

HCR

26

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: 2/8/94 Dept. Affected All Departments
Title: Declaring 1994 The Year of Vancouver

Sponsor: House Labor & Commerce Cmte
Requestor: House Trans Cmte

BRU: Office of the Commissioner
Components:

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

OPERATING	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
Personal Services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Travel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Contractual	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Supplies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Equipment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Land & Structures	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Grants, Claims	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Miscellaneous	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
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CHANGE IN REVENUES						
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FUNDING: (THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

1002 Federal Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1003 GF Match	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1004 GF	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1005 GF/Program Receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1006 GF/MHTIA	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

ESTIMATE OF ANY CURRENT YEAR (FY 94) COSTS

POSITIONS:

Full-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Part-Time	0	0	0	0	0	0
Temporary	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared By: House Transportation Committee Elizabeth M. Bellin Phone: 465-4858
Division: _____ Date: 2/8/94
Approved By: [Signature] _____
Agency: _____ Date: _____

HOUSE LABOR AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

STATE CAPITOL, JUNEAU, AK 99801-1182
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SPONSOR STATEMENT

HCR 26 DECLARING 1994 THE YEAR OF VANCOUVER

This year marks the 200th anniversary of Captain George Vancouver's voyage to Cook's River and Prince William Sound, then to northern Southeast Alaska. In two small vessels, the *Discovery* (100 feet) and the *Chatham* (65 feet), the expedition had, by the end of 1793, finished exploring the Columbia River, British Columbia coast, and southern Southeast Alaska. HCR 26 declares 1994 to be the year of Vancouver to commemorate George Vancouver's important contribution to Alaska's history.

To celebrate the 200th anniversary of Vancouver's expedition, the newly formed Alaska Maritime Heritage Foundation Vancouver Bicentennial Committee is planning educational events. In Anchorage there are plans for a lecture series and a conference to commemorate Vancouver. Here in Juneau we plan to have a special exhibit at the Alaska State Museum and a series of speakers over the summer months. The exhibit, a major event called "Vancouver Meets the Tlingits," will consist of Native and European artifacts and trade goods that have had an influence on Native culture and change.

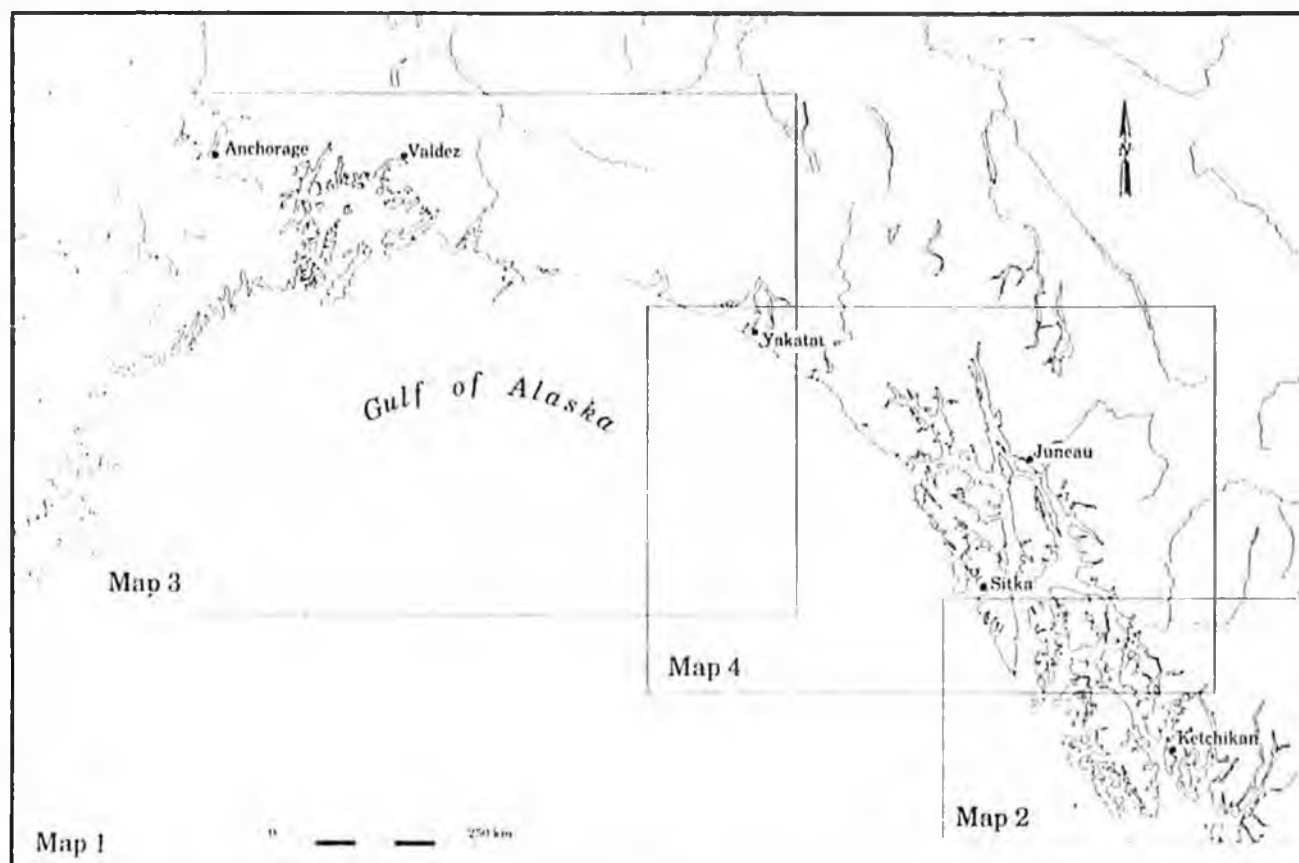
The National Geographic Society and the Alaska Geography and Education Program are very supportive of the concept and are working to prepare a curriculum for use in Alaska's schools. I believe this is an excellent opportunity to provide public education on many of Alaska's place names and the rich history of our state.

With Vancouver in Alaska, 1793-1794

A day by day summary of his survey, activities
and telling how places were named.

by
Wallace M. Olson

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Auke Bay, Alaska
99821
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MAPS

The illustrations on the front and back covers are reproductions based on Vancouver's charts published in the 1798 edition of his journal. The front cover shows his chart of the Cross Sound area, while the back cover is a portion of his chart from west to east showing the coast to the mainland, and in a north-south direction from Cross Sound to Frederick Sound.

The other maps in this booklet, showing the surveys, have been provided through the courtesy of the University of Alaska Press and first appeared in the *Alaska Travel Journals of Archibald Menzies, 1793-1794*.

INTRODUCTION

On April 1, 1791, Captain George Vancouver set sail from England on what Navy officials thought would be a two or three year exploration and survey of the Northwest Coast of North America. The expedition returned to England in the fall of 1795.

Over the next three years, Vancouver prepared a record of his discoveries and adventures. His brother, John, who had been assisting him, completed the text just before Vancouver's death on May 12, 1798. The first edition consisted of three volumes with charts, and was published in 1798. A second edition, with corrections, was published in six volumes in 1801. Within a few years, the journal was translated into French, German, Danish, Swedish and Russian. Other, abridged editions were published in several languages.

In preparing his report, Vancouver relied upon his own daily logs and journal along with the journals of several officers and crew members. These other journals contain a few details not found in the final version of Vancouver's report.

In 1984, the Hakluyt Society, published a new, four volume edition of his journal entitled *The Voyage of George Vancouver, 1791-1795*. This edition was edited and annotated by W. Kaye Lamb of Vancouver, British Columbia. Lamb's work is a masterpiece of research and analysis. He studied not only the original editions, but also looked at every other journal, reports and letters related to the Vancouver expedition. His 290 page introduction and 120 pages of notes at the end, provide the reader with a complete background to the survey and detailed lists of crew members, correspondence and other important information. In addition, Lamb has extensive footnotes in which he gives present-day names of places, the correct longitude and latitudes, explanations of place names given by Vancouver, and, where the other journals have additional information, they are quoted and referenced.

Another major journal of the expedition was kept by the expedition's surgeon and naturalist, Archibald Menzies. Menzies had been sponsored by Sir Joseph Banks, an influential individual in England at that time. Menzies and Vancouver had a dispute near the end of the voyage, and Menzies refused to turn over his journal to Captain Vancouver. Banks hoped that Menzies would complete his journal and publish it before Vancouver's work came out. However, by the time Vancouver's journal was published, Menzies had returned to service in the Navy and still had not finished his account of the final year of the survey.

In 1993, the University of Alaska Press published *The Alaska Travel Journals of Archibald Menzies, 1793-1794* with an introduction and annotation by Wallace M. Olson and a list of the botanical collections by John F. Thilenius. Menzies had been on several of the boat surveys and gives a first hand description of what he observed. There is some overlap between Vancouver's and Menzies' journals because whenever Menzies stayed aboard the *Discovery*, he used the same reports from other crew members which Vancouver later used for his summary.

The following pages are only intended to be a daily guide and brief description of Vancouver's survey. In both Vancouver's and Menzies' accounts, there are long, descriptive narratives with detailed information regarding certain events. Vancouver also has extensive descriptions of the weather, sailing conditions and specific information on the longitude and latitude and chronometers used to determine longitude. To find the details and specific information regarding certain events, the reader will have to search out the passages in Vancouver's or Menzies' journals.

In his journal, Vancouver usually gives a day by day account of his activities and the boat surveys in which he participated. But on those occasions when he remained aboard the *Discovery* and others carried out the survey, he describes their research only after they have returned and reported to him. And so, a person needs to examine the text to find specific dates and events. The following is a compilation and brief summary on a daily basis, based upon both Vancouver's and Menzies' journals so that the reader can begin to retrace the events as they took place.

Wallace M. Olson

I

VANCOUVER AND HIS TIMES

George Vancouver was born at King's Lynn, Norfolk, England on June 22, 1757 and was the youngest of six children born to John Jasper Vancouver and his wife, Bridget Berner. John Vancouver was a descendant of the van Coeverden's from the province of Drenthe in the Netherlands. John's branch of the family had lived in England for several generations, and he had served as the Deputy Collector of Customs at King's Lynn. The Berners were an old English family, and Bridget came from St. Mary's Wiggenhall, near King's Lynn.

At age 14, George Vancouver was chosen to serve under Captain James Cook aboard the *Resolution* on the second of his three great voyages. It was on this voyage that the young seaman developed his nautical skills and was trained in navigation. On this trip, Cook explored the coast of Antarctica and visited several south sea islands and New Zealand, to which Vancouver would return on his voyage nearly twenty years later. In 1776, Vancouver again joined Cook for his third voyage, but this time he served aboard the *Discovery* under Captain Charles Clerke. They sailed to New Zealand, Tahiti, Hawaii and continued on to the Northwest Coast of North America, going as far north as Bering Strait. Cook sailed offshore the coast of present day Southeastern Alaska and did not explore the inside waters at all. Cook realized that someday, someone would have to make a detailed study of those intricate waterways, but that would not be done until Vancouver's survey of 1793-1794. Vancouver was with the Cook when the latter was killed on February 14, 1788. After returning to England in 1780, Vancouver served in the Caribbean and by 1783, he was back home. In 1784, he returned to the West Indies and in 1788 was made a first lieutenant, or second in command of the *Europa* and the following year returned to his homeland.

In the meantime, there had been trouble on the Northwest Coast of North America. The Spanish had explored parts of what is today Alaska, and had a small settlement on the west coast of Vancouver Island at Friendly Cove in Nootka Sound, which Cook had previously discovered. By this time, several British ships were engaged in the sea otter trade along the Northwest Coast.

In 1788, Captain James Colnett with his ship the *Prince of Wales* sailed to the Northwest Coast to trade for sea otter skins. With him were Archibald Menzies and James Johnstone. They visited Prince William Sound, Yakutat and stopped near the present city of Sitka. In 1789, Colnett returned to Nootka aboard the *Argonaut*, and he and his ships were seized by the Spanish commander, Estéban José Martínez. This precipitated a major dispute between England and Spain which was resolved with the Nootka Sound Convention in October 1790. As a consequence of this agreement, those captured were freed, and the port of Nootka was to be turned over to the British. In addition, British trading ships were to have unrestricted access to the area.

The British government now decided that an expedition was needed to be sent to the Northwest Coast to receive the port of Nootka for the Crown and secondly, to learn about this area to which they now had free access. Finally, for years there had been reports that there was a Northwest Passage; a waterway across North American linking the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It was said to begin at about 60° North. Captain Cook had looked for it, but failed to find it.

On December 13, 1790 Vancouver received his commission as captain of the *Discovery*, while it was still being outfitted for the voyage. In the meantime, the Treasury had engaged Menzies to be the naturalist for the voyager. Sir Joseph Banks had been with Cook on his first voyage and now supported Menzies as his protege. Menzies, although a naval surgeon in his own right, was signed on as a naturalist. It was only later in the voyage, when the regular surgeon, Cranstoun, became ill and had to return to England, that Vancouver appoint Menzies as ship's surgeon. Among the others to sail with Vancouver were his old acquaintances, Peter Puget, Joseph Baker, Zachary Mudge.

Accompanying the *Discovery* was the smaller vessel, the *Chatham* under the command of William R. Broughton. The Master of the *Chatham* was James Johnstone who had been in the navy

since 1778 and had also served in the Caribbean. He and Menzies remained good friends since their voyage to the Northwest Coast with Colnett in 1788.

The expedition had three objectives. Vancouver was to receive Nootka for the British. He was to then examine every inlet leading north or east in search of the Northwest Passage. In the process of doing this, he was to carefully explore and chart the coast in detail. Menzies, on the other hand, as the naturalist, was to examine the plants, animals, lands, and natural phenomena with a particular view as to possible use in the future by British settlers. Also, he was ordered to describe all of the native people in the region and obtain as much information as he could on their languages, customs, population, settlements, culture and technology.

II THE SURVEY BEGINS

The main ship, the *Discovery* was 96 feet long, with a beam of 28 feet and a draft of 14 feet. The second vessel, the *Chatham* was 65 feet in length, with beam of 22 feet and drew 12 feet of water. On board the *Discovery* was a complement of 100 men including officers, midshipmen, seamen and marines. The *Chatham* had a crew of 45. Most of the men ranged in age from 17 to 30. A few, such as Vancouver, Whidbey and Menzies, were in their mid-thirties. In the letters and journals of several of the crewmen, Vancouver is described as irascible and given to emotional outbursts. However, as commander of two vessels and 145 men, at sea for four years, he needed to maintain strict discipline and from his reports seems to have been greatly concerned for the health and safety of his men. It is quite understandable that his patience must have been sorely tried on a 96 foot vessel, with 100 men and all their supplies, sails and other equipment, with crowded and uncomfortable conditions. Also, Vancouver had spent most of his adult life at sea and expected others to follow his orders precisely. Dr. John Naish, a retired British Naval Surgeon, after looking at all of the reports regarding the captain, says that Vancouver appears to have been suffering from chronic kidney failure even before he left on the voyage. Because of his health, Vancouver himself seldom went on any boat surveys in the last year of the trip.

After leaving England in the spring of 1791, the two ships sailed for the Cape of Good Hope which they reached in July. By fall they had visited Australia and New Zealand and in December were in Tahiti. In late January they sailed on to the Hawaiian Islands where Vancouver had been with Cook thirteen years earlier. They left Hawaii on March 16, 1792 and sighted land about 110 miles north of San Francisco Bay on April 18th. They worked their way northward up the coast and by May 1st were in the Strait of Juan de Fuca and began their survey of Puget Sound.

It was soon apparent to Vancouver that the large ships would not be able to survey all of the labyrinthine waterways of the inside passage. A routine was established in which the larger ships anchored and survey parties were dispatched in the smaller boats - the cutters, launches and yawl. Each boat carried about 12 to 15 men with their equipment and supplies. Since they were equipped with sails, they sailed whenever the weather permitted, but on some of the surveys, the crew had to row the entire distance. Each bay, inlet or channel leading north or east was examined. It was a slow, tedious and laborious process. Along the way observations were taken to determine the exact longitude and latitude of key points. Joseph Whidbey was in charge of many of the surveys. There were several British and American traders on the coast at this time, and no doubt Vancouver gleaned from them some details concerning the area he was to survey.

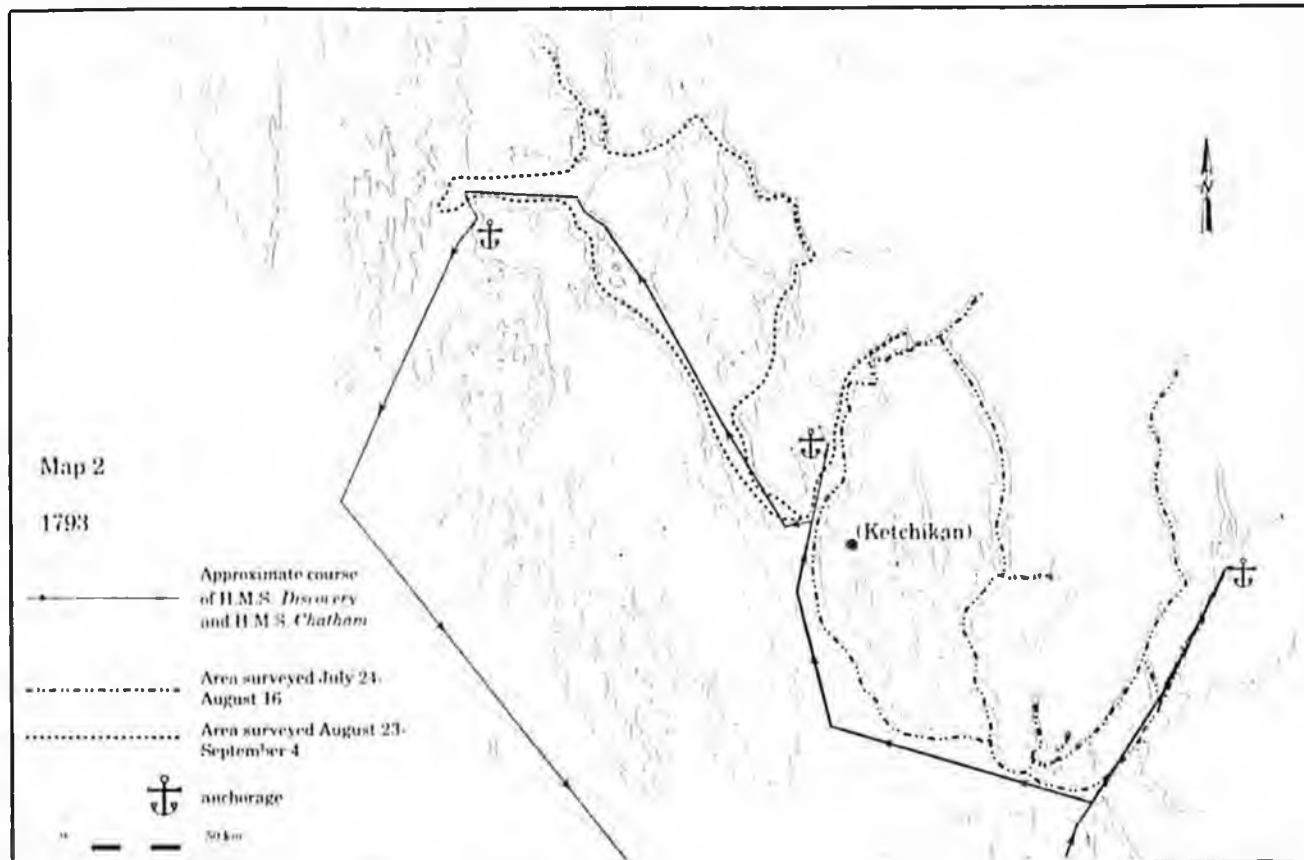
Some of the places had been named earlier by various explorers or traders, but many features remained unnamed. In his survey, Vancouver named 388 geographic features. Some places were named for his officers and crewmen while quite a few of the names were given to honor members of the Admiralty, the Royal Family, friends and acquaintances. A few names commemorated places in England and especially Vancouver's home area of Norfolk. Today, the

names he gave, like Puget, Baker, Orchard, Whidbey, Chatham are still in use on the Northwest Coast.

By August, Vancouver ended his survey for 1792 and went to Nootka where he met with Señor Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra. (Although, according to Spanish tradition, his family name was Bodega, he is often referred to a "Quadra.") There was some confusion and disagreement over the northern boundary of Spanish control and the actual transfer of Nootka to the British. Even though Vancouver and Bodega y Quadra got along quite well personally, they were unable to come to closure regarding Nootka. After six weeks at Nootka, the *Discovery* sailed for California and Hawaii in mid-October. For the next few weeks, they visited Spanish settlements in California and by February they were in Hawaii where Vancouver met the new king, Kamehameha at Kealakekua Bay. Vancouver was hoping to make the Sandwich Islands, as Hawaii was known at that time, a British colony.

At the end of March, 1793, the *Discovery* and *Chatham* set out again for the Northwest Coast to continue their survey. The ships separated at sea, but had arranged to meet at the point where they had terminated their survey the previous season. After stopping in Nootka, Vancouver went to Restoration Cove in Burke Canal, British Columbia. Here they continued their survey with numerous boat expeditions under the command of Joseph Whidbey from the *Discovery* and James Johnstone from the *Chatham*. At times, the boats were gone two or three weeks while the ships remained at anchor. By July, they had explored every inlet and passage and were now near the present border between Canada and Alaska. The ships were anchored in Observatory Inlet, just east of the mouth of the Nass River in British Columbia.

From their anchorage, Johnstone and his crew were sent to examine the coast back to the end of their previous survey, while Vancouver led the other survey north in hopes of finding the Northwest Passage.



III THE SURVEY OF 1793

- July, 1793
Tue. 23rd Johnstone set out with a survey party to examine the shoreline from Point Maskelyne back to where the ships were anchored at Salmon Cove, Observatory Inlet.
- Wed. 24th Johnstone was at the mouth of the Nass River, but found it too shallow for navigation by ships.
- Thu. 25th Johnstone's party reached Point Maskelyne on the north tip of the Tsimpsean Peninsula and the entrance to Portland Canal.
- Fri. 26th Johnstone surveyed Work Channel east of Prince Rupert, British Columbia.
- Sat. 27th Vancouver and his party left the *Discovery* and began a survey up a passageway which he later named Portland Canal in honor of the Bentinck family, the Dukes of Portland. Here they met Indians and Vancouver described the people, their dress, decoration and behavior. The Indians had sea otter skins to trade, and wanted firearms in return, but Vancouver refused to trade guns or ammunition.
- Sun. 28th At the upper end of Portland Canal, near the present town of Hyder, Vancouver was "mortified" to realize that they had wasted so much time tracing this passageway. He noted that the waters were filled with leaping salmon, sea otters and seals.
- Mon. 29th They continued back down Portland Canal.
- Tue. 30th Vancouver was back at the northern end of Pearse Island near the place they had met the Indians on Saturday. Johnstone's party returned to the *Chatham*.
- Wed. 31st In the fog, Vancouver's survey party moved down Pearse Canal past Hidden Inlet and later met more Indians.
- August
Thu. 1st As they continued on, they encountered another group of Indians under the direction of an old woman who steered the canoe. After examining Filmore Inlet, the boats were nearly swept into Willard Inlet by the incoming tide.
- Fri. 2nd They passed Tongass Island and then entered Nakat Bay and Inlet. Vancouver was discouraged because in a week they had progressed only a few miles northward along the coast.
- Sat. 3rd In haze and heavy rain, they passed a cape which Vancouver named to honor the Right Honorable Charles James Fox.
- Sun. 4th In heavy fog, the survey party passed "Foggy Point".
- Mon. 5th They passed Very Inlet and turning east at Kah Shakes Point, entered Boca de Quadra and looked at Vixen Bay.

- Tue. 6th After reaching the end of Boca de Quadra, Vancouver returned to the main waterway which the Spanish had named Canal de Revilla Gigedo in honor of the Viceroy of New Spain (Mexico).
- Wed. 7th As they moved northward, they turned to the east up a passage which Vancouver later named Behm Canal in honor of Magnus von Behm, Governor of Kamchatka when Vancouver had been there in 1779. He named point Alava to compliment the Spanish governor at Nootka and other points after Lord Nelson and John Sykes, Master's Mate of the *Discovery*.
- Thu. 8th They spent the day examining Smeaton Bay. They also saw a mortuary box with human bones inside.
- Fri. 9th Vancouver passed "a remarkable rock" which he named New Eddystone because it resembled the light house off Plymouth, England. They met Tlingit Indians who said that they called the rock shaa gil.
- Sat. 10th Vancouver was now worried because they were out of provisions. They looked into Rudyerd Bay and passed by Walker Cove.
- Sun. 11th After passing a point which he named in honor of John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, they stopped in Burroughs Bay to take several spawning "hunch-backed" salmon. Later, they passed a deserted village which Menzies describes as a fortress.
- Mon. 12th They went through Behm Narrows and passed Bell Island and later met several large, well manned, Tlingit canoes. After going ashore to take observations, the Indians in their canoes surrounded the yawl and began to steal firearms, Vancouver tried to get them to leave, but an old woman urged them on and they began to attack with spears. Fortunately for Vancouver, the launch came from behind and fired on the Indians. Puget estimates that several Indians were killed or wounded. Two of Vancouver's men, Robert Betton and George Bridgemen had been seriously wounded by spears. Vancouver named the site Traitor's Cove and Escape Point, and later named an island in honor of Betton. Vancouver was very upset with the treacherous attack by the Tlingit.
- Tue. 13th As Vancouver left Behm Canal, he named two points of land for Don Ambrosio O'Higgins de Vallenar, Governor of Chili, and the island they had circumnavigated in honor of Conde de Revilla Gigedo.
- Wed. 14th In a hurry to get back to the ship, Vancouver sailed around Gravina Island, naming Point Davidson for the captain of his supply ship, and a point and a cape in honor of the Percy family, the Dukes of Northumberland.
- Thu. 15th Vancouver returned to the *Discovery*.
- Fri. 16th Equipment that had been taken ashore was loaded on the ships and preparations were made to sail.
- Sat. 17th The *Discovery* and *Chatham* started back down Portland Canal.
- Sun. 18th They anchored near the mouth of the Nass River.

- Mon. 19th The ships slowly moved towards Main Passage and the ocean.
- Tue. 20th The expedition sailed into Main Passage on the northern end of Chatham Sound and then sailed north past Dundas Island and Cape Fox entering what are today Alaskan waters. Vancouver named a sound after the Earl of Moira.
- Wed. 21st Continuing north, Vancouver named an inlet on the western shore in honor of the Earl of Cholmondeley. Later, Vancouver named this strait in which they were sailing in honor of His Royal Highness Prince William Henry, the Duke of Clarence. They met a group of Indians who indicated that their great chief was coming from the "Stikin". The ships were anchored in a small port which Vancouver later named Port Stewart to honor a midshipman, John Stewart, who surveyed the harbor.
- Thu. 22nd The small boats were prepared for another survey.
- Fri. 23rd Whidbey was sent back to examine Behm Canal to the north and east, while Johnstone's group was sent north up Ernest Sound. The Indians they had met earlier returned and again said that a great chief by the name of "Ononistoy" was coming.
- Sat. 24th Whidbey's party went around an island which was named for midshipman, Edward Bell, clerk of the *Chatham*.
- Sun. 25th Near midnight, a party of Natives entered Port Stewart and continued singing until daybreak. They remained by the ships for several days, trading and Vancouver observed that they were very honest and well mannered. Whidbey's group examined a cove which was named for William Walker, surgeon of the *Chatham*. Meanwhile Johnstone started up Ernest Sound which Vancouver named for Prince Ernest. Another point was named for William Le Mesurier, master's mate of the *Chatham*.
- Mon. 26th On their return trip, Whidbey met Indians who followed the boats and then carried out a peace ritual; some of these Indians were recognized as having been involved in the earlier attack on Vancouver and his men at Traitor's Cove. Johnstone inspected Bradfield Canal.
- Tue. 27th Whidbey again met Indians who blew bird down into the air as a sign of peace and later gave the boat crew some fish. Whidbey examined Yes Bay and went past Spacious Bay. Johnstone went up Blake Channel and passed a point which Vancouver later named for Bishop Spencer Madan.
- Wed. 28th Whidbey returned from his survey. After passing Point Highfield, Johnstone and his men turned towards the mouth of the Stikine River and then west into Sumner Strait.
- Thu. 29th Johnstone's group continued on past a point named for Admiral Lord Howe and started up the Wrangell Narrows. Vancouver later named many of the features in this area, but the source of these names is unknown.
- Fri. 30th Another group of 25 Indians visited Vancouver in Port Stewart. In his journal, Edward Bell mentions that they measured one of the chiefs who came on board and

he was 6 feet 5 inches tall. Johnstone explored a canal later named for Admiral Charles Duncan.

Sat. 31st At Port Stewart, the Indian visitors spent the day aboard the *Discovery*. In the afternoon, a large canoe approached and the Indians near the *Discovery* went to meet them. Among this group was the great leader Ononistoy and his group spent the night aboard the ship. After leaving Duncan Canal, Johnstone continued west past a point named for Captain William Mitchell.

September

Sun. 1st Ononistoy and his friends joined the Indians on shore and performed an elaborate welcoming ceremony for Vancouver's men. Both Vancouver and Menzies describe in detail the activities that took place over these few days. Johnstone turned south to begin his return to the ships past points which Vancouver later named for Captain Macnamara and Admiral Colpys.

Mon. 2nd The Indians left Port Stewart. Johnstone continued southward into Clarence Strait past points which Vancouver named Nesbitt, Harrington and Stanhope.

Wed. 4th After meeting a group of 250 Indians, Johnstone and his survey party returned to the ships.

Thu. 5th The ships left Port Stewart.

Fri. 6th In a gale, the ships started north up Clarence Strait.

Sat. 7th The weather cleared and they sailed into Sumner Strait.

Sun. 8th While at anchor, they were visited by a large group of Indians. Vancouver and Menzies both describe the Natives and their ornamentation. A storm developed and the ships turned to the south after passing a point named for Lieutenant Joseph Baker. They were fortunate to find a secure harbor which Vancouver named Port Protection.

Mon. 9th Vancouver, Whidbey and Johnstone surveyed and charted the harbor.

Tue. 10th Whidbey, was sent to survey the western shore while Johnstone and Mr. Barrie were to examine the northern shore.

Wed. 11th Johnstone returned, having found no passage to the north. Conclusion Island was named to note the end of this year's survey. Meanwhile, Whidbey surveyed Port Beauclerc to a point which Vancouver named for Amelius Beauclerc, whom Vancouver met in the West Indies. Whidbey continued on to an island which Vancouver named for Captain John Borlase Warren.

Sun. 15th In spite of stormy weather and a damaged launch, Whidbey and his men examined a channel later named for Admiral Affleck.

Tue. 17th The storm continued and the ships remained in Port Protection.

- Wed. 18th After waiting for a heavy fog to clear, Whidbey reached a promontory which Vancouver later named Cape Decision having decided that the stories of De Fuca and De Fonte regarding a Northwest Passage were not true.
- Fri. 20th Whidbey's party returned to the ships.
- Sat. 21st The ships left Port Protection passing a mountain which Vancouver named for Admiral Robert Calder.
- Sun. 22nd Since this was the anniversary of the coronation of King George III, Vancouver named an island off the southern end of Kuiu Island, Coronation Island. They now left Alaskan waters and headed for the Queen Charlotte Islands.

IV CALIFORNIA - HAWAII INTERLUDE

Vancouver stopped at Nootka hoping to meet with his supply ship the *Daedalus* and to receive instructions for the transfer of the port from the Spanish. When he arrived, the *Daedalus* had not arrived nor were there any messages. So after three days, he sailed for California, intending to meet with Bodega y Quadra to settle the Nootka affair. In contrast to his warm welcome the previous year, his receptions at San Francisco and Monterey were cool and formal. It seems that the Spanish feared that Vancouver was spying on them to determine their military strength in the area. None of his men were allowed to go ashore while he was ordered to resupply his ships and leave as soon as possible. He was not to stop at any other port in New Spain. He did, in fact, stop at the missions of Santa Barbara and San Diego and was given a cordial reception by the missionaries. He looked for, but failed to find, the small pueblo of the mission Los Angeles.

They joined with the *Daedalus*, and resupplied, but there were no further instructions from his government regarding the transfer of Nootka. And so, they left California for Hawaii on December 15, 1793 and sighted the land on January 8th. Although Kamehameha wanted them to stay at Hilo, Vancouver preferred to anchor in Kealakekua Bay where he had moored before. While the ships were being restocked and repaired, Vancouver was busy trying to settle a civil war among the Hawaiians and to have Kamehameha cede the island to Great Britain. Upon learning that James Boyd, an Englishman employed by Kamehameha, was attempting to build a schooner, Vancouver sent the ships' carpenters to help them. When he departed, Vancouver left the necessary ironwork, sails, lines and equipment to outfit the 36 foot schooner, *Britannia*.

A small party of men including Archibald Menzies, Joseph Baker and midshipman George McKenzie, became the first Europeans to climb to the top of Mount Mauna Loa. On February 16, Menzies, using a barometer, measured the height to be 13,634 feet which is very close to the actual height of 13,680 feet.

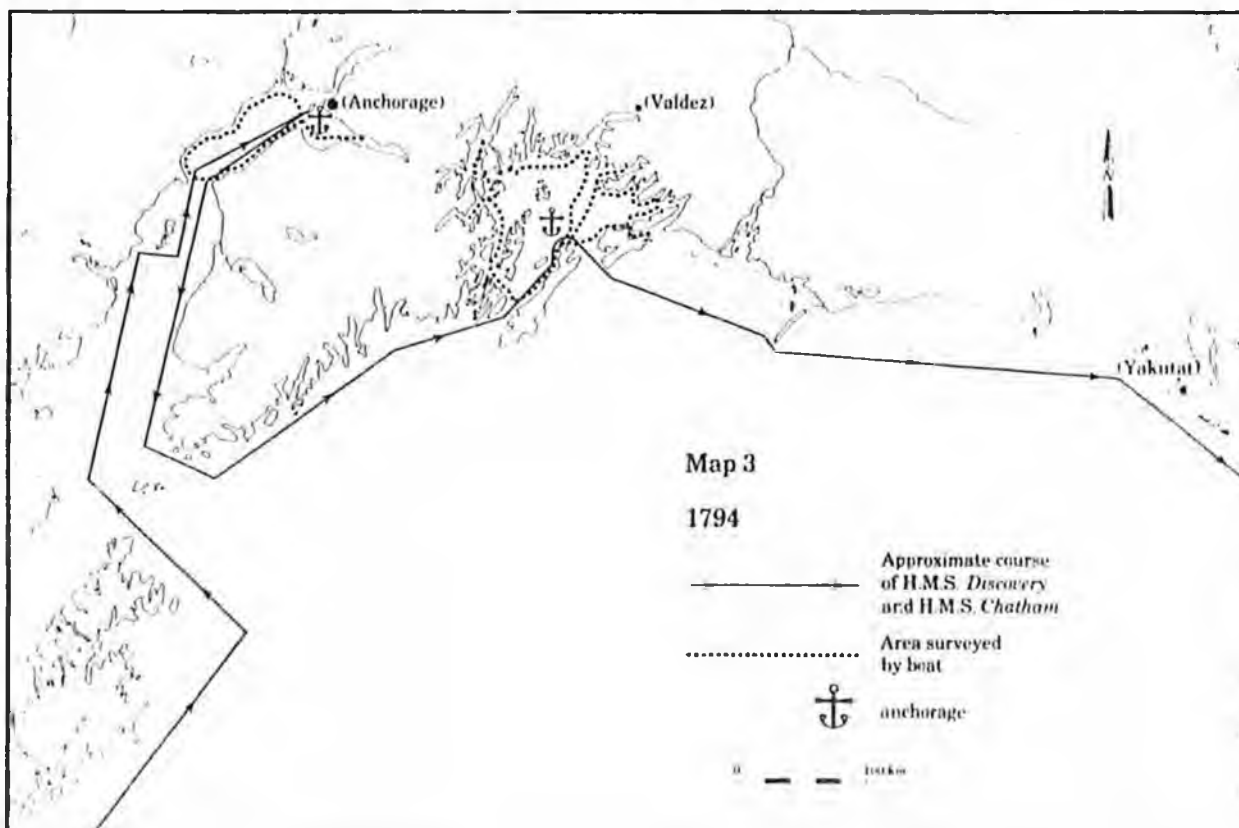
Kamehameha arranged a meeting of Hawaiian chiefs and while all were gathered aboard the *Discovery* on February 25, 1794, the island of Hawaii was ceded to the protection of the King of Great Britain. The Hawaiians were hoping that the British would now send forces to protect them from exploitation by other European or American powers.

Before leaving the islands, Vancouver made a short survey of Maui, Oahu, Kuai and then stopped briefly at Niihau. On March 15, 1794, they left the Hawaiian Islands and set out for the Northwest Coast to continue their survey.

THE SURVEY OF 1794

March
Sat. 15th

After departing the Hawaiian Islands, the *Discovery* and *Chatham* became separated at sea. Peter Puget was appointed the commander of the *Chatham* because Captain Broughton had been dispatched back to England with reports. The ships were to rendezvous at Cook's River, now Cook Inlet.



April
Thu. 3rd

The crew of the *Discovery* sighted Chirikof Island, 100 miles southwest of Kodiak Island. Vancouver named the island to honor the Russian mariner.

Fri. 4th

They passed to the east of the Trinity Islands. Since Vancouver had been in this area with Captain Cook in 1778, he recognized some of the landfalls.

Sat. 5th

They were off Trinity Islands where they were visited by two Natives in a kayak. From having them count their numbers, it was determined that they spoke the language of Unalaska or Prince William Sound.

Sun. 6th

A gale blew, and the ship made little progress northward.

Mon. 7th

They continued to move slowly to the north off Kodiak Island.

Tue. 8th

They were just east of Sitkalidak Island.

- Wed. 9th The weather was calm and the *Discovery* made little progress.
- Thu. 10th The *Discovery* was off Ugak Island.
- Fri. 11th The breeze picked up and they passed Marmot Island and sighted Cape Douglas, Mount Douglas and Fourpeaked Mountain.
- Sat. 12th They entered Cook Inlet. Cook had left no name for this place on his charts, and it was later named Cook's River. Vancouver changed the name to reflect the fact that it was an inlet, not a river. They started up the western shore of the inlet.
- Sun. 13th The weather turned cold with frost and heavy snow, so they anchored.
- Mon. 14th The weather cleared and they saw Mount St. Augustine which Cook had named on the feast day of St. Augustine of Canterbury, May 26, 1778. The *Discovery* continued along the western shore of Cook Inlet.
- Tue. 15th The heavy snow continued and they advanced only a short distance. The temperature fell to 23°F.
- Wed. 16th As they moved north, three Natives came aboard. Vancouver does not provide any specific information which might identify the visitors as Eskimo, Aleut or Indian. Since the Natives were traveling north as well, their skin boats were brought aboard.
- Thu. 17th Vancouver visited Kalgin Island. After weighing anchor, the ship struck bottom several times.
- Fri. 18th Early in the morning they circled south of Kalgin Island over to the eastern shore. Vancouver named the West, East and North Forelands and they were joined by two more Natives.
- Sat. 19th The Natives visitors left saying that their village was on the western shore near the West Forelands. Vancouver praised the Natives for the excellent conduct on the trip.
- Sun. 20th In very cold weather, Whidbey was sent ahead to locate a safe channel into Knik Arm. They could see the south shore of Turnagain Arm which Cook had named Point Possession.
- Mon. 21st The weather cleared and they anchored near Fire Island.
- Tue. 22nd The tide carried them into Knik Arm where they anchored.
- Wed. 23rd They moved farther up the arm and anchored again.
- Thu. 24th In the vicinity of Eagle River, Vancouver went ashore in a boat to find fresh water and discovered a deserted village which he describes as probably being a former Russian settlement.
- Fri. 25th Men were sent ashore for wood and water.

- Sat. 26th They were visited by twenty three Natives in a skin boat under the direction of "a young chief named *Chatidooltz*." On shore, some of the men met a family of 18 Natives "evidently of a different tribe or society from those with *Chatidooltz*."
- Sun. 27th The visitor, whom Vancouver describes as being very well-behaved, left the *Discovery*.
- Mon. 28th Whidbey was sent out with two boats to explore Turnagain Arm.
- Tue. 29th Vancouver continued to be worried about the extreme tides pushing massive pieces of drift ice by the ship. One anchor cable broke. In Turnagain Arm, Whidbey was forced to end his survey because of the extreme tides and returned to Point Possession.
- Wed. 30th They hooked the broken anchor line and fixed a buoy to it. Ten Russians and twenty Indians visited the ship. The Russians indicated that Turnagain Arm terminated not too far away and that they portaged from its termination over to Prince William Sound. This group had a post south of the East Foreland and another at Port Etches in Prince William Sound. South of Point Possession, Whidbey was visited by Indians who gave him dried fish.
- May
- Thu. 1st They moved the ship and reanchored. Whidbey crossed over the West Foreland.
- Sat. 3rd The weather changed to rain. Vancouver named the eastern point of land for Woronzof, Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, and the point on the wester shore for James Stuart Mackenzie and Point Campbell probably to honor Archibald Campbell, Governor of Jamaica when Vancouver was there. At the North Foreland, Whidbey stopped near a post of the Lebedev-Lastockin Company where 19 men lived in one large house.
- Sun. 4th Whidbey returned to the *Discovery*.
- Mon. 5th Crews went ashore to get wood and water.
- Tue. 6th After conducting a boat survey, Vancouver determined that this was an inlet, not a river.
- Wed. 7th The *Chatham* arrived from the south. They had anchored in Port Chatham, where they were met by Natives, several of whom spoke Russian. A small group of Russian fur traders had also visited them. Both vessels weighed anchor and started down Cook Inlet. A small party of Russians rowed out to meet them at Fire Island.
- Thu. 8th They continued on south down Cook Inlet.
- Fri. 9th The ships moved slowly down the inlet.
- Sat. 10th The ships anchored off the mouth of the Kenai River.

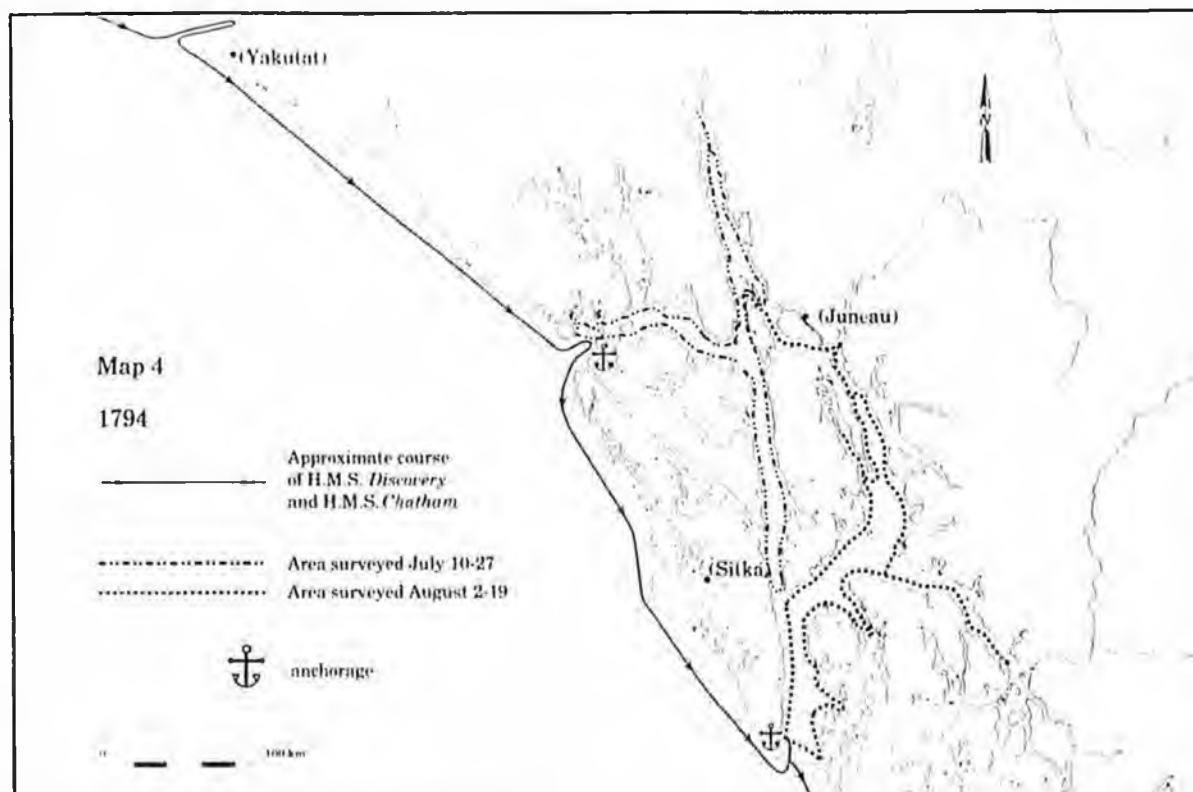
- Sun. 11th Vancouver and Menzies visited the Russian posted on shore. The post is described as being full of filth and had a "most intolerable smell." Vancouver described the fort, the living quarters and other conditions at the post.
- Mon. 12th The ships anchored off Point Bede which had been named by Captain Cook.
- Tue. 13th As they started south, the Russian commander who told them that Alexander Baranov was on his way to meet them.
- Wed. 14th The Russians brought Vancouver some halibut, but Baranov did not arrive. They sailed south to the Barren Islands and then returned back to the vicinity of Point Bede and anchored.
- Thu. 15th The ships left Cook Inlet and passed Elizabeth Island.
- Fri. 16th Near East Chugach Island they encountered a group of 400 Native hunters and traded with them.
- Sat. 17th In rain, strong winds and high seas, the ships sailed northeast along the coast.
- Sun. 18th They were off shore of the Chiswell Islands.
- Mon. 19th Hampered by north east winds, the ships made slow progress along the coast.
- Tue. 20th The ships now approached Montague Island which Cook had named for John Montagu, 4th Earl of Sandwich and First Lord of the Admiralty, whose mansion was at Hinchinbrooke.
- Wed. 21st Montague Island was sighted and they anchored near the southwest tip of the island.
- Thu. 22nd The ships made slow progress northeast through Montague Strait. A brief, violent storm damaged the masts and sails of the *Discovery*.
- Fri. 23rd With temporary repairs completed, they continued north towards Port Chalmers on the northwest end of Montague Island where they hoped to make permanent repairs.
- Sat. 24th With little wind, the ships were forced to anchor on the west shore of the island.
- Sun. 25th They reached Port Chalmers.
- Mon. 26th As the carpenters began the repairs, others gathered firewood and filled the water casks.
- Tue. 27th Two survey parties were sent out. Whidbey was to start his survey at the west end of Prince William Sound and proceed north and east. Johnstone's party was to start at Snug Corner Cove on the eastern end, where Captain Cook had visited in 1778. He was then to proceed south along the coast to Cape Suckling.
- Wed. 28th Work continued on repairing the *Discovery*. Johnstone surveyed Port Fidalgo, starting at Blich Island. After crossing Montague Strait, Whidbey began his

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- examination of the west side of Prince William Sound and proceeded down a bay which Vancouver later named Port Bainbridge for the astronomer Joseph Bainbridge.
- Thu. 29th A gale put a stop to the repair work. In Port Fidalgo, Johnstone saw a marker left by Señor Salvador Fidalgo in 1790. Whidbey and his men had to interrupt their survey and wait out the storm for two days.
- Fri. 30th Torrential rains continued to prevent the carpenters from working. Johnstone camped on a small island and was joined by a party of friendly Natives.
- Sat. 31st At Port Chalmers, the wind increased and an anchor cable was broken. Johnstone was near the entrance of Port Gravina.
- June
- Sun. 1st The storm continued.
- Mon. 2nd Whidbey's party returned because one man had been seriously wounded in a quarrel with a shipmate. Johnstone examined Port Gravina.
- Tue. 3rd Work continued on the repairs to the *Discovery*. Johnstone passed Simpson and Sheep Bays at the east end of Orca Bay. Whidbey returned to his survey down Bainbridge Passage on the west side of Prince William Sound and passed a point of land which was named to honor Captain Countess.
- Wed. 4th At Port Chalmers, in recognition of the King's birthday, work was suspended and the men were given a double allowance of grog. In Orca Inlet, Johnstone's party stopped at Mummy Island and met a group of Russians near a large Native settlement. Whidbey explored Whale, Icy and Jackpot Bays.
- Thu. 5th At Port Chalmers, eight Natives and their Russian leader visited the ships. Johnstone and his men crossed over from Orca Inlet to the north end of Hinchinbrook Island and then started back to the ships via Hawkins Island Cutoff. Whidbey went by Ewan and Paddy Bays off Dangerous Passage and entered Port Nellie Juan.
- Fri. 6th The Natives returned to the *Discovery*, bringing with them several birds they had killed. In a cove on the north end of Hinchinbrook Island, Johnstone found another marker from the Fidalgo expedition. Whidbey explored around Port Nellie Juan and camped near a point which was later named for a naval officer, Sir Alexander Forrester Cochrane.
- Sat. 7th At Port Chalmers, more Russians arrived including Amos Balushin from the Lebedev-Lastochkin Company's post at Nuchek on Hinchinbrook Island. Johnstone stopped at Port Etches and visited the Russian post. Whidbey went up Passage Canal to a point near the present site of Whittier where he realized he was at the eastern end of the portage which the Russians used to cross from Cook Inlet to Prince William Sound.
- Sun. 8th Johnstone and his men returned to Port Chalmers. The Russians from Port Etches visited the *Discovery* and *Chatham*. After camping in Pigot Bay, named for

- midshipman Robert Pigot, Whidbey looked at a Native burial site which Vancouver describes. They then went up Port Wells and College Fjord where a point of land was named for Admiral Sir Edward Pellew.
- Mon. 9th The carpenters continued to work on repairs to the *Discovery*. Whidbey went into Unakwick Inlet and met Chugach Eskimos from Kiniklik.
- Tue. 10th Vancouver examined charts which the Russians had brought. "At four o'clock [a.m.], the usual time of moving," Whidbey's party went by Columbia Bay and Glacier and entered Valdez Arm where today the town of Valdez and the oil pipeline terminal are located.
- Wed. 11th The *Chatham* was sent to examine the coast between Prince William Sound and Port Mulgrave in Yakutat Bay. Whidbey went past Bligh Island which Cook had named in 1788 for William Bligh, Commander of the *Resolution*, famous for the mutiny on the *Bounty*.
- Thu. 12th While repairs continued, Vancouver waited for Whidbey's men to return. Meanwhile, Whidbey concluded his survey by examining the entrance to Port Fidalgo. Puget aboard the *Chatham*, sailed along the sandy shoals south of the present town of Cordova and the mouth of the Copper River.
- Fri. 13th Vancouver and Lieutenant Baker surveyed and charted the area around Port Chalmers. Whidbey started back to the ship. West of Cape Suckling, Puget passed a point which he named for Sir Henry Martin and also named Wingham Island.
- Sat. 14th Repairs completed, the *Discovery* was prepared for sailing. Meanwhile, Puget set midshipman William LeMesurier in a cutter to examine the eastern entrance to Controller Bay, which Cook had named Comptroller's Bay to honor Maurice Suckling, Comptroller of the Navy.
- Sun. 15th Whidbey's survey party returned to the ship. Near Wingham Island, the *Chatham* grounded, but was soon refloated.
- Mon. 16th Vancouver tried to warp his way out of Port Chalmers, but the tow line broke. Puget anchored off the northwest end of Kayak Island. Some of the *Chatham's* crew went ashore on Wingham island and gathered sixty dozen sea bird eggs.
- Tue. 17th After being towed out, the *Discovery* started to sail between Montague and Green Island but struck a rock. Puget sailed around Kayak Island and continued on towards Yakutat Bay.
- Wed. 18th The *Discovery* passed the north east end of Montague Island but in trying to start out to sea, the winds failed.
- Thu. 19th Fortunately the *Discovery* drifted into Port Etches where the Russians had a post in Constantine Harbor. In the evening, Vancouver visited the Russian post.
- Fri. 20th Vancouver sailed out of Port Etches and eastward past Cape Hinchinbrook. At this point in his journal, Vancouver gives an extensive report of his observations on the waterways, lands, Russians and Natives of Prince William Sound.

- Sat. 21st With poor winds, the *Discovery* sailed slowly towards Kayak Island which Cook had previously named Kaye's Island.
- Sun. 22nd For this and the next three days, Vancouver plied back and forth, trying to sail against a easterly head wind.
- Thu. 26th Vancouver passed the southern end of Kayak Island and started towards Cape Suckling. On passing Point Manby, Puget noticed large amounts of glacial water on the surface of the ocean. Several Kodiak Eskimos, hunting for the Russians, brought Puget a letter from James Shields, a British shipwright who was building a ship for the Russians at Resurrection Bay.
- Fri. 27th The *Discovery* sailed slowly eastward along the coast. After looking into Disenchantment Bay at the north east end of Yakutat Bay, Puget was met by a large party of Eskimo hunters with their Russian supervisors, George Purtov. They had reportedly brought 700 kayaks and 1400 Eskimos to the area to hunt for sea otters.
- Sat. 28th Vancouver was off the mouth of Icy Bay. Puget anchored near an island which he named for Sir John Knight of the Royal Navy. With great difficulty, Puget moved the *Chatham* through the shallow waters between the islands and southern shore of Yakutat Bay, into Port Mulgrave.
- Sun. 29th Vancouver named the east point of the entrance to Icy Bay in honor of Edward Riou, who had been a midshipman with him on Cook's third voyage. They saw Mount St. Elias.
- Mon. 30th Easterly winds drove the *Discovery* back to the west.
- July
- Tue. 1st The wind changed to the west as they approached Yakutat where Vancouver named the western point of the entrance for Thomas Manby, Master of the *Chatham*. At Port Mulgrave, the Russians and Eskimos moved their camp next to the *Chatham* for protection from the Tlingit Indians.
- Wed. 2nd Adverse winds prevented Vancouver from entering Yakutat Bay.
- Thu. 3rd The *Discovery* met the *Jackal*, commanded by Mr. Brown, a fur trader they had met the previous year.
- Fri. 4th For this and the next day, southeast winds force Vancouver to tack back and forth off the coast south of Yakutat. At Port Mulgrave, a group of Tlingit men arrived and complained that the Russians and Eskimos were taking their sea otters without paying for them. The Russians were afraid that if the *Chatham* left, the Tlingit might attack.
- Sat. 5th The *Jackal* separated from the *Discovery* and the next day sailed into Port Mulgrave.
- Sun. 6th The wind improved and the *Discovery* sailed southeast along the coast, passing Cape Fairweather and Lituya Bay. The *Chatham* left Port Mulgrave.



- Mon. 7th The *Discovery* sailed into Cross Sound, where Vancouver named the northern point of land Cape Spencer to honor Lord Earl John Spencer, First Lord of the Admiralty. Offshore, they met Indians who wanted to trade, but who also demanded an exchange of hostages for security beforehand.
- Tue. 8th As the *Discovery* approached the eastern shore of Cross Sound, they were joined by the *Chatham*. The ships anchored at Granite Cove on George Island in Port Althorp, which Vancouver named for the heir to Earl Spencer, Viscount Althorp.
- Wed. 9th Rather than two expeditions, Vancouver decided to send one group under the command of Whidbey to survey the inside waterways, beginning at Cape Spencer.
- Thu. 10th Whidbey's party left the *Discovery* and Vancouver remained behind due to poor health. Whidbey went up Taylor Bay to the face of Brady Glacier.
- Fri. 11th Whidbey went past Point Wimbledon which Vancouver named to honor the birthplace of the 2nd Earl Spencer. On the southern shore, a point was named in honor of the Earl's wife, Lady Lavinia Spencer. Menzies notes that in passing north of the Inian Islands, huge icebergs rushed by, carried by the outgoing tide.
- Sat. 12th Whidbey and his men anchored near a point which Vancouver named for Henry Dundas, Treasurer of the Navy. Icy Strait was filled with ice and the face of the glacier was right at the mouth of what is today Glacier Bay and passed a "pleasant" island. Another island was named for William Le Mesurier, Master's Mate of the *Chatham*.

- Sun. 13th Whidbey arrived at the junction of Icy and Chatham Straits, where the northern point was named Couverden in honor of Vancouver's ancestral home in the Netherlands. The northern end of Chatham Strait was named Lynn Canal for Vancouver's home town of King's Lynn.
- Mon. 14th With strong head winds, Whidbey's men progressed slowly up Lynn Canal.
- Tue. 15th The brig, *Arthur*, under the command of Henry Barber, arrived in Cross Sound and anchored south of the *Discovery*. Whidbey passed by Sullivan Island.
- Wed. 16th After looking up Chilkat Inlet, Whidbey went around a point of land and a short distance up Chilkoot Inlet. Vancouver later named Point Seduction "in consequence of the artful character of the Indians who are said to reside in its neighbourhood." They were then met by a group of Tlingit whose leader appeared to be a very important individual. Both Vancouver and Menzies describe this man and his activities in some detail.
- Thu. 17th After stopping overnight, Whidbey noticed that the Indians they had met the previous day, had been joined by many more who were well equipped with muskets, blunderbusses and had a speaking trumpet and telescope. After passing Berner's Bay, which Vancouver named for his mother's family, they camped on a small island.
- Fri. 18th Three Indians were caught stealing iron from the *Discovery* and *Chatham*. Whidbey continued south along the east shore of Lynn Canal to the southern end of Shelter Island opposite Auke Bay. Here they were joined by Tlingit in two canoes. Whidbey tried to drive the Indians away by firing muskets over their heads, but this only made them more aggressive. Whidbey started towards the shore to rest, but the Indians got to the beach before him and drew up in battle array. "There was now no alternative but either to force a landing by firing upon them, or to remain at the oars all night. The latter Mr. Whidbey considered to be not only the most humane, but the most prudent measure to adopt..."
- Sat. 19th Whidbey's men stopped to rest at a place which Vancouver later named Point Retreat in light of the events of the previous evening. During the day, Whidbey's party rowed along the eastern shore of Chatham Strait past a point Vancouver named in honor of a Mr. Marsden.
- Sun. 20th Whidbey and his men passed a point which Vancouver named Point Parker.
- Mon. 21st As Whidbey's party went by Kootznahoo Inlet and the present site of the village of Angoon, Menzies noted that the Tlingit there had small gardens where they cultivated tobacco. Five hundred Tlingit came out in canoes and welcomed the Whidbey and his men and wanted to trade with them. Many of the Indians were dressed in European or American clothing. Continuing south, they passed a bay and point which Vancouver later named for Vice Admiral and Baron, Samuel Hood.
- Tue. 22nd Early in the day, Whidbey reached the southern tip of Admiralty Island, which Vancouver named for Sir Alan Gardner. They started east up Frederick Sound, but after reaching Point Brightman, Whidbey decided to return to the *Discovery*.

- Wed. 23rd The *Arthur* sailed out of Cross Sound and three days later the *Jackal* anchored next to the *Discovery*. With a strong southeast wind, Whidbey and his men sailed nearly sixty three nautical miles north along the west side of Admiralty Island.
- Thu. 24th Whidbey's boats crossed Chatham Strait to a point on the southern shore of Icy Strait. Here, Vancouver began to name places for the family of King George III, including Points Augusta and Sophia for his daughters, and Port Frederick and Point Adolphus for his sons. Whidbey and his men camped near a Tlingit sepulchre.
- Fri. 25th Whidbey went past Idaho Inlet and continued along the southern shore of Icy Strait.
- Sat. 26th Whidbey and his men returned to the *Discovery*. Vancouver then named the point on the southern end of Cross Sound for Margaret Bingham, Countess of Lucan and the mother of Lady Lavina Spencer and the south point in port Althorp was named Point Lucan.
- Sun. 27th Equipment was brought aboard the ships and they were made ready for sailing.
- Mon. 28th Final preparations were made to leave Port Althorp.
- Tue. 29th The *Discovery* and *Chatham* started around the west side of Baranof Island, past Cape Edward which Vancouver named for Edward the son of George III and later the father of Queen Victoria.
- Wed. 30th The ships were directly west of Cape Edgecumbe and then passed two points which Vancouver named for Princesses Amelia and Mary, daughters of George III.
- Thu. 31st The ships went around Cape Ommaney to the entrance of Chatham Strait which had been called Christian's sound for Rear Admiral Hugh Christian. Others called it Menzies' Strait in honor of Archibald Menzies.
- August
Fri. 1st The ships moored in Ship Cove of a bay which, at the end of the expedition, Vancouver named Port Conclusion. Two boat surveys were prepared. Whidbey and Spelman Swaine, were to take a crew and return to Point Gardner at the tip of Admiralty Island, and survey north and east. Johnstone and midshipman Robert Barrie were to lead a party to Cape Decision on the southern end of Kuiu Island and then proceed along the west shore of Chatham Strait as far east as possible.
- Sat. 2nd The survey parties left the ships.
- Sun. 3rd At noon, Whidbey reached Point Gardner and started north east up Frederick Sound in windy, rainy weather. At the same time, Johnstone and his men were at a bay and point, on the west side of Kuiu Island which Vancouver named for Sir James Harris, 1st Earl of Malmesbury. They continued north and examined Tebenkof Bay.
- Mon. 4th Whidbey passed several bays on the south end of Admiralty Island and a point which Vancouver named Point Pybus. Later they passed two points which were named for Vice Admiral James Gambier and Vice Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour.

- Tue. 5th Whidbey examined Seymour Canal, while Johnstone's men continued to survey Tebenkof Bay.
- Wed. 6th Whidbey's party returned out of Seymour Canal and in darkness, with rain and heavy seas, started up Stephens Passage which Vancouver named for Sir Philip Stephens, Secretary of the Admiralty. Having completed his study of Tebenkof Bay, Johnstone moved into the Bay of Pillars. In all of these places, Johnstone found only a few Tlingit houses.
- Thu. 7th Whidbey passed Grand Island. Continuing north, Johnstone's men passed two points which Vancouver named for William Francis Sullivan of the Royal Navy, and Vice Admiral Robert Baker Kingsmill.
- Fri. 8th Vancouver surveyed Port Conclusion. In his journal, Vancouver expresses his concerns about his men and the dangers involved in meeting the Tlingit. Meanwhile, in Stephens Passage, Whidbey's men passed a point which was later named for Richard Pepper Arden and from which they could see three passages. To the northeast was Taku Inlet which was terminated by a glacier. The central passage, Gastineau Channel, leading to the present city of Juneau, was entirely blocked by ice. Whidbey went up the western channel past a point which was named for Admiral Sir George Young and in front of Young Bay where an Indian village was seen. They were followed by several canoes filled with Indians. Whidbey ordered his men to fire muskets towards the canoes, but this only incited the Indians to increase their speed, and so shots were fired directly at the canoes and apparently some Indians were wounded or killed. The canoes withdrew. Whidbey continued on to Point Retreat and examined the narrow inlet he called Barlow's Cove.
- Sat. 9th Returning south, Whidbey went along the west side of Douglas Island which Vancouver named for the Rev. John Douglas, Bishop of Salisbury, and editor of Cook's journal for his third voyage. Johnstone examined Security and Saginaw Bays and Keku Strait, just south of the present village of Kake. The southern point of the entrance was named for Charles, 1st Marquis Cornwallis, a British Commander in the Revolutionary War. Camden Bay on the south side of the strait was named for Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden.
- Sun. 10th Whidbey now knew that they had circumnavigated an island which Vancouver later named Admiralty Island and that there was no northwest passage in this area. They passed two Indian villages and examined Taku Inlet which Vancouver describes as "dreary and inhospitable an aspect as the imagination can possibly suggest."
- Mon. 11th Whidbey started south down the eastern shore of Stephens Passage. At this point, Vancouver assigned names to commemorate people and places of his homeland in Norfolk, England. A point and a port were named for Henry Styleman and for his home town of Snettisham, Norfolk. Meanwhile, after examining Port Camden, Johnstone and his men went south down a very narrow, rocky pass to a point where they could look across and see Port Conclusion where they had been the previous year.
- Tue. 12th Whidbey passed places which were later named for Thomas Coke, Earl of Leicester, who built Holkam Hall as his mansion at Holkam and for Anmer, a town near Vancouver's home of King's Lynn. Johnstone, returning north out of Rocky Pass, examined the east end of Keku Strait where he found "no less than eight deserted

villages," all of which were situated on rocks or cliffs and well fortified. They also found several burials. They met some Tlingits who demonstrated their peaceful intent by blowing white eagle feathers into the air.

- Wed. 13th Whidbey went by Windham Bay which Vancouver named for William Windham, a statesman associated with Norfolk. Johnstone left Keku Strait, passing a point Vancouver named for George, the Earl Macartney, a former governor in the Caribbean.
- Thu. 14th Whidbey went by a bay which was named for Lord Robert Hobart and a larger bay named to commemorate Houghton Hall, built by Sir Robert Walpole near Harpley, Norfolk. Finally, Whidbey passed a point which Vancouver later named Fanshaw. For this, and the next two days, Johnstone's men rowed in the rain against strong head winds, along the north shore of Kupreanof Island.
- Fri. 15th Whidbey turned east into Frederick Sound to a point which Vancouver named for Admiral George Vandeput. Johnstone and his men surveyed Portage Bay, which they realized was just north of where they had been the previous year in Duncan's Canal.
- Sat. 16th Whidbey went as far south as LeConte Bay, just south of present day Petersburg, and could see Dry Strait and then started back to the ships, following the south shore of Frederick Sound. They met some Indians who seemed intent upon attacking the boats. Whidbey kept moving as quickly as possible to keep ahead of them. Suddenly, about five o'clock in the evening, Whidbey saw Johnstone's two boats coming. The Indians fled.
Whidbey remarks that " it is not possible for language to describe the joy that was manifested in every countenance..." because they now realized that there was no northwest passage and they had completed their survey of the Northwest Coast. Following Vancouver's orders, Whidbey took possession of this part of the continent for "His Britannic Majesty, his heirs and successors" by displaying the colors, with the boat crews drawn up under arms and with three volleys of musket fire. The passageway was named Frederick Sound because this date was the birthday of His Royal Highness Frederick, Duke of York and Vancouver called the region from Sumner Strait to Cross Sound, New Norfolk.
- Sun. 17th The survey parties started back to the ships.
- Mon. 18th In heavy rain, the two survey parties continued on their way back to the ships in Port Conclusion.
- Tue. 19th "In the midst of a deluge of rain, with the wind blowing very strong from the S.E., we had the indescribable satisfaction of seeing four boats enter the harbor..." the boat crews had completed their survey of the Northwest Coast and the expedition could now begin the voyage home.
- Wed. 20th Before leaving, Vancouver named Chatham Strait in honor of John Pitt, 2nd Earl of Chatham, First Lord of the Admiralty.
- Fri. 22nd Having been detained by a gale, the *Discovery* and *Chatham* slowly moved out of Port Conclusion.

- Sat. 23rd Just off Cape Ommaney, Isaac Wooden, a crewman from the cutter, fell overboard and was drowned. Vancouver named Wooden Rock, now Wooden Island, in his honor.
- Sun. 24th The ships sailed south, eventually leaving the waters of present day Alaska.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

- Olson, Wallace M.
1993 *The Alaska Travel Journals of Archibald Menzies, 1793-1794*. University of Alaska Press, Fairbanks. An annotated transcription of Menzie's journal while he was in Alaska with an introduction. Appendix contains a list of the botanical collections of Menzies' by John F. Thilenius.
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1967 *Dictionary of Alaska Place Names*. Geological Survey Professional Paper 567, United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. A valuable source of information on place names in Alaska and their origin.
- Vancouver, George
1798 (1984) *The Voyage of George Vancouver*, edited by W. Kaye Lamb, Hakluyt Society, c/o The Map Library, The British Library, Great Russell Street, London, WC1B 3DG, England. 4 volumes (Price: Approximately \$80 -\$90)
By far the best edition of Vancouver's journal with an extensive introduction and explanatory information. The set can be ordered directly from the Hakluyt Society or by special order through local bookstores.

OTHER SOURCES

Over they years, many books and articles have been published describing the life and works of George Vancouver. Unfortunately, most of these works are now out of print but may be found in some larger libraries. Parts of Archibald Menzies' journal reporting on his research entitled *Menzies' Journal of Vancouver's Voyage April to October 1792*, edited with botanical and ethnological notes by C. F. Newcombe, Archives of British Columbia, Memoir V, Victoria, was published in 1923. Selections from the journals of others on the Vancouver Expedition have been published in various historical journals.