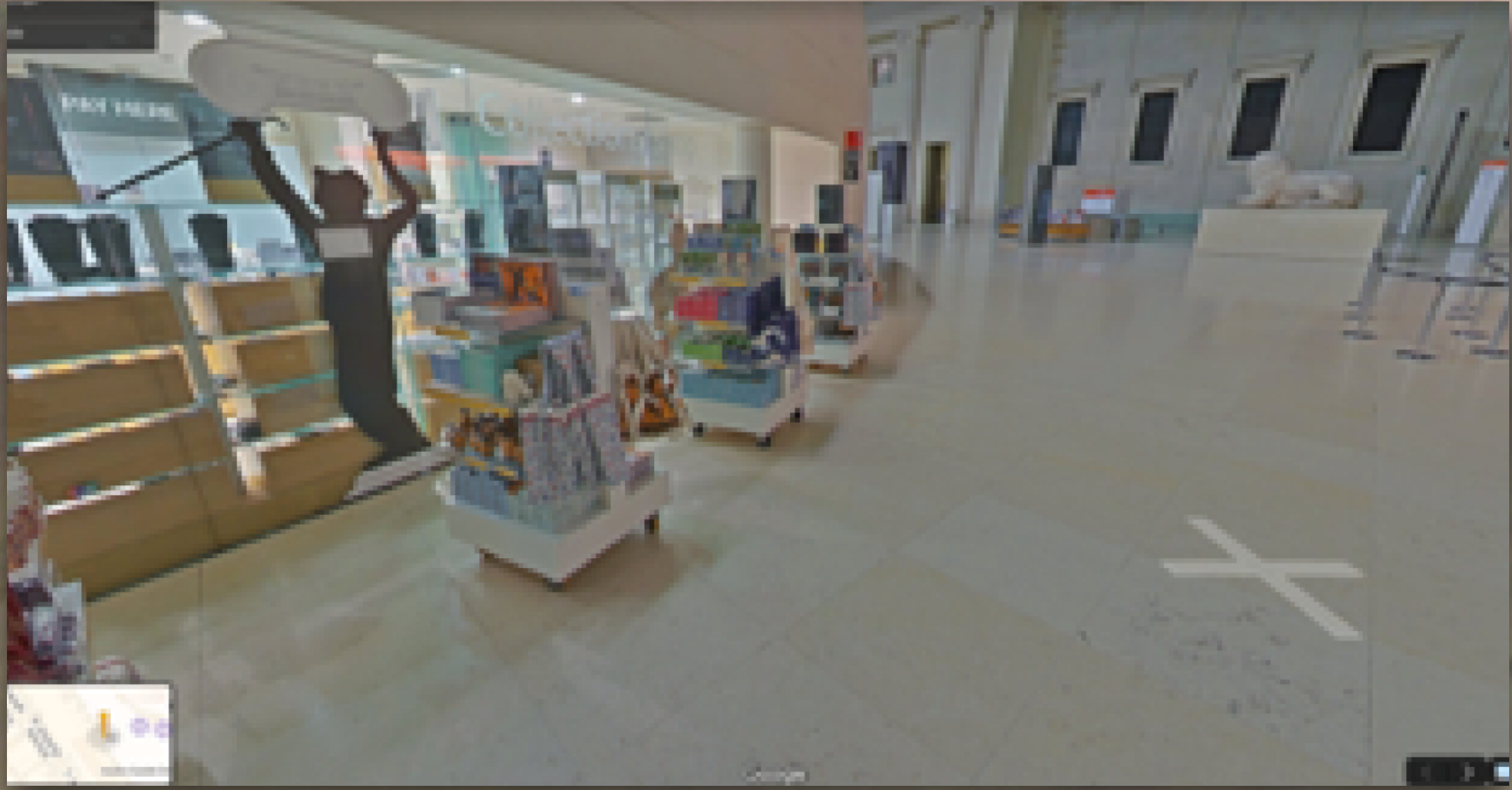
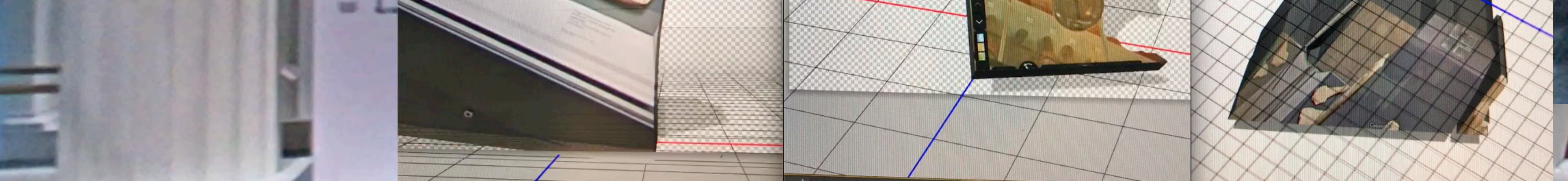


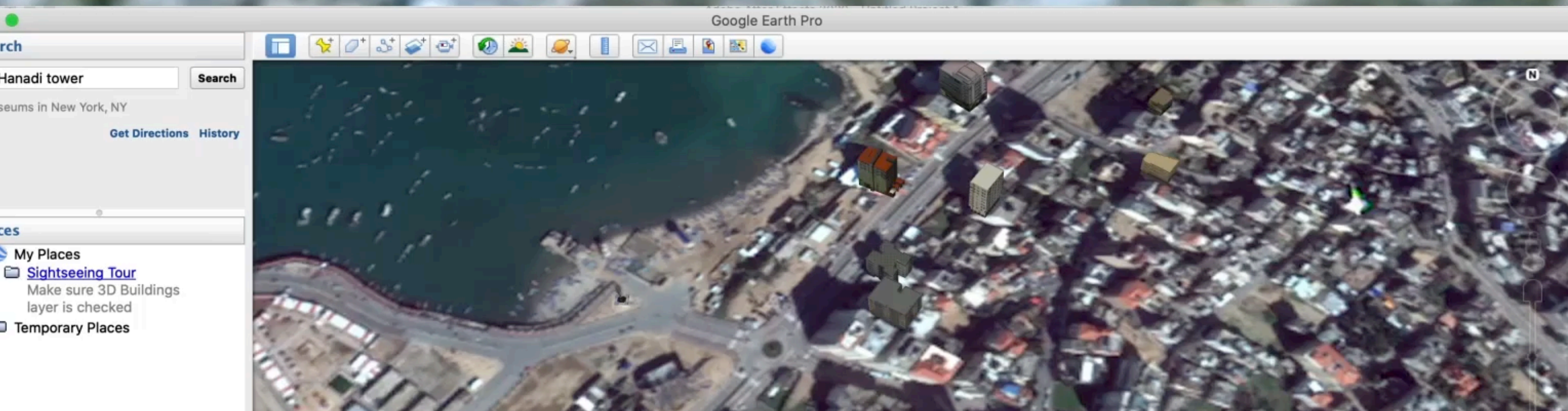
British Museum
Ground Floor Plan



Google Street View, British Museum, 2020-21









Yaxchilan Lintel 24
Google Arts and Culture



Google's Macro-Micro Scales

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Google Earth

1985

Imagery Date: 1/28/2016 31°31'19.38" N 34°26'00.69" E elev 21 m eye alt 743 m

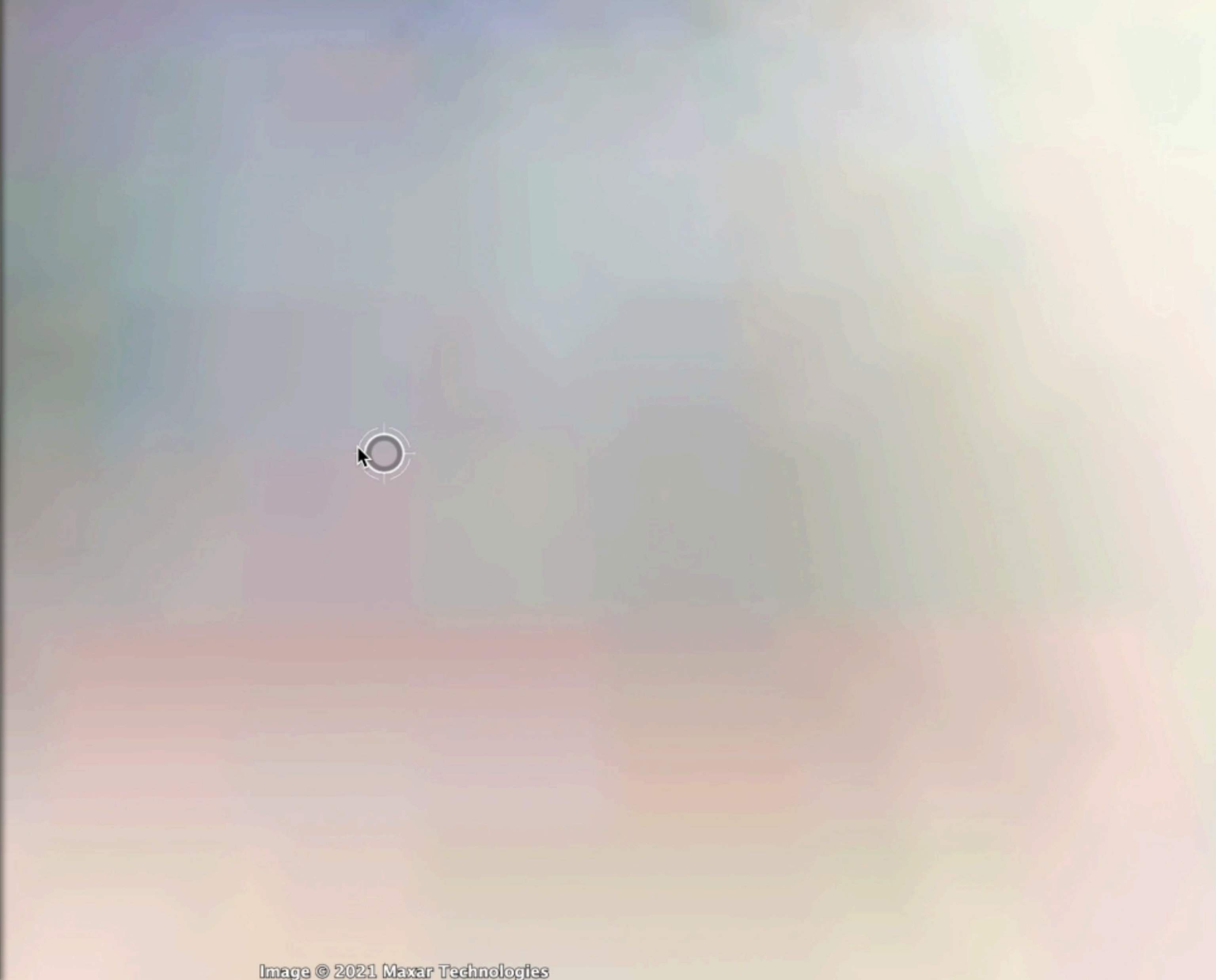


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