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*A Computer Drawing of the Complete Pascal Configuration*

A hexagon inscribed in a conic determines 60 Pascal lines, and these generate a remarkable configuration of 146 points and 110 lines. Although the complete Pascal figure has been studied since the middle of the 19th century, it is only with today's computer graphics that we are easily able to see it. For the computer to do its job a systematic notation is needed; this was provided by J. J. Sylvester (1844), with improvements from Stanley Payne (1973). Norma Fuller and I will soon have a web page ready to display the figure. In my talk I will demonstrate how the viewer will be able to explore the numerous subconfigurations and see how they fit together to form the whole figure.