

Chronology of PNW Exploration

by Robert Heacock

Date	Remarks
458	Chinese Buddhist monk Hwui Shan sailed to Kamchatka, Aleutians and then down PNW coast and stayed for 10 years (?!)
1254	Marco Polo born in Venice. (Korcula, Croatia?)
1271	Marco Polo departed for Asia
1295	Marco Polo returned from Asia after 24 years
1324	Marco Polo died in Venice, possibly buried in Church of San Lorenzo
1451	Christopher Columbus born in Genoa
1454	Papal Bull granted Portugal rights on the 'south and east route to the Indies'.
3/9/1454	Amerigo Vespucci was born at Peretola, near Florence.
1476 approx	Juan Sebastian Elcano was born in Getaria, and Spanish Basque country
1478	After time as seaman and map maker, Columbus captained a ship to Maderia
1480 approx	Ferdinand Magellan born in northern Portugal at Sabrosa, as Fernao de Magalhaes.
1482	Columbus had traveled to all local locations in the Med and Atlantic
1485	After being rejected by the Portuguese court, Columbus went to Spain for support to sail west, but because of the Moorish threat they could not consider this and he was working as a bookseller.
1488	Portuguese Captain Diaz had rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and opened the eastern trade routes.
5/1/1489	Christopher Columbus met with Queen Isabella in Castille, and later Ferdinand and Isabella in Cordoba
6/28/1491	Henry VIII born at Palace of Placentia (Greenwich Palace?)
1/2/1492	Grenada surrendered by the Moors
1/6/1492	Isabella and Ferdinand entered Granada and were received by the surrendering moors, they later met Columbus at Alcazar in Cordoba
3/30/1492	Royal Decree for Jews to be expelled from Spain in 4 months
4/17/1492	Columbus signed contract granting him what he requested the title of Admiral and Viceroy of any lands he discovered.
8/2/1492	Deadline for Jews to be expelled from Spain
8/3/1492	Columbus #1 3 ships 86 people 8:00 AM Columbus departed Palos near Cadiz on the Rio Tinto for the New World via Canary Islands
8/6/1492	Rudder on the <i>Pinta</i> breaks and they head to the Canary Islands
8/9/1492	Columbus sighted Grand Canary Islands/Bahamas.
9/6/1492	Columbus departed La Gomera Canary Islands after repairs to the <i>Pinta</i>
9/13/1492	Columbus notes the magnetic declination in the area as his compass no longer points to the North Star.
10/7/1492	Columbus saw seabirds and changed his course to follow them.
10/11/1492	A crew member spots land, but Columbus claims that for himself so the crewman is denied the reward.
10/12/1492	Columbus sighted land in the new world He landed on an island he calls San Salvador

10/28/1492	Columbus at NE Cuba
12/5/1492	Columbus lands at Haiti, believing he had reached Japan.
12/15/1492	Columbus at Haiti
12/25/1492	<i>Santa Maria</i> ran aground at Haiti and was abandoned. Columbus built a fort from salvaged items named La Navidad. Some of the men had to be left behind
1/13/1492	Columbus makes his final stop in Hispaniola, where he had his first clash with natives.
1/15/1493	Columbus departs Hispaniola for Spain on the <i>Nina</i> ,
2/17/1493	Columbus at Azores
2/27/1493	Columbus Departs Azores
3/4/1493	Columbus forced to Lisbon by a storm.
3/4/1493	Columbus and 2 ships anchored in Palos/Cadiz
3/15/1493	Columbus met Ferdinand and Isabella in Barcelona. (?)
5/3/1493	Papal Bull by Pope Alexander VI dividing the globe between Spain and Portugal, line was 100 leagues (345 miles) west of Azores and Cape Verde islands, giving Spain North and South America and Portugal Africa and Asia.
9/24/1493	Columbus #2 Columbus departs Cadiz with 17 ships 1,500 people
11/3/1493	Columbus lands at Dominica
11/4/1493	Columbus at Lesser Antilles,
11/19/1493	Columbus at Puerto Rico, then Hispaniola, Cuba and Jamaica. He also rescued natives from other native cannibals in Puerto Rico.
11/28/1493	Columbus finds the men he had left behind in Haiti were all killed by natives.
1494	Columbus discovered Jamaica
4/30/1494	Columbus lands in Cuba and spends much of the next two years searching for Japan and China.
6/7/1494	Treaty of Tordesillas similar to Papal Bull by Alexander VI but moved the line west which gave Portugal access to Brazil. Portugal had protested the earlier Bull as the Pope Alexander VI was a Borgia of Spanish descent and they felt was not impartial.
6/8/1496	Columbus returns to Portugal.
Summer 1497	Vasco De Gama from Portugal first to discover sea route to India around Africa and Cape of Good Hope.
5/30/1498	Columbus #3 Departed Sanlucar, Spain with 6 ships 226 people
7/31/1498	Columbus sighted Trinidad, then Venezuela, later as governor arrested for mistreatment of natives.
8/2/1498	Columbus lands at Trinidad
8/5/1498	Columbus lands at Venezuela, his first time on the South America mainland.
8/19/1498	An ailing Columbus returns to Hispaniola, the settlers have not found riches and he has a mutiny.
Fall 1499	Vasco de Game returned to Portugal with only 1/3 of his crew, but had made significant discoveries.
1500	Vasco Nunez de Balboa traveled to the New World, and later settled on Hispaniola
10/1/1500	Columbus and brothers arrived in Cadiz, Spain in chains, after 6 weeks were released and met Ferdinand and Isabella in Alhambra in Grenada, they agreed to 4 th voyage but not Columbus as governor.
1501	Amerigo Vespucci realizes that Brazil and the New Worl are part of another unknown continent.
1/1/1502	Amerigo Vespucci discovers Rio de Janeiro

5/12/1502 (5/14?)	Columbus #4 departed Cadiz with 4 ships, 147 people to explore mainland and to avoid islands.
6/15/1502	Columbus sighted Martinique, then Jamaica
7/30/1502	Columbus lands at Bay Island, Honduras, where he is introduced to the cocoa bean. Then Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama,
8/14/1502	Columbus lands at Trujillo, Honduras, his second time on the mainland and spends 2 months searching for a passage to the west.
12/6/1502	Columbus is hit by another hurricane
1503	Spanish House of Commerce is founded in Seville to regulate trade in the new World.
4/16/1503	Columbus departed for Hispaniola
6/25/1503	Columbus beached in storm damaged ships in St Anns Bay, Jamaica and was stranded.
2/29/1504	Columbus is still stranded and finds the local natives are growing unfriendly and he impresses them by consulting his celestial navigation books and predicting correctly an eclipse.
6/29/1504	A rescue ship arrives from Hispaniola. About 1/3 of his men remain at Hispaniola while Columbus has to buy passage home for himself and his son.
11/7/1504	Columbus arrived Sanlucar, Spain
1505	Capt. Francisco d'Almeida departed Portugal with 20 well armed ships to batter the Arab posts on the Indian Ocean during a 7 year voyage. Magellan was selected to accompany officials to open sea trade with India. Portuguese King Manuel wanted to wrest control of the Indian Ocean from the Arabs. In this he reached the Spice Islands and Molucca.
5/20/1506	Columbus died Valladolid, Spain age 54
1507	Magellan participated in a naval battle that consolidated Portuguese power in the Indian Ocean.
4/25/1507	First use of term 'America' on a map by Martin Waldseemuller in honor of Italian navigator Amerigo Vespucci
1509	King Henry VIII took the throne and spent much time vying for power with Rome
1509	Permanent European settlement was established at Jamaica
1510	Portuguese discovered uninhabited Mauritius
1510	Vasco Nunez de Balboa settled the city of Santa Maria (Santa Marta) la Antigua del Darien (Dariena) in Colombia, which became the first permanent European settlement on the mainland in the America's.
1511	Magellan participated in capture of the Moluccas Islands/Spice Islands at Banda Island Long 130 West. He also purchased a slave Enrique. See 3/28/1521
1512	Magellan returned home from his voyage to the Spice Islands
2/22/1512	Amerigo Vespucci, age 57 died at Seville
1513	Ponce de Leon explored Florida and area around St. Augustine
9/1/1513	Balboa began expedition across isthmus of Panama from Santa Maria
9/25/1513	Viaje de Vasco Nunez de Balboa first European to see Pacific Ocean from mountain range of Chucunaque River in Darien Province. But then it was known by the name he gave it the Great South Sea.

9/29/1513	Balboa reached Pacific Ocean near La Palma, had possession ceremony and then went to Isla Del Ray (Pearl Islands) and named San Miquel Bay as he arrived on the feast day of St Michael the Archangel
1514	Magellan returned to Portugal.
2/18/1516	Queen Mary I was born, parents Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon
1517	After being refused by Portuguese King Manuel I for a reward for his services and on idea of sailing west to Moluccas, Magellan went to Seville/Valladolid for his idea, he was given command of 5 ships by King Charles V.
1517-1518	Balboa had two ships built, <i>San Cisobal</i> and <i>Santa Maria de la Buena Esperanza</i> which sailed the Pacific coast at the Gulf of Panama. First European ships in the Pacific Ocean.
1519	Alonso Alvarez de Pineda explored Texas, giving Spain claim to the area.
1519	Juan Sebastian Elcano enlisted as 2 nd in command on <i>Concepcion</i> , preparing for Magellan's voyage, after being forced to sell his own 200 ton ship.
1519	Hernan Cortez landed in Mexico, Spanish began conquest of Mexico, founded Vera Cruz at Bay of San Miguel
1/15/1519	Balboa died by execution in Acla, Panama after dispute with local authorities
June 1519	Spanish king Charles I became HRE Charles V
9/20/1519 (8/10??)	Magellan Departed Seville, Spain with 5 ships and 270 men. He had trouble raising a crew because Spanish did not trust him and Portuguese now disdained him. Captains were Magellan, Espinosa, Carvalho, Elcano The Armada De Molucca departed Guadalquivir River, ships were freighter 144 tons <i>San Antonio</i> , 108 tons <i>Concepcion</i> , 102 tons <i>Victoria</i> , 90 tons <i>Santiago</i> , and his flagship 132 tons <i>Trinidad</i> .
9/26/1519	Magellans fleet reached the Canary islands at Tenerife where he provisioned.
10/3/1519	Magellan departed the Canary Islands, but soon found himself trapped in the doldrums for two weeks.
11/29/1519	Magellan made landfall on Brazil after breaking out of the doldrums.
12/13/1519	Magellan at Rio de Janeiro and spent 2 weeks making repairs and obtaining fresh water. then overwinters at Puerto San Julian in Argentina
12/25/1519	Magellan departed his last accurately measured location and headed into the unknown.
3/31/1520	Magellan arrived at Puerto San Julian (49d 18' South, - same as Vancouver BC north) dealt with mutiny on Easter Day and executed 2 captains and had one body quartered and hung on each ship. and made plans to maroon 2 men. They stayed here for 5 months. and one ship <i>Santiago</i> was lost on the coast, and the remaining crew made an appalling 4 month return to the fleet over snow covered mountains. Corpses of Mendoza and Quesada were hung in gibbets where they were seen by Drake 58 years later. (1578) 2 nd in command forced upon Magellan by Spanish authorities was Juan de Cartagena and Magellan had him marooned on an island, his fate in unknown. Magellan was Portuguese and crew was Spanish, a source of tensions.

8/24/1520	Magellan departed Puerto San Julian, after <i>Santiago</i> was sent for supplies and lost, the 4 remaining ships stopped at Puerto Santa Cruz for 2 months.
10/21/1520	Magellan Discovered Str of Magellan (Channel of All Saints) at 52D 20 min South (52.30000 N Bella Coola, BC) (53.588S?) at Cape Virgins then the Pacific in unusually calm weather., and one ship <i>San Antonio</i> (Captain Esteban Gomez) deserted and returned to Spain with a large share of provisions.
11/28/1520	Magellan and 3 ships entered the Pacific Ocean, started one of the most appalling ocean voyages in history of 6,000 miles. 38 days to cover the 360 miles
1/24/1521	Magellan sighted Pukapuka but winds and currents prevent them from landing
2/4/1521	Magellan sighted Caroline Islands but winds and currents prevent them from landing
1521	Spanish Hernando Cortez conquered Aztec in Mexico City
1521	Pirate Barbarossa attacked Spanish ships off Cadiz
3/6/1521	Magellan arrived at Guam, only stayed 3 days because of native threats.
3/16/1521	Magellan claimed Philippines at Cebu, and rested a week at Homonhon Island
3/28/1521	'A magical moment in history 'when Magellan arrived at Banda where he had been 10 years before. So 1 st to circumnavigate the world. Also his slave Enrique addressed the locals in their native language.
3/31/1521	First Easter Sunday Mass in Philippines on Limasawa Island at Massava by the Magellan Expedition
4/7/1521	Magellan anchored off village of Cebu near neighboring island of Mactan. In later conflict with 60 men against 1,500 natives Magellan was killed
4/14/1521	Local Cebu leader and his wife were baptized.
4/21/1521	Magellan planted a wooden cross in Cebu City at what is now Basilica of Santa Nino
4/27/1521	Magellan and 8 crew and 4 islanders were killed in Philippines on Mactan Island, and the rotted <i>Conception</i> was burned as they did not have enough crew for all 3 ships. Natives later killed 26 men at a banquet. The local king invited the captains and officers to a banquet where they were killed. Elcano had been demoted because of his involvement in the prior mutiny, so was not invited to the banquet.
Sept 1521	Gonzalo Gomez de Espinosa was elected Captain and general of the Expedition and the <i>Trinidad</i> , and Elcano captain on the <i>Victoria</i> .
11/8/1521	Magellan's 2 remaining ships with Captain Juan Sebastian Elcano reached the Moluccas and loaded up with goods and spices, but <i>Trinidad</i> was leaking badly and stayed for repairs. It was later captured by the Portuguese
12/21/1521	<i>Victoria</i> /Juan Sebastian de Elcano of Magellan expedition departed Tidore, Spice Islands for home, only made one stop at Cape Verde Islands for provisions. They had 44 original crew plus 13 Indonesians. The <i>Trinidad</i> and 60 men stayed to make repairs and then set out east to Panama.
1522	Spanish conquered Inca in Peru
1522	Pirate attacks force Span to have ships travel in convoys.
1522	Spanish first reached west coast of Mexico
2/11/1522	<i>Victoria</i> /Elcano passes Timor

4/6/1522	<i>Trinidad</i> /Gonzalo Gomez de Espinosa of Magellan expedition departed Tidore, Spice Islands and headed east to Panama, but endured 3 more months of scurvy and hardship and turned around back to the west. 35 men had died.
May, 1522	<i>Victoria</i> /Elcano continued on after rejecting calls to surrender his ship to the Portuguese at Mozambique,
5/19/1522	<i>Victoria</i> /Elcano rounded the Cape of Good Hope, but by then half her crew had died. Their only landfall was uninhabited Amsterdam Island.
7/10/1522	<i>Victoria</i> /Elcano anchored at Santiago at the Cape Verde Islands. They sent 13 men ashore for provisions, with the story that they were laggards from a convoy. The men were able to gather 2 boat loads of rice, but were arrested by the Portuguese governor and the ship was forced to depart.
9/6/1522 (?)	<i>Victoria</i> /Juan Sebastian Elcano a Basque, moored at the Spanish port of San lucar de Barrameda, (Seville) with 18 of the original 250 men and 5 ships. More than 45,000 miles
9/9/1522	<i>Victoria</i> /Juan Sebastian de Elcano of Magellan expedition arrived back at Sevilla, Spain with cargo of spice, first circumnavigation. With only 18 of original 270 men. Sailed 14,460 leagues or 50,000 Nautical Miles, one of the greatest in recorded history. The Ship 85 ton <i>Victoria</i> was a 3 masted Spanish carrack, second smallest of the fleet at 92 feet x 22 feet and then continued to sail for another 50 years as a merchant ship. The men walked with lighted candles to the church Santa Maria de la Victoria The 381 sacks of cloves were worth more than 5 ships combined. 3 years and 27 days Another 17 men were later returned from prison in the Moluccas and Cape Verde Islands.
Nov 1522	<i>Trinidad</i> /Gonzalo Gomez de Espinosa of Magellan expedition arrived back at Tidore, Spice Islands only to encounter a Portuguese fleet and they surrendered with 22 surviving crewmen. 4 of them eventually returned to Spain, being the 2 nd group to circumnavigate the globe.
1523	Spanish Emperor Carlos sent Cortez notice of the need to find the Straits of Anian before others did
March 1524	A meeting was held to determine if the Moluccas were on the east or west of the line per the Treaty of Tordesillas, but the meeting was inconclusive.
1525	The idea of a northern sea route along the north coast of Russia was discussed in European circles.
1525	Elcano joined an expedition to the Moluccas/Spice Islands but died at sea of scurvy.
1526	Smallpox spread from Spanish in Columbia and Panama to natives.
1527	First Spanish trip to Philippines and Moluccas, but Portuguese would not allow west bound return.
1529	Treaty of Zaragoza with Moluccas to Portugal and Philippines to Spain.
1532	Spanish began conquest of Peru.

	Herman Cortes established base at Tehuantepec on the southern Mexican coast and began exploring northward along the Pacific coast. The first expedition failed when the ship was lost. Cortez sent Spanish expedition Mendoza from Acapulco north to Sinola coast, and expedition was slain by natives at the Rio Fuerte at Los Mochis.
11/15/1532	Francisco Pizarro arrived at Cajamarca, Peru and promptly captured Inca ruler Atahualpa, who was executed 9 months later. Pizarro had 168 soldiers (62 mounted and 106 on foot) against 80,000 Inca warriors. Atahualpa paid a huge ransom in gold which filled a room 22 x 17 x 8.
1533	Peru and the Inca falls under Spanish control
1533	Spanish founded Cartagena, Columbia.
1533	Cortez sent a second expedition northward and one ship was lost. The first ship discovered the Santo Tomas islands and then returned to Acapulco. The crew of the second ship mutinied and then were killed by natives or captured by Cortez rival Nuno de Guzman. One man escaped Guzman and then made it back to Cortez and told him of an island with pearls and gold.
1533	<i>Concepcion</i> /Basque pilot Fortun Jimenez discovered Baja, California, but most crew were killed by natives.
9/7/1533	Queen Elizabeth I born at Palace of Placentia/Greenwich Palace, parents Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn
1534	Henry VIII broke with Rome
April 1534	Exploits of Pizarro were published in Spain prompting further voyages to New World
1535	Cortez went to Baja but did not find pearls or gold or food.
1535	French explorer Jacques Cartier reported that after his ships had become locked in ice in the St. Lawrence River, his men were saved from scurvy by a special tea prepared by local Native Americans from the bark and leaves of a particular tree
10/11/1535	Quebec City founded as earliest French settlement in North America by Jacques Cartier, but abandoned 1 year later,
March 1536	At Rio Sinola 4 supposed survivors of a ship from Florida that wrecked on the Texas coast walked from the Texas coast to the Pacific coast with tales of emeralds. This sparked later expeditions in search of the treasure.
1537	Portuguese established Macao, China as a trading center due to policy of secrecy the results were not provided to subsequent voyagers. Only other port for foreign trade in China was Kyakhta on the middle of the Mongolian/Russian border, 1,200 miles from Pacific
1539	Francisco del Ulloa explored Baja up to 30N to Isla Cedros
1540	Francis Drake was born, he lived in Devon then Plymouth.
2/23/1540	Francisco Vasquez de Coronado departed Compostela, Mexico (Puerto Vallarta) and spent two years exploring the Southwest US up to Kansas.
1541	Francisco de Bolanos went north, but halfway up Baja was turned back by storms
1542	Ruy Lopez de Villalobos set out westward from Mexico and reached Mindanao. He named the islands after King Phillip II. But after 2 attempts to return eastward he surrendered to the Portuguese at Tidore.
1542	Spanish subject 'Juan Gaetano' allegedly discovered the Hawaiian Islands.

1542	Portuguese ships arrived near Kyushu, Japan during a storm, and later Portuguese ships traded there until 1640
1542	Viceroy for New Spain (Mexico) Antonio de Mendoza ordered Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo to lead expedition northward along the coast
6/27/1542	Ron Rodriguez Cabrillo departed Navidad, Mexico (Manzanillo) for Alta, California/Cabo San Lucas with two ships <i>San Salvador</i> and <i>Victoria</i> . They eventually reached San Diego Bay and then Point Reyes and possibly Cape Mendocino.
9/28/1542	Joao (Juan) Rodrigues Cabrillo traveling North on <i>San Salvador</i> and <i>Victoria</i> and was first to reach Alta California at San Diego (Bahia de San Miguel), then went to Point Reyes, but not see San Francisco Bay. They stopped at San Miquel Island off Santa Barbara where Cabrillo later died. Northern most point was Ballast Point/Point Loma at San Diego
11/11/1542	Joao (Juan) Rodrigues Cabrillo spotted Monterey Bay, but bad weather kept him from landing. Spanish explorer Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo was credited as the first European to visit this area of Central California. Upon entering what would become Monterey Bay he named it "Bahia de Los Pinos" or Bay of the Pines.
1543	Copernicus published his treatise where the sun is the center of the solar system
1/3/1543	Cabrillo died on island Juan Rodriguez (San Miguel Island off Santa Barbara, CA) after wounds from a fall became infected.
2/18/1543	Bartolome Ferrer took over as captain after the death of Cabrillo, and went up the coast. They may have made it to the Southern Oregon coast and said they saw a large river.
2/28/1543	Bartolome Ferrer turned around from the Oregon coast.
4/15/1543	Cabrillo/Ferrer expedition returned to Navidad/Manzanillo
1543	Bartolome Ferrello sailed up Point Reyes and Point Arena, weather sent him off the coast until he returned at Eureka, and then returned to Acapulco
1/28/1547	King Henry VIII died at Whitehall
1558	Acapulco founded
1558	Queen Elizabeth assumed the English throne and started the rise of English sea power.
1558	Francis Drake begins life at sea with elder cousin John Hawkins as a pirate against the French.
11/17/1558	Queen Mary I (Bloody Mary) died and Elizabeth I assumed the throne.
1562	Straits of Anin placed on map by Giacomo Gastaldi
Nov 1564	Miquel Lopez de Legazpi and 4 ships departed Navidad, MX to go to Manila and to find a route eastward for the return. Flagship was <i>San Pedro</i>
1565	Start of Manila- Acapulco Galleon trade started when west to east trade winds discovered by Esteban Rodriguez and Carmelite Fray Andres de Urdaneta They were sent by the first Governor of Philippines Miquel Lopez de Legazpi.
7/16/1565	<i>San Lucas</i> /Capt Alonso de Arellano reached Baja at 27 45'N with cargo of cinnamon from Philippines, first ship from fleet commanded by Miquel Lopez de Legazpi with pilot Brother Andres de Urdaneta. After discovering island of Cebu, San Pablo/Urdaneta reached Santa Barbara on his return to seek reinforcements to hold Cebu.

9/8/1565	St Augustine FL founded
10/1/1565	First Manila Galleon <i>San Pablo</i> and Andres de Urdaneta reached Navidad Manzanillo but continued down the coast.
10/8/1565	First Manila Galleon reached Acapulco after a 4 month trip. 16 crewmen had died and the rest were sick but the route was established.
1567	Drake raids Veracruz, Mexico
11/20/1567	Alvero de Medana(Mendana) de Neira sailed from Callo, Peru with 2 ships and 150 men and reached the Solomon Islands
1568	Francis Drake and relative John Hawkins had to put in at the Spanish port of San Juan de Ulua. Later when the Spanish fleet arrived, Drake reached an agreement with Spanish to leave peacefully when his ships were repaired. But the Spanish trapped the men and massacred the English and Drake escaped with 2 of his 6 ships and 50 of his 400 men.
9/23/1568	The Spanish attacked Francis Drake and his cousin Sir John Hawkins while anchored for repairs near Vera Cruz, Mexico, with the loss of 3 of their 5 ships and also 200 men..
1570	Magellan's ship 85 ton <i>Victoria</i> was finally lost on a voyage from The Antilles to Spain. See 9/9/1522
1578	John Hawkins and Francis Drake attacked Vera Cruz, Mexico and the Spanish sank or captured 4 of his 6 ships. Hawkins and Drake managed to return to England, but lost many men and it put a strain on their relationship. Drake thereafter sought revenge against the Spanish.
Mid Jan 1568	Alvero de Medana de Neira sighted Nui at Tuvalu
2/7/1568	Alvero de Medana de Neira sighted Santa Isabel Island in the Solomon Islands
8/7/1568	After a council, Alvero de Medana de Neira decided to return to Peru.
Late Jan 1569	Alvero de Medana de Neira reached Mexican coast, after passing by Marshall Island and Wake Island.
1572	Drake crossed isthmus of Panama, saw Pacific Ocean
July 1572	Drake captured <i>Nombre de Dios</i> , a Spanish trans-shipment point for Peruvian silver.
1573	Drake again captured <i>Nombre de Dios</i> , this time with 20 tons of silver and gold, and some was buried so he could escape and returned to England.
1574	Sir Richard Grenville proposed a route of exploration to include a return through the NW Passage that was later used by Drake.
1576	Martin Frobisher thought that he has found the eastern entrance to the Northwest Passage but he was on an inlet at the south end of Baffin Island
1576	Spanish Galleon <i>San Filipe</i> departed Manila, after 6+ months grounded on beach at Baja, cargo was discovered in 2003.
7/20/1577	Martin Frobisher at Jackmans Sound, Hudson Bay, anchored and had a possession ceremony.
11/15 to 11/28/1577	Francis Drake had a shakedown cruise
11/25/1577	<i>Pelican</i> /Francis Drake returned to England after battling storms in the English Channel.
12/13/1577 (11/15/1577?)	Francis Drake sails from Plymouth, England on the 100 ton <i>Pelican</i> after delay in bay, with 4/5 ships to explore the Pacific and capture Spanish ships

12/13/1577	<i>Pelican</i> /Francis Drake finally departed England with 164 men. His other ships were 80 ton <i>Elizabeth</i> , storeship <i>Swan</i> and 15 ton bark <i>Christopher</i> and small and inadequate <i>Marigold</i> . Off the Cape Verde Islands he captured a well laden Portuguese ship <i>Mary</i> with an experienced pilot Nuna de Silva, who had crossed to South America several times.
1578	Manila Galleon <i>San Juanillo</i> failed to reach Acapulco. It wrecked at Baja.
1/19/1578	Drake at Cape Verde Islands and captured Portuguese pilot Nuno de Silva who he kept for 15 months and then released in Mexico, who was then interrogated by the Spanish
4/5/1578	Drake at Brazil, reached Puerto San Julian,
4/16/1578	Drake departs Guatulco
6/20/1578	Drake entered the bay at Port San Julian, as Magellan did in 1520.
7/2/1578	Drake executed Thomas Doughty and Doughty was buried under gibbets used by Magellan 58 years earlier (1520). They then had to wait 6 weeks for the weather to pass. He also renamed his ship the <i>Golden Hinde</i> .
8/17/1578	<i>Golden Hinde</i> /Drake abandoned two ships <i>Christopher</i> and <i>Swan</i> which had become unseaworthy, parted out the <i>Mary</i> and departed Puerto San Julian.
8/20/1578 8/23??	<i>Golden Hinde</i> /Drake arrived at Straits of Magellan, <i>Pelican</i> was renamed <i>Golden Hind</i> (deer). Traversed straits in 16 days.
9/6/1578	<i>Golden Hinde</i> /Drake entered Pacific Ocean, the first one after Magellan. Later in two months of storms <i>Elizabeth</i> limped back to the Strait of Magellan, and England,
9/30/1578	<i>Marigold</i> was swamped and lost at sea and the men's cries were heard from the other boats but nothing could be done to help them. <i>Golden Hinde</i> was later blown south to Cape Horn and separated from <i>Elizabeth</i> ,
10/24/1578	<i>Golden Hinde</i> /Drake found shelter at Horn Island/Elizabeth Island and rested for 3 days, then started a 4 month reign of terror against the unprepared Spanish.
11/7/1578	<i>Golden Hinde</i> /Drake had regained the west end of the Strait but there was no sign of the <i>Elizabeth</i> which had turned around.
2/13/1579	<i>Golden Hinde</i> /Drake entered Callo/Lima Peru after raiding Isla Mocha, here men were killed and Drake wounded, then Valparaiso and Tarapaca,
2/28/1579	<i>Golden Hinde</i> /Drake captured a ship piloted by Benito Diaz Barvo, and impressed the crew onto his remaining ships <i>Golden Hind</i> and a pinnace.
March 1579	Drake off Costa Rica captures another Panama ship with more charts and pilots with knowledge of the Manila galleons.
3/1/1579	Drake off Cabo de San Francisco just above the equator at Ecuador captures the galleon <i>Nuestra Senora de la Concepcion</i> , (<i>Cacafuego</i>) he learned about unarmed and vulnerable Manila Galleons and routes. He also got 26 tons silver bars, 14 chests of silver coins, 80 lbs. gold and jewels.
3/20/1579	Drake takes Flemish merchant Corneiles Lambert as a prisoner, and Lambert later described Drake careening the vessel, but only half done
4/4/1579	Drake off Guatemala, seized a ship that gave them porcelain and other wares.

4/14/1579	Francis Drake told the Spanish captives that no one in the world understood navigation as well as he did, as reported by Gaspar de Vargas to Viceroy Martin Enriquez.
4/15/1579	Drake at Guatalco/Huatulco, MX, for water and supplies, after raids on Valapariaso and Callao in Chile. They freed 3 black slaves and sacked the town and church. Drake also took clothing to be used for trade items farther north, and also left a Portuguese pilot Nuno de Silva, captured at Cape Verde Islands who told the Spanish that Drake was going to explore for the Northwest Passage
4/16/1579	Drake departs Guatalco on <i>Golden Hinde</i> and a captured Spanish frigate, heads out to sea and north to 48N to find Northwest Passage, then south to find location to repair ship. Performed first possession ceremony by an Englishman in the US.
May 1579	Portuguese pilot da Silva who had been captured by Francis Drake, gave a deposition to the Spanish about Francis Drakes activities.
6/5/1579	Drake arrives at “bad bay” possibly South Cove at Point Arago, Oregon
6/6/1579	The local natives had a ceremony for Drake and presented him with feathered head dress and other items. He also made up a brass plate but it has never been found.
6/10/1579	Drake departs “bad bay” possibly South Cove at Point Arago, Oregon
6/17/1579	Francis Drake arrived at Nehalem Bay?? Drakes Bay?? Whale Cove?? June 17 – July 23 36 days to replace worm rotted planks before sailing in his heavily laden ship.
6/21/1579	Drake entered the bay
7/23/1579	Drake departs ‘fair and good bay’ after abandoning the Spanish frigate, and head for the Moluccas
7/25/1579	After departing the bay, Drake stopped near some coastal islands and hunted seabirds and sea lions.
9/2/1579	The <i>Elizabeth</i> with captain John Wynter which abandoned Francis Drake in the Straits of Magellan, arrived at Ilfracombe, England.
10/9/1579	Approx after 66 days <i>Golden Hinde</i> /Drake reached the Caroline Islands, but was wary of trade with natives and killed 20
10/21/1579	<i>Golden Hinde</i> /Drake reached Mindanao, provisioned and then departed for the Spice Islands.
1580	Francis Drake purchased Buckland Abbey, near Plymouth, England.
1/9/1580	After taking on 6 tons of cloves, Drake struck a reef near Celebes, and jettisoned least valuable cargo and guns. But the wind changed and they were freed from the reef.
6/18/1580	<i>Golden Hinde</i> /Drake passed Cape of Good Hope into the Atlantic. The crew had been reduced to 59.
9/26/1580	After landing only at Sierra Leon, Drake returned to Plymouth, England after 3 years with more than half her crew. But the ship had to depart and wait off shore while Drake met Queen E. at Whitehall to address diplomatic issues and complaints coming in about his actions.
4/4/1581	Queen Eliz I knighted Sir Francis Drake on <i>Golden Hind</i> at Royal Dockyards at Deptford, now Conway’s Wharf development
8/5/1583	Sir Humphrey Gilbert anchored at St Johns Harbor, Newfoundland and had a possession ceremony.
1584	Francisco de Gali on Manila Galleon visited Alta California

June 1585	Francisco Gali from Mexico arrived Philippines to take exploration ships eastward to explore the PNW coast for safe harbors for the Galleons, but he died before the expedition could get started.
9/14/1585	Francis Drake departed England with 29 ships and 2,300 armed men to attack the Spanish in the Caribbean. Stopping at Cape Verde Islands they looted the island and also picked up an epidemic, possibly Bubonic Plague with devastated his crews.
1586	Thomas Cavendish set sail from England with 3 ships to prey on Spanish ships in the Pacific.
1586	Manila Galleon <i>San Juan</i> failed to reach Acapulco
January 1586	Francis Drake at Santo Domingo/DR and took the city but there was little loot to take and he left after receiving a ransom.
2/9/1586	Francis Drake anchored at Cartagena, Columbia with 3,000 men and took the city from the Spanish and held it until a ransom was paid 3/26. Because of the epidemic on his ships, he had to abandon a plan to attack Cuba.
June 1586	Drake attacked St Augustine, FL and then went to Roanoke, NC. He learned the colonists wanted to abandon the colony and he took them and the tobacco plant back to England.
7/21/1586	Thomas Cavendish departed Plymouth, England with 120 <i>ton Desire</i> plus the <i>Content</i> and <i>Hugh Gallant</i> .
11/1/1586	<i>Desire</i> /Thomas Cavendish via Sierra Leone reached Brazil, where he rested and provisioned for 3 weeks
1587	Pedro de Unamuno on Manila Galleon went ashore at Morro Bay.
1587	Francis Drake attacked Cadiz Spain, and destroyed ships, which delayed the attack by the Spanish Armada on England.
1/6/1587	<i>Desire</i> /Thomas Cavendish reached the Strait of Magellan, initially in good weather but bad weather later in their transit had them trapped.
2/24/1587	<i>Desire</i> /Thomas Cavendish reached the end of the Straits of Magellan and Cape Pilar and entered the Pacific Ocean.
July 1587	<i>Nuestra Senora de Esperanza</i> / Pedro de Unamuno departed Macao eastward to explore the PNW.
10/18/1587	<i>Nuestra Senora de Esperanza</i> / Pedro de Unamuno arrived Monterey Bay/Santa Cruz/Morro Bay and departed after 3 days
11/12/1587	<i>Nuestra Senora de Esperanza</i> / Pedro de Unamuno met a launch near Cabo Corrientes near Jalisco, the launch was searching for <i>Nuestra Senora de Esperanza</i> / Pedro de Unamuno and the Manila Galleon Santa Ana to warn them of Thomas Cavendish in the area.
11/14/1587 (11/4?) (11/15?)	<i>Desire</i> /Thomas Cavendish on <i>Desire</i> and <i>Content</i> captured a 700 Ton Spanish Manila Galleon <i>Santa Ana</i> at Cape (Cabo) San Lucas but could not learn the ships route. It took a week to loot the cargo. After the 2 ships departed westward the <i>Content</i> was lost at sea. Juan de Fuca was a pilot and had invested in the cargo and lost 60,000 ducats and was sent ashore as a prisoner. The ship was soon salvaged to Acapulco (Burned at nearby beach?) Cavendish eventually became 2 nd person to circumnavigate

11/19/1587	<i>Desire</i> /Thomas Cavendish headed to Cathay with his Spanish loot of trade goods.
11/22/1587	<i>Nuestra Senora de Esperanza</i> / Pedro de Unamuno arrived Acapulco
1588	English victory over the Spanish Armada. This loss also curtailed Spanish explorations on the North American coast.
1588	Portuguese sailor Lorenzo Maldonado allegedly sailed through the straits of Anian from Atlantic to the Pacific
1588-1594	Apostolos Valerianus using Spanish name Juan de Fuca was in Mexico in this timeframe.
1588	Alleged Spanish voyage from the Atlantic to 59 30'N to a bay with glaciers
1/14/1588	<i>Desire</i> /Thomas Cavendish arrived at Philippines at Samor.
3/16/1588	<i>Desire</i> /Thomas Cavendish departed Java
4/17/1588	<i>Desire</i> /Thomas Cavendish at Cape of Good Hope
6/8/1588	<i>Desire</i> /Thomas Cavendish at St Helena Island and rested for 12 days
6/20/1588	<i>Desire</i> /Thomas Cavendish departed St Helena
9/3/1588	<i>Desire</i> /Thomas Cavendish arrived the English Channel but ran into storms
9/9/1588	<i>Desire</i> /Thomas Cavendish arrived at Plymouth with 40 of his original 123 men.
8/26/1591	Thomas Cavendish departed Plymouth, England on his second voyage. This time with co-commander John Davis. His flagship was the 400 ton <i>Galleon Leicester</i> plus the <i>Desire</i> , under John Davis, 240 ton <i>Roebuck</i> , 240 ton <i>Daintie</i> , store ship <i>Black Pinnace</i> all with 350 men and soldiers. But they had to spend 27 days in the Doldrums, and then found most of their provisions were spoiled. So had to take time to reprovision in Brazil.
1592	The Molyneus Globe the first map to refer to Novae Albionis (New Albion) , was published
1/24/1592	<i>Galleon Leicester</i> /Thomas Cavendish, departed Brazil to head to the Straits, and during storms the <i>Daintie</i> returned to England. And the <i>Galleon Leicester</i> lost her boats so could not land for water.
3/18/1592	<i>Galleon Leicester</i> /Thomas Cavendish and the rest of the fleet were reunited at Port Desire. But the mission continued to deteriorate. After a month of storms in the Straits, Cavendish told the men they needed to go east around Cape of Good Hope to China, but they retreated to the coast of Brazil. 8 of the sickest men were rowed ashore in the strait of Magellan and abandoned. Cavendish switched to the <i>Desire</i> to avoid the recalcitrant men, but then later switched back in a show of resolve. But he later died in the Atlantic while the ships returned to England.
5/21/1592	
1592	Falkland Islands (French Malouines, Spanish Malvinas) were first on European charts when discovered by John Davis
1592	Greek (Cephalonia, Venetian Ionian islands Corfu) Apostolos Valerianus using Spanish name Juan de Fuca sailing from Acapulco, noted pillar of rock at Cape

	Flattery, which fits description, and entered broad strait between 47N and 48N claim not supported by Spanish King Phillip II at El Escorial, only written evidence is April 1596 summary letter from Englishman Michael Locke (Lok) from Venice. Not proven, but likely. De Fuca previously had invested in and sailed on a Manila Galleon that was seized by Thomas Cavendish.
1/17/1593	A Spanish Royal Order requiring a search for safe harbors along the Manila – Acapulco trade route
1593	Map Quivera Rengenu by Cornelis de Jode/Antwerp published showing ‘Straits of Anian’
1594	Sebastiao Rodrigues Cermenho departed Acapulco to go up California coast to Cape Mendocino to locate ports for galleons but went to Manila and came back in <i>San Augustin</i> .
1595 approx	The Hondius Broadside map was published which showed the harbor outline of Francis Drake on the California/Oregon coast.
1595	Alvero de Mendana left Peru for the Solomon Islands as he had done in 1567.
4/9/1595	Alvero de Medana de Neira again left Callao/Lima, Peru, this time with 4 ships and 378 men, women and children to make settlement in Solomon Islands.
7/21/1595	Alvero de Medana de Neira reached the Marquesas Islands, but left 2 weeks later for the Philippines after conflict had killed 200 natives.
Mid July 1595	<i>San Augustin</i> /Sebastian Rodrigues Cermenho departed Manila on a combined trade/exploration trip to find shelter for Manila Galleons in the PNW.
9/8/1595	Alvero de Medana de Neira sighted Nendo (Santa Cruz) island and built a settlement at Graciosa Bay.
10/18/1595	Alvero de Medana de Neira died and the remaining ships departed 11/18/1595 and went to the Philippines
Nov, 1595	Spanish explorer Cermenho wrecked by a storm while anchored at what he called San Francisco Bay and is now Drakes Bay at Point Reyes.
November 1595	<i>San Augustin</i> /Sebastiao Rodrigues Cermenho made landfall at Trinity Head, CA and went down the coast to Drakes Bay but sudden a storm sent the ship onto the beach. Manila Galleon <i>San Augustin</i> anchored off Drake Bay to find a port to rest on voyage, a sudden storm took skeleton crew by surprise and the ship was driven on the beach and lost. Crew took remaining boats to Acapulco. Asian merchandise was unearthed at Miwok Indian sites on the northern portion of Drakes Bay at Estero de Limantour
11/4/1595	<i>San Augustin</i> /Sebastian Rodrigues Cermenho arrived Cabo Mendocino, but more likely Trinidad Head or Point St George (Crescent City)
11/6/1595	<i>San Augustin</i> /Sebastian Rodrigues Cermenho in what was probably Drakes Bay at Point Reyes.
11/12/1595	Sir John Hawkins died and is buried at sea off Puerto Rico
12/8/1595	Cermenho departed Point Reyes area and headed south.
1596	An English-Dutch force raided Cadiz.
1596	Sir Francis Drake died
1/28/1596	Francis Drake died at sea of dysentery and was buried off the east coast of Portobelo, Panama

Jan 1596	Survivors of <i>San Augustin</i> wreck at Drakes Bay with Sebastian Rodrigues Cermano returned in the Launch that they had to rebuild to sail down the coast from Point Reyes.
1596	Sebastian Vizcaino set out with 3 ships, tried to establish settlement at La Plaz but was unsuccessful.
2/11/1596	Remaining ships and 100 crew from Alvero de Medana de Neira expedition arrived Manila Bay, credit going to Portuguese navigator Pedro Fernandes de Queiros
April, 1596	Juan de Fuca tells his story to Michael Lok in Venice
June 1597	Portuguese navigator Pedro Fernandes de Queiros and remnants of the Alvero de Medana de Neira expedition returned to Peru
1598	Felipe III took over Spanish throne, and encouraged exploration of the PNW coast
1598	Dutch landed at Mauritius, but left
1600	Dutch expedition wrecked on coast of Japan with Will Adams one of few survivors.
1600	English East India Company formed
5/5/1602	Sebastian Vizcaino and 200 others sailed from Acapulco on 200 ton <i>San Diego</i> , <i>Santo Tomas</i> , and <i>Tres Reyes</i> . They charted San Diego, Santa Barbara Islands, and Monterey Bay and Drakes Bay but not San Francisco. 6/3/1770 Fr Serra dedicated the Mission in Monterey with mass under the same oak tree as the Camelites had mass in 1602 with Vizicaino expedition in 1602 From Monterey Vizcaino sent the <i>Santo Tomas</i> 2,000 miles back to Acapulco with maps and request for 'provisions, men and ammunition'. The other two ships then headed north 500 miles to Cape Blanco
1602	<i>Tres Reyes</i> /Martin de Aguilar departs Acapulco, identified Cape Blanco on Oregon coast, noted river current but it may not have been Columbia (Rogue?). Aguilar on <i>Tres Reyes</i> and most of crew died of scurvy during return. The <i>San Diego</i> separately may have been up to the area and discovered Cape Sebastian The newly appointed viceroy Marques de Montesclaros did not allow any further explorations to the PNW under the idea that it is cheaper and more effective to not make any discoveries to prevent foreign intrusion. This was the final Spanish voyage to PNW until Juan Perez in 1774
1603	Sebastian Vizcaino suggested a permanent settlement at Monterey to assist Spanish galleons on the voyage from Manila.
1603	Queen Elizabeth died in England.
Jan 1603	After <i>Santo Tomas</i> , headed south with sick crew, the other two ships attempted to reach Cape Blanco, but were separated in a storm. <i>Tres Reyes</i>
1/6/1603	<i>San Diego</i> and <i>Tres Reyes</i> reached Drakes Bay but then were separated in a storm.
1/13/1603	<i>San Diego</i> /Francisco de Bolanos sighted Cape Mendocino
1/19/1603	<i>San Diego</i> /Francisco de Bolanos was at 42N after being driven north by a storm, and apparently saw Cape Blanco (42.84N). They may have made it to 43N The <i>Trey Reyes</i> /martin De Aguilar was also driven north in the same storm, and also saw Cape Blanco and local rivers.
3/24/1603	Queen Elizabeth I died at Richmond Palace
March 1604	New Spanish viceroy Juan de Mendoza y Luna/Marques de Montesclaros halted Spanish explorations and did not feel Monterey Bay was worthwhile to pursue and

	felt that any development was invite foreigners and threats. He felt any discoveries the Spanish made would be invitations to others.
1604	Tokugawa Shogunate came to power in Japan but was not interested in foreign contact and preferred to remain isolated and unsullied and therefore did not threaten Russia from the east.
1604	Manila Galleon <i>San Antonio</i> failed to reach Acapulco, likely wrecked at Luzon
	1604 Spanish Galleons <i>Espiritu Santo</i> and <i>Jesus Maria</i> were caught in violent storms off Cape Mendocino.
1605	Portuguese navigator Pedro Fernandes de Queiros, veteran of the 1595 Alvaro de Medana de Neira expedition departed Peru for the Solomon Islands and discovered Pitcairn Islands and Vanuatu and again to the Solomon Islands but no settlement was made.
1606	Flagship of the Quiros expedition the <i>San Pedro y Pablo</i> arrives Mexico from the Solomon Islands. They made landfall just above the Channel Islands.
7/3/1608	Quebec City founded by Samuel Champlain
1609	Spanish galleon <i>San Francisco</i> carrying Governor of Manila wrecked off coast of Japan.
1611	Sebastian Vizcaino departed Acapulco for Philippines, and then Japan and to search for islands in North Pacific to use as base for Manila galleons.
1613	Romanov Dynasty was established in Russia.
1613	Dutch globe by Jodocus Hondius and Adrian Veen of Amsterdam and old Spanish charts show Hawaiian Islands or La Mesa Group, at correct latitude, but too far east. Spanish may have been attracted by the light from a volcanic eruption. No ability to fix longitude may have contributed to location on map, misjudging westbound current or it was an effort to conceal true location of Hawaiian Islands. Spanish priority was trade not settlement so the Islands were bypassed. Globe is in National Maritime Museum in Greenwich England.
1616	Dutch Willem Schoten discovered Cape Horn at 56 South (56N is 1/2 way between Sitka & Ketchikan, AK) It was previously thought that South America was joined to Antarctica by land
1616	Dutch discovered western coast of Australia from Japan
1617	Acapulco is fortified by the Spanish
1619 (16?)	Dutch Jacob Le Maire and Willem Schouten rounded South Americana and named 'Cape Hoorn' after city in the Netherlands
1619	First contact between Europeans and Polynesians at sea by Dutch explorer Schouten
9/5/1622	A storm sank 8 of 28 Spanish ships off the Florida Keys
1625	First published account of Juan De Fuca claims of the strait on the PNW coast was published by Samuel Purchas in 'Purchas – His Pilgrims'.
1628	'The World Encompassed' The journal of Francis Fletcher, chaplain for Francis Drake, was published. He also described a brass plate that was buried on the California coast,
1632	Yakutsk was founded as a Russian shipbuilding center on the Lena River.
1636	Tsar Mikhail Romanov ordered the compilation of the first map of Siberia, and raw minerals were located.

1635	Approx pirate Henry Morgan was born in Llanrhymney, Wales. He was later an indenture slave in Barbados.
1639	Ivan Iur'iev Moskvitin reached the Sea of Okhotsk
1640	Portuguese ships expelled from Japan after trading there since 1542.
1641	Ivan Iur'iev Moskvitin reached the mouth of the Amur river.
1644	Manchu or Ching dynasty came to power in China, but was not interested in foreign contact and preferred to remain isolated and unsullied and therefore did not threaten Russia from the east.
1648	Russian Siberian Cossack Semen (Semyen) Ivanovitch Dezhnev a private fur hunter determined there is a strait between North America and Asia by sailing in 7 small draft kochi from Kolyma River on the Arctic Ocean around point to Anadir/Anadyr River on the Pacific Ocean, but an account of his trip was filed and forgotten for 86 years (????) , uncovered by Gerhard Mueller in 1736. 6 of the 7 ships were lost on the trip.
6/20/1648	Semen Ivanovitch Dezhnev departed Kolyma River in Arctic to near Anadyr River on Pacific
1649	At Yakutsk 350 military service men were station there.
1649	Supposed voyage by Admiral Bartholomew de Fonte around Cape and return to Europe though the NW Passage, but this is regarded as fictitious
1650	Russians had passed through the Bering Strait and made landfall in the Diomedes islands, ascended the Anadyr' River and discovered a portage between the Anadyr' and Kolyma and had a winter camp near Okhotsk.
1650	Since 1504, 18,000(?) Spanish ships had crossed the Atlantic. 412 ships were sunk in storms and 107 were lost to enemies
1655	Jamaica captured by the English from Spain, but because it did not contain any gold, Spain chose not to recapture it. But it had a strategic importance near shipping routes and Spain later regretted its loss.
1657	Governor of Jamaica welcomes pirates and privateers to newly christened Port Royal to plunder Spanish ships and protect British interests.
1657	Spanish built fort at Cartagena, Colombia.
1657	Spanish galleon <i>San Jose</i> left Manila with 400+ crew, when found off Acapulco 9 months later all crew were dead.
1660	Restoration of Charles II which George Vancouver used to name features in PNW
1662	The scientific society Royal Society of London was chartered to advance achievements and to plan expeditions.
1665	England was at war with the Netherlands. The Gov of Jamaica Sir John Modyford commissioned pirate Capt Edward Mansvelt to capture Dutch Curacao. Mansvelt instead took the 15 ships and 500 men and captured the Island of St Catherine/San Andres for his own 'island state'. His partner was Henry Morgan.
5/2/1665	Capt Mansvelt landed at St Catherine and overwhelmed the Spanish defenders. When threatened by Spanish troops in Panama, he returned to Jamaica.
1666	The scientific society French Academie Royale des Sciences was chartered to advance achievements and to plan expeditions.
8/15/1666	Spanish troops from Panama retook St Catherine Island. Mansvelt died later at Tortuga, and Henry Morgan succeed him as head pirate and began his pirate rampage.

1668	Henry Morgan with 12 ships and 700 men captured the Cuban town of Puerto del Principe (Camaguey) and ended with 50,000 pieces of eight
July 1668	Henry Morgan attacked Spanish transshipment point for Peruvian gold of Portobel, Panama with 9 ships and 500 men and made a ransom demand of 100,000 coins. There were 2 fortresses guarding the harbor, but they were overwhelmed.
4/30/1669	Henry Morgan with 7 ships attacked Lake Maracaibo in Venezuela and destroyed 3 Spanish ships and left with 250,000 coins plus plunder.
1670	Treaty of Madrid where Britain gains control over the western Caribbean. It also had the agree to suppress piracy.
5/2/1670	Hudson's Bay Co. Incorporated and chartered by the British government
10/24/1670	Henry Morgan had 37 ships and 2,000 men rendezvous at Tortuga to prepare to attack Panama.
12/20/1670	Henry Morgan's fleet again arrived at St Catherine, where the Spanish had 200 troops in 9 forts. They captured the forts and obtained 48 cannons, 170 muskets, and 30,000 # gunpowder. He left 130 men behind to man the island.
1671	Panama City was captured and sacked and burned by pirate Henry Morgan.
1/8/1671	After securing the Spanish fort at Charge River western Panama, Morgan left 500 men behind and led 1,200 remaining pirates into the jungle to cross the isthmus of Panama to attack what is now Panama City. The Spanish had withdrawn and left nothing in any of the villages encountered by Morgan.
1/17/1671	Morgan and his men neared Panama City but had not encountered any provisions or prisoners they could use for information. They were outnumbered by the Spanish 3 to 1.
1/28/1671	Henry Morgan and his 1,500 buccaneers arrived at the gates of Panama. The Spanish had 1,200 infantry and 400 cavalry. President Perez has most of the cities wealth put onto ships which sailed away. The city was burned and buccaneers stayed and plundered for 4 weeks, and it took 175 mules to move the captured treasure to Morgan's ships, plus they ransomed a large number of prisoners and their families and also slaves. They also destroyed the San Lorenzo Fortress.
2/24/1671	The pirates began their march back to the coast with 175 pack animals laden with treasure. Plus 600 prisoners and families were ransomed. When they arrived at the coast Morgan departed with most of the loot, and abandoned some of his men to the Spanish. At 18harge the town had nothing to ransom so he had it and the fort destroyed.
April 1671	Henry Morgan's men returned to Jamaica and spent their loot
1672	Henry Morgan was returned to England to be tied for piracy, but was a hero.
1674	Henry Morgan was made a baronet and returned to Jamaica as Lt Governor Sir Henry Morgan.
1675	Monte Fort at Macao was established by the Portuguese
1680	Pueblo nation revolted against Spanish, and freed horses
1680	Spanish started to use Cadiz as a new port as the river at Seville was silting up.
1680	Spanish made the first paper mill in the New World.
1680-82	Henry Morgan was Acting Governor of Jamaica.
1681	A hurricane near Havana sinks the Spanish fleet, killing 1,500 people.
8/5/1681	Vitus Bering born in Horsens, Denmark
1682	Peter I (The Great) made Tsar in Russia until 1721

5/17/1683	800 pirates led by Lorencillo and Nicholas Van Horn attacked and plundered Vera Cruz.
1684	Russian authorities prohibited the trappings of sables in NE Siberia as they are almost extinct, leaving only the Kamchatka as an area for furs.
1687-88	<i>Santo Cristo de Burgos</i> constructed at Solsogon, Philippines
1688	Pirate Henry Morgan died in Jamaica and was given a state funeral.
1689	China gained control of the Amur River, which forced west to east travel by the Russians to go in the difficult Yakutsk-Okhotsk route to Kamchatka
1690	Russians reached Kamchatka
1690	Job Charnock of East India Co started trading post at what was later Calcutta, where Charles Barkley grew up.
1690	French Quebec City attacked by English but was successfully defended
6/7/1692	Earthquake and tsunami devastates Port Royal in Jamaica, killing 2,000 and sinking a portion of the city.
6/30/1692	<i>Santo Cristo de Burgos</i> departed Manila
11/ 7/1692	<i>Santo Cristo de Burgos</i> loses all three masts in storm,
12/ 18/ 1692	<i>Santo Cristo de Burgos</i> arrives back at Naga for repairs
1692	Spain passed law that foreign sailors on west coast were to be treated as enemies
1693	British Royal navy established a drawing school at Christ's Hospital in Sussex to enhance navigation skills and land forms.
7/1/1693	<i>Santo Cristo de Burgos</i> departs Manila prematurely to avoid financial issues from 1692 near disaster, and left 30 men and also gear on the dock
1693	Manila 'beeswax' Galleon <i>Santo Cristo de Burgos</i> wrecks at Nehalem Bay, including 75 tons beeswax
1695	1695-1705 22 French ships sailed in the Pacific, contrary to Spain's claims of possession
1696	Peter the Great became tsar in Russia
1697	French pirates/corsairs attacked Cartagena, Colombia.
1/26/1700	10:00 AM 9.0 Earthquake Cascadia Subduction Zone, Bonneville landslide, and also Ozette village was buried in landslide
1/27/1700	Tsunami from PNW earthquake hits Japan at midnight
1704	English privateer <i>St George</i> /William Dampier tried to capture a galleon <i>Rosario</i> , but was outgunned and fled.
1704	Dane Vitus Bering entered service in the Russian fleet.
1705	1695-1705 22 French ships sailed in the Pacific, contrary to Spanish claims of possession
1705	13 French ships sailed in the Pacific
1706	11 French Ships sailed in the Pacific
1707	13 French ships sailed in the Pacific
January, 1707	Departed Manila, 1,000 ton Manila Galleon <i>San Francisco Xavier</i> failed to reach Acapulco
1709	First map to mention 'river of the west'?
1/1/1710	British privateer Woodes Rogers captured galleon <i>Encarnacion</i> off Cabo San Lucas
1711	Russia invades Kurile Island and first obtained furs
1711	Okhotsk was named a naval port by Peter the Great

11/24/1713	Junipero Serra was born at Palma, Majorca.
May 1714	Russians built their first vessel at Okhotsk
1715	French landed at Mauritius and in 1722 started colony Port Louis
1716-1717	Cossack Kozma Sokolov opened sea route from Okhotsk to Kamchatka
1/21/1717	Antonio Maria de Bucareli was born in Seville, Spain, and was later Viceroy in Mexico City
1718	Jamaica's new governor Nicholas Lawes brought in the British navy to stop pirates operating in Jamaica.
1719	Daniel Defoe published Robinson Crusoe, based on the story of a sailor marooned for 4 years on Juan Fernandez Islands, later passed by but not visited by Vancouver in 1794.
1719	Peter the Great dispatched 2 surveyors to Kamchatka to survey the coast and it's proximity to America.
1721	Tsar Peter the Great became emperor of Russia until 1725
8/1/1721	Dutch Navigator Jacob Roggeveen departed Netherlands with 3 ships to seek Terra Austrails
1722	Pierre de Charlevoix expressed thought that the Missouri River may run to the ocean
2/24/1722	Jacob Roggeveen arrived at Juan Fernandez islands near Chile
3/17/1722	Jacob Roggeveen departed Juan Fernandez Islands
4/2/1722 (4/5?)	Easter Island discovered by Dutch navigator Jacob Roggeveen on Easter Sunday
12/23/1724	Tsar Peter the Great signed the order for Vitus Bering exploration.
12/29/1724	Tsar Peter the Great instructed Vitus Bering to explore area between Russia and North America, and extent of Spanish advancement. The results were kept secret to keep from the Spanish. Bering took 100 men
1725 approx	Spanish/Mexican sailors wash ashore at Satsop Spit,
1725	In St Petersburg a Yakutsk Cossack Afanasii Shestakov proposed an expedition to explore the NE of Russia to claims the land to the east.
1/24/1725	Bering officer Alexi Chirikov departed St Petersburg for Kamchatka with 25 sleds of supplies.
2/6/1725	Bering departed St Petersburg for Okhotsk a small port town on Russia's eastern coast, and then by sea from Okhotsk to the Kamchatka peninsula,
2/8/1725	Tsar Peter the Great died in St Petersburg (2/28/1725?), and his wife Catherine I was empress.
2/14/1725	Chirikov and Bering reunited at Vologda
3/16/1725	Chirikov and Bering arrived at Tobolsk, having traveled 1,750+ miles
5/14/1725	Chirikov and Bering departed Tobolsk after adding more men.
6/24/1775	Year Approx. Juan Perez born at Majorca, Spain
1/6/1726	Advance party for Chirikov and Bering, led by Spangberg reached Okhotsk
Spring 1726	Chirikov and Bering departed Ust-Kut where they had spent the winter.
Early June	Chirikov and Bering reached Yakutsk,
June 1726	Chirikovs party reached Okhotsk with 27 tons of flour.

3/23/1727	Orders were signed for Afanasii Shestakov to explore the NW Russian coast and Alaska from the Lena River in the Arctic to Anadyr' on the Pacific, as Dezhnev had done.
Oct 1727	Bering arrived at Okhotsk
June 1727	Bering advance party departed Okhotsk by sea for Kamchatka to start building ships, landing at Bolsheretsk, with 580 land miles remaining over the mountains to reach the Lower Kamchatka Post.
8/22/1727	Remaining members of Bering party departed Okhotsk/Nizhne for Kamchatka
1728	35 year old horologist named John Harrison arrived in London with a new clock, the forerunner of the chronometer.
Spring 1728	Bering final party finally arrived at Kamchatka after a long and difficult and fateful trip.
6/9/1728	Bering first ship <i>Gabriel</i> built at Ushka was launched
7/14/1728	60 foot <i>St Garvi (Saint Gabriel)</i> I/Virus Bering departed Kamchatka with 100 men (44 officer and crew?), after 3 ½ year 6,000 mile trip from St Petersburg (4,138 air miles)
8/13//1728	Bering at eastern most point of Asia at East Cape, but could not see Cape Prince of Wales because of weather.
8/16/1728	Vitus Bering turned around and had found Bering Strait, but only went to 67 18'N above Arctic Circle, and could not conclude that the two continents were not joined. His expedition took 3 ½ year to prepare and 51 days at sea.
10/27/1728	James Cook born in Marton-in-Cleveland, Yorkshire, 2 nd of 11 children
5/2/1729	Future Catherine the Great of Russia was born at Stettin, Prussia, HRE as Princess Sophie of Anhalt-Zerbst
July 1729	Bering ships <i>Gabriel</i> and <i>Fortuna</i> were back at Okhotsk from Kamchatka. The expedition had lost 15 men and a great deal of expense.
1730	Vitus Bering proposed expedition to America.
1730	In Russia Anna ascended the throne, she was the niece of Peter The Great, and soon Peters appointees were executed, tortured or exiled. She was on the throne until 1740, and is known for her political persecution of the opposition.
2/28/1730	Vitus Bering was back in St Petersburg.
March 1730	Results of Bering first voyage published, which also mentioned Semen (Semyon) Ivanovitch Dezhnev trip of 1648.
3/14/1730	Afanasii Shestakov the leader of another Russian expedition was killed in a battle with Chukchi. But some of his remaining men would make landfall on Alaska shores.
April 1730	Bering submitted report of first voyage
1731	John Hadley invented the sextant for navigation.
1732	Russian Mikhail Gvosdev reached Prince of Wales Island
1732	Bering in planning stages for new expedition to North American
8/20/1732	Remnants of the Shestakov expedition arrived at 2nd Diomedes Island called Kruzenshtern Island, and were shot at with arrows by the natives.
8/21/1732	Remnant of the Shestakov expedition arrived at Cape Prince of Wales, the first landfall on America shore by a Russian naval vessel.

9/28/1732	Shestakov expedition survivors arrived back at the Kamchatka River.
10/16/1732	Bering received instructions from the Princess Anna and Russian Admiralty on second expedition
Feb 1733	Martin Spangberg departed St Petersburg for Okhotsk
4/18/1733	Aleksei Chirikov departed St Petersburg with 3,000 people for Okhotsk
4/29/1733	Vitus Bering and family departed St Petersburg for Okhotsk
August 1733	Academics (historian, astronomer and anthropologist) for Bering expedition departed St Petersburg for Okhotsk.
9/25/1733	The Russian ship <i>Sv. Arkhangel Gavriil</i> arrived at arrived at Okhotsk, this was to be the first Russian ship to arrive on American shores.
August 1734	Bering and small advance party arrived Yakutsk
1735	Chronometer invented by John Harrison
1735	Jean Baptiste du Halde in France published a history of China, which incidentally included a summary of Bering expedition in 1728, which was first account of the Bering expedition.
June 1735	Main group under Chirikov arrived Yakutsk, and prepared 2 ships to be used for later coastal exploration.
1736	Gerhard Mueller discovered map in Russian archives in Yakutsk from Russian Semen Dezhnev who determined there is a strait between North America and Asia by sailing from Kolyma River on the Arctic ocean around point to Anadir River on the Pacific Ocean 86 years prior. The account was sent to St Petersburg (Yakutsk??) and did not receive attention until 1758 (debunked?? See Russians in Alaska Lydia Black as other maps show his information)
6/24/1737	First Chronometer to determine longitude the H-1 was developed by John Harrison, but not perfected until 1759 with the H-4.
6/29/1738	Spangberg departed Okhotsk with 3 ships for the Kuril islands.
1739	England and Spain declared war over Caribbean.
1740-1744	Capt. George Anson circumnavigated world for England. One goal was to aggravate Spanish in South America and also to capture a Manila Galleon 1,300 of the 1,900 crew died of scurvy
1740	John Kendrick/Kenrick born at Harwich/Orleans, Mass.
1740 approx	Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra born in Lima, Peru
June 1740	Bering Launched <i>St Peter</i> and <i>St Paul</i> at Okhotsk.
August 1740	Bering expedition had two new ships ready and Anna Bering took the younger Bering children back to St Petersburg.
Sept 1740	Capt George Anson set sail from England
9/8/1740	Bering ships <i>St Peter</i> and <i>St Paul</i> departed Okhotsk for Bol'sheretsk and Avacha Bay
10/6/1740	Bering ships <i>St Peter</i> and <i>St Paul</i> arrived at Avacha Bay from Okhotsk and founded the city of St Peter & St Paul/Petropavlovsk where they spent the winter.
1741	Peters daughter Elizabeth took over the Russian throne from Anna until 1762.
3/7/1741	Capt George Anson cleared Cape Horn, then had 3 months of storms
5/4/1741	Vitus Bering at Avacha Bay called a council of his officers to discuss the course for the expedition.
5/21/1741	Bering ships <i>St Peter</i> and <i>St Paul</i> were ready to depart Avacha Bay

June 1741	Capt George Anson reached Juan Fernandez island and stayed 3 months to recuperate, half his men died from scurvy
6/4/1741	Bering Second expedition (total 3,000 men), departed at 4:00 PM from Petropavlovsk to Alaska with men on <i>St Peter</i> (<i>Sviatoi Petr</i>) and with Lt. Aleksei Chirikov on the <i>St Paul</i> (<i>Sviatoi Pavel</i>). Each ship was 80 feet long and carried 14 guns with 76 men. After being separate in a storm, <i>St Peter</i> made landfall near St Elias, and on return wrecked at Bering Island near Siberia where Bering died. <i>St Paul</i> reached 47N, latitude Grays Harbor but far out to sea. <i>St Paul</i> reached the latitude of the northern end of Vancouver Island. (?) St Peter/Bering went as far south as 45 16N (Just north of Pacific City, OR but out to sea. They headed SE by S for the 46N
6/6/1741 (?)	Bering's 2 ships were separated in fog.
6/13/1741	Bering ships <i>St Peter</i> and <i>St Paul</i> changed course to the northeast after not finding any supposed islands.
6/20/1741	Appox <i>St Peter</i> / Vitus Bering and <i>St Paul</i> /Alexei Chirikov were separated in a storm at about 50N, and never saw each other again.
7/10/1741 approx	<i>St Paul</i> /Alexei Chirikov at west side PW island at Cape Addington, near Dixon Entrance. This was only about 40 miles north of Juan Perez 1774 northern most point.
7/14/1741 approx	<i>St Paul</i> / Alexei Chirikov lost 13 men in their only two boats 5 days apart possibly to native encounter but probably due to rip tides, on western point Baker Island (Now Cape Chirikov) near Dixon Entrance and west coast Prince of Wales island, so they headed north past (later) Sitka and then returned to Kamchatka. The first group of 10 were followed by 2 men who saw a fire on shore, and none returned and all boats were lost so <i>St Paul</i> / Alexei Chirikov turned around and returned to Kamchatka. This was the first time that Europeans set foot in any of the land from Oregon to Alaska.
7/15/1741	<i>St Paul</i> / Alexei Chirikov sighted land at 55' 30N
7/17/1741	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering at 12:30 sighted Mt St Elias, (18,008 ft) and Mt. Logan and 3 other peaks and later stopped at Kayak island
7/20/1741	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering sent men ashore to St Elias island, now Kayak island. They found fresh water and 2 smoldering fires and stacks of fire wood and smoked fish. He only allowed naturalist Georg Steller 10 hours to explore and collect specimens, as Stellar complained that had had waited prepared 10 years to get 10 hours onshore and wanted to do more than carry American Water back to Russia. A nearby volcano (Mt St Elias) was erupting.
7/21/1741	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering again sent a shore party to Kayak island, including Stellar. They found many signs of humans and including food caches and left trade goods, abruptly weighed anchor and headed west.
7/24/1741	<i>St Paul</i> / Alexei Chirikov sent out 4 men in their second small boat which also failed to return.
7/25/1741	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering had a conference with his officers, and they decided to head west but explore as they could.
7/25/1741	<i>St Paul</i> / Alexei Chirikov encountered 2 boats of natives war party, but the natives departed and no real contact or trade ensured.

7/26/1741	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering sighted Kodiak island or Sitkalidak island.
7/27/1741	<i>St Paul</i> / Alexei Chirikov departed after men and both boats did not return. They sighted Cape Spencer, Mt Fairweather, St Elias mountains, and Lituya Bay. They sighted Ocean Cape and the entry into Yakutat Bay.
8/1/1741	<i>St Paul</i> / Alexei Chirikov crossed the Gulf of Alaska at the 59 th parallel, and made landfall at Kenai Peninsula. He sighted Cape Elizabeth and the entry into Cook Inlet. He then went past eastern Kenai Peninsula and then went south passing Afognak and Kodiak Islands, and then Trinity Islands. He passed south of the Shumigan Islands sighted Unalaska and Umnak islands and an island in the Four Mountains Group. He then turned south and then west to Avacha Bay.
8/2/1741	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering passed Tumannoi/Chirikof /Ukamak Island
8/3/1741	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering stood off Stephan Island.
8/4/1741	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering saw the Semidi islands
8/12/1741	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering and his council of officers agreed to head home.
8/29/1741	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering arrived Shumagin islands and replenished water and plants to treat scurvy, named after a crew member who had died. But the water at Nagai Island was brackish and tainted.
8/30/1741	First of <i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering crew Nikita Shumigan died from illness., Bering was too sick to stand. They also saw a fire onshore early in the morning. Stellar again went ashore collecting samples.
9/1/1741	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering sent out a small boat with trade goods to investigate the fire they had seen on shore.
9/2/1741	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering moved his ship because of building weather, and the boat sent out to investigate the fire they had seen on shore could not return.
9/3/1741	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering sent out a longboat to retrieve the men on shore who had to abandon their yawl. The man had to walk out to the longboat in water to their necks.
9/5/1741	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering men returned to the island where the men had spent the night, and again saw a fire and met natives who were described by Stellar.
9/6/1741	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering departed Shumagin Islands after some contact and trading with the natives, the first encounter between Russian sailors and Americans. The ship headed west in poor weather and uncharted ocean.
9/9/1741	<i>St Paul</i> / Alexei Chirikov was at Adak in the Central Aleutians and encountered natives, but they would not come onboard but they still traded. They departed the same day and passed probably Kiska in the Rat Islands.
9/16/1741	<i>St Paul</i> / Alexei Chirikov crew started to die of scurvy, 6 died by Oct 10.
9/21-22/1741	<i>St Paul</i> / Alexei Chirikov passed the Agatu and Semichi in the Near Islands Group, though also possibly off Kiska and Buldir.
9/25/1741	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering saw land at St John, but the crew were dying from scurvy and could not operate the ship, plus water and provisions were low. They also later saw presumably St Markian, St Stephen, St Abraham, Semichi island, Shemya, and several offshore islets and rocks.
10/8/1741	<i>St Paul</i> / Aleksei Chirikov sighted Kamchatka on their return from Baranov Island
10/10/1741 10/12?	<i>St Paul</i> / Aleksei Chirikov returned to port at Kamchatka. Of the 76 men, 54 had survived. 15 had been lost on the shores of Alaska, and 6 died of scurvy while

	sailing. The French officer and astronomer Louis Delisle de la Croyere died as they entered Avacha Bay.
November 1741	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering 10 more crew had died, most too ill to work the ship.
11/4/1741	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering 8:00 AM sighted Bering island, 12 men were dead, 34 were disabled. They anchored but the cable broke and the ship was driven ashore.
11/6/1741	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering drove ashore on Bering island, none of the men were healthy enough to man the ship and it was driven ashore. But otter were plentiful and 2 whales had washed ashore nearby, plus they had fresh water. So most men recovered but 30 out of 76 had died of scurvy.
11/15/1741	After the sick men were removed from the wrecked ship, naturalist George Steller continually reproved the rest of the crew.
11/22/1741	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering the men had been all evacuated from the ship, which was damaged further in the storms.
12/8/1741 12/19/1741?	Bering died at Bering Island after shipwreck. His men later built shelters and hunted sea otter for food and furs.
1742	Round the world voyage by British Admiral George Anson, of 1900 men, 1,300 died of scurvy
April 1742	Bering's men determined that they were on an island and they would have leave by sea. They reconstructed <i>St Peter</i> into a 36 foot sloop and departed
5/6/1742	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering survivors began to build the smaller ship from the parts of the <i>St Peter</i> .
5/25/1742	<i>St Paul</i> / Alexei Chirikov again departed Avacha Bay
6/9/1742	<i>St Paul</i> / Alexei Chirikov saw St Theodore island
6/17/1742	<i>St Paul</i> / Alexei Chirikov turned around
6/22-23/1742	<i>St Paul</i> / Alexei Chirikov passed Bering island, and named it St Julian island
7/2/1742	<i>St Paul</i> / Alexei Chirikov returned to Petropavlovsk
7/11/1742	<i>St Paul</i> / Alexei Chirikov departed Petropavlovsk for Okhotsk.
Early August 1742	Bering's 45 surviving crew departed Bering island on boat 36 foot sloop they constructed in two months from remains of the <i>St Peter</i> .
8/10/1742	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering survivors The new ship also named <i>St Peter</i> was afloat and completed. It was so well built that it was used for the next 10 years+.
8/13/1742	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering survivors Remaining 46 crew from <i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering boarded their new ship at Bering Island. They even had 700 sea otter furs, 200 of which were for Dr Stellar.
8/14/1742	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering survivors departed Bering Island
8/16/1742	<i>St Paul</i> / Alexei Chirikov arrived at Okhotsk and took over command of the expedition, assuming the Bering was lost.
8/17/1742	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering survivors Remaining crew from <i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering spotted Kamchatka Peninsula
8/27/1742	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering survivors Remaining crew from <i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering arrived Petropavlovsk after 12 days at sea. 31 of the 76 had died
9/5/1742	Bering surviving crew led by Lt Sven Waxell, returned to Petropavlovsk in ship they had rebuilt from the wreck of the <i>St Peter</i> . 54 men were lost out of 153 total on both ships.
10/18/1742	<i>St Paul</i> / Alexei Chirikov made a report to the Admiralty describing the hostile and dangerous conditions on the Alaska and Aleutian coasts.

11/6/1742	<i>St Peter</i> /Vitus Bering survivors Waxwell sent a report to St Petersburg about the voyage of the <i>St Peter</i> . But these were the last expeditions sponsored by the Russian Government
Winter 1742-43	<i>Sv. Apostol Petr</i> was built on the Yelovka River, a tributary of the Kamchatka River. By Petr Kolokol'nikov. It was a shitik, of sewn plank construction.
1743	Spanish sent 2 galleons out from Manila, British captain George Anson missed the first but captured the second, named <i>Nuestra Senora de Covadonga</i> . Anson returned to England with more gold and silver than were in the English treasury and was later knighted and named Admiral of navy. He also captured chart which showed the Hawaiian Islands, though too far east of their actual position.
1743	Thomas Jefferson born
1743	Sr Joseph Banks was born at Lincolnshire.
1743	1743-1800 Russians made 101 ventures to Alaska under 42 companies, and removed 187,000 pelts about 10 per day
1743	Benjamin Franklin started American Philosophical Society
6/20/1743	Capt. George Anson captured Spanish Galleon near Manila
8/1/1743	<i>Sv. Apostol Petr</i> / Cossack Evtikhii Sannikov and owned by Emel'ian Basov departed #1 Kamchatka River for Alaska and furs. The boat eventually made 5 voyages.
8/6/1743	<i>Sv. Apostol Petr</i> / Evtikhii Sannikov arrived at Bering Island where they wintered.
9/24/1743	In Russia, Empress Elizabeth signed an order to close the matter of explorations to Alaska. Any further expeditions would be by private parties.
1744	Chronometer developed for determining longitude.
1744	British first used the baseline and triangulation systems for surveying the Orkney Islands by Murdoch McKenzie
1744 approx	Bruno de Hezeta y Dudagoitia born at Bilbao, Spain.
August 1744	<i>Sv. Apostol Petr</i> / Evtikhii Sannikov returned to Kamchatka
1745	British parliament offered large reward £20,000 to British merchant ship who finds North West Passage. (Straits of Anian), later expanded to British military ships
1745	Russians started fur posts in Alaska
7/30/1745	<i>Sv. Apostol Petr</i> / Evtikhii Sannikov again #2 departed Kamchatka.
8/6/1745	<i>Sv. Apostol Petr</i> / Evtikhii Sannikov arrived at Copper or Medmoi island, west of Bering Island and erected a cross. They again wintered at Bering Island, near Bering's old camp. They later made a 3rd voyage and discovered copper ore on Copper/Mednoi island.
1746	Alexander Baranov was born in Kargopol.
Nov 1746	Merchant Ivan Bakhov on the ship <i>Sv. Perkun / Zanat</i> wrecked on Bering Island and had to rebuild their ship as Bering's men did in 1742.
1747	James Lind, the person who gets the most credit for establishing that citrus fruit cures scurvy, overlooked his own discovery. Lind was a Scottish physician who served as a naval surgeon on the British ship the HMS <i>Salisbury</i> in 1747 and devised what is considered to be one of the world's first controlled experiments when working on sure for scurvy
1749	Spain settled Juan Fernandez island, but their buildings were destroyed in an 1751 earthquake.
12/8/1749	Fr Junipero Serra arrived Vera Cruz, Mexico
12/24/1749	British Articles of War/Discipline were adopted.

1750	Manila Galleon <i>Nuestra Senora del Pilar</i> failed to reach Acapulco, likely wrecked at Luzon.
Nov 1751	John Ledyard born Groton, Connecticut
1753	British naval surgeon James Lind determined citrus juice would prevent scurvy.
1753	William Bligh was born in Tinten, Cornwall.
3/29/1753	Admiral Vasilii Miatlev was appointed Governor-General of Siberia, and was to develop agriculture, trade, navigation, surveying and ship building facilities.
1754	As a result of the tragic results from the Anson Expedition, British naval surgeon James Lind published his results of studying scurvy.
1754	In Irkutsk a school was established for navigation, mining and engineering and Japanese language.
3/15/1754	Archibald Menzies was baptized at Easter Stix (or Styx) in the parish of Weem, in Perthshire.
5/28/1754	Battle of Jumonville Glen near Pittsburgh, PA which touched off the French and Indian war and the 7 years war between France and England across the globe.
9/9/1754	William Bligh was born in Plymouth
1755	James Cook joined the British navy
5/10/1755	Robert Gray born in Tiverton, RI
1756	John Meares born in Bath
1757	The sextant, invented in 1731, finally reached Russia
1757	Qing Dynasty In China restricted all foreign trade to Canton
6/22/1757	George Vancouver born in Kings Lynn, Norfolk, 6 th and youngest child and son.
1758	Gerhard Mueller published account of 1648 trip by Russian Semen Dezhnev through Bering Strait, which spurred search of NW Passage
Nov 1758	Kamehameha ('The Lonely One') was born on Hawaii. He was taken away to protect him from warring clans. He spent 5 years hidden in valley at sanctuary at Waipio. After threat of death had passed, he spent 7 years at Kailua/Kona
1759	Charles William Barkley born
9/13/1759	Quebec City captured by British
1760	Diplomatic relations between Spain and Russia were re-established after an absence of two decades.
1761	Joseph Banks' father died and he and his mother moved to Chelsea near the Chelsea Physic Garden, which started his interest in flora
1761	Mueller map showing route of Bering and Chirikov from 1741 was published in London
1761	H-4 chronometer was developed for determining longitude
1761-1762	Russian trader Bechevin's men committed 'unspeakable and unprovoked atrocities' against the Aleuts at Umiak Island, and so the Aleuts united to drive the Russian from all of western Alaska. They destroyed one ship at Umnak, island, 2 at Unalaska, and 1 on Unimak and killed most of 200 crew with 12 survivors.

1762	Catherine II (Ekaterina) was elevated to Russian empress after the removal of Peter III. She took an active interest in expanding Russian activity in North America; and was on the throne until 1796
1762	British captured Manila and also attacked Havana
1762	Russian merchant Emel'ian Basov from Tobol'sk after sponsoring the first private fur trade voyages, later lost his capital and after forging some coins to buy food for his family at Christmas was convicted of forgery and sentenced to hard labor and flogged.
3/22/1762	William Broughton born Gloucestershire, UK
7/9/1762	Catherine the Great started her reign in Russia after her husband Peter III
9/22/1762	Coronation of Catherine The Great in Russia
1763	British Admiralty sent Lt. John Blankett to Russia to seek information on their Pacific expeditions.
1763	Spain ceded Louisiana to France
1763	Louis Antoine de Bougainville proposed a French settlement at the Falkland Islands, at his own expense.
2/10/1763	Treaty of Paris which ended the seven year's war and France gave up its land in North America to Britain (French Canada and Florida) France also gave Spanish LaSalles claims of 1682 to Miss. River, thus Spain had empire from 50N to Cape Horn.
Dec 1763	The Aleuts natives destroyed one ship at Umnak, island, 2 at Unalaska, and 1 on Unimak and killed most of 200 crew with 12 survivors. This was the result of 1761-1762 Russian trader Bechevin's men committed 'unspeakable and unprovoked atrocities' against the Aleuts at Umiak island , and so the Aleuts united to drive the Russian from all of western Alaska.
1764	Pierre Laclède Liguest and his 13-year-old scout stepson Auguste Chouteau selected the site of St. Louis for the King of France IX
1764	Capt Cook #1 ship <i>Endeavor</i> was built collier as <i>The Earl of Pembroke</i>
1764	Russian expedition 1764-1767 Lt Ivan Sindt accomplished little
1764	Captains Pytor Krenitsyn and Mikhail Levashov left to explore the Aleutian islands. From Okhotsk
1764	Alexander McKenzie born Stornoway, Isle of Lewis in Scotland
4/5/1764	Louis Antoine de Bougainville established a French settlement at the Falkland Islands, and then returned to Europe for more provisions.
5/4/1764	Empress Catherine approved a proposal by Fedor Soimonov to explore Alaska. Captain Petr Krenitsyn was to be in charge, and the results to be a state secret.
7/1/1764	16 men led by Capt-Lt. Petr Kuz'mich Krenitsyn and Lt. Mikhail Dmitievich Levashov departed St Petersburg with 42 carts for Okhotsk.
1765	Jose de Galvez arrived in Mexico as new Viceroy with orders from King Carlos III to reform the administration of government of the colonies. He also was alarmed by the presence of the Russians in AK. He enlisted Fr Junipero Serra to start missions farther up the coast and also sent voyages northward.
Jan 1765	British Captain John Byron landed and claimed Saunders Island and named Port Edgemont for King George III in the Falklands, unaware of a French presence on the other side of the island at Port Louis.

11/1/1765	Approx. Peter John Puget born on Winchester Street in London.
1766	British built a settlement at Port Edgemont In the Falkland Islands, a French Colony, which was later acquired by Spain.
1766	Joseph Banks sailed on a frigate to Newfoundland on fisheries patrol, the trip was arranged by Lord Sandwich. He brought home or described 340 specimens. During his absence he was elected to the Royal Society.
Oct 1766	After spending time in Okhotsk preparing their ships Capt-Lt. Petr Kuz'mich Krenitsyn and Lt. Mikhail Dmitievich Levashov departed Okhotsk for Kamchatka. It took another year for them to make repairs to the ships that were damaged when they approached Kamchatka.
11/16/1766	After a prior voyage to establish a French base at the Falkland Islands, Louis-Antoine de Bougainville sailed for the South Pacific from Brest with ships <i>Boudeuse</i> and <i>Etoile</i> . He also had botanist Philibert de Commerson and Commerson's mistress Jeanne Bare who was disguised as his male valet and was the first female to circumnavigate the globe.
Fall 1766	Russian expedition 1766-1769 Peter Krenitsyn and Mikhail Lavashev departed Okhotsk in 4 ships, and all 4 wrecked on the Kamchatka coast. They finally reached Unalaska and Unimak Island in 1768, but were attacked by natives and returned
1766	1766-1768 term 'Oregon' first appeared in journal of fur trader Jonathan Carver sent from Michilimackinac by Maj Robert Rogers.
1767	San Blas chosen as site for new Spanish naval base.
1767	<i>HMS Dolphin</i> /British captain Samuel Wallis discovered Tahiti
1767	First Volume of Nautical Almanac to determine Longitude and Latitude was published.
1/29/1767	Spanish King Charles III ordered Jesuits expelled from 15 missions they had established in Baja California. Dominicans would later take over the Baja Missions, Franciscan took over Alta California
1768-1771	James Cook first voyage
1768	Russian expedition to chart the Aleutians Islands by <i>Sv. Ekatarina</i> /Petr Krenitsyn and <i>Sv. Pavel</i> /Mikhail Levashev by order of Empress Catherine the Second.
1768	Spanish Crown visitador-general Jose de Galvez in New Spain initiated efforts that led to Spanish colonization of Alta California to prevent Russian incursion and led eventually Juan Perez voyage of 1774.
May 1768	Jose de Galvez, while traveling from Guadalajara to the Pacific Coast received an urgent message from viceroy Francisco de Croix in Mexico City about a message from King Carlos III to protect the coast from the Russians.
May 1768	San Blas was designated as a new naval base for the Spanish Navy, and assigned 6 ships, 4 packet boats (paquebotes) 62 ton <i>Conception</i> and 54 ton <i>Lauretana</i> and 2 schooners (goletas) 30 ton <i>Sonora/Nuestra Senora de la Soledad</i> and 30 ton <i>Sinola</i> 2 other packets boats 195 ton <i>San Carlos</i> and 195 ton <i>San Antonio</i> plus the <i>San Jose/El Descubridor/The Discoverer</i> that was under construction.
5/16/1768	Jose de Galvez held a special council to appointed various civilian and military officials to create a Naval Department at San Blas. Also planned was the land expedition to Alta California with Fr. Serra involved, commanded by Capt Gaspar de Portola, to rendezvous at San Diego with the <i>San Carlos</i> and <i>San Antonio</i> . They planned to also settle at Monterey and San Buenaventura.

7/20/1768	<i>St. Ekaterina</i> / Capt-Lt. Petr Kuz'mich Krenitsyn and <i>St Pavel</i> /Lt. Mikhail Dmitievich Levashov departed Okhotsk for the Aleutians sailing as far as Unimak Island. They surveyed 30 islands in the chain. Of 215 men, 85 died from scurvy or drowning. Seeking to minimize conflict with the Aleuts meant minimizing contact and trade, and so his men suffered from lack of provisions.
8/25/1768	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook departed England on first voyage, to Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus and to search for any Southern Continent. Joseph Banks was naturalist onboard.
October 1768	Galvez unexpectedly removed Faveau y Quesda as captain of the <i>San Antonio</i> and replaced him with Juan Perez.
Late Oct 1768	<i>San Antonio</i> /Juan Perez departed San Blas for La Paz where Galvez was waiting
11/24/1768	Robert Haswell (<i>Columbia</i> and <i>Lady Washington</i>) was born Nantasket, Mass.
12/25/1768	<i>San Carlos</i> /Vicente Vila limped into La Paz after a rough voyage.
1769	First Spanish settlements at San Diego and Monterey
1769	Juan Perez captained one of the two ships the initially went to San Diego. His continued efforts were later praised by Fr Serra.
Jan 1769	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook cleared Cape Horn
1/9/1769	<i>San Carlos</i> /Vicente Vila departed LaPaz for San Diego after repairs and was accompanied by the <i>Concepcion</i> as far as Cabo San Lucas.
1/11/1769	<i>San Carlos</i> /Vicente Vila finally had favorable winds and departed Cabo San Lucas.
1/15/1769	<i>San Antonio</i> /Juan Perez arrived LaPaz, but winds prevent it from stopping at La Paz and instead <i>San Antonio</i> /Juan Perez met Galvez at Cabo San Lucas. Though not suffering any particular damage the <i>San Antonio</i> was overhauled.
2/13/1769	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook entered the Pacific Ocean in an unusually calm rounding of Cape Horn.
2/15/1769	<i>San Antonio</i> /Juan Perez departed Cabo San Lucas for San Diego
3/16/1769	Bougainville returned to St Malo after his circumnavigation. One part of the story is that of an orphaned young woman Mlle. Bare who accompanied the botanist de Commerson at Rochefort to go on the voyage, and did so disguised as a man acting as his valet. While in Tahiti the ruse was discovered by the natives, but Mlle. Bare was able to complete the voyage with her honour intact.
April 1769	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook arrived Tahiti to observe June 3 transit of Venus, Joseph Banks was the expeditions naturalist
4/11/1769	<i>San Antonio</i> /Juan Perez arrived at San Diego after taking on water on Santa Cruz island near Santa Barbara. The <i>San Carlos</i> /Vicente Vila nor the land expedition was at San Diego, so Perez had to wait 20 days, otherwise he was to sail to Monterey
4/11/1769	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook saw high peaks of Tahiti
4/13/1769	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook anchored in Matavai Bay, Tahiti and stayed for 91 days
4/29/1769??	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook arrived at Botany Bay, but when leaving <i>Endeavor</i> grounded on rocks and was damaged.
4/30/1769	<i>San Carlos</i> /Vicente Vila arrived at San Diego, the day before <i>San Antonio</i> /Juan Perez was going to depart. Most of the <i>San Carlos</i> /Vicente Vila crew was gravely ill from tainted water taken on at Isla de Cedros of the coast of Baja .
5/14/1769	The advance party of the De Portola land expedition arrived at San Diego.
6/3/1769	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook after transit of Venus, Cook opened his orders for the rest of the voyage. He then mapped New Zealand.

6/23/1769	<i>St. Ekaterina</i> / Capt-Lt. Petr Kuz'mich Krenitsyn and <i>St Pavel</i> /Lt. Mikhail Dmitievich Levashov departed St Catherine Cove at Umiak for Kamchatka
7/1/1769	Fr. Junipero Searra arrived at San Diego
7/9/1769	Portola and Vila had decided the <i>San Antonio</i> /Juan Perez should return to San Blas for aid, and it departed 7/9.
7/13/1769	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook departed Tahiti, then through the Society Islands and south
7/27/1769	<i>St Pavel</i> /Lt. Mikhail Dmitievich Levashov arrived Nizhne-Kamchatsk where he and <i>St. Ekaterina</i> / Capt-Lt. Petr Kuz'mich Krenitsyn wintered over.
7/29/1769	<i>San Antonio</i> /Juan Perez returned to San Blas, with the loss of 9 more men.
7/30/1769	<i>St. Ekaterina</i> / Capt-Lt. Petr Kuz'mich Krenitsyn arrived at arrived Nizhne-Kamchatsk
8/9/1769	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook departed the Tahiti Society islands and headed south
8/15/1769	Napoleon born on Corsica
9/1/1769	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook at 40 22 South, headed back north after failing to see any southern continent.
10/6/1769	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook sighted New Zealand at Poverty Bay and spent 6 months charting NZ coast. He then charted 2,000 miles of Australian coastline
10/31/1769	Gaspar de Portola discovered San Francisco Bay coming from Velicata and establishing missions along the way with Fr Serra. They also had a sea expedition
1769	Frances Hornby Trevor Barkley born
1770	Horatio Nelson joined the British Navy
1770	Five Spanish frigates entered the port at Port Edgemont, and the British garrison had to surrender.
1770	American merchants were exporting 74,000 pounds of ginseng annually to London and eventually China
1770	Russian expedition #2 of Peter Krenitsyn and Mikhail Lavashev departed Okhotsk again, but Krenitsyn drowned in the Kamchatka River and Lavashev returned to end the expedition.
1770	Spanish were aware that Russians were established in PNW
1770	David Thompson born in Wales, then shortly after moved to Westminster
March 1770	<i>San Antonio</i> /Juan Perez returned to San Diego with supplies and reinforcements Another packet boat the <i>San Jose</i> headed to San Diego but was lost at sea, leaving only <i>San Antonio</i> /Juan Perez
March 1770	Joseph Banks at Stewart Island, New Zealand, was upset that the captain would not stop to investigate what seemed to be veins of minerals on a cliff
3/19/1769? 70	<i>San Antonio</i> /Juan Perez was back in sight of San Diego after heading to Monterey and then returning upon learning from the natives that the land expedition had also returned to San Diego.
3/24/1769	<i>San Antonio</i> /Juan Perez anchored again at San Diego.
April 1770	Cook at south coast of Australia
4/15/1770	Ship <i>San Antonio</i> (<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez?) departed San Diego for Monterey with Fr Serra onboard, but had to return because of contrary winds.
4/16/1770	Ship <i>San Antonio</i> (<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez?) and Fr Serra again departed San Diego for Monterey
4/19/1770	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook sighted the Australian coast at Point Hicks and the followed the coast north for 7 weeks.

4/28/1770	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook at Botany Bay had a possession ceremony and collected plant specimens. He almost was trapped by Great Barrier Reef and grounded on coral and refloated the next day.
5/7/1770	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook sailed again
5/31/1770	Don Gaspar de Portola and Fr Crespi at Monterey spotted the Ship <i>San Antonio</i> (<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez?) and signaled they had arrived.
Summer 1770	Lt. Petr Kuz'mich Krenitsyn of the <i>St. Ekaterina</i> drowned in the Kamchatka River when his kayak overturned. <i>St Pavel</i> /Lt. Mikhail Dmitievich Levashov took command of <i>St. Ekaterina</i> and headed to Okhotsk and then St Petersburg
6/1/1770	Ship <i>San Antonio</i> (<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez?) arrived Monterey Bay
6/1/1770	Fr. Junipero Searra arrived at San Diego
6/10/1770	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook grounded on the Great Barrier Reef at high tide.
6/16/1770	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook landed the ship at Endeavor River near Coo town for repairs.
7/29/1770	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook completed repairs, and for the next 15 days tried to find a channel out of the reef.
8/4/1770	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook departed after repairs
8/13/1770	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook finally found a deep water channel, but was not clear of the reef.
8/15/1770	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook almost again ran into the outer wall of the reef but was able to find shelter.
8/16/1770	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook departed after repairs.
8/21/1770	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook cleared Great Barrier Reef and entered Endeavor Strait. He was at the northern most point of Australia and showed it had no connection to New Guinea.
8/23/1770	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook departed Endeavor Strait
10/10/1770	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook at Batavia, and spent 3 months making repairs, but 7 men died of fever and diseases and 40 were very ill, and the rest sickly.
Early Dec 1770	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook had repairs completed only had 12 men, and had to hire 19 more. Eventually 30 men died from malaria and dysentery. He stopped at Cape of Good Hope and replaced some men, and then went to St. Helena and then Ascension to England.
1771	Russian exiles took Bering ships to Alaska and then furs to China
1771	John Meares joined the British Navy as cabin boy and then midshipman.
1771	1771 – 1779 Frey Don Antonio Maria Bucareli y Ursua was appointed viceroy in New Spain (Mexico)
1771	Cook stops at St Helena
1771	Spain gave the Falkland Islands to the British
1771	John Meares joins British Navy
2/5/1771	William Bligh received his warrant as Midshipman while on the <i>Hunter</i>
7/10/1771	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook returned to England when they saw Land's End completing his first Circumnavigation.
7/13/1771	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook anchored in 'the Downs'. But Balrymple was very displeased that Cook had not discovered his 'southern continent' and felt Cook was not diligent enough.
8/1/1771	Spanish Mission at Monterey moved to Carmel

7/17/1771	<i>Endeavor</i> /Capt. James Cook returns to England from First voyage
1772 Approx	Kamemeha moved to Kau (SW Hawaii), after death of father (by poisoning).
7/13/1772	462 ton <i>Resolution</i>/Capt. James Cook and 336 ton <i>Adventure</i>/Capt Tobias Furneaux departed England on second voyage, with 14 yo midshipman George Vancouver and sailing master William Bligh age 22. Eventually he only lost 1 man of the 119 crew. This was also necessary to prevent the French from getting established in Tahiti, a very pivotal and valuable location. <i>Resolution</i> was the ex <i>Marquis of Granby</i> and the <i>Adventure</i> was the <i>Marquis of Rockingham</i>. Due to the scientific success of the first Expedition, Joseph Banks took over the <i>Resolution</i> and built 2 extra decks to house his party and scientific instruments. But they made the ship too top heavy and were torn off Banks quit the expedition in a huff.
1772-1775	James Cook second voyage, mostly to Antarctica
10/22/1771	Lt. Mikhail Dmitievich Levashov arrived St Petersburg and 10/25 gave his report of the voyage of the <i>St. Ekaterina</i> and <i>St Pavel</i> to Umiak.
10/30/1772	<i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook and <i>Adventure</i> / Capt. Tobias Furneaux anchored at Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, they stayed for 3 weeks and then went south.
11/22/1772	<i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook and <i>Adventure</i> / Capt. Tobias Furneaux departed Cape Town
12/10/1772	<i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook and <i>Adventure</i> / Capt. Tobias Furneaux encountered ice at sea.
1773	Spanish in Madrid were made aware of Russian activity in Alaska
1773	Pavel Sergeevich Lebedev-Lastochkin arrived at Kamchatka in the fur trade and eventually met Grigorii Shelikhov.
1773	Instructions arrived in Mexico City from Madrid telling Viceroy Antonio Bucareli y Ursua to prepare to send ships to PNW
1773	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> 212 Tons was likely built by James Briggs at Hobart's Landing on North River at Scituate, (Norwell), Massachusetts south of Boston,
¼/1773	<i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook and <i>Adventure</i> / Capt. Tobias Furneaux crossed Antarctic Circle, first ship to do so, and went to 66 36.5 South and were stopped by ice, 75 miles from Antarctica.
1/17/1773	<i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook and <i>Adventure</i> / Capt. Tobias Furneaux entered the Antarctic.
2/8/1773	<i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook and <i>Adventure</i> / Capt. Tobias Furneaux were separated in fog but Cook continued east in heavy weather.
3/17/1773	<i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook turned north and made landfall at southern end of NZ They spent 6 weeks at Dusky Sound (SW corner of Southern Island NZ.)
3/26/1773	<i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook anchored at Dusky Bay they had not seen land for 122 days.
End April 1773	<i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook departed Dusky Bay for Queen Charlotte Sound (NE portion of south island of NZ.)

5/15/1773	Approx <i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook found <i>Adventure</i> / Capt. Tobias Furneaux in Queen Charlotte Sound, rigged down and resting. They re-rigged <i>Adventure</i> and proceeded to Pacific and Tahiti
June 1773	<i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook and <i>Adventure</i> / Capt. Tobias Furneaux In the South Pacific
6/7/1773	<i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook and <i>Adventure</i> / Capt. Tobias Furneaux departed Queen Charlotte Sound for Tahiti.
Early Aug 1773	<i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook and <i>Adventure</i> / Capt. Tobias Furneaux at the Tuamotus
8/15/1773	Approx <i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook and <i>Adventure</i> / Capt. Tobias Furneaux arrived Tahiti and rested for a month at Matavai Bay to cure scurvy in crew. After departing they were again separated by storms, and <i>Adventure</i> / Capt. Tobias Furneaux arrived late to Ship Cove at Queen Charlotte Sound, and <i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook had already left. <i>Adventure</i> /Capt. Tobias Furneaux sailed for England arriving back a year prior to Cook
Sept 1773	Juan Perez submitted a proposal to Viceroy Bucareli to explore the PNW coast using the 225 ton <i>Santiago</i> /Nueva Galicia
9/17/1773	<i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook and <i>Adventure</i> / Capt. Tobias Furneaux departed Tahiti and stopped at Tonga Islands.
11/3/1773	<i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook arrived Queen Charlotte Sound after being battered by storms, but there was no sign of the <i>Adventure</i> / Capt. Tobias Furneaux.
11/25/1773	<i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook could wait no longer for <i>the Adventure</i> / Capt. Tobias Furneaux and left instructions and departed to the south.
11/30/1773	<i>Adventure</i> / Capt. Tobias Furneaux arrived at Queen Charlotte Sounds badly damaged by storms and repaired their ship to follow Cooks Instructions. But before they could complete the repairs the natives became hostile, and even killed and cannibalized a boat crew, which effected the morale of the crew. Sothey abandoned more southern exploration and headed for Cape of Good Hope and headed home.
12/16/1773	Boston Tea Party, John Kendrick was participant
12/24/1773	Spanish Navy Ensign Juan Jose Perez Hernandez (Perez) on <i>Santiago</i> (<i>Neuva Galica</i>) in San Blas receives instructions from Viceroy Antonio Maria Bucareli y Urusa to survey Nueva Galicia (PNW) and reassert claim for Spain. Orders are to go to 60N (Cordova, AK). Not to make settlement and avoid existing settlements. Frigate <i>Santiago</i> constructed in 1773.
1774	1774 – 1820 450 fur trading vessels total in PNW coast.
1774	Spain had 13+ voyages
1774	Capt. Cook witnessed 160 large Tahitian boats and 170 smaller boats carrying 7,760 men into battle
1/25 /1774	Spanish #1 First Spanish Expedition – Juan (Josef) Perez (Hernandez) (Majorca, Spain) on 225 Ton 82' frigate/corvette <i>Santiago</i> (<i>ex Neuva Galacia</i>) departs San Blas. Included were provisions for a year, 88 crew, 24 passengers, 12 bulls, 24 sheep, 15 goats, 79 chickens, and 468 bundles of trade goods/beads. (SS Legacy

	192' QW 232') concerned about Russians. Had Fr. Junipero Serra as Fr. Superior of missions returning from Mexico City. He chose Esteban Jose Martinez Fernandez y Martinez de la sierra (Martinez) from Seville as the pilot and second officer Chaplain was Fray Pablo de Mugartegui who fell ill and was not able to depart San Diego.
1/30/1774	<i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook at 106 10 West and 71 10 South, was blocked by ice and Vancouver went to the end of the bowsprit before they turned around to be the furthest man south. He then went to Easter Island, Marquesas, Tahiti, Friendly Islands, New Caledonia, Norfolk Island, South Georgia Islands, and South Sandwich Islands, He spent 5 weeks at Cape of Good Hope,
2/28/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez developed structural problems while in Santa Barbara Channel and Perez returned south to San Diego.
March 1774	After being very ill <i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook recovered and instead of heading home spent more time in the south Pacific at Marquesas, Tahiti, Tonga, Fiji, and New Hebrides, New Caledonia and Norfolk Island and then Queen Charlotte Sound.
3/11/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez arrived San Diego
3/13/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez arrive San Diego, and Fr. Serra departs.
4/5/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez departs San Diego after 25 days for repairs.
5/8/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez reached Monterey after 25 days for repairs in San Diego. And stayed 26 days, Frey Junipero Serra disembarked at San Diego and traveled to Monterey overland. Fr. Juan Crespi and Fr. Tomas de laPena y Saravia boarded the ship in San Diego for the voyage.
6/7/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez <i>started to</i> depart Monterey, opens his orders with 26 additional instructions which say go to 60N latitude at Yakutat at Alaska/ BC/Yukon border, but it was 6/14 before the winds would let them depart Monterey Bay. Goal was to explore, determine Russian activity, and take possession, but not to start any settlements. Second in Command Esteban Martinez. Fray Juan Crespi served as Chaplain and diarist after the original chaplain fell ill.
6/10/1774	<i>Santiago</i> Boatswain Manuel Lopez died after falling ill on the evening of 6/7
6/11/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez departed Monterey at noon after finally getting a favorable wind to go westward. Chaplains were Fray Juan Crespi (age 53 and also from Majorca) and Fray Tomas de la Pena y Saravie (age 31) (Thomas de la Perra??)
6/17/1774	Juan Perez suddenly fell ill with a stomach ailment, but recovered.
6/20/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez finally had favorable winds and set their course for the trip north.
6/24/1774	Juan Perez birthday celebrated on the <i>Santiago</i> , his birth year is unknown They were also able to determine their latitude as 30 44' N
7/2/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan latitude 39 56'N (between Fort Bragg and Cape Mendocino)
7/10/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez at Columbia River
7/13/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez at 48 55N – Barkley Sound
7/14/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez at 50 24N – Cape Scott
7/15/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez at 51 42N – South end Calvert Island, and altered course to the coast

7/18/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez first saw the coast and traded with natives at south end Dall island, (northern Graham island) Northern Queen Charlotte Islands.
7/19/1774	4:30 PM <i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez at 53 43N North end Queen Charlottes Islands at Langara Island, first European contact with 200 BC natives in 21 canoes. Spent 4 days at Langara Island.
7/20/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez second in command Esteban Jose Martinez noted half a bayonet and a sword made into a knife at Santa Margarita (Langara island).
July 1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez first European in BC/SE Alaska, hard to land with large ship. Made it to 54N tip of Queen Charlotte Islands
7/15/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez at Dixon Entrance at 54 40N at Border AK/BC and Prince Rupert, saw Dall island. This later was the basis for Americans later pressuring Russians to establish border here 8:00 AM Perez held meeting with officers and determined to alter course to NE towards land instead of continuing to 60N. return based on adverse winds, effects of cold and having a low water supply.
7/18/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez at just before noon at Graham Island in the Queen Charlottes and sailed within 2 miles of Langara Island.
7/19/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez 4:30 PM near Langara island, made first contact with natives in 3 canoes, as recorded by Frey Juan Crespi.
7/20/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez 21 Haida canoes approached
	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez turned around
7/23/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez was heading south, named San Cristoval Range oldest European name on BC coast.
7/24/1774	<i>Santiago</i> apprentice seaman Salvador Antonio died of unspecified illness.
7/28	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez 52 20'N and saw mountains (Queen Charlotte Ranges)
7/30/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Perez returns after reaching 55 30N south of Ketchikan where adverse weather and tides prevented him from landing.
8/5/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez at 48 35'N 11:30 saw mountains
8/6/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez Southbound was first white man at Surgidero de San Lorenzo (Nootka Sound/Roadstead of San Lorenzo), he approached from the south but never landed or claimed possession. Anchored outside Nootka at Perez Rocks on SE of entrance Punta San Esteban (Estevan Point light house, fired on by WWII Japanese sub.) 2 silver spoons (owned by pilot Martinez) were stolen by natives, later recognized by Capt. Cook, and used to support Spanish claim in area. One crewman was Esteban Jose Martinez, later in Nootka Controversy. Also had to cut anchor line in sudden squall at Perez Rocks. Weather prevented him from going ashore for possession ceremony with 14 foot cross made by the ship carpenter.
8/8/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez anchored outside Nootka Sound and traded with natives, intending to do possession ceremony.
8/9/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan outside Nootka Sound and sudden wind caused them to cut anchor cable and headed south.
8/11/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez near Cape Flattery and names Mt Olympus/Santa Rosalia, but difficult weather continued
8/22/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez at Cape Mendocino
8/26/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez at Farallon Islands

8/27/1774	4:00 PM <i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez back at Monterey, he indicated to Fr. Serra that he planned to stay until mid-October to explore San Francisco Bay for mission sites, but then later changed his mind and departed south.
8/31/1774	Juan Perez wrote to Viceroy Bucareli and explained his decision making and summarizing the voyage.
10/9/1774	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez Departed Monterey
Late October 1774	1 st Lt Royal Navy Bruno de Hezeta y Dudagoitia and 5 other young officers arrived in Mexico from Spain.
11/3/1774 (11/5?)	<i>Santiago</i> /Juan Perez arrives back at San Blas, made it to 55 N Ketchikan but had little information to provide as he made no landings or acts of possession, and made no maps, which were produced later. He wrote to Bucareli and transmitted the diaries of he and Martinez. Serra later sent the diaries of the two chaplains to Bucareli.
11/10/1774	<i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook departed Queen Charlotte Sound
12/25/1774	<i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook celebrated Christmas at Christmas Sound at Cape Horn in calm weather and spent 7 days and explored the area on foot.
1775	Grigorii (y) Ivanovich Shelikhov married Natalia Alexeyevna Kozhevina. He started the Shelokhov-Golokov Company the predecessor to the Russian-American Company in 1783.
1775	First Smallpox epidemic in the PNW
Jan 1775	<i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook headed to Cape Town from the Antarctic
1/14/1775	<i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook sighted South Georgia Island
3/16/1775	Spanish #2 Second Spanish Expedition departs San Blas, Bruno de Heceta (Hezeta) y Dudagoitia (Basque from Bilbao) on <i>Santiago</i> , Juan Perez was second in command on <i>Santiago</i> . And 32 ton 36' schooner <i>Sonora</i> (<i>Nuestra Senora de Guadalupe</i>) /Juan de Ayala later captained by Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra (from Lima, Peru; initially volunteered as second in command on <i>Sonora</i>), with pilot Antonio Francisco Antonio Mourelle de la Rua Orders to go to 65N. also accompanied by 72 foot 16 gun supply ship <i>San Carlos</i> (<i>El Toison</i>)/Juan Manuel Ayala going to Monterey. 3 days later Manrique had psych episode and returned to San Blas, and Ayala took over <i>San Carlos</i> and Bodega took over <i>Sonora</i> . Chaplains were Franciscans Miguel de la Campa and Benito Sierra
3/22/1775	<i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook entered Table Bay and stayed for 5 weeks.
4/19/1775	Start of US Revolutionary War
6/7/1775	Heceta claimed possession at Trinidad Bay (N of Eureka, CA), cross erected on top of Trinidad Head, spent 9 days. The cross was visible when Vancouver came by 17 years later.
7/13/1775	<i>Sonora</i> /Bodega arrived Quinault River and anchored at 5:30 PM <i>Santiago</i> /Heceta arrived Point Grenville and anchored at 9:00 PM
7/14/1775	Heceta with 2 priests (Padra Sierra), surgeon Devales, 2 nd pilot Cristobol Revilla, and 20 others. Inc some armed men landed at 4:30 AM at Grenville Bay (South of Quinault River, Washington), had possession ceremony at 6:00 AM with 6 natives watching, returned to <i>Santiago</i> by 7:30 AM. They named it <i>Rada de Bucareli</i> (Bucareli's Roadstead)

	7:00 AM that day <i>Sonora</i>/Bodega was 30 yards from shore but trapped by low tide inside a large reef. They took this opportunity to refill water casks and get wood for a new top mast plus firewood. 300 Indians surprised <i>Sonora</i> landing party and killed all 7 crew at Quinault River (Taholah), 5 miles to north of <i>Santiago</i>/Heceta. The men were led by boatswain Pedro Santa Anna At Noon the tide changed and <i>Sonora</i>/Bodega tried to escape the rocks and they started to sail away as natives surrounded them in several canoes and tried to board the schooner and the Spaniards opened fire, killing several natives. <i>Santiago</i>/Heceta was anchored 5 miles away, south of Pt Grenville. His map shows A- possession area with cross/south of Point (Hollows Creek?) and across from Rocks (Landing Island?) B – Martyrs Point/Cape Elizabeth C- Landing Island south of Point and D-Deceit Island (Grenville Arch) west of Point Grenville. Location of shore attack was the Quinault River at Taholah just south of Cape Elizabeth. Possession location was probably near the large rock islands and north of Hollows Creek and the beach access which is restricted to Quinault natives only See Derek Hayes-Historical Atlas of the PNW
7/19/1775	Ship Dr on <i>Santiago</i> /Heceta said 29 men unfit for duty,
7/30/1775	<i>Santiago</i> /Heceta and <i>Sonora</i> /Bodega split up per plan (in storm?), <i>Santiago</i> /Heceta to St. Juan de Fuca, <i>Sonora</i> /Bodega to Sitka to assess Russian threat. <i>Santiago</i> /Heceta turned around north of Nootka sound
7/30/1775	<i>Resolution</i> /Capt. James Cook returns to England at Plymouth from second voyage after 3 years and 18 days. He retired to Greenwich Hospital. This was the first circumnavigation west to east
8/5/1775	<i>San Carlos</i> /Capt. Juan Manuel Ayala was first vessel to enter San Francisco bay, and anchored west of Presidio Shoal.
8/11/1775	<i>Santiago</i> /Heceta turned around at latitude of Clayoquot
8/15/1775	<i>San Carlos</i> /Ayala entered San Francisco bay, first European to do so
8/15/1775	<i>Sonora</i> /Bodega made landfall at 57N near Mt. Edgecombe, near Sitka. Later Francisco Antonio Mourelle performed possession ceremony at Bucareli Bay and scratched cross design into a rock. (Northern end Kruzof Island?)
8/17/1775	<i>Santiago</i> /Heceta named Cabo San Roque/Roc (Cape D) recognized Columbia River but unable to land as crew had scurvy, named it Bahia de la Asuncion de Nuestra Senora, named the entrance Asuncion Bay. And Cape Frondoso (Point Adams). They again turned north
8/18/1775 ???	61 Ton brig <i>Sea Otter</i> /John Hanna reached Nootka from Macao, departed Nootka in late September, sold 560 sea otter pelts for \$20,600 Spanish dollars @\$36.78
8/18/1775	<i>Sonora</i> /Quadra at Puerto de los Remedios (Salisbury Sound) Kruzof Island, Quadra landed an armed party to erect a cross and engrave a boulder and have a possession ceremony. The natives watched from their fort and when the Spanish left the natives took the cross and erected it in their fort
8/18/1775	Heceta described Cape Falcon area.
8/19/1775	<i>Santiago</i> /Heceta passed by Heceta Head headed south but makes no particular mention of the location.

8/22/1775	<i>Sonora/Bodega</i> turned around from 57 58N (latitude Juneau)
8/24/1775	<i>Sonora/Bodega</i> had possession ceremony at Prince of Wales Island, at Entrada de Bucareli in bay Puerto de la Santa Cruz, 55 17N area of Glacier Bay
8/27/1775	<i>Sonora/Bodega</i> reached their max latitude of 58 30N Palma Bay/Lituya Bay and headed south.
8/29/1775	4:00 PM <i>Santiago/Heceta</i> arrived at Monterey and explored northern coast to San Francisco while waiting for <i>Sonora/Bodega</i> . One man died while being carried ashore after their 5 ½ month ordeal.
9/8/1775	<i>Sonora/Bodega</i> turned around and returned to San Blas.
9/17/1775	<i>Sonora/Bodega</i> at Str Juan de Fuca heading south
10/3/1775	<i>Sonora/Bodega</i> at Tomales Bay (Vincent landing?) south of Bodega Bay, <i>Sonora</i> nearly swamped when tide changed.
10/7/1775	<i>Sonora/Bodega</i> reaches Monterey Bay, <i>Santiago/Heceta</i> was waiting for 5 weeks. Many of <i>Sonora</i> crew had died and the remaining were so weak they had to be carried off the ship.
11/1/1775	Both ships departed Monterey
11/3/1775	Perez died at sea after leaving Monterey
11/20/1775	<i>Sonora/Bodega</i> and <i>Santiago/Heceta</i> arrived at San Blas
1776	British abandoned Port Edgemont in the Falkland Islands, but placed a plaque proclaiming sovereignty.
1776	British reward for 20,000 pounds to discover NW Passage was expanded to include British naval ships
6/29/1776	Fr Junipero Serra founded mission at San Francisco Bay
7/4/1776	U S Declaration of Independence
7/6/1776	Cook receives orders to make PNW coast at 45 N and proceed to 65N to determine if there is a NW passage.
7/12/1776	Capt Cook 3 rd voyage on poorly refitted 462 ton <i>Resolution</i> departs Plymouth, with sailing master William Bligh, 9 months behind schedule. They had 181 (112?) men and 20 veterans of Cooks 2 nd voyage, with 20 marines. Including 25 year old John Ledyard, George Vancouver and 23 yr old William Bligh
8/1/1776	Capt. Charles Clerke on <i>Discovery</i> and midshipman George Vancouver departed Plymouth to meet Cook at Cape Town.
8/30/1776	<i>Sv. Nikolai</i> wrecked on the southern Kuril Islands
10/18/1776	<i>Resolution/Cook</i> arrives at Cape Town and is re-caulked.
11/10/1776	<i>Discovery/Clerke</i> arrives Cape Town
12/1/1776	<i>Resolution/Cook</i> and <i>Discovery/Clerke</i> departed Cape of Good Hope
January 1777	<i>Resolution/Cook</i> and <i>Discovery/Clerke</i> at Adventure Bay, in Van Diemens land to collect water and greens.
2/12/1777	<i>Resolution/Cook</i> and <i>Discovery/Clerke</i> at Ship Cove in Queen Charlotte Sound at New Zealand, site of where Cooks crew were killed 3 years earlier. They stayed only 11 days.
2/27/1777	<i>Resolution/Cook</i> and <i>Discovery/Clerke</i> departed New Zealand
4/13/1777	<i>Resolution/Cook</i> and <i>Discovery/Clerke</i> at Cook Islands

4/28/1777	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke arrived Nomuka in Tonga, stayed for 3 months but did not go to Samoa or Fiji. Cook also exhibited unusual and strict behavior, possibly because of illness.
5/26/1777	John Kendrick commissioned in US Navy
7/17/1777	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke departed Tonga. They also transported 3 cows for a Spanish bull at Vaitepiha.
8/12/1777	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke at Tahiti and observed a human sacrifice during native civil war. They also dropped off livestock that since Cape Town, had been making a mess on the boat, a bull, a horse, a mare. A sheep, turkey cock and hen, geese, ducks and peacocks.
10/11/1777	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke departed Tahiti
11/3/1777	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke at Bora Bora where some men deserted but were returned
December 1777	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke departed Raiatea-Bora Bora and some crew deserted to stay with local women, which was a month's delay.
12/24/1777	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke arrived Christmas Island and observed a solar eclipse and stocked up on turtles
1778	Cook first ship <i>HMS Endeavor</i> was scuttled in/near Newport Harbor, RI.
1778	Peter Pond crossed Methye Portage into the Athabaska Country
1778	Jonathan Carver published an account of his 1766 travels from Massachusetts to east of the Minnesota River, but his map of the west was the first to use the term 'Origan' In 1778 Jonathan Carver, who explored the upper Mississippi River as far as today's Minneapolis, relayed presumably Indian information that the "Great River of the West" was called the "Oregon." The geography of the Northwest remained but vaguely understood for another fourteen years.
¼/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke departed Christmas Island. Cook had first chronometer seen in the North Pacific.
1/18/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke from the south to north sighted Oahu Island,
1/19/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke sights cliffs at SE corner Kauai at Poipu, then went west to anchor at Waimea River. First European to visit Hawaii (Sandwich Islands) Per Herb Kane, Capt. Clerke described metal items indicating the Spanish had traded there. They also saw Niihau.
1/19/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke arrived at Nawiliwili Bay, Kauai, and sailed westward trading as he went, and anchored in Waimea Bay. His men also infected the women with first venereal disease.
1/20/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke landed Waimea River on Kauai. Middie George Vancouver gave a lock of his hair to chief Ka'eo (See March 9, 1792)
1/24/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke departed Waimea. They went west along the coast a short distance to Barking Sands/Nohili Point, then looped south and zigzagged to the south end of Niihau.
1/29/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke departed Kauai for Niihau 1/24, passage took 5 days because of weather which dove him south. Anchored near Leahi Point on SW part of Niihau. Cook went ashore and climbed Mauuloa

1/30/1778	Lt Gore with 20 armed men in 3 boats landed at Niihau but were unable to return for two days because of high surf.
2/1/1778	Capt. Cook went ashore and delivered ram goat, and 2 ewes, a boar and sow pig plus seeds of melon, pumpkin and onion. He received yams and salt and fresh water.
2/2/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke departs Sandwich Islands from Niihau headed NNE for PNW. He had instructions to land at 45N
3/7/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke arrived Oregon at Cape Foulweather (44 degrees 47' min N), then storms drove him south, ships 299 T <i>Discovery</i> and 462 Ton <i>Resolution</i> Cape Perpetua The cape was named by Captain James Cook on March 7, 1778, as he searched for the Pacific entrance to a Northwest Passage. Cook named the cape Perpetua because it was discovered on St. Perpetua's Day
3/13/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke identified Cape Blanco, then headed North. He returned to the Washington shore at Point Granville.(?)
3/22/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke names Cape Flattery, then weather forced him to sea Cook wrote: "... there appeared to be a small opening which flattered us with the hopes of finding an harbour ... On this account I called the point of land to the north of it Cape Flattery.
3/29/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke arrives Nootka Sound (San Lorenzo), towed in because no wind. Anchored at Ship Cove/Resolution Cove at Bligh Island. But not First Trading for furs for China market. Bligh made first map of the sound
4/7/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook discovered the mizzenmast was damaged and repairs made at Ship/Resolution Cove.
4/20/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke visited Yuquot at Friendly Cove, then navigated around Bligh Island
4/21/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke off Tahsis Inlet on NW of Bligh Island,
4/22/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke stopped on mainland at village near village of Cheesish NE of Bligh Island
4/33/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke visited large native house at Friendly Cove
4/26/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke departs Nootka Sound for Alaska,
5/1/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke sights Mt. Edgecumbe, at 55 20N at Sitka after large weeklong storm
5/4/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke off Mt Fairweather
5/5/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke sights Mt St Elias, near BC/ Yukon/AK border
5/6/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke off Yakutat Bay
5/10 approx	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke at northern Kayak Island off Cape Suckling and had possession ceremony, to try to make repairs to Resolution, same Island that Bering landed but at the opposite end. This was Cooks first landing in Alaska. Russian charts he was provided were confusing and inaccurate.
5/11/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke departed Kayak Island
5/12/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke enter Prince William Sound Cape Hinchinbrook Prince William Sound and anchored at English Bay
5/13/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke went past Goose Island and anchored at Snug Harbor Bay/Cove PW Sound

5/16/1778	<i>Resolution/Cook and Discovery/Clerke</i> anchored at eastern portion of Snug Harbor Cove., PW Sound
5/17/1778	<i>Resolution/Cook and Discovery/Clerke</i> departed anchorage NW of Bligh Island
5/20/1778	<i>Resolution/Cook and Discovery/Clerke</i> departed PW Sound through Montague Str.
5/21/1778	<i>Resolution/Cook and Discovery/Clerke</i> at Cape Elizabeth, and noted the poor accuracy of the Russian map by Jacob von Stahlin
	<i>Resolution/Cook and Discovery/Clerke</i> at Cook Inlet
5/25/1778	<i>Resolution/Cook and Discovery/Clerke</i> enter Cook Inlet
5/26/1778	<i>Resolution/Cook and Discovery/Clerke</i> at Mt St Augustine
6/1/1778	<i>Resolution/Cook and Discovery/Clerke</i> Lt King had possession ceremony at Turnagain Arm at Point Possession
6/6/1778	<i>Resolution/Cook and Discovery/Clerke</i> departed Cook Inlet
7/2/1778	<i>Resolution/Cook and Discovery/Clerke</i> went through Aleutians at Unalaska Island and headed North in the Bering Sea.
7/29/1778	<i>Resolution/Cook and Discovery/Clerke</i> passed St Matthew Island
8/1/1778	12 year old Peter Puget started as Midshipman on <i>Dunkirk</i>
8/5/1778	<i>Resolution/Cook and Discovery/Clerke</i> at Sledge Island
8/8/1778	<i>Resolution/Cook and Discovery/Clerke</i> arrived Bering Strait
8/9/1778	<i>Resolution/Cook and Discovery/Clerke</i> arrived NW extremity of North America at Cape Prince of Wales,
8/11/1778	<i>Resolution/Cook and Discovery/Clerke</i> crossed Bering Strait to Arctic
8/18/1778	<i>Resolution/Cook and Discovery/Clerke</i> reached their further point north and east at Icy Cape
8/29/1778	<i>Resolution/Cook and Discovery/Clerke</i> at their further point north and west at Cape Shmidt and decided to return south
9/2/1778	<i>Resolution/Cook and Discovery/Clerke</i> passed east Cape
9/8/1778	<i>Resolution/Cook and Discovery/Clerke</i> at Norton Sound and spent 10 days in the area.
9/16/1778	John Meares passed his naval examination and promoted to Lieutenant
9/23/1778	<i>Resolution/Cook and Discovery/Clerke</i> headed south from St Matthew Island for Unalaska
10/3/1778	<i>Resolution/Cook and Discovery/Clerke</i> back at Unalaska on way to Hawaii and stopped to repair ships
10/8/1778	Cook described an encounter with 2 Aleut visitors off Unalaska where they showed Cook their receipt showing they had already paid their Russian tribute. John Ledyard volunteered to travel to the local Russian camp with gifts, and returned after a brief stay. Capt. James Cook instructed Ledyard to accompany Derramoushk a native of Unalaska to take gifts to the Russian traders on the island. Derramoushk returned with a gift of a salmon pie made with rye and a letter written in Russian. After making 15 miles the first day, Ledyard was taken across a bay to the Russians. There was a 30 Ton 36 foot ship there which was apparently the rebuilt <i>St. Peter</i> built on Bering Island by Bering's surviving crew with Capt. Waxwell. Ledyard stood on the deck for an hour for the experience. Ledyard returned to the <i>Resolution/Capt. Cook</i> with 8 natives and 3 Russians in a single open baidara, and a few days later the local Russian leader Gerassim Izmailov.
10/11/1778	<i>Resolution/Cook and Discovery/Clerke</i> crossed Artic Circle

10/18/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke at Icy Cape
10/19/1778	At Unalaska the Russian Gerassim Izmailov allowed Cook to copy two Russian charts, which showed Bering discoveries, but Cook felt they added little if any information. Cook also provides copy of his charts, and a gift of a Hadleys Octant which Izmailov quickly learned to use.
10/20/1778	Cook provided Senior Russian military officer Gerasim Grigorovich Ismailov a letter with a copy of Cooks map addressed to British Admiralty to be forwarded to London. It arrived in London 3/6/1780 This was his last letter to the Admiralty
10/21/1778	Gerassim Izmailov departed the <i>Resolution</i> .
10/24/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke departed Unalaska, Alaska for Hawaii.
11/26/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke heading SW 'made the land' at north eastern Maui at Kalahu Point and Hana airport area. They then went west to Baldwin Beach Park area and then looped to the NE and when off Hana headed south. and saw Haleakala but could not land for 5 weeks because of winds and tracked off the Northern part of Big Island. He had to stay offshore at night, but trade on the coast in the mornings for weeks. They were met by King Kahekili of Maui, who boarded <i>Discovery</i> and said he had been aboard <i>Discovery</i> when it was at Kauai. Kahekili gave Cook a red feather cloak. They also saw signs of VD on Maui. When off Hana, he was directed by Hawaii King Kalaniopu'u to go to Kealahou Bay. Young Kamahahea stayed overnight on the ship.
11/27/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke off Kahului Maui
	Cooks route went along the windward eastern side of Hawaii instead of the shorter leeward route. From Late October to early Feb war was suspended to renew the land with winter rains. The religious procession 'makahiki' for Rono/Lono was making its way around the island, led by a large square white flag like a sail.
12/1/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke north of Upolu Point, north end of Hawaii and east of Hana, Maui, and then zigzagged north to south off NW coast of Hawaii/Big Island.
12/16/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke farthest point from Hawaii where they turned around and headed SSW back to east side of Hawaii.
12/25/1778	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke off Kahonua east point of Hawaii.
1/3/1779	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke off Kalapana SE portion of the Hawaii, but noted there is 'no ground' to anchor. They then went west around the south end of Hawaii. In the area west of South Point they again zigzagged and twice noted there was 'no ground'.
1/5/1779	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke off South Point, Hawaii
1/16/1779	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke were off Kealahou Bay, Hawaii
1/17/1779	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke arrived Kealahou Bay, Hawaii to 1,000 canoes and 10,000 people, thinking Cook was the god Lono. Sailing master William Bligh led in a small boat and landed at the bay and found fresh water. Cook was escorted to a temple on a rock platform on the beach. Kamehameha and his uncle King Kalaniopuu visited aboard <i>Discovery</i> . This was the last day Cook recorded anything in his journal Vancouver and John Ledyard spent two days exploring the interior of the island, nearly reaching the top of Moana Loa.

1/24/1779	Hawaii king Kalaniopu'u arrived and put a Kapu on the bay so no other boats were allowed.
1/25/1779	Hawaii king Kalaniopu'u arrived and had private visit to the ships
1/26/1779	Hawaii king Kalaniopu'u arrived at Kealalekua Bay with large fleet of canoes, Nephew was later King Kamehameha
1/27/1779	Hawaii king Kalaniopu'u cleared the bay of canoes and had grand procession of 3 large canoes and circled the ships, and later exchanged gifts on shore. Kalaniopu'u had made 4 prior attempts to conquer Maui, and perhaps felt Cook could assist him.
1/28/1779	Natives held boxing exhibition for the sailors.
1/28/1779	Cook held funeral for crew member who had died
2/4/1779	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke prepared to depart Hawaii for Kamchatka
2/6/1779	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke zigzagged off Spencer Beach Park and Kawaihae Marina on the NW portion of the Hawaii. They then went back to Kealalekua Bay for repairs.
2/7/1779	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook cracked foremast in storm, and returned to Kealakekua Bay
2/8/1779	Cracked foremast on <i>Resolution</i> was noticed
2/11/1779	Spanish #3 Third Spanish expedition from San Blas to PNW on 189 Ton <i>Princesa</i> / Ignacio de Artega y Bazan, with Pilots Jose Camacho and Juan Pantoja Arriaga and 72' 193 tons frigate <i>Favorita</i> / Bodega Quadilla/Quadra and chief pilot Francisco Mourelle to Ketchikan, aware of Captain Cook voyage, to evaluate Russian presence, find NW Passage and to capture Cook if they found him, and to reach 70N if possible
2/11/1779	<i>Resolution</i> /Cook and <i>Discovery</i> /Clerke return to Kealakekua Bay, Makahiki was now over and war season had begun, and King Kalaniopu'u was displeased that Cook had returned.
2/13/1779	Foremast taken ashore for repairs with armed guards. Watering party was nearly stoned. Natives stole blacksmith tongs and chisel from <i>Discovery</i> while Cook was on shore, they were chased by Thomas Edgar and George Vancouver, but escaped. Vancouver was beaten by natives.
2/14/1779	After theft of boat from <i>Discovery</i> , Capt. Cook went ashore to take chief as hostage with 2 officers and 9 marines. New was received of a chief being killed trying to cross the bay. Struck from behind, Cook fell forward into the water and was killed with 4 marines in Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii , Capt. Clerke takes over command, Cooks crew to Aleutians then China and traded PNW furs as much as 120 Spanish dollars each. John Ledyard was one of 6 marines on the beach with him. His bones and some cooked flesh were gathered from different locations after being burned, and he was buried at sea by Clerke. Cooks body was taken to Puhina O'Lono Heiau located just above the tight turn in the trail above the bay. At that time John Ledyard was guarding a camp on the other side of the bay, and was not involved in the death of Cook. Per Ledyard book, Cook was stabbed with a large knife that exited his chest and he was dead what he hit the water.
2/20/1779	Natives had procession to return Cooks remains to Capt Clerke.
2/21/1779	Cooks remains were buried in the bay.

2/23/1779	<i>Resolution/Charles Clerke and Discovery/</i> John Gore depart Kealakekua Bay and spent 3 weeks in the islands, and landed for water at Waimea, Oahu, but did not see Waikiki or Pearl Harbor. They went NW from Kealalekua Bay to east side of Kahoolawe Island
2/24/1779	<i>Resolution/Charles Clerke and Discovery/</i> John Gore off Lahaina and Olowahu, Maui
2/25/1779	<i>Resolution/Charles Clerke and Discovery/</i> John Gore off western Lanai and Kanolu Bay
2/26/1779	<i>Resolution/Charles Clerke and Discovery/</i> John Gore NW of Molokai and went around SW point Molokia then north
2/27/1779	<i>Resolution/Charles Clerke and Discovery/</i> John Gore anchored at Waimea Bay, and Kawela Bay, Oahu
2/28/1779	<i>Resolution/</i> Clerke and <i>Discovery/</i> Gore departed Waimea Bay on Oahu and went to the east side of Kauai at Anahola and then around the south portion of Kauai to again land at Waimea Bay, Kawai
March 1779	Lt. James King from <i>Discovery</i> first described hula dance.
3/1/1779	<i>Resolution/Charles Clerke and Discovery/</i> John Gore approached Kauai at Kawai Point
3/2/1779	<i>Resolution/Charles Clerke and Discovery/</i> John Gore approached Waimea on Kauai
3/8/1779	<i>Resolution/</i> Clerke and <i>Discovery/</i> Gore departed Waimea on Kauai, and were at southern Niihau at Kawaihoa Point, and anchored at Pahau Point near Keelinawi
3/10/1779	Benjamin Franklin in Passy (Paris) France, wrote letter distributed to all that said Cooks ships are to be given free passage even though there is war between the colonies and Britain
3/15/1779	<i>Resolution/Clerke and Discovery/</i> Gore depart Nihau headed WSW for Kamchatka. No other foreign ships would visit Hawaii until 1786
4/9/1779	Viceroy Antonio Maria de Bucarelli died in Mexico City.
4/12/1779	Convention of Aranjuez where Spain and Carlos III declared war on Britain, after Spain provided support to American revolutionaries.
4/27/1779	<i>Resolution/</i> Clerke and <i>Discovery/</i> Gore arrived Avacha Bay at St Peter and St Paul (Petropavlovsk) where they stayed for 6 weeks after being victualled by the Russians. They had to get approval for provisions from Bolsheretsk which is 100 miles and 5 days away over the mountains. Governor Major Magnus Von Behm also spoke German, as ship artist John Webber also spoke German which helped Von Behm was heading to St Petersburg so Clerke gave him Cooks Journals and map to deliver to British Admiralty. They were given 20 head of cattle, 900# Rye meal, 400# tobacco, tea, butter, rice, cordage and canvas and other items. The Avachinsky Volcano 20 miles away exploded the day before they left with great blasts, and fire, earthquake and lava stones and layers of ash' several inches thick' on the ships.
5/1/1779	<i>Princesa/Artega</i> at BC coast,
5/2/1779	<i>Favorita/Quadilla</i> at Bucareli Bay west side Pr. Of Wales Is.
5/3/1779	<i>Princesa/Artega</i> at SE Alaska with <i>Favorita/Quadilla</i>
5/7/1779	<i>Resolution/Clerke and Discovery/</i> Gore men King and Gore left St Peter and St Paul to see Von Behn at Bolsheretsk, a 5 day trip
5/13/1779	<i>Princessa/Ignacio Artega</i> , and <i>Favorita/</i> Bodega Quadilla had a possession ceremony, priests were Franciscans Juan Garcia Riobo and Matias de Santa Catarina y Noreiga from Princesa and Fr. Cristobol Diaz from Peru on the Favorita

5/18/1779	<i>Princessa</i> /Ignacio Artega, and <i>Favorita</i> / Bodega Quadilla sent surveying expedition out in launches.
6/13/1779	<i>Princessa</i> / Ignacio Artega, and <i>Favorita</i> / Bodega Quadilla survey launches returned
6/19/1779	<i>Resolution</i> /Clerke and <i>Discovery</i> /Gore departed Avacha Bay for Bering Str
7/1/1779	<i>Favorita</i> /Quadilla departs Bucareli Bay
7/6/1779	<i>Resolution</i> /Clerke and <i>Discovery</i> /Gore arrived Bering Strait, then Alaska, but ice was significant.
7/9/1779	<i>Princessa</i> / Ignacio Artega and <i>Favorita</i> / Bodega Quadilla came across snow covered mountains
7/16/1779	Russians at Kamchatka sent information to St Petersburg about the recent activities in Russian claimed waters by Capt. Cook.
7/16/1779	<i>Princessa</i> / Ignacio Artega and <i>Favorita</i> / Bodega Quadilla at Saint Elias 59 2N
7/17/1779	<i>Princessa</i> / Ignacio Artega and <i>Favorita</i> / Bodega Quadilla plotted location of 59 53N
7/18/1779	<i>Favorita</i> /Quadilla reached Prince William Sound and Cook Inlet.
7/19/1779	<i>Resolution</i> /Clerke and <i>Discovery</i> /Gore reached 70 33'N near Cooks maximum NE point the prior summer.
7/21/1779	Clerkes final journal entry
7/22/1779	<i>Princesa</i> /Artega at Kenai, took possession at Port Chatham at 61.17 N, also at Kodiak.
7/23/1779	<i>Princessa</i> / Ignacio Artega and <i>Favorita</i> / Bodega Quadilla northern most point was 60 13N Cordova at Port Etches west side of Hinchinbrook Island and did possession ceremony. Since there was no sign that Cook or the Russians had been in the area, the Spanish decided to not send another expedition to the area for 9 years.
7/27/1779	<i>Resolution</i> /Clerke and <i>Discovery</i> /Gore Cooks men turned around by ice in Alaska to England via Kamchatka and China, after they turned around from their exploration of North Aleutians,
7/30/1779	<i>Resolution</i> /Clerke and <i>Discovery</i> /Gore Cooks ships back past Bering Strait
8/10/1779	<i>Resolution</i> /Clerke and <i>Discovery</i> /Gore final letter to James King
8/15/1779	<i>Resolution</i> /Clerke and <i>Discovery</i> /Gore Clerke turned over command to King
8/22/1779	Death of <i>Capt</i> Clerke on <i>Resolution</i> and <i>Discovery</i> in view of Kamchatka at Avacha Bay, St Peter and St Paul, Kamchatka. The crews spent 7 weeks there repairing ice damage, their longest stop on the voyage. Clerke is buried at Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka, exact location unknown. Both ships were badly damaged and they considered scuttling <i>Discovery</i> and possibly <i>Resolution</i>
8/24/1779	<i>Resolution</i> /Clerke and <i>Discovery</i> /Gore arrived at St Peter and St Paul/Petropavlosk
8/30/1779	<i>Resolution</i> /Clerke and <i>Discovery</i> /Gore Clerke was buried at Petropavlosk after local priest was as given special permission, but exact location uncertain. There is a monument to Clerke
9/14/1779	<i>Princessa</i> / Ignacio Artega, and <i>Favorita</i> / Bodega Quadilla Both Spanish ships arrive San Francisco
9/22/1779	<i>Resolution</i> /Gore and <i>Discovery</i> /James King were visited by new Governor Smyslov
October 1779	St Petersburg received information from Kamchatka about Capt. Cooks recent visits
10/10/1779	<i>Resolution</i> /Gore and <i>Discovery</i> /James King departed Kamchatka
10/30/1779	<i>Princessa</i> / Ignacio Artega and <i>Favorita</i> / Bodega Quadilla, both Spanish ships depart San Francisco
Nov 1779	John Kendrick captured by British and later exchanged as prisoner of war.

11/14/1779	<i>Resolution</i> /Gore and <i>Discovery</i> /James King saw pumice floating on the sea from eruption of Suribachi on Iwo Jima
11/21/1779	<i>Favorita</i> / Bodega Quadilla reached San Blas
11/25/1779	<i>Princessa</i> / Ignacio Artega reached San Blas
12/1/1779	<i>Resolution</i> /Gore and <i>Discovery</i> /King arrived in Macao, China with 300 furs, and stayed for a month. Furs sold for L2,000, where the ship Endeavor cost L2,800 (2200?)
1780	At the navigation school in Irkutsk, an officer had produced a chart using Cooks navigation data which showed his tracks and landfalls.
1780	Jefferson member of Am Philosophical Society
1/10/1780	Cook journals were given to British Admiralty by Major Von Behn who brought them from Kamchatka
1/11/1780	Cook obituary appears in the <i>London Gazette</i>
1/13//1780	<i>Resolution</i> /Gore and <i>Discovery</i> /King depart Macao, <i>Resolution</i> again had to be repaired and refitted while in South Africa
1/20/1780	<i>Resolution</i> /Gore and <i>Discovery</i> /King arrived Con Son, South Vietnam
1/28/1780	<i>Resolution</i> /Gore and <i>Discovery</i> /King departed Con Co Son off the Mekong River
2/19/1780	<i>Resolution</i> /Gore and <i>Discovery</i> /King departed Sunda Strait
3/6/1780	Letter and Map of Bering Str, Alaska and BC sent by Cook from Unalaska with the Russians on 10/20/1778 were received by British Admiralty in London
4/12/1780	<i>Resolution</i> /Gore and <i>Discovery</i> /King arrived Cape of Good Hope but could not make it in to Table Bay.
5/10/1780	<i>Resolution</i> /Gore and <i>Discovery</i> /King depart Cape of Good Hope at Simon's Bay south of Cape Town
8/22/1780	<i>Resolution</i> /Gore and <i>Discovery</i> /King forced around west of Ireland and anchored at Stromness, Orkney Islands. The crew was upset about being so close to home but being stranded. King was sent overland to London with Logs and charts
9/20/1780	<i>Resolution</i> /Gore and <i>Discovery</i> /? Departed Stromness for the Thames, marine Sgt Gibson, a veteran of all 3 Cooks voyages died.
9/30/1780	<i>Resolution</i> /Gore and <i>Discovery</i> /? Stopped at Yarmouth for 2 days to repair cables.
10/4/1780	<i>Resolution</i> /Gore and <i>Discovery</i> /? Anchored in the Thames.
10/7/1780	<i>Resolution</i> /Gore and <i>Discovery</i> /? Arrived back in England at Thames River. <i>Discovery</i> /? Moored at Woolrich and <i>Resolution</i> /Gore moored at Royal Dockyards at Deptford, 2 months after entering the English Channel, after being driven by storms to Stromness in Orkney Islands Northern Scotland. Voyage was 4 years and 3 months, and losses were 7 losses of sickness on <i>Resolution</i> , and 3 losses by accidents on <i>Discovery</i> , plus those killed on Hawaii with Cook, none died from scurvy because of Cooks insistence of cleanliness and diet. <i>Discovery</i> became prison ship moored at Deptford for convicts going to Australia, <i>Resolution</i> became troop transport in East Indies John Gore sent maps and journals to the Admiralty in care of Henry Roberts, cartographer for Cook. Roberts also received the ire of William Bligh for allegedly taking credit for Bligh's maps. Point Roberts, Washington is named for him
10/19/1780	Two weeks after his return, George Vancouver age 23 passed his Lieutenant examination

12/9/1780	George Vancouver received his commission as a Lieutenant, and later served on the sloop <i>Martin</i> , then the <i>Fame</i> .
1780	Spain decided to not pursue further expeditions to the PNW
1781	3 years before the British Admiralty published results of Cooks #3, the Russian produced a chart showing Cooks #3 voyage, plus those of Bering, Gvozdev, and Chirikov and those of Russian merchants.
1781	Archibald Menzies qualified as a surgeon.
1781	William Bligh received his lieutenants commission at age 28.
1781	Lt John Rickman printed his unauthorized second journal about Cooks voyage. The last 30 pages were later copied by John Ledyard for his journal. This was apparently the journal that was published anonymously, and Ledyard would have had access to for his version. Also in 1781 Henry Zimmerman published his account of the Cook #3 voyage.
10/19/1781	Lord Cornwallis surrendered 7,000 troops at Yorktown after being besieged by Gen Washington and French troops under Count Rochambeau, last major land battle of Revolutionary War
1782	William Ellis published his 2 volume unauthorized journal from his time on Cooks #3 voyage. His was the best of 3 unauthorized versions. He served as assistant surgeon and naturalist on <i>Discovery</i> and earned the ire of Sir Joseph Banks for his book.
1782	T Jefferson suggested to George Rogers Clark an expedition to the Pacific, which Clark felt should be small to not arouse suspicion of the natives.
1782	Kamehameha uncle King Kalaniopuu died, which allowed Kamehameha to start solidifying his position at Hawaii
4/12/1782	George Vancouver took part in battle of April 12, 1782 in the West Indies.
Mid 1782	Kamehameha had battle at Mokuohai, Kona (now Ke'ei just south of Kealahou and south of Palemano Point) with Kiwalao
December 1782	John Ledyard on British ship in Huntington Bay Long Island, took 7 day leave to see his mother who ran tavern in Southold, L.I. and deserted from the British ship and stayed at Uncles house in Hartford, Connecticut, and spent 4 months writing book of the Cook Expedition.
1783	A Japanese trader and some crewmen were shipwrecked on the Aleutian Islands and taken to Irkutsk and then St. Petersburg and Catherine the Great. The trader was then delivered to Japan via Okhotsk . But it was diplomatically tense and after that only 1 Russian ship was allowed to come to Nagasaki for trade.
1783	The Russians Shelikhov-Golikov Company built 3 lightly armed galiot ships near Okhotsk on the Urak River and crewed by 192 men.
1783	Great Britain gave back to Spain all the territory east of the Mississippi and south of the 31 st parallel.
1783	Lt George Vancouver and Midshipman Peter Puget were shipmates on the <i>Europa</i> stationed at Jamaica
1783	The Shelikhov-Golikov Company was founded by Grigorii Shelikhov and Ivan Lavionovich Golikov and constructed 3 ships at Okhotsk for his fur company. They were the <i>Three Saints</i> , <i>St Simeon and Prophetess Anna</i> , and the <i>St Michael</i> .
1783	<i>Princesa</i> departed Acapulco for Manila with 700 sea otter furs.

1783	John Ledyard, an American on Cooks 3 rd voyage published his account of the fur trade ' Journal of Capt. Cooks last voyage to the Pacific Ocean', the last 39 pages copied from Rickman.
January 1783	John Ledyard spent January to April in Hartford working on his 'journal'
Jan 1783	John Ledyard was granted a copyright on his Cook journal and adopted an Act of copyright law, His was the first copyright In the US. He later sold the copyright to local printer Nathaniel Patten for 20 guineas.
Late winter 1783	John Ledyard traveled to Philadelphia hoping for employment in the business world but the city was in post war chaos. He then looked to going back into the merchant marine trade, but no ship crews were needed.
Late spring 1783	John Ledyard met Robert Morris, the richest financier in Philadelphia and proposed a fur trade expedition. Morris was past member of Congress, Philly merchant, superintendent of finance for the US
4/19/1783	American Revolution was over and Ledyard was no longer a deserter.
5/1/1783	John Ledyard sold his manuscript for 20 guineas to Nathaniel Patten a printer and bookseller from Hartford.
5/7/1783	George Vancouver appointed 4 th Lieutenant of the <i>HMS Fame</i> with field commission
5/21/1783	John Jewitt was born in Boston, Lincolnshire, in Great Britian. He father Edward was a blacksmith.
July 1783	Financier Robert Morris and partner Daniel Parker form venture to export ginseng direct to China and had the 400 ton <i>Empress of China</i> built. John Ledyard assisted in the preparations, but never had a permanent role.
7/10/1783	George Vancouver given formal commission as 4 th Lieutenant of the <i>HMS Fame</i>
8/16/1783	The Russian Am Fur Co Shelikhov-Golikov Company ships departed at Okhotsk/Urak for his fur company. They were the <i>Three Saints</i> /Izmailov, <i>St Simeon and Prophetess Anna</i> /Bocharov and the <i>St Michael</i> /navigator Olesov with 62 men. Grigorii Shelikhov and his wife were on the <i>Three Saints</i> /Izmailov with a crew of 61. The headed to the Commander Islands, and the <i>St Michael</i> /navigator Olesov soon separated and did not arrive at Kodiak until May, 1786 as Shelikhov was preparing to depart for Okhotsk.
Sept 1783	Robert Morris and Daniel Parker had 7 ships to be engaged in the China trade, some were decommissioned warships. They eventually decided to only use 1 of the ships.
9/3/1783	Treaty of Paris signed, end of US Revolutionary War, and many British captains turned to merchant trading.
9/12/1783	The 3 Russian ships were separated in a storm. <i>The Three Saints</i> and <i>St Simeon</i> reunited and decided to winter on Bering Island(Mednoi?) .
Late 1783	John Paul Jones arrived in Paris to collect prize money owed for the capture of British ships. He later met John Ledyard.
December 1783	40 Ton sloop <i>Harriet</i> /Capt. Hallet departed Hingham, Mass for Canton with load of American Ginseng. Later met East Indiaman ship at Cape of Good Hope and traded ginseng for tea.
1784	Vincente Vasadre y Vega a merchant from Mexico City, suggested that there be official trade with China, exchanging sea otter pelts for quicksilver to help them refine gold ore. But they were not successful and their trade waned.
1784	Grigorii Shelikhov and his wife Natalia Alekseevna Shelikov (married at 13y) were at Kodiak Island.

	Natalia later had 8 children and was instrumental in the founding of the Russian-American Company, as opposed to their son-in-law Nikolai Petrovich Rezanov. Three other sons-in-law were shareholders and/or Directors of the Russian-American Company.
1784	John McLoughlin, later chief factor at Ft Vancouver, was born in Quebec, despite his Scottish name. he was baptized Catholic but raised Anglican.
1784	Russian Shelikhov-Golikov Company Co established a post at Fort Alexandrovsky (English Bay) at Kodiak Island
1784	George Vancouver served on <i>Europa</i>
1784	Official account of Cooks 3 rd voyage was published in 3 volumes plus maps and sketches by John Webber and Bligh.
1784	<i>HMS Bounty</i> was built at Blaydes Shipyard in Hull, Yorkshire as a collier named <i>Bethia</i>
1784	Bruno de Hezeta y Dudagoitia commanded Manila galleon <i>San Filipe</i>
1784	Russians made first permanent settlement at Kodiak Island at Three Saints Bay, later moved to Pavlovsk by Baranov. This was the Shelikhov-Golikov Company
2/22/1784	368 Ton <i>Empress of China</i> /Capt. John Green departs NY for China with cargo of 30 tons Appalachian ginseng, wine, brandy, and letter of introduction from President Washington, and was first American ship to visit China. The expedition cost was \$120,000
May 1784	'A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean' book of Capt. Cooks 3 rd voyage was published by James King, Capt. Of <i>Resolution</i>
May 1784	Archibald Menzies sent a packet of seeds from Halifax to Joseph Banks at Kew Gardens, their first contact.
June 1784	Results of Cook's voyage published by Admiralty, and also made Spain realize the benefits of publishing the results of their explorations instead of cloaking them in secrecy.
June 1784	Cook #3 map is considered to be the first modern map of the world as it shows in good detail and proportion the continents, the NNW trending of the PNW.
June 1784	John Ledyard wrote to his mother that he was disappointed that his ventures of the last 10 years have not been productive, but he still had the support of Robert Morris.
6/16/1784	The 2 Russian ships <i>Three Saints</i> and <i>St Simeon</i> departed Bering Island, but were separated 3 days later in fog.
6/19/1784	The 2 Russian ships <i>Three Saints</i> and <i>St Simeon</i> separated in fog.
6/20/1784	Grigorii Shelikov on the <i>Three Saints</i> reached Copper Island and hunted for provisions.
6/23/1784	Grigorii Shelikov on the <i>Three Saints</i> departed Copper Island.
Summer 1784	John Ledyard departed NY for Cadiz and France, he had a loan and letters of introduction from Robert Morris for his French connections try to start a fur trade venture. He then went to Brest, Lorient and Nantes, all unproductive, and then Paris.
7/13/1784	Grigorii Shelikov on the <i>Three Saints</i> reached Unalaska along with the <i>St. Simeon</i> . They stayed for a week at Captains Bay.
7/22/1784	The 2 Russian ships <i>Three Saints</i> and <i>St Simeon</i> departed Unalaska and Captains Bay for Kodiak. Island.

7/29/1784	<i>Harriet</i> /Capt. Hallet returns to Boston with profitable load of tea traded at Cape of Good Hope with 30% profit.
August 1784	Thomas Jefferson arrived in Paris and replaced Ben Franklin as trade minister.
8/3/1784	Russians established first North American post at Three Saints Bay on Kodiak Island The 2 Russian ships <i>Three Saints</i> and <i>St Simeon</i> arrived at Kodiak. It was the Shelikhov-Golikov Company
8/5/1784	The Russians at Kodiak encountered 3 natives in baidarkas.
8/7/1784	The Russians at Kodiak encountered a larger group of natives who threatened them.
8/12/1784	The Koniags attacked the Russians at Kodiak, but Shelikov responded by bombarding their village, after which there was relative peace. Shelikov was also apparently the aggressor in the conflict which was his original intent. This was contrary to instructions from the Empress Catherine the Great who decried any aggression against the natives as a capital crime.
8/28/1784	Fr Junipero Serra died in Carmel/Monterey at San Carlos Mission
8/23/1784	<i>Empress of China (ex Angelie)</i> arrived Macao from NY with cargo of ginseng.
9/22/1784	Russians established first North American post at Three Saints Bay on Kodiak Island
1785-94	The second post Bering Russian Expedition was by Capt. Joseph Billings, though there were many private fur trading expeditions.
1785	Group of London merchant, led by Richard Cadman Etches formed King Georges Sound Company, with 5 year license from South Sea Company.
1785	John Meares sailed to Calcutta and formed the Northwest America Company to trade furs in PNW
1785	<i>Hercules</i> arrived in San Blas from Manila via Canton, but no other info available.
1785	1785-1790 there were 33 voyages to PNW coast, 26 English and 7 American
1785-1805	Britain had 46+ fur trading voyages to PNW, US at least 85 France had LaPerouse plus 3 more.
1785(?)	Harmon/Capt. James Hanna at Nootka, Chief McQuinna (sp?) was on the ship when in joke he was blasted by gunpowder out of a chair that caused him some injury.
4/15/1785	60 Ton brig <i>Sea Otter</i> /Capt. James Hanna departs Macao for Nootka
May 1785	London merchant Richard Cadmon Etches and other local traders formed the King George's Sound Company to collect furs on the PNW coast.
5/11/1785	<i>Empress of China</i> /Capt. John Green arrived back in NY with cargo from China of 200 tons tea, plus china wear, silks and spices for a 30% profit.
Summer 1785	John Paul Jones and John Ledyard made plans to send 2 ships to the PNW to trade for furs and establish a factory.
8/1/1785	Jean-François de Galaup, comte de Lapérouse – La Perouse Expedition Leperouse (from Albi/Cathars 1209) departed Brest on exploration for science. Ships were <i>Astrolabe</i> under LaPerouse and the 137 foot <i>Boussole</i> under – Paul-Antoine de Langle One of the men who applied for the voyage was a 16-year-old Corsican named Napoléon Bonaparte . ^[13] Bonaparte, a second lieutenant from Paris's military academy at the time, made the preliminary list but he was ultimately not chosen for the voyage list and remained behind in France. At the time Bonaparte was

	interested in serving in the navy rather than army because of his proficiency in mathematics and artillery, both valued skills on warships.
August 1785	320 Ton <i>King George</i> /Nathaniel Portlock and 200 snow Ton <i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon departed England for PNW
8/8/1785	Russian crown Empress Catherine issued an edict for exploration to Alaska and to support the circumnavigation squadron.
8/8/1785 8/18/1785	60 ton brig <i>Sea Otter</i> (<i>Harmon?</i>)/Capt. James Hanna arrives at Nootka, first trading ship to reach Vancouver Island, also played bad joke on Chief McQuinna by setting off gun powder under his chair. Natives later attacked <i>Sea Otter</i> with loss of many natives. Hanna also made maps of Northern Vancouver Island
8/18/1775(??)	61 Ton brig <i>Sea Otter</i> /John Hanna reached Nootka from Macao, departed Nootka in late September, sold 560 sea otter pelts for \$20,600 Spanish dollars @\$36.78
9/3/1785	320 Ton <i>King George</i> / Nathaniel Portlock and 200 Ton <i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon received orders from King Georges Sound company to establish settlement at Nootka. They collected 2,552 skins, sold for only \$50,000. @ \$19.59
9/16/1785	<i>King George</i> / Nathaniel Portlock and <i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon departed England
Oct 1785	Russian expedition departed for Okhotsk led by Joseph Billings. A veteran of Cooks 3 rd expedition who was now in service to the Russian Navy.
10/25/1785	Martin Sauer departed St Petersburg with Capt. Joseph Billings on an expedition to chart the Alaskan coastline. Lt Gavril Sarychev had gone ahead in an advance party to build ships at Okhotsk.
10/28/1785	Napoleon Bonaparte received his officer's diploma upon graduation from military academy
Fall 1785	TJ and Ledyard discussing Ledyard traveling from Paris to VA. Ledyard's venture with John Paul Jones had collapsed.
11/5/1785	The Russian expedition led by Joseph Billings and Martin Sauer arrived at Moscow from St. Petersburg
11/28/1785	<i>Captain Cook</i> /Henry Laurie and <i>Experiment</i> /Henry Guise departed Bombay, India for Nootka from east India Co,
12/8/1785	350 Tons <i>Captain Cook</i> /Henry Laurie and 100 Tons <i>Experiment</i> /Henry Guise departed Bombay for Nootka, aboard was supercargo James Strange
Late Dec 1785	<i>Sea Otter</i> /Capt. James Hanna back in Macao with 560 sea otter skins sold for \$20,600 Spanish dollars @\$36.78
12/18/1785	The Russian expedition led by Joseph Billings and Martin Sauer arrived at Pavlova from Moscow.
12/22/1785	The Russian expedition led by Joseph Billings and Martin Sauer arrived at Kazan from Pavlova
1786	There were 7-9 British ships trading in Alaska.
1786	<i>Lark</i> /Capt. Peters put in to Petropavlovsk to seek a joint British-Russian trade effort with China in cooperation with the British East India Company. However the <i>Lark</i> later wrecked on Copper/Mednoi Island with 2 survivors and the efforts stopped.
1786	Russians had planned a scientific circumnavigation with 5 ships, but war broke out with Turkey and Sweden and the expedition was cancelled.

1786	Russians from the Lebedev-Lastochkin Company at Unalaska discovered the Pribilof islands, what he called St. George Island Gavril Pribilof noted that in the fall when severe weather commenced, seals migrate south at Unalaska, and he set out to discover where they were coming from. He found an anchorage on the north side for the <i>St George</i> , and quickly harvested 2,000 sea otters, 40,000 fur seals, and 6,000 blue foxes. 36,000 pounds of walrus ivory 18,000 pounds of whale bone. He also discovered St Paul Island 44 miles north.
1786	English Ships: <i>King George</i> / Nathaniel Portlock and <i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon from King Georges Sound company; <i>Sea Otter</i> /John Hanna and James Strange (from China) and John Meares (from Calcutta) with East India Company,
1786	1786- 1805 (?) Charles and Frances Barkley lived in Calcutta, India (?)
1786	First American trading company presence in Macao
1786 Approx	Marie Dorian born in Iowa
1786	First Spanish trade to China with furs under the Royal Philippine Company, chartered in 1785.
1786	Britain under William Pitt the Younger decided to start a convict colony at Botany Bay, Australia
1786	Capt. James Hanna returns to Nootka on second ship named <i>Sea Otter</i> 120 ton financed by Bengal Fur Society, no furs were available at Nootka as they had already been purchased by other traders. Also was first European in Clayoquot Sound.
1/15/1786	The Russian expedition led by Joseph Billings and Martin Sauer arrived at Kungur from Kazan.
1/17/1786	The Russian expedition led by Joseph Billings and Martin Sauer arrived at Ekaterinburg from Kungur
1/20/1786	Meares purchased ships 200 Ton <i>Nootka</i> and 100 Ton <i>Sea Otter</i> with William Tipping to command the <i>Sea Otter</i>
1/22/1786	The Russian expedition led by Joseph Billings and Martin Sauer arrived at Tobolsk from Ekaterinburg
2/4/1786	The Russian expedition led by Joseph Billings and Martin Sauer arrived at Tomsk from Tobolsk
2/14/17	The Russian expedition led by Joseph Billings and Martin Sauer arrived at Irkutsk, the capital of Siberia. Here the men spent the rest of the winter in the city of 20,000 people.
2/20/1786	Meares ships ready to depart Calcutta, 100 ton ship <i>Sea Otter</i> /Capt William Tipping. <i>Sea Otter</i> /Tipping was to take load of Opium to Malacca then go to the PNW, but was lost at sea
Early 1786	John Ledyard wrote to cousin Isaac about 'without anything but a clean shirt – was invited from a gloomy garrett to the splendid tables of the first characters of the Kingdom
2/24/1786	LaPerouse met with Spanish in Chile and told them of Russian activity learned through diplomatic means
3/12/1786 (3/2/1786?)	John Meares left Calcutta/Bengal for Madras on 200 Ton <i>Nootka</i> under Bengal Fur Society, no trading license from East India Co., ship registered in Portugal, and dropped Paymaster General at Madras also with 100 ton ship <i>Sea Otter</i> /Capt. William Tipping. <i>Sea Otter</i> /Tipping was to take load of Opium to Malacca then go to the PNW, but was lost at sea

3/27/1786	<i>Nootka</i> /Meares arrived Madras, and was informed that <i>Sea Otter</i> /William Tipping had already departed after delivering a cargo of opium.
4/7/1786	<i>Nootka</i> /Meares departed Madras with plan to rendezvous with <i>Sea Otter</i> /William Tipping on the PNW coast.
May, 1786	<i>Three Saints</i> /Izmailov completed a survey and circumnavigation of Kodiak Island and adjacent islands. .
May 1786	120 Ton (2 nd) <i>Sea Otter</i> /Capt. James Hanna departed Macao for Nootka again, found other ships had depleted fur supply,
May, 1786	Laperouse first European on Maui in Sandwich Islands
May 1786	<i>King George</i> / Nathaniel Portlock and <i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George arrived Kealakekua Bay, but received a poor reception from the natives.
May, 1786	<i>King George</i> /Nathaniel Portlock and <i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon spent May and June in Hawaii, but did not see La Perouse when they passed by at night
5/15/1786	The Russian expedition led by Joseph Billings and Martin Sauer departed Irkutsk down the Lena River to Yakutsk
5/22/1786	Grigorii Shelikov departed Kodiak island on the <i>Three Saints</i> /Gerasim Izmailov, for Russia. Just as he was leaving, the <i>St Michael</i> , which was feared lost, arrived at Kodiak. Shelikov also took 40 natives back to be educated or exposed to Russian culture.
5/24/1786	<i>King George</i> / Nathaniel Portlock and <i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon arrived Hawaii
5/26/1786	<i>Queen Charlotte</i> /Capt. George Dixon arrived Hawaii
5/29/1786	The Russian expedition led by Joseph Billings and Martin Sauer arrived at Yakutsk
5/29/1786	<i>Boussole</i> /La Perouse and <i>Astrolabe</i> /De Langle arrived Hawaii, landed on Maui only
5/30/1786	<i>Boussole</i> /La Perouse and <i>Astrolabe</i> /De Langle departed Hawaii/Maui. They went ashore with 40 armed soldiers, wary of the same fate as Cook. He was delighted with his reception from the natives and the local area, but departed soon after.
5/31/1786	<i>King George</i> / Nathaniel Portlock and <i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon veterans of the Cook Expedition, arrived Oahu between Makapu Point and Koko Head, after stop at Big Island at Kealakakua Bay
6/13/1786	<i>King George</i> / Nathaniel Portlock and <i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon at Niihau, Hawaii and took sick men ashore, loaded with yams and headed for PNW
6/23/1786	Approx. <i>Nootka</i> /Meares arrived at Spanish base Grafton Isle in Bashee Islands south of Japan and obtained provisions.
6/23/1786	Laperouse at Mt St Elias in Alaska, then BC coast, and proposed a post at Lituya Bay
6/25/1786	<i>Captain Cook</i> /Henry Laurie and <i>Experiment</i> /Henry Guise arrive at Vancouver Island from Bombay, India with Henry Strange overall leader
6/26/1786	<i>Boussole</i> /La Perouse and <i>Astrolabe</i> /De Langle anchored off Yakutat Bay, after stops in Chile, Easter Island, and Hawaii,
6/28/1786	<i>Captain Cook</i> /Henry Laurie and <i>Experiment</i> /Henry Guise arrived NW entrance to Nootka Sound, had to tow ships 9 days around Nootka Island to get to what Strange named Friendly Cove.
7/1/1786	<i>Nootka</i> /Meares departed Bashee islands and headed NE to Aleutians
7/3/1786	LaPerouse entered the bay and had possession ceremony at Lituya Bay (Port de Francais) and stayed for 4 weeks, which established the first French presence on the PNW coast.
7/7/1786	<i>Captain Cook</i> /Henry Laurie and <i>Experiment</i> /Henry Guise reached Friendly Cove

7/8/1786	The Russian expedition led by Joseph Billings and Martin Sauer arrived at the port of Okhotsk at the mouth of the Okhota River after traveling 700 miles from Yakutsk. The advance party led by Lt. Gavril Sarychev had not yet been able to start construction on the ships, as they had to get timber from 50 miles up the river and then raft it down. The men began construction of the ships while Capt. Billings explored the Kolyma River.
7/13/1786	LaPerouse lost 21 officers and men when 2 of their boats were swamped in the tide surf at the entrance to Lituya Bay. They had been surveying the entrance, and contrary to written orders ventured too close to the channel at the time of the current max velocity. No bodies were recovered. After they left the men went by the Queen Charlotte Islands, Nootka Sound, and then Strait of Juan De Fuca without stopping as they were shrouded in fog.
7/20/1786	<i>King George</i> /Nathaniel Portlock and <i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon arrived at Cook Inlet and spent the summer. They could not find a suitable spot to winter over, and could not get into Nootka Sound because of winds, so returned to Hawaii.
7/28/1786	James Strange <i>Captain Cook</i> /Henry Laurie and <i>Experiment</i> /Henry Guise departed Nootka for Prince William Sound, and left Dr John McKay with natives.
7/30/1786	La Perouse departed Lituya Bay for Monterey
August 1786	<i>Sea Otter</i> /James Hanna returns to Nootka but not many furs are available
August 1786	<i>Nootka</i> /Meares arrives Aleutian Islands
8/1/1786	<i>Nootka</i> /Meares arrived the Aleutians 'Isles of Amluc and Atcha in heavy fog and met Russian traders.
8/3/1786	<i>Nootka</i> /Meares departed Amluc and Atcha for 'Ounalaska' still in the fog.
8/5/1786	<i>Nootka</i> /Meares at Unalaska at Atka after the fog lifted and anchored.
8/20/1786	James Strange <i>Captain Cook</i> /Henry Laurie and <i>Experiment</i> /Henry Guise arrived at Snug Harbor Bay
8/20/1786	<i>Nootka</i> /Meares leaves Unalaska
8/27/1786	<i>Nootka</i> /Meares left Unalaska and was at Shumagin Islands.
Sept 1786	<i>Prince of Wales</i> /James Colnett and <i>Princess Royal</i> /Charles Duncan departed London with Archibald Menzies as naturalist. (Menzies was later with Vancouver)
Sept 1786	<i>Nootka</i> /Meares at Cooke Inlet
9/5/1786	100 Tons <i>Sea Otter</i> /Capt. William Tipping –Bengal Fur Society arrives at Snug Harbor Bay but was never seen again
9/6/1786	<i>Sea Otter</i> /Capt. William Tipping in the evening was observed by a lookout in PWS headed to Cook Inlet. One possibility was that it was captured by natives.
9/7/1786	<i>Loudon</i> /Charles Barkley departed Shadwell dock on the Thames for Ostend, Netherlands, after being launched 8/25
9/14/1786	Laperouse arrived at Monterey Bay after stop in San Francisco and provided the Spanish Martinez information on Russian activities. He was piloted into the bay by Esteban Jose Martinez, there with annual supply ships <i>Princesa</i> and <i>Favorita</i> . LaPerouse spent 10 days at Monterey.
	Laperouse sold PNW furs in China, then split profits with men, then Philippines, and then Korea, stopped at Kamchatka Peninsula, then sent charts and logs overland to France from Petropavlovsk Harbor.
9/20/1786	<i>Nootka</i> /Meares departed Cook Inlet after obtaining his first sea otter pelts.

	After storm he arrives at Prince William Sound and headed for Snug Harbor Cove (at Port Fidalgo) that was noted by Cook. His consort <i>Sea Otter/Tipping</i> had apparently been at PWS and sailed a few days before, but was lost at sea. Captain James Strange had also been then and had apparently dined with Tipping before Tipping left. At PWS Meares met a party of Russians headed to Kenai to winter at 3 Saints Bay
9/24/1786	LaPerouse departed Monterey.
9/25/1786	<i>Nootka</i> /Meares reached Snug Corner Cove in Prince William Sound for trade. Meares later was guided by native to location 15 miles (Whalen Bay?) to head of inlet to Port Fidalgo. Rigged down at a freshwater stream, the area froze and fish, game, and natives left for the winter.
Oct 1786	Meares apparently purchased a native girl for an ax and some beads, who was a prisoner of the local natives. She said her tribe had been killed and eaten, and she left after 4 months.
10/7/1786	<i>Nootka</i> /Meares moved his ship 15 miles to the ENE and unrigged the ship and started to build a trading post/shelter on shore.
10/25/1786	<i>Nootka</i> /Meares men felt too threatened to stay on shore working on the shelter, so they returned to the ship, but they continued trading with the natives. Soon they were enveloped in the winter weather, natives left the area, and the fish and birds also left.
November, 1786	<i>King George</i> /Nathanial Portlock and <i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon arrived in Oahu from Alaska to winter over.
11/15/1786	<i>Nootka</i> /Meares iced in, crew ill,
11/15/1786	James Strange <i>Captain Cook</i> /Henry Laurie arrived in Macao, sold 600 pelts in China for 24,000 Spanish dollars @\$40.00
11/16/1786	<i>King George</i> /Nathanial Portlock and <i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon arrived Hawaii
11/24/1786	400 ton <i>Imperial Eagle (exLoudoun)</i> /Charles Barkley departs Ostedn, Belgium from the Thames with 17 YO bride of 4 weeks Frances. Barkley was principal in East India Co but saw opportunity with Bengal Fur Co and Meares.
Mid Dec 1786	<i>Experiment</i> /Henry Guise arrived Macao
12/22/18786	Russian Empress Catherine signed orders for the circumnavigation squadron
12/22/1786	<i>King George</i> / Nathanial Portlock and <i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon at Kauai
12/28/1786	Russians appointed Capt. Grigorii Mulovskii to command the circumnavigation squadron of 5 ships and to claim Alaska from Nootka Sound to the Aleutians were first noted by Chirikov. But this effort was later cancelled.
1787	Hawaiian Chiefs in business of provision in ships, 7 ships arrived that year. Valued currency was firearms and gunpowder for arms race.
1787	Russian Lebedev–Lashtokin Co established post named St George at Kasilof island in Cook Inlet. The 38 men were on the company ship <i>St Paul</i> , and their location known as Nikolaevsk Harbor
1786-1787 -	<i>Nootka</i> /Meares winters over in Port Fidalgo, Prince Williams Sound, 23 died of cold, starvation, alcohol, and scurvy, 9 survived after the ship iced in.
1/3/1787	La Perouse arrived Macao, then to Manila to Kamchatka, then south to Botany Bay
Jan 5, 1787	King Carlos III ordered 4 th Spanish expedition to the PNW

1/27/1787	Gregorii Shelikhov arrived at Okhotsk by dogsled and was re united with his wife. He departed Kodiak on the <i>Three Saints</i> /Gerasim Izmailov in May, but during a stop at the Bol'Shaia River the ship was pushed out to sea by a storm and so it continued on to Okhotsk. Shelikhov stopped at Petropavlovsk to meet with Captain of the Lark who was representing the East India Company and they agreed on a project, but any further agreements would require further approval. The Shelikhovs then proceeded to Irkutsk.
Feb 1787	120 Ton (2 nd) <i>Sea Otter</i> /Capt. James Hanna returns to Macao, sold furs for only 8,000 Spanish dollars @\$??
March 1787	<i>King George</i> /Nathanial Portlock and <i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon departed Kauai for PNW
March 1787	John Ledyard arrived in St Petersburg, Russia from Paris, at his suggestion to Jefferson to go overland west to east to Virginia (see also Jefferson letter 8/18/1813 to Paul Allen with ML bio) He also met a traveler Scottish physician William Brown and Ledyard traveled with Brown on his trip. Ledyard previously had met with ship owners and business men Robert Morris in Philadelphia, John Paul Jones, TJ and Lafayette, Joseph Banks, who had been on Cook #1, and Russian historian and scientist P.S. Pallas.
3/3/1787	<i>Imperial Eagle</i> /Charles Barkley near Falkland Islands
3/3/1787	<i>King George</i> /Nathanial Portlock departed Hawaii
3/15/1787	<i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon departed Hawaii
April, 1787	<i>King George</i> /Nathanial Portlock and <i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon returned from Hawaii to Alaska at Montague Island at entrance to PWS and beached for repairs. <i>King George</i> /Nathanial Portlock stayed in Alaskan waters while <i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon went south, visiting and naming Port Mulgrave/Yakutat bay, Norfolk Island/Sitka Sound, Port Banks, and Forester Island.
4/6/1787	Gregorii and Natalia Shelikhov arrived at Irkutsk from Okhotsk.
4/19/1787	Grigorii Shelikhov reported to Governor-General Iakobii about his plans to explore the coast south to California. He also petitioned for the Alaskan fur trade to be handled by a monopoly, given the disparate issues and geography. He also requested a 20 year government loan of 500,000 rubles
4/24/1787	<i>King George</i> /Nathanial Portlock and <i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon met natives who tried to tell them the ship <i>Nootka</i> was nearby, but the captains did not understand that the natives were trying to say.
May 1787	<i>Bethia</i> was purchased by Royal Navy for L1950 and renamed HMS <i>Bounty</i> . It was 3 masted, 91 feet long and 25 wide at 230 tons. Acquired for transporting breadfruit plants, the center quarters area was converted into a greenhouse for 1,000 breadfruit plants.
May 1787	Capt. James Strange returned to Madras. He had left Bombay 12/8/1785
Early May 1787	<i>Nootka</i> /Meares still dealing with scurvy and starvation, but the weather was warming.
5/6/1787	George Dixon of the <i>Queen Charlotte</i> was on a trading trip in small boat and met natives who told him about the <i>Nootka</i> .
5/7/1787	<i>King George</i> /Nathanial Portlock and <i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon arrived at PWS Montague Island and then Snug Harbor Cove and saved Meares.

5/8/1787	10:00 PM George Dixon arrived at where <i>Nootka</i>/Meares was anchored 15 miles east of Snug Harbor Cove. The ship was still locked in the ice and Meares was the only one on the ship who could walk. <i>King George</i>/Nathanial Portlock and <i>Queen Charlotte</i>/George Dixon were again told by the natives that the <i>Nootka</i> was anchored nearby, but
5/9/1787	3:00 AM George Dixon departed the <i>Nootka</i> for the <i>King George</i> /Nathanial Portlock and <i>Queen Charlotte</i> with a letter from Meares describing the situation.
5/10/1787	4:00 AM George Dixon arrived at the <i>King George</i> /Nathanial Portlock and <i>Queen Charlotte</i>
5/11/1787	3:00 (AM?PM?)Meares arrived at the <i>King George</i>/Nathanial Portlock and <i>Queen Charlotte</i> having departed the <i>Nootka</i> in his own leaking longboat that he originally felt was not seaworthy. He did have some extra provisions of 100 gal rum and 500# rice that he hoped to trade for gin, sugar and cheese. When Meares departed they had caulked his leaking longboat, and gave Meares 6 gal brandy, 11 gal gin, 40 gallons of flour, 10 gal molasses, and 6 loaves of sugar, plus 2 extra crew. Meares also wrote a letter to Portlock at be deliver by the local chief Shoboway, but it was not delivered until 6/13
5/13/1787	British First Fleet of 11 ships including 6 convict ships departed Portsmouth to establish penal colony in Australia.
5/14/1787	Approx. Portlock sent Meares a letter by small boat asking for some supplies, and Meares gave what he could.
5/14/1787	<i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon departed PWS for Nootka Sound.
5/19/1787	<i>Nootka</i> /Meares near Snug Harbor Cove was saved by British merchants from 320 ton <i>King George</i> /Nathanial Portlock and 200 ton <i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon. Portlock had Meares sign bond for 1,000 lbs. to cease trading
5/19/1787	<i>Imperial Eagle</i> /Charles Barkley arrived Hawaii and replenished food, first foreign ship at Waikiki
5/25/1787	<i>Imperial Eagle</i> /Charles Barkley departed Waikiki Hawaii
June 1787	26 year old Charles Barkley on 400 ton <i>Imperial Eagle</i> (<i>ex Loudoun</i>) under Austrian flag (by Austrian East India Company, also without trading papers from English East India Company) arrives Nootka Sound, was largest ship to visit Nootka Sound. Named Str. Of Juan de Fuca (honeymoon cruise for 18 yo Frances Hornby Trevor). He picked up Irish surgeon John McKay who was left by Capt. Strange 14 months prior to learn the 'language and customs' but Strange never returned to pick him up.
6/1/1787	John Ledyard departed St. Peterburg after obtaining a Russian passport. He traveled with a Scottish Physician William Brown 3,026 miles to Barnaoul by a kibitka pulled by 3 horses. He then traveled with a mail courier 1,155 miles to Irtuusk. Here he met Grigorii Shelikov, founder of the Russian-American Fur Co Shelikhov-Golikov Company but Ledyard's questions aroused suspicions in Shelikov, who thought he was a British spy.
6/9/1787	<i>King George</i> /Nathanial Portlock met <i>Nootka</i> /Meares after Meares had departed his winter anchorage and anchored near the <i>King George</i> at Port Etches. Portlock said he had planned to stay in PWS to trade for the season, and that if Meares stayed it

	would hurt Portlock's trade with the natives, so Meares was asked to leave the area. They continued to argue and trade about exchange of labor, deck repairs, oakum and provisions.
6/13/1787	Chief Shenoway gave Portlock a letter Meares had written 5/11/1787, he said he could not find the ships as they had moved.
6/18/1787	Portlock demanded that Meares sign a bond for L1,000 and leave the area and proceed to Canton as Meares did not have a license with the East India Company.
6/21/1787	<i>Nootka</i> /Meares departed PWS/Port Etches after signing the 1,000 bond for Portlock, but refused to return the 2 crewmen Portlock had given him.
6/21/1787	Ivan Yakobi the Russian Governor General at Irkutsk gave instructions to explore Alaska and to display 5 Russian coat of arms and the bury 5 iron plates at places of discovery. Because of the poor descriptions of their locations, only 1 of the plates has ever been discovered.
6/22/1787	<i>Nootka</i> /Meares departs PWS for Hawaii. Bad weather and illness forced him to go to Sitka area. He later provisioned at Kauai. Meares took Kauai chief Kaiana as passenger to China. The loss his 23 crew and the 35 or so on the <i>Sea Otter</i> /Tipping was the largest loss of life in the PNW fur trade.
End June 1787	<i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon named Dixon Straits/Dixon Entrance at what is now AK-BC border. He then went to Langara Island at Cloak Bay, first ship to anchor there but named by Perez in 1774, which became one of the prime destinations for fur traders.
July 1787	George Vancouver and Joseph Whidbey were stationed in Port Royal/Kingston, Jamaica on the <i>Europa</i>
July 1787	<i>Imperial Eagle</i> /Charles Barkley first to reach Neah Bay, Frances first white female in Washington, Barkley names Strait of Juan de Fuca
July 1787	171 Ton <i>Prince of Wales</i> /James Colnett and 65 ton <i>Princess Royal</i> /Charles Duncan reached Nootka for King George's Sound Company, (The Associated Merchants to the Northwest Coast of America?) traded, then wintered in Hawaii. They forced Barkley to leave as Barkley did not have proper trading papers. Archibald Menzies (later with Vancouver) was surgeon and botanist. They stayed at Nootka for a month.
7/1/1787	Approx. <i>Nootka</i> /Meares changed course from Hawaii to Sitka area because of bad weather and illness among his short crew of 24, one of who soon died.
7/24/1787	<i>Imperial Eagle</i> /Charles Barkley departs Nootka after gathering furs ahead of Colnett. Went to Clayoquot Sound then Barkley Sound and anchored at Port Effington.
7/24/1787 (?)	6 members of Barkley's crew killed at Hoh River. Named Destruction (Hoh) River and Destruction Island. Barkley's wife Frances, sister in law to Capt James Cook, was first white woman to set foot in Hawaii and Washington, and Alaska and first to circumnavigate, and did it twice.
7/25/1787	<i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon came to Cape St James, then north up the east coast and named the Queen Charlotte Islands after he realized it was an island.
7/31/1787	William Bligh arrived England aboard his command the <i>Britannia</i> , a merchant ship as he had been on half pay with the downsized navy. His second mate was a Bligh relative Fletcher Christian age 22

August 1787	In the company of Russian officer Lt Laxman, John Ledyard traveled 150 miles north from Irkutsk to the Lena River and traveled down the Lena to Yakutsk.
August 1787	<i>Prince of Wales</i> /James Colnett and <i>Princess Royal</i> /Charles Duncan arrived at Banks Island and anchored at the south end at Calamity Bay and stayed for 11 weeks making repairs. They also had conflict with the natives.
August? 1787	<i>Imperial Eagle</i> /Charles Barkley and Frances arrived Hawaii. They gave King K turkeys which later multiplied, and also took Winee as maid for Frances the first Hawaiian to travel with a foreigner, but she never returned home as she died returning on a ship owned by Meares. She was to go to England with Barkley, but fell ill and Barkley had to leave her in Macao.
August 1787	<i>Nootka</i> /Meares reaches Hawaii. He left Hawaii with Chief Kaiana of Kauai who visited Canton and also Oregon with Capt Douglas.
8/2/1787	<i>Nootka</i> /John Meares arrived Hawaii
8/11/1787	<i>Prince of Wales</i> /James Colnett and <i>Princess Royal</i> /Charles Duncan enter Nasparti Inlet/Port Brooks
8/13/1787	Russian Empress Catherine the Great issued a 'ukase' to the Governor General of Siberia Ivan Yakobi in Irkutsk to investigate the reports of pillaging and cruelty to the natives by sea-going promyshlenniki.
8/16/1787	Lt. William Bligh was appointed captain on the <i>Bounty</i> . Because of the small crew, he was also required to act as the purser and did not have a contingent of Marines. His sailing orders were to go around Cape Horn and then after loading breadfruit plants go through Endeavor Strait and then take the plants to the Caribbean. Which would be have been a circumnavigation in the Southern Ocean. His crew was 44 seaman plus 2 botanists.
8/18/1787	Alarmed by questions from John Ledyard, Grigorii Shelikov sent a memo to Governor General Ivan Yakobi, who had also met Ledyard. They agreed to allow Ledyard to go to Yakutsk. Ledyard calculated the distance Irkutsk to Yakutsk at 1,510 miles
8/20/1787	<i>Prince of Wales</i> /James Colnett was towed into Houston Channel and anchored in Rose Harbor
8/28/1787	Approx. John Ledyard started down the Lena River to Yakutsk
Sept 1787	John Ledyard arrived at Yakutsk
Sept 1787	Laperouse at Kamchatka/ St Peter-St Paul, and sent charts and logs 8,000 miles overland with Jean, Baron of Lesseps who spoke Russian.
9/2/1787	<i>Nootka</i> /John Meares departed Hawaii, had Kaiana (Tianna) as a passenger to China
9/5/1787	<i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon arrived Hawaii
9/6/1787	
9/18/1787	<i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon departed Hawaii
9/18/1787	John Ledyard arrived at Yakutsk after 22 days on the Lena River. He had intended to promptly go to Okhotsk but agreed to return to Irkutsk with Capt. Joseph Billings (Cook #3 with Ledyard) who was returning from his trip on the Kolyma River. Billings had plans to depart Irkutsk in the spring for the Pacific and Alaska. He calculated another 635 miles, plus 710 miles from Okhotsk to Avacha Bay and Petropavlovsk.
9/27/1787	<i>King George</i> /Nathanial Portlock arrived Hawaii
9/30/1787	Capt. Gray departs Long Warf/Hancock's Warf in Boston with 90 ton 60' sloop <i>Lady Washington</i> and John Kendrick on 212 Ton 83' LOD <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> . Later

	separated by storm past Cape Horn. They are the first US ships departing Boston for the PNW Robert Haswell was 3 rd mate on the <i>Columbia</i>
	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> builder James Briggs at Hobarts Landing on North River in Scituate, Mass A full-rigged three-masted ship (foremast, mainmast, mizzenmast [aft of the mainmast]) Length: 83 feet, 6 inches Beam (width), 24 feet, 2 inches Draft (depth below waterline), 11 feet Burthen (capacity), 213 tons Crew, 16-18 minimum; 30-31 maximum Built in 1773 rebuilt 1787; the word <i>rediviva</i> means “revived”), Plymouth, Massachusetts Decommissioned October 15, 1801, and salvaged or, as is written at the end of her register in the National Archives (see footnote), she was “ripped to pieces.”
	Many students of the river and its exploration have chosen to believe that the famous vessel was built at Hobart’s Landing at Norwell, Massachusetts, in 1773. It is undeniable that there was in fact a ship named <i>Columbia</i> which was built there by private entrepreneurs in that year, but evidently Howay found insufficient evidence to support a declaration that it was the one which was renamed <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> , and which lent its name to the previously anonymous “Great River of the West” in 1787. Indeed, Howay points out: “After having, by the discovery of the Columbia River , laid one of the foundations of her country’s claims to the region ‘where flows the Oregon,’ the movements of the <i>Columbia</i> are uncertain, for it is difficult to identify her among the various ships bearing that name.” Joe Musselman L&C day by day
10/3/1787	<i>King George</i> / Nathaniel Portlock arrived at Waimea but <i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon had already been there and left, so he continued on after a brief stay
10/8/1787	<i>King George</i> /Nathaniel Portlock departed Hawaii
10/15/1787 (Oct 4?)	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh departed Deptford and took on supplies then for Spithead to await final orders, but he had to wait for 3 weeks for final orders and also bad weather. 46 total Bligh and crew, all were volunteers .
10/20/1787	<i>Nootka</i> /Meares arrives back in Macao at Typa on the Pearl River, China, sold 350 pelts for \$14,000 Spanish dollars. @\$40. The <i>Nootka</i> only had one anchor and a storm forced it upon a beach, but sailors from nearby French warships saved the crew and cargo and the ship was sold. Kainia was a sensation in Canton with his headdress.
10/28/1787	Russian Empress Catherine signed an order to cancel the pending 5 ship circumnavigation squadron due to the war with Turkey and Sweden.
November 1787	<i>King George</i> /Nathaniel Portlock and <i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George Dixon who saved Meares, arrived Macao and sold 2,552 furs for \$50,000 @\$19.60
11/4/1787	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh arrived Spithead, he wrote Banks a letter that said the ship should be able to weather Cape Horn, though there couldn’t be any worse weather expected than at Cape Horn
11/5/1787	<i>Imperial Eagle</i> /Charles Barkley returns to Macao, dropped Frances in Macao, and sold 800 sea otter pelts for 30,000 Spanish dollars @ \$37.50 in Canton. Meares

	later takes <i>Imperial Eagle</i> back, and takes Barkley's gear and charts, claimed some discoveries as his own. Barkley's financial success caused East India Co to put pressure on Meares to take <i>Imperial Eagle</i> from Barkley
11/7/1787	Russian Governor General Ivan Yakobi sent a letter to Ministry of Foreign Affairs at St. Petersburg about John Ledyard possibly being a spy. In the meantime he allowed Ledyard to go to Yakutsk, but with secret instructions that Ledyard was to go no further.
11/9/1787	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Robert Gray and <i>Columbia Redivia</i> /John Kendrick arrived Cape Verde Islands where they stayed for 41 days, and picked up 2 bulls, 3 cows, 3 hogs, 3 sheep, and 140 goats, one goat Nancy survived the trip to return to Boston. Nancy also went on second trip to PNW, but did not survive the whole trip. Kendrick also discharged <i>Columbia</i> chief mate Simeon Woodruff, who was a valuable crew member as he had been on the Cook Expedition
11/24/1787	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh received his final orders to Tahiti. But he promptly requested permission for an alternate route if weather required it. He had to wait 3 weeks for a reply.
11/28/1787	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh trapped by bad weather at Spithead.
11/30/1787	Siberian Governor General Yakobi at Irkutsk wrote to Catherine II to send educated priests to the North Pacific to promote the faith. He also passed on with approval proposal from Gregorii Shelikhov and forming a company to have monopoly to better handle the affairs of the Alaskan fur trade.
December 1787	<i>Boussole</i> /La Perouse and <i>Astrolabe</i> /De Langle stopped in Samoa for water and provisions. Since Alaska they had been to Monterey, Hawaii, Macao, Kamchatka, then south to Samoa.
12/6/1787	Laperouse Battle in Samoa, then Botany Bay/Sydney Australia. Sent more charts and logs home with British. 12 men in a watering party of 61 men were brutally massacred in Samoa including the Captain of the <i>Astrolabe</i> and 20 wounded. Their 4 boats were stranded in a shallow bay.
12/18/1787	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh received permission for an alternate route to Tahiti if needed.
12/21/1787	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Robert Gray and <i>Columbia Redivia</i> /John Kendrick departed Cape Verde Islands
12/23/1787	<i>Bounty</i> /Capt William Bligh finally departed Spithead England bound for Tahiti via Cape Horn, but he was concerned about the late start in being able to clear Cape Horn.
12/24/1787	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh rigging damaged in a storm
12/27/1787	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh had damage to bread and 7 casks of beer from storm water and also noted that some provisions had been shorted.
12/29/1787	John Ledyard and Capt. Joseph Billings departed Yakutsk for Irkutsk, which they made in 17 days as the Lena River was frozen and provided a smooth road.
1788	George Vancouver assisted by Joseph Whidbey master of the <i>Europa</i> , surveyed Kingston Harbor, Jamaica. The map was drawn by Joseph Baker, also on Vancouvers 1792 expedition.
1788	3 American ships joined the Alaska fur trade
1788	Russia sent 40 men from Kodiak to found settlement at Yakutat Bay
1788	<i>Amelia</i> was first whaling voyage to Pacific was by British ship

1788	<i>Chatham</i> 130 tons 2 masted brig was constructed at Dover.
1788	First British convicts settled at Norfolk Island.NE of Botany Bay/Port Jackson/Sidney Gov Phillips reaction was that Botany Bay had insufficient water for 1,500 men women and children. The First Fleet of 11 ships was involved.
January 1788	Laperouse at Botany Bay and send logs and charts home with British Fleet.
Jan 1788	<i>Prince of Wales</i> /James Colnett and <i>Princess Royal</i> /Charles Duncan arrived Waimea Bay but left after a few days because of plot to attack the ship. One crew member Samuel Hitchcock stayed at Kauai and became an advisor for to chief Ka'eo as the first known 'beachcomber' or resident foreigner at Kauai.
1/2/1788	<i>Prince of Wales</i> /James Colnett and <i>Princess Royal</i> /Charles Duncan arrived Hawaii
1/5/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh sighted Tenerife at Canary Islands.
1/6/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh anchored at Canary islands to make repairs to storm damage.
1/10/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh departed Canary Islands with additional provisions.
1/18/1788	First of 11 ships of British First Fleet of convicts arrived at Botany Bay. The settlement was later moved to Sydney at Cattle Point where Opera House is now. LaPerouse arrived about a week later
1/20/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> /Meares and <i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /Douglas were ready to depart Macao. He was going to take Winee from Charles Barkley's ship back to Hawaii, she was the first Hawaiian to leave the islands. <i>Felice</i> had a crew of 50, plus Kainia (Kauai), Winee (Waikiki) and a Nootka native Comekela who was brother to Chief Maquinna <i>Iphigenia</i> had a crew of 40 Their plan was for <i>Felice Adventurer</i> /Meares to go to Nootka Sound, and <i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /Douglas to the Aleutians and then south to rendezvous at Nootka or Hawaii.
1/22/1788	Meares departs Macao, China again on 230 Ton <i>Felice Adventurer</i> , again with false papers British and Portuguese under Portuguese flag. Consort was 200 ton <i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /William Douglas. Meares was listed as supercargo though was actually captain and Joao Carvalho was to be the owner of the enterprise. Francisco Jose Viana was to be the other captain on paper. Meares also recruited 50 Chinese as crew, artisans or builders for trading posts in the PNW. Each ship was loaded with 6 cows, 3 bulls, 4 bull calves, 4 heifers, goats, turkeys, rabbits, pigeons, and lime and orange trees as gifts for the Hawaiian chiefs.
Late January 1788	Laperouse expedition arrived at Botany Bay,
Feb 1788	<i>Imperial Eagle</i> /Charles Barkley departed Macao for Mauritius, cargo unknown, then Bombay where his ship was seized and journals and personal navigation equipment taken. Frances stayed in Mauritius for a year and first child was born there.
Feb 1788	Gregorii Shelikhov and Ivan Golikov petitioned the Empress directly for a monopoly company to resist the British or Americans from infringing on the territory, and adjusted their request for funding for a 20 year 500,000 ruble loan to an interest free 200,000 ruble loan. Her response was a scathing denial.
2/5/1788	On board the <i>Felice Adventurer</i> /Meares Winnee died of her illness while heading back to her home in Hawaii

2/6/1788	<i>King George</i> / Nathaniel Portlock and <i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George departed China for England after selling their 2,000 furs for only about \$20 each as the market had dropped.
2/8/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh crossed the equator
2/11/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> /Meares departed Zamboaanga, Philippines, leaving the <i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /Douglas to make their repairs. More cattle goats and fruit trees had been loaded.
Mid February 1788	LaPerouse Expedition departed Botany Bay for the Solomon Islands and was never heard from again.
2/16/1788	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Robert Gray and <i>Columbia Redivia</i> /John Kendrick arrived Bretts Harbor west side Falkland Islands. 2 nd officer Robert Haswell transferred to <i>Lady Washington</i> after argument with Kendrick, and Kendrick's son John K Jr. was promoted.
2/17/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh met the ship <i>British Queen</i> and send messages back to England
2/19/1788	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /Douglas was ready to depart Zamboanga. They both had to stop at Spanish post Zamboanga on SW Mindanao in Philippines for repairs to <i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /Douglas. <i>Felice Adventurer</i> /Meares was faster and Meares was impatient to leave so he departed for Nootka prior.
2/22/1788	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /Douglas departed Zamboanga after being delayed for negotiations with the Spanish governor who wanted to have trade that Douglas had in his hold.
2/24/1788	John Ledyard arrested in Yakutsk, Siberia, Russia and sent back west after trek of 4,260+ miles. Was only 492+ miles from Okhotsk and a ship commanded by Joseph Billings, a shipmate from Cooks Voyage that was to take him to Alaska.
2/28/1788	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Robert Gray and <i>Columbia Redivia</i> /John Kendrick departed Falkland Islands
2/28/1788	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Robert Gray and <i>Columbia Redivia</i> /John Kendrick depart Bretts Harbor at Falkland Islands
March 1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> /Meares encountered a storms. More cattle and fruit trees had been loaded at Zamboanga, but they all soon died in bad weather.
March 1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> /Meares finally had better weather, and Meares had his craftsmen get ready for the spring work at Nootka a building a small schooner and a house/trading port, which were carried in the hold of the <i>Felice Adventurer</i>
March, 1788	<i>Prince of Wales</i> /James Colnett and <i>Princess Royal</i> /Charles Duncan return to PNW, Colnett to north and Duncan to south.
3/2/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh promoted master mate Fletcher Christian to the rank of Acting Lieutenant and 2 nd in command, over Sailing master John Fryer
3/9/ 1788	Spanish #4 4 th Spanish voyage North left San Blas, <i>Princesa</i> /Esteban Jose Martinez Fernandez de la Sierra (Martinez) from Seville and 196 ton 16 guns <i>San Carlos</i> / de Haro to investigate Russians to 61N, 8 subsequent voyages to area.
3/10/1788	LaPerouse 2 ships departed Botany Bay and were never heard from again.
3/10/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh off Patagonia
3/17/1788	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Robert Gray and <i>Columbia Redivia</i> /John Kendrick in harsh weather rounding Cape Horn.

3/18/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh near Cabo Blanco 600 miles from Cape Horn.
3/18/1788	<i>Prince of Wales</i> /James Colnett and <i>Princess Royal</i> /Charles Duncan departed Hawaii
3/23/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh at Tierra del Fuego and encountered gales and even gave up his cabin to wet seamen.
3/31/1788	<i>Prince of Wales</i> /James Colnett and <i>Princess Royal</i> /Charles Duncan separated with <i>Prince of Wales</i> /James Colnett, Menzies and Johnstone headed to Prince William Sound and <i>Princess Royal</i> /Charles Duncan to Nootka Sound.
April 1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> /Meares was again in a violent storm.
4/1/1788	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Robert Gray and <i>Columbia Redivia</i> /John Kendrick doubled Cape Horn after constant storms. They were later separated by a storm.
4/2/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh approached Cape Horn with the worst weather Bligh had ever seen
4/3/1788	Russian pilots Gerassim Izmailov and Dimitri Bocharov departed Kodiak on the <i>Three Saints</i> to explore Alaska and then have possession ceremonies and bury iron plates.
4/17/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh abandoned the route through Cape Horn and headed east to Cape of Good Hope
4/22/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh abandoned the route through Cape Horn and headed east to Cape of Good Hope
4/22/1788	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Robert Gray arrived at Mas Afuera, in the Juan Fernandez Islands, but did not go to shore to get water to avoid Spanish. <i>Columbia Redivia</i> /John Kendrick had not yet arrived.
Early May 1788	Ledyard back in London
5/9/1788	Etches, the supercargo on <i>Prince of Wales</i> /James Colnett marked a tree at Snug Harbor Cove in Prince William Sound. That marking was later noted by Capt. Douglas of <i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> and reported to Meares.
5/11/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> /John Meares and <i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /William Douglas arrived off Nootka Sound/King Georges Sound. They saw the <i>Princess Royal</i> in the distance but not close to her.
5/12/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> /John Meares was driven out to sea by a large storm,
5/13/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> /John Meares arrives at Nootka second time (King George Sound), built first trading house at Friendly Cove after buying/trading (?) for land from chief Maquinna. After 3 months and 23 days from China they anchored 100 yards offshore Yuquot in 4 fathoms of water.
5/15/1788	<i>Princesa</i> /Martinez and <i>San Carlos</i> /de Haro at 58 32N latitude Juneau
5/16/1788	Nootka Chief Maquinna arrived at <i>Felice Adventurer</i> /John Meares in a procession of a dozen war canoes with 18 men each.
5/17/1788	Dispute between Martinez and Serantes about identity of island 'Isla de Carman' from 1779 or Cooks 'Montague Island' Martinez allegedly demanded Serantes alter his logs.
5/24/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh anchored at False Bay, Cape of Good Hope for 5 weeks of repairs and reprovisioning.
5/25/1788	John Meares allegedly 'purchased' from Maquinna a plot of land to build his fort, which Maquinna later denied.
5/28/1788	<i>Princesa</i> /Martinez and <i>San Carlos</i> / de Haro dropped anchor at Port of Florez
5/28	Meares trading house ready, started construction on 50 ton 48 foot schooner <i>North West America</i> , first ship built on PNW coast.

6/5/1788	Meares had traded for 140 sea otter skins
6/9/1788	A group of Britons formed the African Association to promote exploration in inland parts of Africa
6/11/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> / Meares departs Nootka southward for trading
6/11/1788	<i>Three Saints</i> / Izmailov & Bocharov arrived at Yakutat
6/13/1788	Meares arrives Clayoquot Sound, was feted by Chief with 800 other men on Echachis island. They exchanged goods for 50 sea otter pelts.
6/15/1788	<i>Three Saints</i> / Izmailov & Bocharov were trading with the Tlingit at Yakutat and one was given a copper plate with coat of arms to wear.
6/17/1788	Clayoquot natives produced another 30 pelts and then later another 150 pelts
6/18/1788	<i>Three Saints</i> / Izmailov & Bocharov at Yakutat landed and buried an iron plate to confirm possession, but it has not been located.
6/20/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> /Meares arrives Clayoquot Sounds and named Port Cox
6/21/1788	<i>Three Saints</i> / Izmailov & Bocharov departed Yakutat
6/26/1788	<i>Princesa</i> /Martinez was at Trinity Island while <i>San Carlos</i> / de Haro was at Russian post at 3 Saints Bay on Kodiak Island, commanded by Eustrate Delarov.
6/28/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> / Meares departs Clayoquot Sound
6/28/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /Capt William Bligh departed False Bay at Cape of Good Hope, after a month to refit. He previously had spent a month trying in vain to get around Cape Horn in poor conditions.
6/29/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> / Meares at Strait of Juan de Fuca, named by Barkley in 1787, and anchored at Tatoosh Island and were met by canoes of 20-30 natives. They only stayed a few hours and then headed south as there was no good place to anchor, plus the natives were the most threatening they had seen yet. They went by the Hoh River and Destruction Island. Quillayute River/La Push where Barkley's men had been ambushed and killed. They named Mt. Olympus and then saw Willipa Bay.
6/30/1788	Ledyard departed London for Africa for British
July 1788	<i>Princess Royal</i> /Charles Duncan at Calvert island in Safety Cove
7/1/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh departed False Bay after repairs and reprovisioning to head east for Adventure Bay in Tasmania for a stormy 49 day passage
7/3/1788	<i>Princesa</i> /Martinez and <i>San Carlos</i> / de Haro made contact with Russians near Onalaska.
7/4/1788 (4?)	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> / Meares names Mt Olympus, previously called Santa Rosalia by Perez in 1774
7/5/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> / Meares named Willipa Bay
7/6/1788	<i>Felice Adventure</i>/ Meares names Cape D and Deception Bay, did not recognize Columbia River. He continued south to Tillamook Bay but did not enter it and named 'Quicksand Bay' and 'Quicksand Bar' and 'Point Grenville'. He continued south to Cape Meares and the 3 Arch Rocks
7/7/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i>/ Meares reached his turnaround spot at 45 12'N (Pacific City/Cape Kiwanda) but wanted to go to 42N.
7/10/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> / Meares in the evening at southern edge of Barkley Sound reached Cape Beale, which Meares re-dedicated to a business partner Daniel Beale. Barkley had previously named it after his purser John Beale who was killed in 1787 in the ambush at La Push. (Hoh River?)

7/11/1788	<i>Felice Adventure</i> / Meares returns to Barkley Sound after turnaround at Tillamook Bay and Cape Meares. Anchored behind Effingham Island. Meares had a possession ceremony at Str of Juan De Fuca, but the location is unknown. Actually it was done by 1 st officer Robert Duffin when he explored the strait.
7/12/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> / Meares in Barkley Sound and traded for provisions
7/13/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> / Meares sent 1 st officer Robert Duffin with 13 men and a months provisions to explore Str of Juan de Fuca to Pt Townsend. Duffin was attacked by natives near Port Townsend and returned.
7/17/1788	Brig <i>Venus</i> /Henry Shepherd arrived at Calvert island in Safety Cove, news that Vancouver supply ship <i>Daedalus</i> /Thomas New had arrived at Nootka, news that Lt Richard Hergest and astronomer Gooch and a seaman were murdered at Waimea, Oahu, Hawaii when on shore getting water.
7/19/1788	<i>Princesa</i> /Martinez and <i>San Carlos</i> / de Haro arrived Onalaska meeting with Russians
7/20/1788	Robert Duffin returned to Effingham Bay/Barkley Sound and <i>Felice Adventurer</i> / Meares after a harrowing encounter with natives near Port Townsend where they were attacked by 50 natives.
7/21/1788	<i>Princesa</i> /Martinez anchored at Dutch Harbor, Unalaska, and Martinez was convinced of Russian plans to settle Nootka.
7/21/1788	An earthquake and tsunami at Kodiak Island damaged the initial 1784 Shelikof settlement of 8 buildings at Three Saints Bay and caused Baranov to move to Chiniak Bay later renamed St Paul Harbor (Old Harbor)
7/21/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> / Meares left Barkley Sound
7/26/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> / Meares returns to Nootka, after foray to Str. Juan de Fuca and Columbia River mouth. <i>Iphigenia</i> yet to arrive. He was pleased with the construction progress on the sloop <i>North West America</i> but also had to deal with mutineers, and the 8 who did not recant were traded to the natives as slaves, but 7 later returned. While Meares and officers were on shore inspecting the new boat, 8 mutineers attempted to seize the arms cabin, but it was guarded by Duffin. Meares returned and said if the men would not recant then they would be sent on shore with natives. They were promptly taken to shore with their personal gear. They had planned to seize the ship and its 400 furs and return to Hawaii. Meares then agreed to return to Hawaii as soon as they can, After living as slaves to the natives, 7 men returned but the boatswain John Green remained on shore.
7/28/1788(?)	<i>Princesa</i> /Martinez and <i>San Carlos</i> / de Haro depart Onalaska. Martinez Ordered de Haro to go to Monterey to inform them of the Russian plans, but de Haro went to San Blas.
August 1788	<i>Princess Royal</i> /Charles Duncan at Cape Flattery, named Tatoosh Island 'Green island', he also sketched De Fuca's Pillar with a 'top knot' rock, which has since fallen off from seismic activity.
8/1/1788	<i>San Carlos</i> / de Haro arrived at Dutch Harbor and had more conflict with Martinez.
8/1/1788 approx	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Robert Gray arrived Cape Mendocino, no sign of <i>Columbia Redivia</i> /John Kendrick
8/4/1788	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Robert Gray at 42N CA/OR border, saw first natives
8/5/1788	Martinez had surreptitious possession ceremony at Dutch Harbor, AK.

8/6/1788	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Robert Gray nearly lost on rocks at Cape Blanco, 11:00AM took 2 natives on at Waldport too hostile.
8/7/1788	61 Ton <i>Princes Royal</i> /Capt. Charles Duncan arrived at Nootka
8/8/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> / Meares departed Nootka for Clayoquot Sound, met 50 ton <i>Princes Royal</i> /Charles Duncan with a 15 man crew. Before he left Meares provided guns to the Nootka natives, who then departed to attack the natives to the north in 20 canoes of 30 men each.
8/10/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> / Meares arrived at Clayoquot Sound and anchored at what was later name Meares island and traded for furs with Chief Wicananish.
8/12/1788	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Robert Gray landed near Cape Lookout
8/13/1788	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Robert Gray 6:00PM anchored 1/2 mile from Bay City
8/14/1788	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Robert Gray at Tillamook Bay/Murders Harbor, no sign of <i>Columbia Redivia</i> /John Kendrick. After trading, natives stole a sword from a landing party, and one crewman chased them and was killed. The ship was then becalmed by the wind and tide for two nights and they listened to the threats of the natives all night. Final morning canoes approached in the fog and were driven off by swivel guns, and the ship finally departed. Gray later spent 9 days trying to enter the Columbia River.
8/15/1788(?)	<i>Princesa</i> /Martinez and <i>San Carlos</i> / de Haro depart Dutch Harbor for Monterey
8/15/1788	<i>Princess Royal</i> /Duncan made first chart of the mouth of Strait of Juan de Fuca, showed de Fuca Pinnacle with 'cap' on top, later dislodged by earthquake
8/17/1788	<i>Princess Royal</i> /Duncan departed PNW for Hawaii He picked up a Hawaiian named Towereroo who went to England, and was returned to Hawaii by Vancouver in 1792 Also on the <i>Princess Royal</i> were James Johnstone and surgeon Archibald Menzies who were also later with Vancouver in the PNW Towereroo was transferred to the <i>Prince of Wales</i> at Canton for England.
8/18/1788	<i>Princesa</i> /Martinez and <i>San Carlos</i> / de Haro depart Alaska to report that Russians plan to occupy Nootka
8/19/1788	Ledyard in Cairo, Egypt
8/19/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh saw Mewstone Rock, Tasmania
8/21/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh anchored in Adventure Bay, Tasmania
8/24/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> / Meares returns to Nootka sound,
8/24/1788	<i>King George</i> / Nathaniel Portlock arrived in England.
8/26/1788	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /Capt Douglas arrived at Nootka.
8/26/1788	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Robert Gray first to see Str of Juan de Fuca, also at LaPush and Quillayute River
8/27/1788	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /Capt. Douglas anchored at Friendly Cove. The same day Maquinna's men returned with the heads of 30 natives in baskets and the guns given by Meares for the task were returned. This was probably the first time the natives had used guns against each other.
Early sept 1788	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Capt Gray arrived Clayoquot for brief stop
9/4/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh departed Adventure Bay, Tasmania
9/4/1788 approx	<i>Queen Charlotte</i> /George arrived England
9/7/1788	At Nootka Chief Maquinna announced they would be leaving soon for their seasonal inland village on Tahsis inlet.
9/12/1788	Russian Governor General of Siberia Yakobi wrote to Catherine about their needs for materiel, but make no more mention of a church mission. He asks for 200,000

	rubles for his expenses, a monopoly on the fur trade, and 100 soldiers to protect the investment. Catherine rejected the requests, but did provide Yakobi and Shelikov with medals and a silver sash.
9/17/1788	After 2 weeks stop in Barkley Sound, <i>Lady Washington</i> /Capt Gray arrives Nootka Sound- Friendly Cove and proceeded to Cook's Ship Cove/Resolution Cove. Met John Meares. 5 days later Kendrick on 212 ton <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> arrives. And they both wintered over at Nootka Sound, Kendrick building Ft Washington at Kendrick Inlet/Cove
9/17/1788	<i>Princesa</i> /Martinez reached Monterey and waited a month for <i>San Carlos</i> / de Haro to arrive. Martinez made charts while waiting.
9/19/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh discovered the Bligh islands
9/19/ 1788	Meares completed sloop <i>North West America</i> at Nootka Sound, first ship built in PNW, launched from Meares Cove. It was to be captained by Robert Funter. On board was the Hawaiian Kaiana
9/20/1788	Meares launched 48' <i>North West America</i> /Robert Funter. Meares wrote that he was flying British flags that day, but Gray wrote that the boats had Portuguese flags, which later was an issue during the Nootka Controversy negotiations.
9/23/1788	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /John Kendrick arrived at Nootka, one man died of scurvy 4 days prior, and one died 4 days later.
9/24/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> / Meares departs Nootka for second time to China with furs and a heavy load of spars.
9/25/1788	Soon after departing Nootka, <i>Felice Adventurer</i> / Meares was in a bad storm and the ship started to leak, they had to jettison the heavy load of spars and then the ship returned to handling properly and the leaks stopped.
10/1/1788	Kendrick and Gray celebrate one year since they left Boston, with a dinner on the <i>Columbia Redivia</i> with Douglas and Funter. They winter over in Nootka Sound at Friendly Cove. Natives wintered at Tahsis.
10/6/1788	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /Charles Douglas and <i>North West America</i> /Robert Funter departed Nootka for Hawaii
10/8/1788	On <i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh, mate John Fryer asked Bligh to give Fryer a good conduct report or he will not sign the ships report. Bligh replied by reading the articles of War
10/10/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh Able bodied seaman James Valentine died, and more men became ill.
10/14/1788	<i>Princesa</i> /Martinez depart Monterey
10/17/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> / Meares arrives Kawaihae, Hawaii (harbor north of Hapuna Beach), and was received by King K. They loaded up on provisions and 400 hogs.
10/22/1788	<i>San Carlos</i> / de Haro arrived San Blas
10/23/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> / Meares arrives at Waimea, Kauai to inform them that Tiana would be arriving soon on board the <i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /Capt Douglas. But only 3 people came to the ship as the Kauai rulers had changed and Kaiana was likely to be attacked when he arrived as, they were afraid of any new powers Kaiana had obtained from the Europeans. The new chief had forbidden anyone to venture to the <i>Felice</i> .
10/25/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> / Meares departed Kauai for Niihau and arrived at 6:00PM. They were greeted warmly and took on a few tons of yams.

10/25/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh arrived at 3 mile wide Maitea, 75 miles from Tahiti.
10/26/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> / Meares departed Hawaii
10/26/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /Capt William Bligh arrived Tahiti and spent 6 months/23 weeks in Matavai Bay at Point Venus, from where Cook had observed Venus 19 years before. The crew not happy to leave, having already traveled 31,170 miles. (27,086?)
10/26/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh anchors in Matavai Bay, Tahiti , having traveled 28,086 miles.
10/27/1788	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /Charles Douglas and <i>North West America</i> /Robert Funter depart Nootka and winter over in Sandwich islands.
10/27/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> / Meares departed Niihu for China
10/27/1788	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Robert Gray and <i>Columbia Redivia</i> /John Kendrick decided to winter over in Nootka Sound and trade with the natives.
11/2/1788	Sgt. Miron Britukov, who had served as a surgeon on the <i>Three Saints</i> in Shelikovs first expedition to Kodiak Island, made a report to Capt. Billings at Irkutsk about the massacre of some natives by Shelikov.
11/11/1788	<i>Prince of Wales</i> / Colnett arrives Macao
11/15/1788	John Ledyard in Cairo, in his last letter to Thomas Jefferson in Paris, said he is to travel 300 leagues SW to a black king but did not know how he was to travel from there.
11/24/1788	<i>Prince of Wales</i> /Colnett arrives Canton
December 1788	<i>Prince of Wales</i> /James Colnett and <i>Princess Royal</i> /Charles Duncan met in China and Colnett stayed to arrange a new expedition to Nootka to start a settlement.
12/5/1788	<i>Princesa</i> /Martinez arrived San Blas
12/5/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh at Tahiti asked ships carpenter to use his tools to make a sharpening stone for the natives, and but was refused to not ruin his tools.
12/5/1788	<i>Felice Adventurer</i> / Meares arrives Macao second time, with 750 sea otter furs.
12/6/1788	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /Charles Douglas and <i>North West America</i> reach Hawaii at Maui
12/10/1788	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /Charles Douglas and <i>North West America</i> /Robert Funter were greeted by King K at Kelakakua Bay /Hawaii Big Island.
12/10/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh surgeon Thomas Huggan died
12/12/1788	King K hosted Charles Douglas and Robert Funter and Kaiana on shore
12/14/1788	<i>North West America</i> /Robert Funter lost an anchor and had to tie up on the <i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /Charles Douglas, the natives tried to retrieve the anchor was but could not.
12/14/1788	Spanish King Carlos/Charles III died in Madrid, succeeded by Carlos IV.
12/19/1788	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /Charles Douglas and <i>North West America</i> prepared to leave Kealakakua Bay for a safer anchorage and upon pulling the <i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> anchor noted the line had been cut. King K and others had been on the ship and then secretly left the ship leaving no doubt who was responsible for the sabotage. Kainia warned King K that his village would be destroyed and with help of divers the anchor was retrieved in 20 fathoms of water.
12/20/1788	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /Charles Douglas and <i>North West America</i> /Robert Funter departed Hawaii and left Kaiana with King K. Kaiana was one of King K trusted leaders, but they eventually had a falling out and Kaiana and his family was killed in the great battle on Oahu May 1795.
12/21/1788	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /Charles Douglas and <i>North West America</i> /Robert Funter at Maui the natives again attempted to cut the anchor cable but the native was caught. The

	same things happened off Oahua, and Douglas threatened the chief to destroy his village. They spent 4 months going back and forth between the islands for various supplies and had a mutiny.
12/23/ 1788	Spanish Viceroy gave orders to <i>Princesa</i> /Martinez and <i>San Carlos</i> / de Haro to return to Nootka to establish Spanish authority
12/25/1788	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh was moved from Matavai Bay to Toaroah Harbor at Pare for a safer anchorage.
1789	US Lighthouse Service was founded.
1789	Captain Vancouver ship HMS <i>Discovery</i> was built on the Thames 99 feet long, 330 Tons ten 4# guns and ten Swivel guns, 100 crew, built by Randall, Gray & Brents. LOA 99 ft 2 inches long, Length at keel 77 ft 8 inches , beam 28 ft 3 inches,
1789	Alexander McKenzie departed Fort Chipewyan, a North West Company trading post on Lake Athabaska high up in modern Alberta. He was looking for a western route to the Pacific, but the big river he followed (it now bears Mackenzie's name) carried him north to the Arctic Ocean instead.
1789	The first major long distance expedition that experienced virtually no scurvy was that of the Spanish naval officer <u>Alessandro Malaspina</u> , 1789–1794. Malaspina's medical officer, Pedro González, was convinced that fresh oranges and lemons were essential for preventing scurvy. Only one outbreak occurred, during a 56-day trip across the open sea. Five sailors came down with symptoms, one seriously. After three days at <u>Guam</u> all five were healthy again. <u>Spain's large empire</u> and many ports of call made it easier to acquire fresh fruit. ^[55]
1/5/1789	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh 3 men deserted while in Tahiti but were returned 3 weeks later and flogged. Food and spare sails were found damaged and cockroaches and rats infested the ship.
1/10/1789	John Ledyard age 37 died in Cairo, after a rage when hearing that a caravan to Sudan was delayed for weather.
1/23/1789	In Macao Meares and rival King George Sound Co. agreed to merger to enhance acquiring and selling furs to benefit both. So Meares was now partners with James Colnett and the Etches Brothers of London, who had trading licenses with the east india Co.. Portuguese merchant Carvalho had gone bankrupt, and the Portuguese governor of Macao had died Meares was to be managing partner in Macao.
1/23/1789	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh 3 mutineers were located and returned to the ship.
1/29/1789	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /Charles Douglas and <i>North West America</i> /Robert Funter at Waimea (with Meares?) after losing and ransoming back an anchor at Oahu.
February 1789	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh work started loading more than 1,000 breadfruit plants.
2/1/1789	<i>Prince of Wales</i> /Johnstone left China with cargo of tea with Capt. Duncan and 2 Hawaiians as passengers with Archibald Menzies acting as surgeon.
2/6/1789	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh 2 of the 3 anchor cable strands were cut,
2/17/1789	<i>Spanish #5 Princesa</i> /Martinez and <i>San Carlos</i> /de Haro depart San Blas for Nootka, with supply ship <i>Aranzuzu</i> /Canizares to follow.
Spring 1789	Meares forms new company and <i>Argonaut</i> /James Colnett and <i>Princess Royal</i> /Thomas Hudson depart China,

3/2/1789	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh while repairs continued, a native stole items from the shore camp and was flogged.
3/16/1789	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Gray departs Nootka for Clayoquot Sound and Str Juan de Fuca. <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Kendrick moved to Mavinas Cove where he built Ft Washington on shore.
3/17/1789	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /Charles Douglas and <i>North West America</i> /Funter depart Hawaii for Nootka
3/28/1789 Gray Str Juan de Fuca	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Gray at Str. Juan de Fuca. Where he penetrated about 20 miles to Clallam Bay.
3/29/1789	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Robert Gray at Poverty Cove/Port San Juan
April 1789	Spanish in Port Desire, Patagonia ordered 2 British ships whalers <i>Sappho</i> and <i>Elizabeth and Margaret</i> to depart, the ships had stopped for wood and water.
4/1/1789	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh work loading breadfruit was completed
4/3/1789	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Gray trading at Neah Bay
4/5/1789	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh departed Tahiti with cargo of 1,015 breadfruit plants, after a stay of 23 weeks.
4/8/1789	Twin corvettes Descubierta and Atrevida were launched at La Carraca shipyard in Cadiz, Spain
4/10/1789	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Gray at Ahoustat/Flores Island at Clayoquot, and saw natives harvest a whale after killing a slave. They also went to Opistat.
4/11/1789	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh passed by Aitutaki in Cook Islands Bligh had bitter argument with Fletcher Christian at Whytootackee, one of the Friendly Islands.
4/14/1789	Spanish king ordered Nootka to be maintained, but word did not reach San Blas until too late.
4/17/1789	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Gray at Cape Flattery. Slave children were also offered for sale to <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> at Cape Flattery
4/20/1789	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /William Douglas returns to Nootka from Hawaii, flying Portuguese flag. <i>Columbia</i> /Kendrick still at Mavina Cove.
4/21/1789	A Chinese crewman from <i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /William Douglas died after a prior fall from the rigging. He was buried on shore.
4/21/1789	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Grey departed Cape Flattery for Nootka, and stopped at Nitinat
4/22/1789	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Gray returns to Nootka from Str of Juan De Fuca with sea otter 300 furs. <i>Columbia Redivia</i> /John Kendrick had moved to Marvinas Bay/Kendrick Inlet 4 miles inland but had not prepared vessel for sailing but had built 'Fort Washington'.
4/22/1789 (4/23?)	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh arrived Nomuka (Anamoka) in Tonga/Friendly Islands (Tonga) for wood and water on final scheduled stop before they explored Endeavor Strait. Harassment by native prevented them from completing their supplies, and the natives had an anchor and an adze.
4/23/1789	
4/24/1789	<i>North West America</i> /Funter returns to Nootka at noon from Hawaii, both Kendrick and Gray are in Nootka, 84 foot 212 ton <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> anchored at Kendrick Inlet at Fort Washington on an island
4/24/1789	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh continued to sail westward, landing at Anamooka on April 24

4/25/1789	<i>Argonaut</i> /James Colnett departs China for Nootka with 29 Chinese laborers and material for a house and frames for small boat.
4/27/1789	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh near Tofoa Fletcher Christian had increased conflict with Bligh after Bligh accused Christian of taking Bligh's personal supply of coconuts and yams.
4/28/1789	<i>Bounty</i>/Capt William Bligh ship was 35/25? Miles south of Tofua. Crew led by Fletcher Christian age 25 mutinied. Bligh and 18 men, mostly officers, set adrift in overloaded 23 foot launch with 8 inches freeboard off Tonga with 5 days provisions and water. They navigated 3,618 miles/47 days to Timor, Dutch East Indies. Mutineers returned to Tahiti for recruits, then Pitcarin Island and remained the rest of their lives. Bligh and 11 others reached England. 25 men stayed on the <i>Bounty</i> either because there was not room for them in the launch or they supported the mutiny. At 10:00 AM the line holding the launch was cut and Bligh shortly afterwards raised the sail to go to Tofua <i>Bounty Launch</i> /Bligh the 19 men spent the night in the ships launch as they could not find a spot to land at Tofoa <i>Bounty</i> /Fletcher Christian threw the cargo of breadfruit into the sea and departed for Tubuai 520 miles south of Tahiti. 25 men on the <i>Bounty</i>
4/28/1789	<i>North West America</i> /Robert Funter departs Nootka and heads north to trade and obtained 200 furs at Queen Charlotte islands.
4/29/1789	<i>Bounty Launch</i> /Bligh 10:00 AM landed on Tofoa and scavenged for food and water, and again spent the night off Tofoa in the launch in a cove.
4/30/1789	<i>Bounty Launch</i> /Bligh winds kept the men in the cove. The men again foraged for food and water. There were old signs of natives. The night was spent by the men split up either in the launch or in a cave.
5/1/1789	<i>Bounty Launch</i> /Bligh the men again searched for water but found none
4/30/1789	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Gray depart Nootka
5/2/1789	Gray leaves Nootka on <i>Lady Washington</i> to head north, when leaving he encountered Spanish on the <i>Princesa</i> /Martinez but was released. <i>Lady Washington</i> /Robert Gray eventually reached Dall Island in SE Alaska, and also almost lost the ship on the rocks in a narrow cove called Distress Cove.
	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Gray obtained 200 sea otter furs worth \$8,000 for a metal chisel in the Queen Charlotte Islands.
5/2/1789	<i>Bounty Launch</i> /Bligh in ships launch at Tofoa met a native family, and then 30 men arrived and they traded but still could not get any water. That evening about 200 men surrounded them and one crewman was killed as they loaded into the launch to escape into the darkness. Departed Tofua after fearing an attack. They felt that landing at Tongataopu may also be dangerous, so decided to sail to the Dutch settlement of Kupang in Timor, 4,000 miles. Rations would be an ounce of bread or 1/24 of a pound and 4 oz or 1/4 pint of water per day. They also made the first passage by Europeans through the Fiji islands.
5/3/1789	William Bligh in ships launch attacked by natives on Tofua
5/5/1789	Esteban Jose Martinez on warship <i>Princesa</i> (26 guns) arrives Nootka with orders from Viceroy Manuel Antonio Flores to assert Spanish authority and establish a colony, arrests <i>Iphigenia Nubian</i> /Douglas and confiscates and then releases British

	ships, <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /John Kendrick also there. Promptly built Fort San Miguel with 10 cannons at Nootka
5/8/1789	A bedridden Capt Douglas at Nootka wrote that he was anxiously awaiting the arrival of the <i>Felice Adventurer</i> .
5/13/1789	Gonzalo Lopez de Haro on <i>San Carlos (16 guns)</i> arrives at Nootka
5/14/1789	<i>Iphigenia Nubian</i> /Douglas took ships papers to <i>Princesa</i> / Martinez was arrested by Spanish Martinez, ship stripped of supplies, cannon, trade goods, charts, and all gear, crew taken to Spanish ships for 2 weeks The papers were in Portuguese which no one could read, and the "Captain" used by Meares Francisco Jose Viana did not intervene to clarify. The Spanish interpreted the papers to mean that the British could attack them as desired.
5/14/1789	Nootka chief Maquinna dismantled his village at Yuquot/Friendly Cove and moved about 5 km away at Tahsis.
5/14/1789	<i>Bounty Launch</i> /Bligh passed by the New Hebrides Islands.
5/15 /1789	Martinez chose location for Fort San Miguel at Friendly Cove on Hog Island/Lighthouse Island and began building a fortification. They also had a possession ceremony with the British, American and Asian crews looking on. 10:0 PM Capt Douglas was transferred to a Spanish ship and secluded.
5/17/1789	<i>Bounty Launch</i> /Bligh in ships launch recorded that their passage is always wet and cold with no shelter.
5/22/1789	Argument between Martinez and Douglas, Martinez said papers were translated again, and are in order. Martinez did not have the men to staff the new fort and escort <i>Iphigenia Nubian</i> /Douglas to Mexico for trial. Douglas' papers were determined to mean that the British could attack for self defense only.
5/24/1789	Martinez asked Douglas to sign a paper saying that they had been well treated, which Douglas reluctantly signed on June 1.
5/24/1789	<i>Bounty Launch</i> /Bligh in fair weather after 15 days and nights of storms after sailing 2040 miles.
5/26/1789	Fort San Miguel occupied and fortified
5/28/1789	<i>Bounty Launch</i> /Bligh in ships launch saw the Great Barrier Reef and found a gap and sailed into a small lagoon on what he named Restoration Island. They fed on oysters for 4 days but were wary as natives were monitoring them.
5/28/1789	<i>Bounty</i> /Fletcher Christian arrived Bloody Bay, Tubuai but the natives were hostile and 12 natives were killed. They still felt the island would meet their needs, and so departed for Tahiti get men and women to start a settlement. <i>Bounty</i> /Fletcher Christian closed to island of Tubuai, some 300 miles from Tahiti. The crew from the sounding boat was attacked by natives but Christian anchored there anyway. 18 women and 6 men were allowed to board the ship to trade, but theft occurred and in the resulting melee 12 natives were killed in 'Bloody Bay' .
5/29/1789	<i>Bounty Launch</i> /Bligh landed on Restoration Island. (Ma'alpiku Island National Park,) The men gathered water and had oyster stew.
5/31/1789	<i>Bounty Launch</i> /Bligh departed Restoration Island after seeing natives nearby
May 31, 1789	<i>Bounty</i> /Fletcher Christian departed Bloody Bay at Tubuai for Tahiti
6/1/1789	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /William Douglas departs Nootka after being seized and released by Spanish. He dismantled the post erected by Meares. Supposed to go to Hawaii then Macao. Had minimal food and gear and few trade goods, and only 60 furs.

6/2/1789	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /William Douglas changed course at midnight to North to continue to trade, collecting 700 furs, went to Cloak Bay on Langara Island.
6/2/1789	<i>Bounty Launch</i> /Bligh in ships launch cleared Cape York the extreme northern point of Australia. They then turned SW and went through Prince of Wales Channel. They entered open water still 1,300 miles from Kupang.
6/3/1789	<i>Bounty Launch</i> /Bligh cleared Cape York and entered Endeavor Strait and anchored for the night off Turtle Island
6/4/1789	<i>Bounty Launch</i> /Bligh They departed Turtle Island and at noon were in Prince of Wales Channel then started across the open Arafura Sea to Timor. Kupang is another 12 days away and they had already traveled 2,642 miles over the last month. They had been sheltered by the Great Barrier Reef for 6 days and had regained some of their strength.
6/5/1789	26 ton schooner <i>Fair American</i> /Thomas Humphrey Metcalfe and Brig <i>Elenora</i> /Simon Metcalfe departed Macao
6/6/1789	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /William Douglas at Dixon Entrance
6/6/1789	<i>Bounty</i> /Fletcher Christian arrived Tahiti and told the chief that he, Bligh and Cook were starting a settlement at Aitutaki which was false. (Cook killed 2/14/1779)
6/7/1789	Spanish at Nootka Sound received a visit from Chief Wickaninish from Clayoquot Sound in a flotilla of 4 great war canoes as he had been raiding along the coast.
6/7/1789	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /William Douglas at Canada/Alaska border dropped anchor and traded for furs. And named a high rock as Fort Pitt.
6/7/1789	<i>Bounty Launch</i> /Bligh passed the 3,000 mile mark and their bread allowance was 1/24 of a pound 3 times per day, up from their prior allowance.
6/8/1789	<i>North West America</i> /Funter returns to Nootka with 200 sea otter pelts and a leaking boat. That evening they had dinner with Martinez.
6/8/1789	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /William Douglas departed his Fort Pitt anchorage and headed to Prince of Wales Island
6/9/1789	<i>North West America</i> /Funter seized by Spanish, and renamed <i>Santa Gertrudis la Magna</i> . Martinez did as he had with Douglas, and asked for papers and seized and stripped the ship and transferred the crew.
6/9/1789	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /William Douglas doubles Prince of Wales island and then anchored at his 'Port Meares' which he declared as the best anchorage on the coast.
6/9/1789	<i>Bounty Launch</i> /Bligh a small dolphin was caught and each man was given 4 ounces for midday meal.
6/11/1789	<i>Bounty Launch</i> /Bligh they were close to collapse after 8 days of the toughest travel in their voyage.
6/12/1789	<i>Bounty Launch</i> /Bligh a lookout was posted as they approached Timor and later sighted Timor
6/14/1789	<i>Bounty Launch</i> /Bligh landed on Timor and a local man agreed to guide them to Kupang.
6/15/1789	<i>Bounty Launch</i> /Bligh 1:00 left their anchorage and at 4:00 AM, sailed into Kupang, Timor with a makeshift flag.
6/15/1789	50 ton <i>Princess Royal</i> /Thomas Hudson arrives at Nootka at dusk after his 116 day voyage. Colnett brushed off warnings in 2 letter from Hudson about the Spanish seizures.

6/16/1789	<i>Bounty</i>/Fletcher Christian at Tahiti gave a story to the natives that they had met Capt. Cook and the men split up to make a settlement. They were given provisions for their alleged settlement and departed Tahiti with 460 hogs, 50 goats, chickens, dogs, cats, 1 bull and 1 cow. Provisions and 30 men and women to start their settlement at Tubuai. Also 9 native men, 8 boys, 1 girl and 10 women also joined. The bull died during the difficult voyage back to Tubuai. Back at Tubuai they were initially welcomed back and started to build a fort. Eventually they had difficulties with the local natives and in running conflicts as they prepared to leave 66 islanders including 6 women, were killed. They decided to split up with some going back to Tahiti and some staying with Christian for an unknown island. They escaped Tubuai by cutting the ropes to their two anchors, one was recovered by HMS Pandora and one recovered in 1957.
6/17/1789	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Grey returned to Nootka after 6 week trip northward, finds Spanish in control with Fort San Miguel built on Hog island, and another fort going up on the high south ground to cover the ocean entrance to the cove. He ignored Spanish signal to stop, and went to Mavinas Bay to make repairs from recent damage from rocky shoal at Bucarili Sound.
6/17/1789	Chiefs Maquinna and Callicum returned in 8 canoes to the Spanish at Friendly Cove to protest that the Spanish had burned the permanent posts used for their village houses, and also that the Spanish had taken planking used for their homes.
6/18/1789	<i>Bounty</i> /Fletcher Christian hoisted the Union Jack at Fort George at Tubuai.
6/19/1789	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /William Douglas departed his 'Port Meares' and went across Dixon Entrance to Graham Island
6/20/1789	<i>North West America</i> repaired were completed and renamed <i>Santa Gertrudis la Magna</i> by Martinez. It was later rebuilt and renamed the <i>Saturn Saturnina</i> . Martinez sent it to explore the Strait of Juan DeFuca. Martinez also started building another schooner at Marvinia's Bay with access to Kendrick's blacksmith
6/20/1789	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /William Douglas at sunset arrived at Graham island 'McIntire Bay'
6/21/1789	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /William Douglas saw local chief who he had met last year
6/21/1789	Martinez throws a lavish banquet for all Americans and British
6/21/1789	<i>Santa Gertrudis la Magna (North West America)</i> /Jose Maria Navarez departed Nootka for St Juan de Fuca, first European to enter Strait.
6/22/1789	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /William Douglas were warned by local women that the men planned to attack the ship when the crew was asleep. The attack was driven off and the next day the chief said that other natives had been involved in the attack, and Douglas remained on friendly terms with the chief.
6/23/1789	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /William Douglas moved across the channel to Tartanee where Capt Gray had established relationships previously.
6/24/1789	Martinez fired salvo from Fort San Miguel on Hog-Lighthouse Island and had possession ceremony. A few days later <i>Lady Washington</i> /Robert Gray and <i>Columbia Redivia</i> /John Kendrick left Malvinas Bay and anchored at Friendly Cove.

6/28/1789	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /William Douglas had obtained 760 furs so headed to China
July 1789	The Russian expedition led by Joseph Billings and Martin Sauer launched their first ship at Ohkotsk, called the <i>Slava Rossia</i> (Glory of Russia)
July 2, 1789	<i>Princess Royal</i> /Thomas Hudson departs Nootka, supposedly to go to China <i>Argonaut</i> /James Colnett from Macao arrives at Nootka, with orders from Meares to build a permanent fort at Friendly Cove to be called Fort Pitt. He also brought 29 Chinese artisans/laborers and the frame for a 90' sloop to be built and to be called <i>Jason</i> . Haswell journal ends here.
7/3/1789	<i>Argonaut</i> /James Colnett arrives at Nootka and is later seized by Martinez. Colnett instructions were to establish a settlement on land 'purchased' by Meares.
7/4/1789	<i>Columbia Redivia</i> /John Kendrick fired 13 gun salute to celebrate American holiday, 161 cannon shots for the day, and hosted a 'splendid banquet'. This also helped break the tension between Colnett and Martinez but Martinez refused to let Colnett depart.
7/5/1789 First Spanish at Puget Sound	<i>Santa Gertrudis la Magna (North West America)</i> /Jose Maria Navarez returns to Nootka after exploring Str Juan de Fuca apparently to Admiralty Inlet as the sound goes ESE (Puget Sound) and WNW (Haro Strait)
Early July 1789	James Colnett became depressed and twice tied to commit suicide by jumping overboard, and the 2 nd time had to be pulled from the water.
7/12/1789	<i>Princess Royal</i> /Thomas Hudson returns to Nootka to check on status of <i>Argonaut</i> /James Colnett. <i>Princess Royal</i> seized and Thomas Hudson arrested by Martinez. Hudson was in a small boat trying to verify if the <i>Argonaut</i> was there and was captured.
7/13/1789	<i>Argonaut</i> /James Colnett seized by Spanish after Colnett was captured.(Hudson??)
7/13/1789	<i>Princess Royal</i> /Thomas Hudson surrendered his ship under the threat of being hanged. There are now in Friendly Cove 2 Spanish, 2 American and 3 British ships. Colnett had 29 Chinese crew.
7/13/1789	Martinez shot Nootka chief Callicum
7/14/1789	Martinez dispatched <i>Argonaut</i> /James Colnett flying Spanish colors to San Blas, commanded by Jose Tobar.
7/14/1789	Alexander McKenzie reaches Arctic Ocean on McKenzie River
7/14/1789	Storming of the Bastille in France and French Revolution so France unable to support Spain in any conflict with Britain.
7/14/1789	<i>Prince of Wales</i> /Johnstone arrived back in England.
7/14/1789	Just before return to England, Archibald Menzies on the <i>Prince of Wales/ Princess Royal</i> expedition, wrote a letter to Joseph Banks told of seeing a native weapon with an escutcheon inscribed 'Jos Banks, Esq. ' at Banks Island, (south of Prince Rupert) , see August 1787
7/15/1789	Both Gray and Kendrick left Nootka for Clayoquot, where they switch ships to take advantage of the British being unable to trade, <i>Columbia</i> cargo capacity, and <i>Lady Washington</i> maneuverability. Martinez had given Kendrick 137 skins to sell for him and asked for two ornaments for mass and 7 pairs of boots for his officers from Macao. Kendrick's son John/Juan asked to serve the Spanish and was taken on by Martinez as interpreter with the natives. They stayed at Clayoquot for two weeks.

7/20/1789	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /William Douglas arrives Hawaii at Kealakakua Bay. He also foiled a plot by locals to seize his ship which King K blamed on his underlings. They were able to trade for provisions and departed.
7/20/1789	<i>Bounty Launch</i> /Bligh at Kupang, the ships botanist died while recovering from their ordeal of 48 days and 1,200 leagues/3,600 miles .
7/25/1789	By this date at Nootka Sound, padre Severo Patero baptized the first native converts children, Martinez later purchased a young girl, There had also been reports from the Americans/John Kendrick that the Nootka natives cannibalized their children prisoners.
7/27/1789	<i>Princesa</i> was unrigged and prepared for winter at Nootka. <i>Princess Royal</i> /Thomas Hudson, now renamed <i>Princesa Real</i> and stripped of armaments, sail for Mexico and commanded by Capt Jose Maria Navarez and escorted by <i>San Carlos</i> /Capt Lopez de Haro for supplies to be brought to Nootka.
7/27/1789	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /William Douglas departed Kealakakua Bay for other islands.
7/28/1789	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /William Douglas anchored at Waikiki
7/29	Supply ship 205 Ton Frigate <i>Nuestra Senora del Aranzazu</i> /Capt Jose de Canizares arrived from San Blas, with news Spanish King Carlos III had died, and Nootka was to be abandoned. Martinez was to vacate Nootka by the end of October.
7/30/1789	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Grey leaves Clayoquot for China with furs. Kendrick on smaller <i>Lady Washington</i> stayed to trade since the English were out of the picture and captured by the Spanish.
7/30/1789	Twin Corvettes 306 tons 120 feet length <i>Descubierta (Santa Justa)</i> /Italian Commander Alejandro Malaspina and <i>Atrevida (Santa Rufina)</i> /Jose Bustamante y Guerra departed Cadiz for PNW, to be a great scientific expedition of almost 63 months. Each had 86 men and 16 officers.
August 1789	Spanish San Ramon arrived at Veracruz with new Viceroy Revilla Gigedo plus 6 officers to support San Blas, plus Bodega y Quadra as commander of San Blas returning from Spain.
8/10/1789	Supply ship <i>Nuestra Senora del Aranzazu</i> /Canizares departed Nootka for Alta California
8/10/1789	<i>Iphignia Nubiana</i> /William Douglas departed Hawaii
8/15/1789	<i>Argonaut</i> /James Colnett reached San Blas. 8 crew died, but the rest were later released and compensated.
8/20/1789	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /Charles Douglas departed Hawaii
8/20/1789	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh with 16 survivors of mutiny left Kupang on 34 foot schooner <i>Resource</i> he had purchased for Batavia/Jakarta then for a ship to Europe. He also took the ships launch from the <i>Bounty</i> .
8/23/1789	Martinez repeated possession ceremony with large cross
8/25 approx	<i>Columbia Redivia</i> /Robert Gray arrived Hawaii at Cooks Kealakekua Bay. First American vessel in Hawaii.
8/25/1789	At Nootka, chief Mcquinna and his people with their building materials paddled their canoes past the Spanish to Tahsis to pass the winter. This is one of the few contacts the Spanish had with Maquinna at Nootka
8/25/1789	<i>Bounty</i> /Fletcher Christian at Tubuai local natives attacked the Tahitians that were with the <i>Bounty</i> and an uneasy existence develop while the men worked on Fort George.

8/26/1789	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /Charles Douglas 2 nd mate James Hansen cut his own throat in despair after arrival in San Blas, an area of high heat, humidity and pestilence. Two others died in despair after helping to recopper the ship in the belief that they would be freed, instead the ship was sent to Acapulco for cannons.
8/30/1789	In a letter to Evstrat Delarov, Grigorii Shelikhov instructed him to allow the unmarried Russian men to take native wives.
Sept 1789	King K had managed to acquire 2 2# guns and 2 swivel guns.
Sept 1789	George Vancouver was paid off on the <i>Europa</i>
9/1/1789 approx	<i>Princess Royal</i> /Navarez arrived at San Blas
9/8/1789	The Russian expedition led by Joseph Billings and Martin Sauer had their second ship ready at Ohkotsk, called the <i>Dobroiye Namereniye</i> (Good Intent). But the ship grounded while being towed across the river bar, and had to be stripped and burned.
9/10/1789	Approx. <i>Resource</i> /Lt William Bligh arrived at Surabaja, Java after 3 weeks and 1,125 miles. They took on supplies and again had a revolt by Fryer and Purcell, who were arrested. Two local boats guided the <i>Resource</i> to Batavia.
9/15 approx	<i>Columbia Redivia</i> /Robert Gray departed Hawaii for China. While in Hawaii. Gray started at Cooks Kealakekua Bay bought 150 live hogs they kept on deck. They spent 3 weeks in the islands and eventually visited all the islands. They also recruited 2 Hawaiians 'Attoo' and Kalehua or 'Opie' who went to China and Boston and returned.
9/22/1789	<i>Bounty</i> /Fletcher Christian arrived back at Tahiti after abandoning the Tubuai settlement amid conflicts with natives. The local chiefs learned that the story from Christian about starting a settlement with Cook was a lie as they found out that Cook was long dead. 16 men departed the ship to stay in Tahiti, while Christian and 8 others manned the <i>Bounty</i> . After provisions were unloaded, the ship prepared to leave Christian had a ruse that night in a party and when the ship was full of Tahitians he cut the anchors and departed. 6 older women he put ashore at Mo'orea. He now had a crew of 9 mutineers and 6 Polynesian men and 14 women. He then headed west.
9/23/1789	<i>Bounty</i> /Fletcher Christian departed Tahiti with 9 mutineers, plus 6 Tahitian men and 11 women to search for an uninhabited Island.
9/23/1789	Mercury/John Henry Cox arrived Hawaii
9/24/1789	<i>San Carlos</i> /Lopez de Haro left Monterey for Nootka with supplies
9/25/1789	Mercury/John Henry Cox departed Hawaii
10/1/1789	<i>Resource</i> /Lt William Bligh arrived Batavia and Bligh was very ill with severe malaria, and felt he may die, one man died from malaria. Bligh sold the <i>Resource</i> and the <i>Bountys</i> launch at auction and booked passage on the <i>Ylydte</i> to Cape of Good Hope
10/1/1789	The <i>Glory of Russia</i> /Capt. Joseph Billings arrived at St Peter & St Paul (Petropavlovsk) on Kamchatka from Ohkotsk. This is where Vitus Bering set out in 1741 and Captain Clerke from Cooks #3 is buried. Also members of the La Perouse Expedition built a marker for the grave of Louis Delisle de la Croyere, an astronomer with Chirikov.

10/4/1789	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /William Douglas arrived at Macao
10/5/1789	<i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> /William Douglas anchors at Macao and relates story of seizures to Meares.
10/16/1789	<i>Bounty</i> /William Bligh with 2 survivors from mutiny departed Batavia/Jakarta on the Dutch ship <i>Vlydte</i> for Cape Town. 13 men stayed at Batavia to take later ships to England.
10/20/1789 (10/6?)	26 ton schooner <i>Fair American</i> /18 year old Thomas Humphrey Metcalfe and crew of 4 arrived at Nootka from Macao with fur from Unalaska, Martinez seized the ship and placed John Kendrick's son Juan Kendrick in command.
10/26/1789	<i>San Carlos</i> /Lopez de Haro close to Nootka, but winds kept him away.
10/29/1789	<i>San Carlos</i> /Lopez de Haro turns around for San Blas as he expected Martinez to have left
10/30/1789	<i>Princesa</i> /Martinez departed Nootka leaving no sign of their buildings. Along with <i>Fair American</i> /Kendrick, and <i>Santa Gertrudis la Magna</i> /Jose Vedia plus captured crews
10/30 /1789	190 ton Brig <i>Elenora</i> /Simon Metcalf (Thomas' father) (crew of 10 Europeans and 45 Chinese) arrived Nootka from China as Martinez left, but when he saw the Spanish flags he left for Hawaii.
10/30 approx	Unused parts from the <i>Jason</i> (from <i>Argonaut</i>) were used to remove rotted planks and to elongate and raise the sides of the <i>Santa Gertrudis la Magna</i> at San Blas
Nov 1789	British Navy acquired <i>HMS Discovery</i> , originally built as an exploration ship
11/7/1789	Billings-Sarychev Expedition arrived at Petropavlovsk.
11/9/1789 approx	Charles and Frances Barkley and infant were abandoned during the night by Captain Babcock and crew of American vessel from Mauritius that foundered off Le Havre, France, and was towed to Honfleur. They later went back to India
11/12/1789	Charles and Frances Barkley and infant returned to Portsmouth, England.
11/12/1789	<i>Bounty</i> survivors on Tahiti laid the keel for a ship they hoped would take them to Batavia, but they had few tools. To be called the <i>Resolution</i> , it was to be schooner rigged, 30 foot at the keel, 35 feet on deck, beam 9' 6", hold 5 feet deep
11/15 approx	<i>Argonaut</i> /James Colnett crew moved 60 miles inland to Tepic for better climate.
11/17/1789	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> arrives Canton (Guangzhou) and confirms ship seizures to Meares.
12/2/1789	<i>San Carlos</i> /Lopez de Haro arrived back at San Blas
12/5/1789	Meares had the crew of the <i>North West America</i> provide affidavits of the Nootka Incident.
12/6/1789	Martinez arrived at San Blas with <i>Santa Gertrudis la Magna</i> and <i>Princesa</i>
12/7/1789	<i>HMS Discovery</i> in service
12/12/1789	<i>Fair American</i> /Thomas Metcalfe arrived San Blas.
12/15/1789	Meares departs China for England to claim losses of ships and cargo.
12/16/1789	Lt William Bligh on Dutch <i>Vlydte</i> arrived Cape Town, 61 days from Java.
12/23/1789	Bodega inspects San Blas port facilities after his arrival from Spain
1790	In 1790 the <i>Elenora</i> , 1-2 American ships and one Swedish were the only non-Spanish ships in PNW
1790	Nootka Convention, Capt. Vancouver later met with Quadra at Friendly Cove
1790	First census was taken in US.

1790	British Col. Samuel Bentham sent ship builder James Shields to Okhotsk to facilitate building large ships.
1790	1790-1818 300,000 sea otter pelts from PNW to China
1790	French merchant Etienne Marchand equipped ship <i>Solide</i> to sail from Marseille
Jan 1790	<i>Eleanora</i>/Simon Metcalfe went to Olowalu on Maui about 4 miles south of Lahaina and fired upon villagers killing 100 over a stolen boat. <i>Eleanora</i>/Simon Metcalfe then arrived at Kailua/Kona on Big Island and when chief Kame'eiamoku was aboard the chief offended Metcalfe and was flogged. Chief Kame'eiamoku and twin brother Kamanawa were protectors and siblings to King K, who had wanted to keep good relations with ships who wanted provisions. But the insult by Simon Metcalf was more than they could bear. Chief Kame'eiamoku took revenge on the next ship that came by near Kona which was the <i>Fair American</i>/Thomas Metcalf and crew of 4, one of which was Thomas Metcalfe the son of Capt Simon Metcalfe. <i>Eleanora</i>/Simon Metcalfe went to Kealahou Bay, but King K there prohibited contact with <i>Elenora</i>/Simon Metcalf to prevent them from finding out about attack on <i>Fair American</i>/Thomas Metcalf. The captured guns from the <i>Fair American</i> were later used during battles between the natives by survivors Isaac Davis age 33 (<i>Fair American</i>) and also John Young age 41 (<i>Eleanora</i>) who were translators and advisers to King K. Those conflicts were on Maui and then Molokai, then against Keoua Kuahu'lua from southern Hawaii. <i>Fair American</i> was later used by King K to repel combined forces of Maui, Oahu and Kauai invaders at Waipi'o/Waimanu, known as Kepuwahaulaula (red mouthed gun), They had attacked after hearing that King K was building a large temple at Pu'ukohola heiau (North of Hapuna Beach at Waikui, and south of Kawaihae marina and North of Samuel Spencer Beach Park) Simon Metcalf was later killed in dispute with PNW natives. Per Herb Kane
Jan 1790	<i>Discovery</i> rolls showed noted expedition artist John Sykes age 16, with Captain Henry Roberts and 1 st Lt George Vancouver.
1/1/1790	<i>Discovery</i> was commissioned as a sloop of war after being recently constructed on the Thames and fitted out at Deptford. Under Captain Henry Roberts, it prepared for a voyage to PNW. George Vancouver was second in command.
1/2/1790	Lt William Bligh on Dutch <i>Vlydte</i> departs Cape Town for England
1/4/1790	<i>Columbia Redivia</i>/Robert Gray finally able to unload all the furs in Canton. The entire stay took 3 months. 1,215 furs Sold for 21,400 @17.6 On that trip Gray sold nearly 1,000 furs in Canton, China, for \$21,404. By 1805 some two hundred thousand skins of otter, seal, and beaver would be sold in China every year.

1/4/1790	Date of dispatch from their charge d affairs Arthur Merry in Madrid, of the seizure of British ships at Nootka from, who learned from Spanish sources.
1/5/1790	Captain Henry Roberts requested surveying instruments for <i>Discovery</i> , including 2 chronometers, 2 sextants, an astronomical quadrant, 2 telescopes, a plane table, a theodolite, a chain and lines, 2 station pointers, and a portable observatory.
1/14/1790	Captain Henry Roberts requested additional items for <i>Discovery</i> , a 16 foot cutter, 2 tents, and a marquee.
1/15/1790	<i>Bounty</i> /Fletcher Christian arrived at Pitcairn Island and rediscovered it after months of searching because its location had never been verified. <i>The Bounty</i> was stripped of valuable gear and materiel and then burned.
1/21/1790	British staff Anthony Merry in Madrid sent to London a report about the Nootka Incident, the first news the Pitt Administration had about the issue. Subsequently plans were made to send various ships to the PNW to engage the Spanish
1/23/1790	<i>Bounty</i> /Fletcher Christian stripped the <i>Bounty</i> of useful equipment and then burned it. So they now had no means of escape from an island that was 216 miles east of its recorded position. Salvaged wood was used to build houses for Christian, Young and Adams.
1/26/ 1790	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Kendrick arrive Macao, China via Hawaii Kendrick sold 340 skins for \$18,000 @ \$53. Kendrick had left 3 men on Kauai as 'beachcombers', John Williams, and James Coleman, and man named Rowbottom
2/3/1790	Spanish #6 Sloop <i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper, packet boat <i>San Carlos</i> /Salvador Fidalgo, frigate 30 guns <i>Concepcion</i> / Francisco Eliza as commandant, departed San Blas with intent to re-fortify Nootka with 20 cannons and to explore North and south. On <i>Concepcion</i> were Capt Pedro Albern and 75 Catalonian volunteers, plus Martinez as pilot. 65 Ton <i>Princesa Royal</i> was 43 feet long and 16 feet beam, drew 8 feet after and 7 ½ forward. It had 4 1 pound cannon and 8 swivel guns.
2/13/1790	<i>Columbia Redivia</i> /Robert Gray departed Canton with small cargo of low-grade tea, most consigned to other Boston merchants, competitors to principal Joseph Barrell. He bypassed seeing <i>Lady Washington</i> /Kendrick at Macao at Dirty Butter Bay/Larks Bay.
2/25/1790	Russian Governor-general wrote that Capt. Billings was at sea to intercept foreign privateers.
2/26/1790	PM William Pitt (the younger) sent a reply to the Spanish demanding full information and justification of the Nootka Incident.
March 1790	Colnett made trip to Mexico City on horseback to meet new Viceroy Revilla Gigedo, accompanied by interpreter and Portuguese manservant. After meeting he was informed that the <i>Argonaut</i> would be released and expenses and crew salaries paid, less expenses for repairs and reprovisioning, He was also given a passport to return to Nootka and to repossess the <i>Princess Royal</i> .
3/15/1790	3/14? Captain Bligh returned to Portsmouth, England with the story of the mutiny, 70 days from Cape Town
3/15/1790	<i>Bounty</i> survivors on Tahiti finished framing the <i>Resolution</i> and started planking. Thompson killed Churchill and then was killed by natives.
April 1	<i>San Carlos</i> /Fidalgo and <i>Concepcion</i> / Eliza arrived at Nootka, but storms prevented them from entering until April 5

April 5	<i>San Carlos</i> /Fidalgo and <i>Concepcion</i> / Eliza entered empty Nootka Sound, but were not greeted by the natives, as McQuinna and his people were fearful of Martinez after the shooting death of chief Callicum, plus the reoccupation of the Yuquot site.
April 7 1790	<i>Others below arrive</i>
April 1790	<i>Concepcion</i> /Francisco de Eliza, supply ship <i>San Carlos</i> , followed by frigates <i>Princesa Real</i> and <i>Aranzazu</i> arrived at Nootka for surveys and trade.
4/20/1790	Spanish ambassador handed the British government a note saying the ships seized at Nootka has been released, reasserting their claims to the PNW and saying that they consider the matter closed
4/23/1790	Meares arrives Portsmouth
4/30/1790	Meares produced for Parliament an accounting of the Nootka incident, with losses 155,000 to 500,000 Spanish dollars (653,433?), that he had purchased the land for his 'house' from local chiefs in 1788, and made a deal for exclusive trade with the natives.
4/30/1790	Cabinet meeting that discussed the Nootka Incident, and requested preparations for war from King George III.
5/1/1790	Russian expedition led by Joseph Billings departed Kamchatka on the <i>Slava Rosjii</i> . for the Aleutians.
5/1/1790	Lord Grenville warned Commissioners of the Admiralty of the likelihood of war with Spain, asked them to fit out 40 line of battle ships for sea.
5/3/1790	King George and his cabinet approved plan of a 'hot' press to man the warships
5/4/1790	<i>San Carlos</i> /Salvador Fidalgo and Russian speaking pilot Esteban Mondofia departed Nootka for Prince William Sound, and had possession ceremony at Cordova. He later had possession ceremony at Port Revillagigado
5/4/1790	England woke up to a full scale mobilization for war as approved by the King on 5/3, based on the Nootka issue. Capt Sir Henry Hyde Parker and men assembled at the recently completed Discovery, with a group of small boats and 83 prepared to Impress men for the crew.
5/5/1790	3:00 AM according to Joseph Whidby, crew from the Discovery headed to local bars to impress men for crews of warships and returned by 8:00 AM. King George III informed Parliament of pending war with Spain, and extensive ongoing preparations.
5/6/1790	PM William Pitt The Younger led debate in Parliament about claims made by Spain in the PNW.
5/6/1790	Grenville requested the admiralty to transport 4 regiments to the West Indies
5/9/1790	The <i>Glory of Russia</i> /Capt. Joseph Billings departed Avacha Bay at Petropavlovsk for Alaska.
5/13/1790	Meares presented his <i>Memorial</i> of the Nootka incident to Parliament House of Commons. This information inflamed public opinion and almost led to war with Spain.
5/15/1790	Grenville asked for artillery and 1,000 muskets to be sent to Honduras
5/17/1790	Grenville asked for ships to carry troops to Gibraltar.
May 1790	Keel was laid for <i>Santa Saturina</i> at Nootka, carried from San Blas. (???)
5/23/1790	The <i>Glory of Russia</i> /Capt. Joseph Billings saw Amchitka Island in the Aleutians
May 27, 1790	Meares addressed the Privy Committee for trade about the Nootka incident.
5/31/1790	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper and Lopez de Haro as pilot departed Nootka for Str. Juan de Fuca after stop at Clayoquot Sound. De Haro made first maps of the area. At

	Opitsat the largest native settlement on the west coast, they found Nootka chief Mcquinna there as he heard Martinez had come back to Nootka, and Mcquinna did not want to have contact with Martinez. <i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper stayed 10 days mapping the sound. Clayoquot chief Wickaninish used 20 canoes to tow the ship to a safe anchorage. The natives demanded trade items, and Quimper had some sheet copper cut up for them. Mcquinna was friendly when he heard Martinez would not return, and warned Lt Francisco Eliza to not go to explore Strait of Juan de Fuca in a small vessel as Chief Tatoosh had recently murdered 2 ship captains.
6/1/1790	<i>Bounty</i> survivors on Tahiti had the <i>Resolution</i> planked and the decking was completed.
6/1/1790	The <i>Glory of Russia</i> /Capt. Joseph Billings saw Unalaska and a group of natives in baidarkas led them into Bay of Otters where they anchored at 8:00 PM.
6/10/1790	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper departed Clayoquot
6/11/1790	Peter Puget received commission as Lieutenant
6/11/1790 2nd Spanish in Str Juan de Fuca	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper arrived at Port Renfrew/Puerto de San Juan at Strait, Puerto de Revillagigedo/Sooke Inlet, Rada de Valdes y Bazam/Royal Roads, Puerto de Cordova/Esquimalt Harbor. He also noted Bahia de Quimper, (New Dungeness Bay), Puerto de Bodega y Quadra (Port Discovery).
6/15/1790	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper departed Str of Juan de Fuca
6/16/1790	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper arrived Sooke Harbor
6/16/1790	<i>Columbia Redivia</i> /Robert Gray at St Helena Island on return to Boston.
6/21/1790	<i>San Carlos</i> /Salvador Fidalgo departed Prince William Sound headed North
6/21/1790	The <i>Glory of Russia</i> /Capt. Joseph Billings was at Shumagin Islands, and the natives related stories of ill treatment by Polutov. It was later related that the natives had killed Polutov and his companions while they were sleeping in their tents.
6/23/1790	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper had possession ceremony at Sooke Harbour
6/28/1790	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper at Pedder Bay (East of Sooke)
6/29/1790	The <i>Glory of Russia</i> /Capt. Joseph Billings arrived at Three Saints Bay at Kodiak at 6:00 PM.
6/30/1790	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper had possession ceremony at Royal Roads
July, 1790	Supply ship <i>Aranzazu</i> / Juan Bautista Matute departed Nootka after a brief stay, and took Martinez back to San Blas and Spain
July, 1790	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper on south side of strait, and had possession ceremony at Neah Bay, weather made it too hard to get back to Nootka, so he departed for Monterey.
7/1/1790	At Three Saints Bay, the 11/2/1788 testimony to Capt. Billings about cruelty to natives by Shelikov was substantiated by Izmailov.
7/4/1790	<i>San Carlos</i> /Salvador Fidalgo arrived at Cook Inlet and also had noted Russians posts Cook Inlet and Kenai.
7/4/1790	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper at new Dungeness, and 7/5 sent boat to explore Discovery Bay, and made it to Point Wilson. And also saw Mt Baker and Mt Rainier and San Juan Islands from a distance.
7/5/1790	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper reached his furthest point east Ensenada de Caamano/Admiralty Inlet named by Vancouver. He then went North through Haro Strait. Attempting to return to Nootka, they had to zigzag the strait and missed the

	spit at Port Angeles. He did notice Nunez Gaona/Neah Bay/Poverty Cove to the British and Americans.
7/5/1790	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper Juan Carrasco sighted Admiralty Inlet, but thought it was just a bay and did not enter.
7/5/1790	<i>Bounty</i> survivors on Tahiti had <i>Resolution</i> recomplected and ready to be launched, except fitting out and for sailcloth.
7/9/ 1790	<i>Argonaut</i> returned to Colnett in Mexico, after being used by the Spanish to get cannons from Acapulco. Colnett gathered his crew and headed to Nootka to get cargo of furs to help pay for voyage. He was also given <i>Princess Royal</i> back to be retrieved at Nootka.
7/17/1790	<i>San Carlos</i> /Salvador Fidalgo continued to explore, but shortly turned around for the south for Monterey and San Blas.
7/18/1790	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper at Royal Roads.
7/19/1790	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper enter Esquimalt Harbor at Canadian Forces Base
7/20/1790	Spanish fleet of 26 battle line ships plus frigates departed Cadiz and sailed up the Atlantic coast
7/20/1790	The <i>Glory of Russia</i> /Capt Joseph Billings was at Chugach Bay (Prince William Sound) and again heard stories from the natives of ill treatment by Polutov.
7/21/1790	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper back on Washington side, then started west
7/24/1790	Agreement between Britain and Spain to avoid war, but both countries continued preparations
7/26/1790	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper at Neah Bay
7/28/1790	The <i>Glory of Russia</i> /Capt. Joseph Billings were at Yakutat and talked to an old native, who recalled the first ship in the area. The natives ran, but came back after the ship departed. They found in their hut some glass beads tobacco and an iron kettle which is consistent with the 1741 story from George Stellar at Kayak Island.
August 1790	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manual Quimper locates 'Boca de Nunez Gaona' at Neah Bay, later to replace Nootka as Spanish base in PNW, He had possession ceremony in the name of Carlos IV where they spent 11 days.
8/1/1790	The <i>Glory of Russia</i> /Capt. Joseph Billings decided to return to Kamchatka.
8/1/1790	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manual Quimper had possession ceremony at Neah Bay
8/4/1790	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manual Quimper departed Neah Bay and went to Monterey
8/4/1790	US Coast Guard was established
8/9/1790	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray arrives Boston, completed first circumnavigation by US ship. Landfall was at Race Point. Cargo of tea sold for \$394, expedition outlay by principal Joseph Barrell and others was \$49,000. They disembarked at left Long Wharf and marched up State Street with the Hawaiian Attoi and his helmet of feathers.
8/10/1790	British fleet put to sea to patrol the Bay of Biscay, with orders to turn back the Spanish fleet if they were encountered
8/15/1790	Alexander Baranov and Grigorii Shelikhov signed a detailed contract for Baranov to handle the fur trade in Alaska. Baranov had full authority but was answerable only to Shelikhov. Baranov made provisions for his family, but never saw them again.
8/15/1790	<i>San Carlos</i> /Fidalgo at Kodiak, and noted Russian post, after seeing 2 Russian posts at Cook Inlet. He headed for Nootka, but winds kept him away and so <i>San</i>

	<i>Carlos/Fidalgo</i> headed for Monterey and San Blas. He also planted a possession marker in PW Sound found by Johnstone in May, 1794.
8/16/1790	Russian Governor-General issues an instruction to Baranov that the English brig <i>Mercury</i> /Capt. Cox sailing under the Swedish Flag may try to attack Russian posts as Sweden was at war with Russia. Possible targets were Petropavlovsk, Kuril islands, or Unalaska.
8/19/1790	<i>Three Saints</i> /Dimitri Bocharov departed Okhotsk with the new manager of the Russian American Fur company named Alexander Baranov, recently hired by Grigorii Shelikov to manage the company in Alaska.
Fall 1790	Gavril Pribilof was hired by Capt. Joseph Billings at Okhotsk for his expedition on the <i>Glory Of Russia</i> .
Sept 1790 approx (?)	<i>Princess Frederica</i> /Charles Barkley departed England for India. Frances gave birth to girl Martha during gale storm off Cape of Good Hope. (See Oct 8, 1790)
Sept 1790	<i>Grace</i> /William Douglas arrived and departed Hawaii
9/1/1790	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper arrives Monterey, after spending 6 days (outside Nootka???) trying to enter the sound. <i>San Carlos</i> /Fidalgo soon arrived Monterey
9/11/1790	<i>Argonaut</i> /Colnett anchored at Bodega Bay, and converted longboat to schooner, and had Robert Gibson in charge to trade up the coast to meet at Barkley Sound
9/12/1790	<i>Bounty</i> survivors on Tahiti defended the locals from an attack by other natives, and in return demanded mats to use as sails.
9/14/1790	Russian Ivan Koch wrote to the new manager of the Russian-American Fur Co Alexander Baranov that Russian pilots Gerassim Izmailov and Dimitri Bocharov did a poor job of describing the locations of the iron plates used to confirm Russian explorations in Alaska.
9/16/1790	70 ton Brig <i>Hope</i> /Joseph Ingraham, who was <i>Columbia's</i> First Mate, departs Boston with crew of 16.
9/26/1790	<i>Santa Saturnina</i> 36' schooner 2 nd ship built on PNW coast launched by Spanish at Nootka, originally was carried in hold of the <i>Argonaut</i> as <i>Jason</i> , sold by captive James Colnett to Spanish in San Blas, and then carried back north to Nootka by <i>Concepcion</i> . First ship to see the Gulf of Georgia and future site of city of Vancouver
9/26/1790	<i>Bounty</i> survivors on Tahiti took <i>Resolution</i> on it's maiden sail to nearby Oparre.
9/28/1790	<i>Three Saints</i> with Dimitri Bochatrov and Alexander Baranov arrived at Koshegin Bay in Unalaska, after discovering their water casks were leaking and the crew was being sickened.
9/28/1790 (10/1 again?)	<i>Columbia</i> /Capt Gray departs Boston again, and later refitted <i>Columbia</i> at Falkland Islands Robert Haswell was 1 st Officer, and also valued journal keeper and artist. 16 year old John Boit was 5 th mate
9/29/1790	<i>Three Saints</i> with Dimitri Bochatrov and Alexander Baranov at Koshegin Bay in Unalaska were preparing to leave, but the ship was driven aground in a storm, and the ship and most provisions were lost. ,
October 1790	Capt. William Bligh was court martialed for the loss of the <i>Bounty</i> , and was honorably acquitted and promoted to Post-Captain.
10/6/1790	After being battered by waves on the shore at Unalaska, the <i>Three Saints</i> capsized. But they survived the winter by hunting seals and sea lions and with help from the natives.

10/8/1790	<i>Princess Frederica</i> /Charles Barkley departed Copenhagen for India. Frances gave birth to girl Martha during gale storm off Cape of Good Hope.
10/8/1790	<i>Argonaut</i> /James Colnett arrives Clayoquot after being released from prison in San Blas, which violated term of his passport from Revillagagedo
10/13/1790	The British gave Spain an ultimatum, either to accept British terms in 10 days or they would be at war.
10/14/1790	The <i>Glory of Russia</i> /Capt. Joseph Billings arrived back at Avacha Bay and Petropavlovsk.
Mid October 1790	<i>San Carlos</i> /Salvador Fidalgo and <i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper departed Monterey for San Blas.
10/17/1790	<i>Argonaut</i> /James Colnett sent Capt Hudson and 5 crew from Clayoquot to Nootka to see what ships were present, but the boat and crew were lost on rocks in storm at Hesquiat just east of Nootka. Dispatches from San Blas for Eliza were also lost.
10/24/1790	Gibson arrived at Clayoquot and was sent to search for Hudson in ships boat.
10/28/1790	Gibson arrived at Nootka
10/28/1790	First Nootka Convention signed at San Lorenzo El Escorial, released ships and crew seized by Martinez. The ended the British episode of 'Spanish Armament' which was the large buildup of ships and crews for war.
Nov 1790	Army of Keouam a rival of Kamehameha, was partially destroyed by an eruption of Kilauea on Hawaii.
Nov 1790	John Meares published <i>Voyages Made in the Years 1788 and 1789, from China to the Northwest Coast of America</i> , but it was ridiculed by other crewmembers for exaggeration
Winter 1790	Clayoquot Sound Chief Wickaninish attempted to seize the <i>Argonaut</i>
11/1/1790 (?)	<i>Santa Saturina</i> was launched at Nootka, made from materials of the <i>North West America</i> and <i>Jason</i> .
11/4/1790	The British under the Pitt administration ceased war preparations as Spain had agreed to their terms.
11/7/1790	HMS <i>Pandora</i> /Capt Edward Edwards age 49 (24 gun frigate) departed Portsmouth, England to search for <i>Bounty</i> mutineers. 120 men with 2 new Lieutenants: Thomas Hayward and John Hallett as they are familiar with the islands and the mutineers. They had been with Bligh in the ship's launch trip to Timor.
11/13/1790	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper <i>Princess Royal</i> arrived in San Blas
11/14/1790	<i>San Carlos</i> /Salvador Fidalgo arrived back at San Blas
11/17/1790	George Vancouver was recalled to London, and the Deptford yards was 'give preference to fitting out the <i>Discovery</i> and <i>Chatham</i> over all other works'.
11/21/1790	Colnett was informed by Clayoquot natives that the jolly boat had foundered at entrance to Nootka Sound and was shown the crews clothing. Colnette's <i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper was not at Nootka as promised, and he again upset. He later saw <i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper in Hawaii and the situation had to be defused by John Kendrick.
Dec 1790	News of McKenzie reaching the Arctic Ocean on the McKenzie River reached London, which was a disappointment as it failed to support the notion of a Northwest passage.
12/1/1790	George Dixon published a pamphlet describing his encounters with Meares in PWS.
12/13/1790	Archibald Menzies received his warrant as a Royal Navy Surgeon as opposed to Assistant Surgeon, and was later added to the <i>Discovery</i> .

12/15/1790	Vancouver promoted to Commander of <i>Discovery</i> , then at Deptford on Thames when the <i>Discovery</i> was recommissioned and Roberts was transferred for an expedition to Africa. Zachary Mudge was promoted to 2 nd Lieutenant and full 1 st Lt less than 3 weeks later.
12/16/1790	Gibson and longboat returned to Clayoquot from Nootka.
12/31/1790	<i>Argonaut</i> was attacked in Clayoquot after tension over loss of men in small jolly boat and seizure of native hostages, and the <i>Argonaut</i> fired on village of Opitstat.
12/31/1790	<i>Pandora</i> /Edward Edwards arrived at Rio de Janeiro after being resupplied at Tenerife at Canary islands.
1791	The French trade ship <i>La Solide</i> under Etienne Marchand was in Alaska.
1791	During their around the world voyage the Malaspina Expedition purchased 20 children from BC natives to prevent them from being eaten by the natives.
1791	After skirmish at newly constructed heiau at Puukohola in which rival chief Keoua was killed, Kamehameha became leader of Island of Hawaii
1791	Russian Shelikhov Co established ship building site at Resurrection Bay – (Seward)
1791	Russian Shelikhov used the services of Englishman John Shields for shipbuilding, and navigation, surveying and map making. Shields led the construction of the <i>Severyni Orel (Northern Eagle)</i> at Okhotsk.
1791	The <i>Glory of Russia</i> /Capt. John Billings again departed Avacha Bay at Petropavlovsk for Unalaska and the Aleutians
1791	Russian Lebedev – Lashtokin Co established post named St Nicholas at Kenai
1791	That year 1 English, 1 French and 5 American ships were in the PNW
1/1/1791	<i>Argonaut</i> /James Colnett departed Clayoquot after attack.
1/1/1791	Lt William Broughton assumed command of <i>Chatham</i> while in drydock at Woolrich.
1/1/1791	Meares responded to Dixons pamphlet of 12/1/1790
1/4/1791	<i>Argonaut</i> /James Colnett arrives at Nootka after leaving Clayoquot. He noted most of Spanish suffering from scurvy and dysentery etc., the first Spanish crew to winter over in the PNW. Present were <i>Concepcion, Princesa, and Santa Saturina</i> and 250 men
1/7/1791	<i>Discovery</i> /Capt Vancouver departed Deptford on her first sail for a short trip to Long Reach to finish fitting out with guns, and stores not taken on at Deptford. She then went to Spithead, Plymouth and Guernsey and ended at Falmouth and waited for her tender <i>Chatham</i> . Vancouver had 6 timepieces or chronometers, the most famous being K3 which Cook had on his 3 rd voyage and would have been used then by Vancouver. See Robin Fisher-from Maps to Metaphors
1/8/1791	<i>Pandora</i> /Edward Edwards departed Rio de Janeiro
1/22/1791	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray arrives Falkland Islands
2/1/1791	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray departed Falkland Islands
2/1/1791	<i>Discovery</i> /Capt Vancouver muster list shows artist John Sykes was promoted to masters mate.
2/4/1791	<i>San Carlos</i> /Ramon Saavedra departs San Blas, carrying instructions from Bodega to Eliza.

2/11/1791	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper <i>Princess Royal</i> departed San Blas for Manila with 3,356 furs and to return the ship to Colnett.
2/22/1791	Joseph Banks signed the instructions to Archibald Menzies for his position on the <i>Discovery</i>
Mid Feb 1791	<i>Chatham</i> /Broughton completed repairs at Woolrich and picked up stores at Long Reach and then joined <i>Discovery</i> at Falmouth.
March 1791	Malaspina reached Acapulco while on his way to Hawaii, he received orders to go instead to 60N and explore for the NW passage.
3/1/1791	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Robert Gray rounded Cape Horn
3/1791	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Kendrick departed Macau for PNW along with <i>Grace</i> /William Douglas
March 1791	China banned the importation of sea otter skins at Canton to avoid commerce with Russian with whom they were at war. This was lifted by the time <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> arrived at Canton the second time
Early March 1791	<i>Princesa</i> departed Nootka with sick men,
3/2/1791	<i>Argonaut</i> /James Colnett departed Nootka for Hawaii and Macao.
3/8/1791	Capt. Vancouver orders to resolve Nootka issues and to complete mapping the PNW coast were signed
3/20/1791	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper (<i>Princess Royal</i>) sighted/arrived Hawaii at Kailua Bay, Oahu . King K provided them sea otter furs taken from the <i>Fair American</i> . <i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper was promptly confronted by <i>Argonaut</i> /Colnett, and after blustering agreed to take possession of the <i>Princess Royal</i> after Quimper delivered their furs in Manila. <i>Princess Royal</i> was delivered to Macao, but Colnett would not take possession and started an action as the ship had damage from storm and being grounded at San Blas. The ship was sold for \$2,000. Colnett could not sell his 1,200 furs and also could not sell them in Japan, so brought his load of furs to London.
3/21/1791	<i>Bounty</i> survivors on Tahiti took <i>Endeavor</i> to attack a local island, and when they returned to Papara were notified the HMS <i>Pandora</i> was at anchor at Matavai Bay.
3/22/1791	<i>Pandora</i> /Edward Edwards arrives at Tahiti
3/23/1791	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper (<i>Princess Royal</i>) anchored Hawaii
3/23/1791	HMS <i>Pandora</i> /Capt Edward Edwards arrived at Tahiti and soon had all 14 <i>Bounty</i> mutineers rounded up. He locked up all the men in a 11 x 18 prison cage on the quarterdeck, and waited 5 weeks for info on the whereabouts of the <i>Bounty</i> .
3/26/1791	<i>San Carlos</i> /Alfarez Ramon Antonio Saavedra y Guiralda arrives from San Blas with supplies for Nootka. Supply ship <i>Aranzazu</i> also made two trips to Nootka that season with supplies from San Blas and Monterey. <i>San Carlos</i> also had instructions for Eliza to map the coast from Port Trinidad to Mt St Elias. Eliza put Saavedra in charge of Nookta, and <i>San Carlos</i> /Eliza and <i>Santa Saturnina</i> /Jose Maria Navarez departed
3/31/1791	<i>Chatham</i> / Broughton arrived Falmouth and joined <i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver
April 1791	<i>Princess Royal</i> /Manuel Quimper was at Kauai, and met 8-9 year old chief Karmuali'i <i>Argonaut</i> /James Colnett was nearby at Niihau at the same time, and natives told Colnett about the <i>Princes Royal</i> being nearby, which soon left. Colnett gave many trade items and livestock to the natives at Kauai as Quimper had given them very

	little in trade, and Colnett wanted to discourage any Spanish attempts to trade or settle there.
4/1/1791	<i>Discovery</i> /Capt Vancouver (age 34) departs Falmouth Bay, England, and Pendennis Castle to resolve Nootka issue with Spanish, complete mapping of PNW from 30N (Rosario, MX south of Ensenada) to 60N (Cook Inlet, AK) and search for NW Passage. 337 Ton <i>Discovery</i> was 96' draft 14' 100 crew (162?) (135?) 100 x 28 feet draft 15'6", 20 guns, (10 #4 and 10 swivels) 131 Ton <i>Chatham</i> (from Dover)/Lt. William Broughton age 30 was 53' with 46 crew and 10 marines. (55 men) (76?) 10 guns (4 3# and 6 swivels) . 65 x 21.5 feet He had two chronometers, one of which was the same one used by Cook #3. Towereroo was a Hawaiian taken to England by fur traders and was also to be returned to Hawaii. Archibald Menzies was surgeon and botanist and has been the PNW before with <i>Prince of Wales</i>/Colnett and <i>Princess Royal</i>/Duncan. Their first stop was 10 days at Tenerife in the Canary Islands, as winds kept them from Madeiras. The men were granted shore leave, but a drunken brawl erupted among them, and 3 were later flogged after Vancouver fell into the water.
4/3/1791	At Nootka Sound, natives reported seeing 5 sails off the sound, forcing Eliza to take defensive steps. The <i>Santa Saturnina</i> was sent out and learned 4 British ships had been at Esperanza Inlet.
4/15/1791	<i>Atrevida(Daring)</i> /Jose de Bustamante y Guerra and <i>Descubierta(Discovery)</i> /Italian Alejandro Malaspina at San Blas and received information from Bodega about the PNW
4/15/1791	<i>Hope</i> /Joseph Ingraham arrived and discovered Marquesas for supplies and water but had difficulty with the natives.
4/18/1791	<i>Princesa Real</i> /Manuel Quimper (<i>Princess Royal</i>) departed Hawaii for Manila
4/23/1791	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray- Nancy the goat dies, crew since Cape Verde Islands 11/9/1787 and the ship was near the equator. 3.5 years or 41 months
4/25/1791	From Koshigen Bay at Unalaska after the loss of <i>Three Saints</i>, the men built 3 large baidaras. Baranov and 16 men departed to try to make Kodiak Island which he did Bocharov with 2 boats and 26 men was to explore the northern coast of Alaska
4/28/1791	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton arrives Santa Cruz on Tenerife Islands Canary Islands where they stayed for two weeks.
May 1792	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray at Queen Charlotte Islands met ship <i>Margaret</i> /Capt. James McGee at Barrels Inlet
May 1791	Charles Barkley on 1,200 Ton <i>Princess Frederica</i> between England and Bombay, and later Calcutta
May 1791	<i>Hope</i> /Joseph Ingraham at Waimea, Kauai and picked up 2 men who had been left by <i>Grace</i> /William Douglas in 1789, but <i>Grace</i> /William Douglas had not returned to pick them up in 6 months as planned.
5/1/1791	Spanish #7 306 ton 109 ' corvettes/sloops <i>Atrevida(Daring)</i> /Jose de Bustamante y Guerra and <i>Descubierta(Discovery)</i> /Italian Alejandro Malaspina traveling from Cadiz, Spain, departed Acapulco for the PNW at 60 N (Yakutat), to determine the accuracy of recently discovered alleged memoir about Moldonado 1588 voyage to NW Passage.

5/4/1791 3rd Spanish to Str Juan de Fuca	Eliza put Saavedra in charge of Nootka, and <i>San Carlos</i> /Eliza departed for Cape St Elias but was turned back by bad weather and went to Clayoquot and <i>Santa Saturnina</i> /Jose Maria Navarez departed for Barkley Sound to rendezvous at Puerto de Cordoba/Esquimalt Harbor. From Esquimalt Navarez had along boat go north, was but was turned back by natives. After San Carlos arrived they discovered Str of Georgia during 10 day exploration. The ships moved to Discovery Bay and <i>Santa Saturnina</i> /Navarez went up Haro Str. And continued for 3 weeks to about Powell River and returned. They named San Juan Islands, Rosario Str, Burrard Inlet, Nanaimo harbor, Texada island, Powell River, and the Courtney/Comox area. Also named Point Atkinson (Puente de la Bodega) Howe Sound (Bocas del Carmelo) and Texada Island (Isla de Texada)
5/6/1791	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Kendrick and <i>Grace</i> /William Douglas reached Japan, being first Americans to do so, anchored at Kii Peninsula on southern Honshu. While at Macao Kendrick had apparently converted the <i>Lady Washington</i> rig from Sloop to a Brigantine
5/7/1791	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton depart Canary Islands
5/8/1791	<i>Princess Frederica</i> /Charles Barkley, Frances gave birth to girl Martha (Patty) during gale storm off Cape of Good Hope.
5/8/1791	<i>HMS Pandora</i> /Capt Edward Edwards departed Tahiti to search for the <i>Bounty</i> /Fletcher Christian. The local built <i>Resolution</i> was used as an escort vessel with a crew of 9. He continued to search until August.
5/17/1791	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Kendrick and with <i>Grace</i> /William Douglas departed Japan for Hawaii. They later parted ways at 'Water Islands'
5/19/1791	The <i>Glory of Russia</i> /Capt. Joseph Billings again departed Petropavlovsk. It took Capt Billings to the Asiatic shore and returned to Unalaska to spend the winter. Billings was intent to travel on foot across Siberia to the Koyama River as requested by the Empress.
5/20/1791	<i>Hope</i> /Joseph Ingraham arrived Hawaii
5/26/1791	42 foot schooner <i>Santa Saturnina</i> /José María Narváez and <i>San Carlos</i> /Eliza entered Str Juan de Fuca. <i>San Carlos</i> /Eliza being too big for coastal exploration, went to Puerto de Cordoba/Esquimalt
5/29/1791	<i>Princess Frederica</i> /Charles Barkley down to last 50 pounds of flour
5/29 /1791	<i>San Carlos</i> /Eliza arrived Puerto de Cordoba (Esquimalt)
5/29/1791	<i>Hope</i> /Joseph Ingraham departed Hawaii after a stay of a few days during which an attack by natives was repulsed.
5/30/1791	<i>Princess Frederica</i> /Charles Barkley approached Mauritius
June 1791	<i>Princess Frederica</i> /Charles Barkley approached Bombay, but storms kept them off the coast for two months and had to deliver cargo at Madrass.
6/1/1791	<i>Hope</i> /Joseph Ingraham arrives at Haida Gwaii/Queen Charlotte Islands
6/1/1791	<i>Approx. Discovery</i> /Vancouver rolls showed noted artist John Sykes temporarily demoted from masters mate to able seaman, no reason listed.
6/4/1791	<i>Princess Frederica</i> /Charles Barkley moored in Mauritius
6/5/1791	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray arrives Clayoquot Sound, built Fort Defiance and also sloop <i>Adventure</i> . Winters over at Adventure Cove.
6/6/1791	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton arrive Cape Town South Africa
6/6/1791	<i>HMS Pandora</i> /Capt Edward Edwards arrived Atafu in Union/Tokelau Islands

6/11/1791	<i>Santa Saturnina</i> /José María Narváez arrived at Puerto de Cordoba (Esquimalt)
6/12/1791	<i>Princess Frederica</i> /Charles Barkley departed Mauritius, delay for calm until 6/15
6/13/1791	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Kendrick re-rigged as a brigantine arrived at Haida village, Queen Charlottes Islands at Houston Stewart Channel/Keeweenaw Bay. In subsequent 6/16 battle on the ship 40 (60?) natives were killed in trying to capture the ship
6/14/1791	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Kendrick departed haida Village
6/14/1791 Spanish at San Juans	<i>Santa Saturnina</i> /José María Narváez and a longboat from <i>San Carlos</i> departed Puerto de Cordoba/Esquimalt and entered Haro Strait to Cordova Channel Went to Shute Passage and anchored near Portland Island and explored west side North Pender island. (Trincomali Channel) (Top of Pender Islands, and anchored for night, then into Bedwell Bay and top of Plumper Sound, that evening passed South of Saturna Island and Str of Georgia. Anchored overnight behind Patos Island then east to mainland, named Sucia and Matia Islands. Then west side Lummi island and B'ham bay, they exited through the southern Gulf Islands and rejoined San Carlos at Port Discovery 6/24)
6/15/1791	<i>Santa Saturnina</i> /José María Narváez and longboat from <i>San Carlos</i> passed South end of Pender Islands. Anchored and explored Bedwell Harbor. They went east and passed Plumper Sound and explored Navy Channel to the North end of Pender Island. Passed the south end of Saturna Island and then entered Str Georgia in the evening. They anchored on the SE point of Patos island
6/16/1791	<i>Santa Saturnina</i> /José María Narváez passed Sucia and Matia Islands and probably made Barnes and Clark Islands. They returned following the North coast of Orcas Island, named Waldron Island and Nob Point. And anchored in Bedwell Harbor.
6/16/1791	<i>Columbia</i> /Gray departs Clayoquot
6/17/1791	<i>Atrevida</i> /Bustamante and <i>Descubierta</i> / Malaspina at 48N
6/20/1791	<i>Columbia</i> /Gray arrives at Chicletset in Barkley Sound,
6/20/1791`	<i>Atrevida</i> /Bustamante and <i>Descubierta</i> / Malaspina had possession ceremony at Disenchantment Bay or Desengano at Mulgrave/Yakutat near Haenke Island (Hubbard Glacier). This was previously called Port Mulgrave by Dixon in 1787
6/21/1791	Francisco Eliza named the San Juan Islands to honor the birthdate of St John the Baptist.
6/22/1791	<i>HMS Pandora</i> /Capt. Edward Edwards was anchored at Samoa and the <i>Resolution</i> disappeared during a rain storm.
6/23/1791	<i>Atrevida</i> /Bustamante and <i>Descubierta</i> / Malaspina at Cape San Bartolomo at Bucarelli Bay
6/24/1791iuj	<i>Santa Saturnina</i> /José María Narváez and longboat returned to Esquimalt and rejoined San Carlos.
6/25/1791	<i>Atrevida</i> /Bustamante and <i>Descubierta</i> / Malaspina at Cape Edgecombe, then to explore Yakutat Bay and Malaspina Glacier
6/26/1791	<i>Columbia</i> /Gray departs Barkley Sound
6/27/1791	<i>Atrevida</i> /Bustamante and <i>Descubierta</i> /Malaspina were at Yakutat Bay (Port Mulgrave and Hubbard Glacier) which appeared to them to be the NW passage. They stayed at 'Disappointment Bay ' for a month (10 days?)
6/27/1791	Coming from Koshigen/Kashega Bay at Unalaska after the loss of <i>Three Saints</i> , Alexander Baranov and 16 men arrived at Thee Saints Bay at Kodiak Island.

	He late decided to move their headquarters from the SE to the NE part of the island which is now the town of Kodiak at St Paul's Harbor. Baranov soon sent out Dmitrii Bocharov, captain of the <i>Three Saints</i> to map the Bering Sea coast of the Alaska peninsula
6/28/1791	<i>Columbia</i> /Gray at Nitinat, Str Juan d Fuca
6/29/1791	<i>San Carlos</i> /Eliza anchored at New Dungeness
6/29/1791	<i>Hope</i> /Joseph Ingraham entered cove at Queen Charlotte Islands for repairs.
6/30/1791	<i>San Carlos</i> /Eliza anchored at Discovery Bay
7/1791	July 1-22 <i>San Carlos</i> /Eliza was in eastern Puget Sound
7/1/1791	<i>Santa Saturnina</i> /José María Narváez and longboat departed Discovery Bay went through Admiralty Inlet along the coast and anchored at the south end of Lopez Island.
7/2/1791	<i>Hope</i> /Joseph Ingraham, prior first mate from <i>Columbia</i> , arrives at Queen Charlotte Islands for furs, but could not sell his fur in Canton as the Chinese put an embargo on furs, believing that all were Russian furs.
7/2/1791	<i>Santa Saturnina</i> /José María Narváez entered Rosario Str and anchored on east side of Lopez, and then SW corner of Guemes Island (Anacortes). They went east to Padilla Bay. They went on east side of Guemes and named Point William and entered Bellingham Bay and anchored in Chuckanut Bay then east of Lummi through Hale passage and then anchored. Then later anchored in Birch Bay. He named Drayton Harbor and then an inlet on the north end of Boundary Bay. Named Point Roberts and then anchored at the mouth of the Fraser River. Then west of Howe Sound, then Burrard Inlet, named Pont Atkinson and then anchored near Thormanby Island. Then along east side Texada Island then Agamemnon Channel, they turned south past the south end Texada island and Lasqueti then north again. Turned around at the NW side Texada Island then south along Vancouver Island, and Nanaimo entrance. He then returned to Port Discovery through Rosario Str or Haro Str
7/3/1791	<i>Columbia</i> /Gray at Tatoosh Island
7/5/1791	<i>Atrevida</i> /Bustamante and <i>Descubierta</i> / Malaspina depart Port Mulgrave/Yakutat for PW Sound, after <i>Descubierta</i> running aground during departure.
7/8/1791	<i>Columbia</i> /Gray at southern Queen Charlottes Is at Houston Stewart Channel, where <i>Lady Washington</i> /Kendrick had his battle with the natives and 40 were killed.
7/1/1791	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton separated as Vancouver was annoyed at the slower <i>Chatham</i> .
7/10/1791	<i>Chatham</i> /Broughton arrived at Simons Bay, ahead of <i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver, who arrived 7/11
7/10/1791	<i>Hope</i> /Joseph Ingraham trading for furs at Cloak Bay. The blacksmith made iron rings which revived the natives interest in trading and also Ingraham noted 40 foot totem poles.
7/11/1791	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton at Simons Bay, Cape of Good Hope with 17 other ships. They loaded 18 months and 15 months provisions. As they were preparing to leave an outbreak of dysentery from a Dutch ship killed one marine and afflicted the ships surgeon Crantstoun who was replaced by Archibald Menzies
7/11/1791	<i>HMS Pandora</i> /Capt Edward Edwards abandoned the search for the <i>Resolution</i>
July 1791	<i>San Carlos</i> / Lieutenant Francisco Eliza at Discovery Bay (Wash.)

July 10-12,1791	42 foot schooner <i>Santa Saturnina</i> /José María Narváez consort to <i>San Carlos</i> /Eliza explored Georgia Strait and Sunshine coast, landed at Chapman Creek- Mission Point north of Vancouver and was first European to set foot in mainland BC, first to explore English Bay/Vancouver but not Burrard Inlet.
7/17/1791	<i>Columbia</i> /Gray departs Queen Charlotte Islands for Cape Flattery
7/12/1791	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Kendrick arrived Nootka Sound at Marvinas Bay/Kendrick Inlet. Would later 'buy' land from chief Maquinna at Safe Retreat Harbor/Marvinas Bay. Saavedra was in command as Eliza was gone, and Kendrick ignored command to stop at Friendly Cove and proceeded to Mavina Cove/Chastacktoos Harbor. Kendrick also had lost/spent the \$8,000 from the sale of the pelts given to him by Martinez.
7/11/1791	<i>Santa Saturnina</i> /José María Narváez back at Puerto de Bodega, and <i>San Carlos</i> /Eliza was waiting for him.
7/23/1791	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Gray met 72 ton brigantine <i>Hope</i> /Joseph Ingraham, (<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray prior first mate) who departed Boston a week before Grey, at Queen Charlotte Islands
7/24/1791	<i>Princess Frederica</i> /Charles Barkley arrived Madrass, India and offloaded and provisioned the ship
7/26/1791	<i>San Carlos</i> /Eliza and <i>Santa Saturnina</i> /José María Narváez departed Discovery Bay
7/27/1791	<i>Atrevida</i> /Bustamante and <i>Descubierta</i> / Malaspina headed south from Yakutat Bay
7/29/1791(1792?)	<i>Hope</i> /Joseph Ingraham arrives at Nootka Sound
7/31/1791	<i>San Carlos</i> /Eliza sent long boat to Haro Strait, but the boat was attacked by 6 canoes and returned to the <i>San Carlos</i> . Both then went to Haro Strait and then to Active Pass. They saw Lasqueti Island in the distance and then anchored at Patos and then passed Sucia and Matia Islands, then San Juans then Lummi. Both then to Rosario Strait. Navarez named Saturna and Orcas island, then to Boundary Bay left Point Roberts, and noticed fresh water from a river, but missed the Fraser river. For more info see Gough /Juan de Fuca Strait page 148-149. Upon departing they discovered Port Angeles and the Spit. From Neah Bay It took 19 days for <i>San Carlos</i> /Eliza to reach Nootka, and <i>Saturnina</i> /Carrasco gave up and sailed for Monterey
Early August 1791	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray at SE Alaska Point Tempest, (Massacre Cove) and 3 men on shore party were attacked and killed.
August 1791	French merchant ship <i>Solide</i> reached Sitka,
August, 1791	<i>HMS Pandora</i> /Capt Edward Edwards gave up the search for the <i>Bounty</i> mutineers and headed to west to Dutch East Indies. In doing so he also sailed by Pitcarin Island.
August 1791	Capt William Bligh departed England and was given command of <i>HMS Providence</i> for second expedition to secure breadfruit
August 1791	<i>Lady Washington</i> /John Kendrick arrives Nootka, fortified island to become Ft Washington, in Kendrick Inlet.
8/1/1791	<i>San Carlos</i> /Eliza finally reached New Dungeness after fighting winds and tides.
8/2/1791	<i>San Carlos</i> /Eliza discovered and named Port Angeles.
8/2/1791	<i>HMS Pandora</i> /Capt Edward Edwards abandoned the search for the <i>Bounty</i> and headed west.

8/2/1791	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Kendrick arrived at New Chatleek/Port Montgomery to 'buy' land at Nuchatlitz – Esperanza Inlet after taking the narrow passages behind Nootka Island to avoid the Spanish Eliza at the mouth of Nootka. Kendrick 'purchased' 5 large parcels from the natives.
8/3/1791	<i>HMS Providence</i> /Capt. William Bligh with escort ship the brig <i>Assistant</i> . Departed England on his second breadfruit expedition, bound for Tahiti.
8/7/1791	<i>Hope</i> /Joseph Ingraham Departs Nootka for Str. Juan de Fuca and Neah Bay and then China.
8/11/1791	<i>San Carlos</i> /Eliza reached Neah Bay
8/12/1791	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt. Gray had encounter with native where 2 nd mate Caswell and 2 others were killed by natives.
8/12/1791	<i>Atrevida</i> /Bustamante and <i>Descubierta</i> / Malaspina arrived at Nootka and anchored the next day after visits to PW Sound and Bucareli. They stayed 2 weeks
8/13/1791	While searching for mutineers from <i>HMS Bounty</i> , Capt. Edward Edwards <i>HMS Pandora</i> saw smoke signals from Vanikoro Island (LaPerouse crew-Solomon Islands) but it was ignored, thinking that the mutineers would not be sending up signals. Cage on deck for 14 mutineers. 2,203 days.6.0 years after departing France and 1251 days/3.4 years after departing Botany Bay
8/14/1791	<i>San Carlos</i> /Eliza and <i>Santa Saturnina</i> /Carrasco separated from Neah Bay but both headed to Nootka.
8/15/1791	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray near Point Tempest, saw the <i>Hancock</i> /Capt Samuel Crowell, who left Boston a month after <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray.
8/17/1791	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton departed Simons Bay, Cape of Good Hope after a stay of 6 weeks for southern coast Australia and then Tahiti
8/20/1791	British wrote instructions for Vancouver regarding the resolution of the Nootka Incident, but Vancouver did not see them for a year when delivered by <i>the Daedalus</i> at Nootka
8/22/1791	<i>Princess Frederica</i> /Charles Barkley and Frances arrived at Calcutta, India after a week stop in Mauritius
8/22/1791	Now Swedish colors <i>Gustavas III</i> (Ex British <i>Mercury</i>) /Capt Thomas Barnett arrived Hawaii
8/25/1791	<i>HMS Pandora</i> /Capt Edward Edwards sighted the Great Barrier Reef
8/28/1791	<i>Atrevida</i> /Bustamante and <i>Descubierta</i> / Malaspina departed Nootka with 20 children to save them from cannibalism. Bad weather prevented Malaspina from entering the Columbia River, as they had hoped to do to claim the area.
8/28/1791	<i>Gustavus III</i> /John Bartlett at Maui wrote about 'the handsomest girls they had' coming on his ship as a distraction in a plot by natives to cut anchor cables and salvage the anchors. During salvage efforts by the natives, the crew fired upon the natives who 'mooned' the crew.
8/28/1791	<i>HMS Pandora</i> /Capt Edward Edwards found a channel through the Great Barrier Reef, but was not able to enter it until dusk. It struck the reef at 7:00 PM and was beaten by the wind and went over the reef at 10:00 PM. And an anchor was dropped.
8/29/1791	<i>HMS Pandora</i> /Capt Edward Edwards at dawn the broken Pandora sank, the ship eventually sank rapidly and 4 prisoners and 31 crew died. 99 survivors inc. 10 mutineers loaded into 4 ships boats.

8/29/1791	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray arrived Clayoquot, intent to winter away from tension at Nootka. Kendrick built second Ft Washington, this one on unidentified island near Opistat.
8/29/1791	<i>HMS Pandora</i> /Capt Edward Edwards ran aground on the Great Barrier Reef. After getting order to abandon ship, the armorer tried to free the prisoners but 4 prisoners and 31 crew drowned. 10 Prisoners escaped. The survivors in a small boat retraced Blighs path 2 years before and eventually reached Kupang
8/29/1791?	<i>San Carlos</i> /Eliza arrived at Nootka from Str Juan de Fuca and missed Malaspina
8/30/1791?	<i>San Carlos</i> /Eliza arrived at Nootka from Str Juan de Fuca and missed Malaspina
8/31/1791	<i>HMS Pandora</i> /Capt Edward Edwards departed their small sandbar island. They are 1,100 miles east of Timor. Thomas Hayward and John Hallett had to duplicate what they had done with Bligh in the open boat trip to Kupang.
Early Sept	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Kendrick departed Clayoquot Sound for China, after dismantling his Fort Washington on an island near Opitsat
Sept 1791	French merchant ship <i>Solide</i> reached Queen Charlotte Islands and then Barkley Sound then departed for Far East. The trip did not collect many furs but did produce some maps.
9/1/1791	<i>Gustavas III(Ex Mercury)</i> /Capt Thomas Barnett departed Hawaii
9/1/1791	<i>HMS Pandora</i> /Capt Edward Edwards survivors landed on northern Australia for water, but were driven back by natives.
9/2/1791	<i>Hope</i> /Joseph Ingraham departed Alaska for China with cargo of furs. The port of Canton was closed as Russia was at war with China, but he managed to sell his furs anyway.
9/7/1791	One of Vancouver's marines died of dysentery contracted in Simon Bay.
9/11/1791	<i>Columbia</i> /Gray back at Cape Flattery, tide nearly swept the <i>Columbia</i> on the rocks
9/11/1791	<i>Atrevida</i> /Bustamante and <i>Descubierta</i> / Malaspina arrived Monterey
9/12/1791	<i>Columbia</i> again nearly on the rocks as Grey is trying to stay close to the shore to attract native traders.
9/12/1791	Coming Koshigen Bay at Unalaska after the loss of <i>Three Saints</i> , Dmitrii Bocharov reached a site across from Kodiak island via he north shore of the Alaska peninsula to Egegik River across Lake Bocharof, and the portage to the shore.
9/13/1791	<i>HMS Pandora</i> /Capt Edward Edwards 7:00 Am the survivors saw Timor, their voyage had been in relatively calm seas, with heat and thirst being the biggest problems, but not hunger. The next day some boats were close enough to get fresh water.
9/15/1791	<i>Santa Saturnina</i> /Carrasco arrived Monterey from Neah Bay
9/19/1791 (17?)	<i>HMS Pandora</i> /Capt Edward Edwards survivors in open boat reached Kupang as Bligh had done 2 years before. The prisoners were confined for 7 weeks in prison or a ship, then went to Cape Town.
9/20/1791	<i>Columbia</i> /Gray arrives Clayoquot- Adventure Cove for the winter with 700 sea otter furs.
9/21/1791	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Gray crew started to build Ft Defiance at Adventure Cove on Meares Island
9/27/1791	Dmitrii Bocharov arrived at Kodiak after mapping the Bering Sea side of the Alaska Peninsula. Bocharov then commanded the <i>Sv. Mikhail</i> and went to Okhotsk.

9/26/1791	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Broughton</i> arrived SW Australia at Point Chatham and surveyed the southern Australian coast and then Tasmania and then arrived Dusky Bay, NZ and stayed 3 weeks.
9/26/1791	<i>Atrevida /Bustamante</i> and <i>Descubierta/</i> Malaspina departed Monterey for Acapulco
9/27/1791	<i>Lady Washington/John Kendrick</i> departed Clayoqut Sound for Hawaii and China
9/29/1791	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham /Broughton</i> Arrived King George III Sound, and surveyed Western Australia
9/30/1791	Ft. Defiance Main building 36' x 18' and 2 stories completed, brick fireplace, plus other blacksmith building, 2 saw pits, cabin and boat shed.
10/3/1791	Keel laid for 45 ton sloop <i>Adventure</i> by Grays crew at Adventure Cove, Clayoquot Sound.
10/4/1791	<i>Solide/Etienne Marchand</i> arrived Hawaii
10/6/1791	<i>Hope/</i> Joseph Ingraham arrived Hawaii
10/6/1791	<i>HMS Pandora/Capt Edward Edwards</i> survivors, 10 prisoners plus 11 who had escaped Botany Bay penal colony, boarded a ship at Kupang, Timor for Batavia. Later at Semarang, Java the homemade schooner <i>Resolution</i> was anchored with a heartfelt reunion with <i>Pandora's</i> crew.
10/9/1791	<i>Atrevida /Bustamante</i> and <i>Descubierta/</i> Malaspina arrived Acapulco
10/10/1791	<i>Solide/Etienne Marchand</i> passed Kauai but did not anchor
10/12/1791	<i>Hope/</i> Joseph Ingraham departed Hawaii
10/24/1791	San Carlos/Saavedra departed Nootka for San Blas with sick crewmen
11/9/1791	<i>Santa Saturnina/Carrasco</i> arrived San Blas from Monterey
10/26/1791	Approx <i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Broughton</i> departed Australia
Winter 1791	Clayoquot Sound Chief Wickaninish attempted to seize the <i>Columbia</i> and <i>Adventure</i>
Nov 1791	<i>Jefferson/Capt Josiah Roberts</i> departed Boston for the Marquesas. His hold carried the prefabricated ship later named <i>Resoluton</i> .
11/2/1791	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham /Broughton</i> arrive Dusky Sound, NZ
11/7/1791	<i>HMS Pandora/Capt Edward Edwards</i> survivors and <i>Resolution</i> arrived at Batavia from Kupang. He sold the <i>Resolution</i> and divided the profits among the <i>Pandora</i> survivors. The ship was later used in the sea otter trade and made a record passage from China to Hawaii.
11/14/1791	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Broughton</i> in New Zealand and noted a bay as 'Some body knows what', after it was noted by Cook as 'No Body knows what'
11/21/1791	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham /Broughton</i> Depart Dusky Sound NZ
11/23/1791	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham /Broughton</i> separately found Snares Island, a shipping hazard.
11/25/1791	<i>HMS Pandora/Capt. Edward Edwards</i> with 23 officers and men from the <i>Pandora</i> plus the 10 <i>Bounty</i> mutineers departed Batavia for the Cape of Good Hope on the <i>Vreedenburg</i> . 2 other ships carried the balance of the crew plus the Botany Bay convicts. It was a 3 1/2 month voyage.
11/26/1791	<i>Chatham /Broughton</i> arrived Tahiti
11/29/1791	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> arrived Tahiti
11/29/1791	Ship <i>Jefferson</i> with carpenter Joseph O'Cain departed Boston headed for the PNW. While in the Marqueses they built the <i>Resolution</i> from timber they had brough with them, and then both ships sailed to the PNW.

December 1791	<i>Atrevida</i> /Bustamante and <i>Descubierta</i> / Malaspina departed for Marianas and Philippines, then Australia, New Zealand, then Peru, Chile, the Malvinas, and Montevideo then Cadiz.
12/27/1791 (Nov?)	<i>Chatham</i> /Broughton arrived at Tahiti 3 days before <i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver
12/29/1791	80 Ton brig <i>Halcyon</i> /Charles Barkley and Francis and 2 children, departed Calcutta in company of cutter <i>Venus</i> /Capt Shepherd with John Barkley. <i>Halcyon</i> /Charles Barkley to go to Kamchatka with sugar, rum and arrack, then to Nootka.
12/30/1791	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver arrived Tahiti. While there Vancouver renewed friendships with natives he had known during Cooks Voyage and stayed for a month.
1792	Capt William Bligh stopped at St Helena
1792	Eliza would report that in his 3 year stay at Nootka, 56+ slave children had been purchased from Macuinna, to save them from cannibalism
1792	That year 6 American and 13 English ships were in the PNW
1792	<i>Phoenix</i> /Capt. Hugh Moore traded with Russians at Kodiak and PWS. This was Alexander Baranovs first exposure to a foreign captain and trader. <i>Phoenix</i> /Capt. Hugh Moore was in PWS to fix a broken mast. They spoke only English, Russian or a little broken German, but enjoyed each other. Moore presented Baranov with a servant from India Richard, who became Baranov's trusted assistant and sailor.
1/7/1792	<i>Halcyon</i> /Charles Barkley and Francis and 2 children, and <i>Venus</i> /Capt John Barkley cleared India but soon spent 10 days in hurricane/gale to the Str. Of Sunda
Jan 18, 1792	Fort Defiance was attacked by Clayoquot natives in retaliation for Gray taking a hostage in June 1791 when Attoo went to the native village. Wee-ka-na-naish tried to get Attoo to sabotage weapons.
1/24/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton departed Tahiti for Hawaii
1/25/1792	<i>Halcyon</i> /Charles Barkley and Francis and 2 children, and <i>Venus</i> /Capt John Barkley at Island of Ingano, near Sunda.
1/26/1792	<i>Halcyon</i> /Charles Barkley and Francis and 2 children, and <i>Venus</i> /Capt John Barkley anchored near Krakatoa for water and food
2/2/1792	<i>Venus</i> /Capt John Barkley had main mast and yards splintered by lightning.
2/3/1792	<i>Halcyon</i> /Charles Barkley and Francis and 2 children, and <i>Venus</i> /Capt John Barkley departed Krakatoa
Feb 1792	Clayoquot natives prepare to attack neighboring tribe, Gray feared they wanted <i>Columbia Redivia</i> and its guns. Attoo had been approached by the natives to sabotage the ships powder and guns.
2/20/1792 (?)	Spanish #8 frigate <i>Aranzazu</i> /Jacinto Caamano departed San Blas for Bucareli Sound
2/23/1792	45 ton 50' <i>Adventure</i> launched by Grays crew at Clayoquot Sound, and 2 prior attempts to slide her on the ways. First American built ship launched in the PNW, to be captained by Robert Haswell.
2/29/1792	Spanish Royal order that the King had not approved the abandonment of Nootka. Not provided to Bodega until October 9, 1792 in Monterey

2/29/1792	<i>Spanish #9 – #10 (?) Santa Gertrudis/Bodega, Princesa/Fidalgo</i> and 12 gun schooner <i>Activa/Memendez</i> departed San Blas in 'Expedition of Limits' but accidents soon sent <i>Princesa/Fidalgo</i> and <i>Activa/Memendez</i> back to port.
March 1792	Kendrick finally writes to Joseph Barrell that Kendrick had sold 1,000+ sea otter for 21,000 Spanish dollars.
March 1792	Russian expedition led by Joseph Billings at Unalasaka Island in the Aleutians. Had lost 17 men from scurvy. The natives had also destroyed his surveying equipment and so he had to abandon his efforts.
3/1/1792	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham /Broughton</i> arrived Kealalakua Bay but did not land, then Oahu, which was unsettled because of Civil War and the rise of King K and Vancouver was concerned about their safety, which may have been unfounded. Landfall was at the SW tip of Big Island Hawaii at South Point, and they anchored at Kealalakua Bay where Cook was killed. Vancouver also delivered Towereroo, originally from Molokai, who had gone to England with a fur trader <i>Princess Royal/Charles Duncan</i> (and then <i>Prince of Wales</i> from Canton) in 1789. They were greeted by Kaiana originally from Kauai, he had gone with John Meares from Kauai to Canton and then Nootka and stayed with King K on Hawaii because of threats from Kauai.
3/8/1792	Spanish #11 47' goletas armed schooners <i>Sutul/Capt Alcala Galiano</i> and <i>Mexicana/Capt Cayetano Valdes</i> left Acapulco for PNW each ship 45 ton 50 foot long 14 ft beam, corvettes. (last Spanish expedition to the PNW), Each had 17 crew plus 2 officers. Each were also poor sailors.
3/8/1792	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham /Broughton</i> arrived Waikiki Bay, but because of the local disruptions and difficulty in getting fresh water proceeded to Kauai
3/9/1792	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Broughton</i> arrived Waimea, Kauai after not finding enough provisions on Hawaii, Maui or Oahu because of local warfare. Thomas Manby and Mr Sherriff went ashore to ask the chiefs to come to the ship. Regent Inamo'o went on the ship, but King Kaumuali'i did not to keep them separated, while the sailors stayed on shore. Inamo'o confirmed that the lock of hair Vancouver had given to chief Ka'eo 1/20/1778 was still in the possession of Ka'eo. The natives had 13 muskets and wanted more, but Vancouver would not give them any. Meanwhile Thomas Manby ate with King Kaumuali'i and had sex with Inamo'o's wives. Kaumuali'i and young chief Tipone/Kapune went to the ship for dinner, and later Vancouver set off fireworks. Vancouver also met 3 Americans left there by Lady Washington/John Kendrick to collect sandalwood and pearls to be picked up by the Lady Washington on it's return.
3/15/1792	<i>Activa/Salvador Menendez</i> set sail again
3/16/1792	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Broughton</i> departed Niihau, Hawaii for PNW after brief visit. In Hawaii, King K sailed with Vancouver from Hilo to Kealakekua Bay and noted snow on top of Mauna Loa. Vancouver also had his ship carpenters build for King K a small schooner <i>Britannia</i> . Vancouver also helped to re-unite King K and his wife while on board ship at Kealakekua Bay, and Vancouver cemented diplomatic ties

	with native chiefs in conferences on board <i>Discovery</i> , which enhanced British ties for the future (Date?)
3/18/1792	<i>Vreedenburg</i> with Capt Edwards, <i>Pandora</i> survivors and <i>Bounty</i> prisoners arrived at Table Bay at Cape of Good Hope. The HMS <i>Gorgon</i> was riding at anchor, and they were able to board the <i>Gorgon</i> the next day and have 2/3 rations.
3/23/1792	189 Ton 26 cannons <i>Princesa</i> /Salvador Fidalgo left San Blas for Neah Bay
3/26/1792	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray and <i>Adventure</i> /Capt Robert Haswell departed Adventure Cove and burned the village of Opitsat then headed to the open sea. <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray headed south and <i>Adventure</i> /Capt Robert Haswell headed north with rendezvous set for Columbia Cove at Nasparti Inlet.
3/29/1792	End date of clerk Hoskins journal on 2 nd voyage of the <i>Columbia Redivia</i> /Robert Gray
April 1792	Capt Bodega y Quadra arrived at Nootka with 3 ships, awaiting <i>Discovery</i> /Capt Vancouver. Frigate <i>Santa Gertrudis</i> , and later <i>Activa</i> and <i>Aranzazu</i> . Also met with brigantine <i>Hope</i> /Joseph Ingraham and learned the British has no settlement at Nootka
April 1792	Capt. Jose Joaquin de Arrillaga of Loreto on the Gulf of California was named acting Governor of California. He later was Gov in Monterey.
4/2/1792	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> / Capt Gray Departs Clayoquot Sound, after burning unoccupied village of Opitsat of 200 homes. Later had armed encounter with natives at Nasparti Inlet, north of Nootka
4/2/1792	<i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes left Nootka but had returned due to bad weather.
4/5/1792	<i>Halcyon</i> /Charles Barkley and Francis had lost one-year old Martha/Patty, and later buried 4/5/1792 her at Dutch Celebes/Sulawesi but were not allowed by the Dutch to get off the ship and had to watch from a distance. Charles also had a severe fever prior but recovered. Frances notes says Martha died 4/15/1791/1792 but also says one day short of 12 months (5/8/1791??).
4/5/1792	<i>HMS Gorgon with Pandora</i> /Capt Edward Edwards prisoners from <i>Bounty</i> departed Cape Town for England
4/5/1792 Final Spanish to Str Juan de Fuca	<i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes left Nootka again, and anchored at Nunez Gaona/Neah bay with frigate <i>Princesa</i> /Salvador Fidalgo
4/8/1792	While on the <i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver, Menzies noted a good deal of jellyfish(?) on the sea and also shot an albatross.
4/8/1792	<i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes left Nunez Gaona for Puerto de Cordoba
4/9/1792	<i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes arrived Puerto de Cordoba, then east to Fraser River and NW to Gabriola Island.
4/14/1792	<i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes mainmast broke a few feet above the deck.
4/17/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton arrives PNW coast at Ft Bragg, CA/Cape Mendocino from Hawaii and head north.
4/19/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton arrives Cape Mendocino. At 5:00 PM they were off Blunts Point
4/20/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton kept away from the coast because of bad weather
4/21/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton were hampered by poor visibility.
4/22/1792	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray at Willipa Bay searching for shelter

4/22/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton still off Cape Mendocino and had good visibility. They continued north and in the afternoon thought they were off Trinidad Point. They noted the discolored water coming from Eureka area.
4/23/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton around noon were inside St George Reef 6-7 miles from shore and Crescent City.
4/24/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton arrives Cape Blanco and because the winds were pushing them into the shore decided to anchor until the wind changed. 2 Canoes of natives came to the ships and one canoe of 7 men boarded the <i>Discovery</i> and stayed for an hour and then went to the <i>Chatham</i> . At midnight the wind changed ant they proceeded northward.
4/25/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton passed Coquille River/Bandon and at 3:00 PM passed Cape Gregory/Cape Arago
4/26/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton has reduced visibility, and passed Cape Pertptua and at noon were at Cape Foulweather.
4/27/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton approached land in the morning and saw a waterspout (Thors Well or similar?) and then were off Cape Lookout. They passed low sandy coast areas and at noon they saw white water and shoals and hauled out, they clearly saw Cape D, and then stayed away from the coast because of the breakers. <i>Discovery</i>/Capt Vancouver at Cape D, 'not worthy of more attention'.
4/28/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton at noon at Destruction Island, and after wind died they anchored a league or 3.5 miles directly south of Destruction Island. They also saw 2 canoes at the island, their 2 nd glimpse of any natives on the coast, first being Cape Orford (Cape Blanco). They also named Point Grenville Per Menzies they were 4 miles from shore and same distance from the island.
4/28/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton arrives noon near Destruction Island.
4/29/1792	3:00 AM after a wind rose which allowed them to make progress, the ships departed their anchorage south of Destruction Island and proceeded north. They 4:00 AM <i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton saw <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray meets <i>Discovery</i> /Capt Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /William Broughton at Cape Flattery/off Cape Alava (near LaPush?) and 7:00 AM hailed and Peter Puget and Archibald Menzies went to Columbia briefly and were back at <i>Discovery</i> at 8:00 AM. Vancouver felt no large river in the area and continues on. The men told Gray about Meares's account of Gray circumnavigating Vancouver Island which Gray denied. Gray also told them of the natives planned attack at Adventure Cove, Clayoquot Sound. Vancouver had not seen another ship for 8 months, since Cape of Good Hope. In hindsight it is possible that the alleged circumnavigation of Vancouver Island by <i>Lady Washington</i> /Robert Grey was actually done by <i>Lady Washington</i> /John Kendrick but that no records by Kendrick has survived. Per Menzies Grays said he went into the strait in 1788 about 17 leagues/59 miles to Port Angeles area. They also saw Mt Olympus. At noon Vancouver then sailed between Tatoosh Island and Duncan Rock at Cape Flattery (Classet) at noon entered Str Juan de Fuca. They also had a brief view of De

	Fucas Pillar at 1:00, as sketched by Charles Duncan August, 1788, which had a cap of rock on top as described by Juan De Fuca to Michael Locke April 1596. (Discovery/Vancouver and Chatham/Broughton apparently anchored east of Neah Bay at (Rasmussen Creek?), or 1 mile west of Kydaka Point, near Sekiu River, 11.3 miles SE of Neah Bay????) Discovery/Vancouver anchored a mile from shore 5:00 PM, and Chatham/Broughton anchored ¼ mile inland or ¾ mile from shore near Sail Rock and Seal Rock and off Snow Creek and 3 miles SE of Waadah Island and Neah Bay. This is the starting point of Great Survey. Per Menzies at dusk they anchored 3 leagues/10.35 miles along the coast
4/29/1792	<i>Santa Gertrudis</i>/Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra arrived Nootka, with passenger Spanish botanist/naturalist Jose Mariano Mozino who wrote 'Noticias de Nutka'. Bodega waited for Vancouver.
4/29/1792	For George Vancouver logs, starting 4/29/1792 the dates used by Vancouver are one day ahead of actual date: Actual date May 5 when Vancouver says May 6, as seen in John Roberts book 'A Discovery Journal'. Actual dates will be used here. This starts with April 29, 1792. There is no explanation for the changes in date.
4/29/1792	Discovery/Vancouver and Chatham/Broughton work up at the anchorage east of Cape Flattery, weighed anchor at 6:30 AM and they went along the shore at 3 knots. At noon they were 2 miles north of Clallam Bay and Slip Point and noted that the <i>Columbia</i> was leaving the Strait but had been following them. At 4:00 PM they were near Tongue Point. They anchored at 8:00 PM 2 miles (½ mile per Archibald Menzies) SE of Dungeness Spit (per map) and also observed Mt Baker, named for Lt. Baker who first saw it. Discovery/Vancouver departs anchorage near Shipwreck Point area (Kydaka Point), then goes to Dungeness Spit for the night. Later at Protection Island and Discovery Bay, where they spent 16 days. 3rd Lt Joseph Baker saw Mt Baker late afternoon. Vancouver/Broughton at Str Juan de Fuca
4/30/1792	Vancouver took small boats and entered channel to SW of Protection Island landed on the west end Protection Island and climbed to the top and Discovery Bay, where they spent 16 days. Saw Mt Baker (10,781 ft). Vancouver eventually charted 10,000 miles of PNW coastline Discoverys' master Joseph Whidby went in a boat to find water, but found none, so Vancouver and another boat went east past Sequim and landed on Protection Island which they climbed, and named Discovery Bay. Surgeon/botanist/naturalist Archibald Menzies was delighted with flora on Protection Island. Thomas Manby shot a skunk on the island and was sprayed Menzies attempted to bring it back to the ship but had to discard it because of the smell. Vancouver decided Discovery Bay was a good location, so they returned to their ships. They saw the <i>Columbia</i> behind them and leaving the area and they felt Gray was trailing them to make sure they were not fur traders. At noon they were 12 leagues/41.4 miles from Cape Flattery 8:00 AM Joseph Whidbey took small boat to look for fresh water, their first small boat expedition. He missed the Dungeness River, and returned to the ship.

	Upon his return Vancouver and Peter Puget in 2 boats depart to explore Discovery Bay., Archibald Menzies was also included. They went the top of Protection Island, then had lunch in Discovery Bay at a fresh water source possibly the spring at Cape George, (Eagle Creek?) sounded the bay and returned to Discovery about midnight, pleased with their day.
4/30/1792	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray departs Cape Flattery.
5/1/1792	Explored Discovery Bay, moored at Contractor Point/Contractors Creek aka Carr Point. And established observation tents on the north side of the creek. 7:00 AM <i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton departed Dungeness Spit and at 10:00 anchored in Discovery Bay. Chatham entered at noon. They promptly erected a tent for observations, and surveyed the area In the afternoon Vancouver and Menzies went to the head of the bay and on the east side noted an abandoned village for 100 inhabitants, and the skeleton of an child wrapped up and in a tree.
5/2/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton at Contractors Point, repairing the ship top masts and stays. They brought the powder onto land and dried it.
May 1792	Chinese prohibition of sea otter, assuming they were all Russian, was lifted.
May 1792	Spanish explorer Salvador Fidalgo establishes the first European settlement in Washington, 'Nunez Genoa', a short-lived fort at Neah Bay.
5/3/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton at Discovery Bay, 5 canoes of natives came by for trade. Menzies went to the east shore and botanized.
5/4/1792	<i>Brigantine Activa</i> /Salvador Menendez arrives Nootka
5/4/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton at Discovery Bay. Menzies noted tree stumps that had been cut with an ax, apparently by the Spanish the prior year. Rigging work continued and they had brought the forge onto shore and also made spruce beer.
5/5/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton take a day of rest at Contractors Point. They traded with the natives and declined to purchased two children. The men explored the area and found signs of a recent battle with burned bones and skulls.
5/6/1792	5:00 AM Vancouver departs Discovery Bay at noon in 3 ships boats with 5 days provisions, for local exploration in poor weather and rounded Point Wilson and landed, and used seine net between there and Point Hudson. The men walked along the shore for 2 miles to Pt Hudson along the city beach fog lifted 2 miles north of Hudson Point and opposite Marrowstone Point they saw and named Mt. Rainier (14,409 ft) . They split up and again met at Kala Point and camped near Hadlock. GV and AM walked along the shore at Port Hadlock. Rendezvous location was Marrowstone Point James Johnstone went in Kilisut Harbor, and had to return the same way, Peter Puget down Pt Townsend bay and Vancouver along the mainland shore to low sandy isthmus now cut by the Port Townsend Canal. Manby carved the name of a Townshend daughter Ann Marie he knew and year into a tree at the lower end of Pt Townsend Bay.
5/7/1792	<i>Daedalus</i> /Lt Hergest arrived Hawaii
5/7/1792	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray at Grays Harbor/Bulfinch Harbor and fired upon canoe of 20 armed threatening natives

5/7/1792	Vancouver at Chimacum Creek (north of Pt Ludlow) and had to go a mile inland to get fresh water. Johnstone arrived at 9:00 and had been to Kilisut Harbor between Deer and Marrowstone Islands and had been stranded at the shallow water between Scow Bay and Oak Bay. At Walan Point/Indian Island they walked the shore and found 2 human heads on poles with a cremation fire between the poles. At the long sand spit NW Marrowstone Island there were 17 other such poles, but no heads or other indication of their use. They inspected soil profile at Basalt Point Marrowstone Point/Lighthouse and dined and could see Mt Baker and Mt Rainier and split up to meet at Foulweather Bluff to the south. They were forced to camp on the western shore near Kinney Point on SE Marrowstone Island in heavy rain as the tide and wind would not allow them to get to Foulweather Bluff. Nearby Admiralty Inlet (Port Ludlow) 8:00 AM they departed concerned about Johnstone who had not returned. Puget went into the middle of Admiralty Inlet Johnstone went to western shore of Whidbey Island, opposite Marrowstone Point. Vancouver went along eastern shore of Marrowstone Island and they then unknowingly weathered Liplip Point in the darkness and entered a deep bay In heavy rain
5/8/1792	Vancouver went to head of Oak Bay near portage area and spent the day stormbound at Oak Bay and drying powder.
5/9/1792	Departed Oak Bay and headed for Hood Head, Vancouver went along shore and at 9:00 met natives north of Port Ludlow and all camped Hood Head and AM found hazelnuts.
5/10/1792	Departed Hood Head, entered Hood Canal, took noon sight at Hazel Point., explored Dabob Bay, and camped at Quatsap Point three boats entered Hood Canal to Hazel Point, then around Dabob Bay and camped at Quatsap Point
5/11/1792	Columbia Rediviva/Capt Gray crosses Columbia River Bar 4:30 AM, Vancouver at noon at Bangor/Hazel Point and went around Oak Point and north up Dabob Bay. Vancouver camped near Pulall Point. Gray had spent 9 days trying to cross the Columbia bar.
5/11/1792	Vancouver 4:00 AM departed and kept going down Hood Canal, noon at Lilluwap Creek and lunched with natives. They went around the Great Bend to NE and then past Hoodsport to Skokomish river and then to Ayres Point/Bald Point and at 5:00 saw several natives affected by smallpox and camped nearby in Dewatto Bay after Johnstone incorrectly confirmed that the Hood Canal ended at the end of the arm. They traded for some food and saw skins but still have not seen any sea otter furs. The natives did have some Chinese coins with a hole in the middle, possibly from Chinese that Mears brought to Nootka.
5/12/1792	Vancouver supply ship <i>Daedalus</i> in encounter at Waimea, Oahu where 3 crew were killed on shore by priestly warriors. Killed were Captain Richard Hergest and astronomer William Gooch, after the death of a seaman, but Vancouver was unable to pursue justice for them. <i>Daedalus</i>/Lt Hergest departed Hawaii
5/12/1792	<i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes arrived at Nootka, but <i>Sutil</i> grounded at entrance. Present were the dismantled frigate <i>Conception</i> , frigate <i>Santa Gertrudis</i> and brigantine <i>Activa</i>

5/12/1792	At first light Vancouver proceeded up Hood Canal but progress was slow, winds kept them rowing until 9:00 PM, (15 hours) camped 10:00 PM probably near Misery Point across from Dabob Bay
5/13/1792	<i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes reached Friendly Cove at Nootka Sound.
5/13/1792	Noon Vancouver finally reached Foulweather Bluff at Skunk Bay 3:00 PM and camped in heavy rain and wind. They were again sprayed by a skunk.
5/14/1792	Spanish Supply Ship Frigate <i>Aranzazu</i> /Jacinto Caamano arrived at Nootka
5/14/1792	Vancouver waited for clear weather until 10:00 but finally departed Foulweather bluff and arrived at the ship about 4:00 in gales and rain.
5/15/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton at Discovery Bay, and prepared to depart, returning tents etc. from the shore. They also added 20 tons of rock ballast to <i>Discovery</i> as it was 'crank' . Broughton and Whidbey surveyed Discovery Bay.
5/16/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton afternoon finally able to make observation after weather cleared. The final gear was moved from the shore and the ships unmoored. Menzies put plant specimens in a rack on the quarter deck.
5/17/1792	<i>Discovery</i>/Vancouver departs at day light being towed out, , Discovery Bay, <i>Chatham</i>/Broughton explores Puget sound to Str. Georgia May 18-25 Vancouver landed at the east end Protection Island and went to the top to view the Sound and Admiralty Inlet and take final surveys. They also saw cactus on the Island. At noon they split up with <i>Discovery</i> heading south and <i>Chatham</i> heading north from ½ mile NE of Point Wilson. <i>Chatham</i> at 4:00 went past Smith and Minor islands, they sounded the bottom at Harbor Rock (SE corner San Juan island) anchored at 8:30 PM probably at Turn island (San Juan Channel and Upright Channel, eastside San Juan island) Menzies was with Broughton on <i>Chatham</i> <i>Discovery</i>/Vancouver headed down the western shore of Whidbey island and at 5:00 anchored for night at Bush Point west Whidbey Island ½ mile from shore.
5/18/1792	<i>Discovery</i>/Vancouver had fog until 9:00 at noon, but when they hoisted fore top sail yards parted from rot and was replaced. They passed Possession Sound and then sees Mt St Helens (9,677 ft) and anchored 6:00 PM 1 mile south of Restoration Point. They had intended to anchor at the west side of Blake Island, but could not. At nearby native village Chief Seattle was about 7 years old. They anchored at a rendezvous Point between Restoration Point and Blake Island (opposite Alki Point) Vancouver also landed on the north shore and saw Orchard rocks. Anchorage was on north shore of Blake Island? Mt St Helens, named for Britain's Ambassador to Spain, Alleyne Fitzherbert also known as Baron St Helens Chatham dispatched the cutter to explore Upright Channel to NE, and returned after going 6 miles (probably nearly to East Sound on Orcas Island?). They then sent Johnstone out with two boats to NW, while the Chatham weighed anchor and went up Upright Channel to NE, hoping to find Rosario Strait. Johnstone found Spieden Channel (North side San Juan Channel) Chatham anchored between Canoe Island and Flat Point and waited for Johnstone to return, who arrived at 8:00 PM with news of openings to north.

5/19/1792	4:00 AM Puget in the launch and Whidbey in the cutter and Menzies departed to explore Calvos Passage and Rich Passage and Vancouver moved the <i>Discovery's</i> moorage closer to Restoration Point. The ship still had view of Mt. Baker and Mt. Rainier but could not see Mt. St. Helens. At Noon Vancouver goes ashore to take observation at a 'miserable' village. Puget breakfast stop was at Olalla, which he departed at 9:00 AM PP was between Colvos Passage and Dalco passage had a view of Mt Rainier Commencement Bay at noon, but continued his survey on the starboard shore and did not enter Commencement Bay. They went through Tacoma Narrows and then at 2:00 turned into Hale Passage at Point Fosdick they turned NW and went through Hale Passage and Pt Fosdick for dinner while waiting for the tide to slack and departed 3:00 PM and then Woolochet Bay where they encountered natives in canoes, they continued along mainland shore behind Fox Island to camp on Green Point/Shaws Cove in Lower Carr Inlet. From Chatham, Johnstone returned to San Juan Channel to sketch it. At 8:00 they towed Chatham to NE. By noon they reached intersection of 3 channels, Harney Channel, Lopez Sound and Peavine Pass. At Noon Johnstone returned and they sent boats out to explore Mr. Hansen went to SE (Lopez Sound) for 8 miles (west side Decatur Island/Trump island/Center Island) and returned. Another boat went to NW for 4 miles to another intersection (
5/20/1792	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i>/Capt Gray departs Columbia River for China, after exploring 30 miles upriver near Skamakowa. He had 150 sea otter furs, 300 beaver, and 600 other land furs. He then made for Columbia Cove/Cape Cook (Woody Point) on northern Vancouver Island.
5/20/1792	<i>Discovery</i>/Vancouver at anchor off Restoration Point, Puget and men woke at dawn to rain and went up Carr Inlet to Raft Island (Cutts Island?) for breakfast, then the end of Carr inlet at noon. They had landed at Cutts/Crow island to shoot some of the many crows on the island. They went to head of Carr Inlet /Henderson Bay/Purdy and saw natives but the natives were not receptive to any gesture, and so the men took some trade items and put them on a piece of wood and set the wood adrift 3 times. The 3 natives picked up the items and then followed the boats, but were still not receptive. At Noon when they hoped to dine, they had initially tense but friendly (and only) encounter with 6 canoes of 20-30 natives at Von Gelderns Cove/Home near Penrose Point near community of Home, camp was on sandspit at beginning of Pitt Passage near Pitt Island. Then another canoe of natives arrived and Puget drew a line in the sand and they tried to dine. Puget placed the muzzle of his guns at one man's chest and the natives backed down and during lunch PP fired the swivel gun with no effect. They shot a crow from the sky and gave it to the natives. The natives then relented and traded for their bows and arrows and furs as the men were leaving. They camped at west side Pitt Passage near Pitt island and opposite McNeil island, in heavy rain and wind. Chatham was towed through a narrow channel and at Noon Johnstone landed at Blakley island. The wind died and the tide carried Chatham along the larboard shore, the tow boats tried to control her but the ropes broke and Chatham touched upon some rocks. The boat then drifted again and they lost a sounding line. They

	anchored at 1:00 to prevent the tide from putting them again against the shore. From this spot Johnstone again went in small boat to North and east and end of Rosario Strait and returned after dark with news of openings to NW
5/21/1792	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> at anchor off Restoration Point, Puget men went left Pitt Passage at 4:00 AM, then Balch Pass and across to noon landing on Ketron Island but were after departing the island were hit by squall weather and crossed to camp in Oro Bay at lower end of Anderson Island. On Ketron island Mr Manby took a shot a bear with his prized rifle and it burst. <i>Chatham</i> was towed from Pea vine pass anchorage into Rosario Strait but wind and tide were against them taking them south and they did not get far, having to anchor at Strawberry Bay on west side Cypress island. Johnstone attempted to enter Thatcher Pass but was unable because of the tide.
5/22/1792	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> at anchor, Vancouver explored to Port Orchard. Fog delayed Puget departed from Oro Bay at 8:00, low water prevented them from exploring Nisqually Flats, they went to then up Case Inlet for temp camp then another storm drove them to camp 2:00 PM on Herron Island, again driven by a squall. 6:00 AM Chatham departed Strawberry Bay headed south down Rosario Strait, noted Bellingham Channel, and viewed Deception Pass. At noon that were west of Partridge Point, and at 6:00 anchored under Double Bluff at Useless Bay.
5/23/1792	<i>Aranzazu/Jacinto Caamano</i> departed Nootka for Bucarili Sound
5/23/1792	Baranov departed Kodiak for PWS to establish a settlement there at English Bay for future expansion south. But he was also upset that the Lebedev-Lastochkin company was also expanding there at the Chugach Bay as they had moved families to there from Cook Inlet. Baranov had 2 company ships the <i>Sv. Simeon I Anna</i> under Izmailov and the newly built <i>Orel</i> which just arrived from Okhotsk under James Shields. Baranov had already determined to start a ship building yard at Seward.
5/23/1792	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> at anchor off Restoration Point, and Vancouver explored Sinclair Inlet to the Navy shipyard and then Port Orchard for an equal distance. Vancouver missed Dyes Inlet. Port Orchard actually continued father north and circled around to their anchorage at Restoration Point. Puget departed Herron Island 4:00 AM and explored Case Inlet to the end at 8:00 AM then down western shore to Pickering Passage between Hartstene Island and the mainland. They camped on the mainland near southern end of Pickering Passage at 6:00 PM after 12 hours. From camp he could see down Peale Passage. Chatham departed Useless Bay at noon, saw Possession Sound and anchored at Apple Cove Point
5/24/1792	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> at anchor off Restoration Point 4:00 PM <i>Chatham/Broughton</i> was seen and Chatham anchored at 6:00 PM

	Puget and Whidbey took inventory of supplies and then went by Hammersley Inlet and at noon reached southern end of Totten Inlet and noted many oysters. Camped for night as at Hunter Point at junction of Eld and Budd Inlets.
5/25/1792	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray at Esperanza Inlet, and was greeted by the natives dressed for war, after initially trading there apparently was an encounter in which Capt Gray ransacked the village and attacked the men to take furs by force. Boit's journal is silent in this time.
5/25/1792	Early – Vancouver and Johnstone departed for East Passage east of Vashon Island and <i>Chatham</i>/Broughton waited for Whidbey and Puget to return then go to Possession Sound. 9:00 AM <i>Discovery</i> moves closer to shore. About noon Vancouver landed at Dash Point or Browns Point, (marker at lighthouse) then went to Commencement Bay (Tacoma), then Dalco Passage., then Tacoma Narrows, and anchored for the night at Ketron island, and were passed by the boats of Puget and Whidbey coming from the SW. While Puget was gone, Vancouver and Lt Joseph Baker made 3 day trip down east passage, east of Vashon Island, then SE to Johnson Point at tip of Henderson Inlet. Assuming Puget had gone further, Vancouver returned to his ship. Puget surveyed Eld (Friendly Village) Inlet and Budd Inlet (Olympia) for breakfast. Then Puget went through Dana Inlet to lunch on Johnson Point at Henderson Inlet., then continued to <i>Discovery</i> and sailed all evening. While passing Ketron island 8:00 PM one of Pugets crew briefly noted Vancouvers campfire behind them but they thought it was from natives and continued on.
5/26/1792	Puget arrived at the <i>Discovery</i> at 2:00 AM after sailing all of the day 5/25. Vancouver departed Ketron island at 4:00 AM to SW by S to Nisqually River and Nisqually Flats to Johnson Point for lunch and then explored Case Inlet and then Dana Passage and apparently anchored near head of Eld Inlet, possibly at Sanderson Harbor .
5/27/1792	Vancouver went by Hope and Steamboat islands and landed at noon near Herron Island and Case inlet where they had camped the night before. Seeing the futility of their exploration, they resolved to depart and anchored at Whiteman Cove. Johnstone investigated Pickering Passage. Vancouver went to the head of Budd Inlet(Olympia) and then returned at 9:00 to their prior campsite for breakfast, went up Dana Passage, explored Case Inlet and had lunch at its head, and then camped at Johnson Point. Chatham/Broughton and Whidbey in launch They went up the mainland shore to Possession Sound and up to Gedney Island (Everett)
5/28/1792	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray moved the ship to another anchorage in Nasparti Inlet. Natives attacked the ship at night and the crew fired upon the natives, killing many.
5/28/1792	Vancouver completed survey of Puget Sound and departed Johnson Point at daybreak and stopped for lunch at Gibson Point and then went up the Tacoma Narrows to Colvos Passage and returned to <i>Discovery</i> at 9:00 PM. The small boats

	had explored Fox, McNeil and Anderson Islands. Because of efforts by Puget it was named Puget Sound. At Gedney island, Broughton sent Whidbey and Hansen to explore from Port Gardner (South Everett) to Port Susan (Stillaguamish River)
5/29/1792	<i>Frigate Princesa/Fidalgo</i> arrives at Neah Bay anchored at SW corner at Village Creek, (Agency Creek/Baada Point?) Quimper had named it Bahía de Nuñez Gaona, as possible replacement for Nootka in ploy of negotiations. He proceeded to build a shed, cleared trees, bakery and oven, blacksmith shop, and barracks. Later they built pens and corrals for the animals, and planted fruit trees and a garden.
5/29/1792	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> Departed Restoration Point 8:30 AM and headed north, They had significant difficulties controlling the ship with the conflicting winds and tidal current, but met <i>Chatham/Broughton</i> at Mukiltio behind Elliot Point and anchored.
5/30/1792	<i>Columbia Rediviva/Capt Gray</i> departed Columbia Cove at Nasparti Inlet. <i>Columbia Rediviva/Capt Gray</i> was later attacked at Queen Charlotte Sound by 200 natives while ashore to cut a new mizzen top mast. The natives were driven back by fire from the ship so the crew could get back to their boat. Later, while trading with peaceful natives, they were attacked again by hostile natives who had appeared, and a native threw a spear onto the deck of the <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> .
5/30/1792	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Broughton</i> woke up to Possession Sound and saw Gedney island and Saratoga Passage. Because of wind and tides only made 5 miles and anchored between Gedney Island and Camano Head. <i>Chatham/Broughton</i> had previously gone around Gedney Island
June 1792	<i>Santa Saturnina/Juan Carrasco</i> departed San Blas to get message to Nootka that the site was not to be abandoned, as the King would never consent to the entire abandonment of Nootka. .
June 1792	10 mutineers from the <i>Bounty</i> arrived in England. 14 of them had been captured in Tahiti by <i>HMS Pandora</i> which later wrecked on the Great Barrier Reef with the loss of 31 crew and 4 <i>Bounty</i> prisoners. After a court martial, 4 were acquitted, 3 were pardoned, and 3 were hanged.
June 1792	Baranov's new ship <i>Orel</i> took a group of 170 kayaks hunting in Yakutat Bay and possibly Lituya Bay. On the return they met a ship, probably the <i>Jenny/James Baker</i> .
6/1/1792	6:00 AM <i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Broughton</i> They proceeded north up Port Susan and at the end of the sound signaled to return but <i>Chatham</i> went aground about a mile NW of Kayak Point, in high water, because of the man at the lead line giving false readings as they proceeded over a mud flat. <i>Vancouver</i> went out in a boat to measure the water depth and noted the Stillaguamish River. The undamaged <i>Chatham</i> was off the bank at midnight and anchored near the <i>Discovery</i> .
6/2/1793	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Broughton</i> at Kayak Point, <i>Chatham</i> ready by 10:00 AM reached the sound at 3:00 and there anchored at the point Camano Head. At Tualalip Bay. Whidbey had been surveying Saratoga Passage.
6/2/1792	Spanish forces at Nootka provided medical care for one native who arrived by canoe and was shot by traders at Ezperanza Inlet, described as Capt Gray.
6/3/1792	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Broughton</i> went up Saratoga Passage, and <i>Vancouver</i> named Penn Cove and Admiralty Inlet. They had a day off and feasted and went on shore. For the Kings birthday. At 1:00 <i>Vancouver</i> had a possession ceremony

6/4/1792	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> performs possession ceremony of 'New Georgia' at Admiralty Inlet at Tulalip near Everett Birthday of King George III, Vancouver had celebration dinner and had possession Ceremony at Possession Point at southern tip of Whidbey Island. Marker at Grand Ave Park in Everett near navy base and marina at 18 th and Grand
6/5/1792	<i>Sutul/Capt Alcala Galiano and Mexicana/Capt Cayetano Valdes</i> depart Nootka for Neah Bay
6/5/1792	<i>Discovery/Vancouver and Chatham/Broughton</i> completed survey of east Side Whidbey Island. They sailed down Possession Sound, then to Cultus Bay. About midnight anchored between Oak Cove and Marrowstone Point, the <i>Chatham</i> just astern.
6/6/1792	<i>Discovery/Vancouver and Chatham/Broughton</i> departed Marrowstone Point and went North up Admiralty Inlet and named Point Partridge, after native tried to get them to stop. They anchored overnight a mile from Point Partridge as the water was finally slack, where they stayed for lack of wind. Vancouver and Broughton went to Smith Island to make observations of Point Wilson and Protection Island.
6/6/1792	<i>Sutul/Capt Alcala Galiano and Mexicana/Capt Cayetano Valdes</i> arrive Neah Bay
6/7/1792	<i>Discovery/Vancouver and Chatham/Broughton</i> sent out Whidbey and Puget in boats to not examine any opening beyond Strawberry Bay/Cypress Island but to determine the boundaries of the main shoreline east and north. They started with Deception Pass. Vancouver went to Smith Island and took bearings on points, including Mt Baker, Mt Rainier, Mt St Helens and also Mt Adams (12,280 ft) . Vancouver anchored at Kellett Ledge, off Cape St Mary, east side Lopez Island
6/8/1792	<i>Discovery/Vancouver and Chatham/Broughton</i> went to Strawberry Bay/Cypress Island and anchored. But Chatham was forced to anchor on the east side of Cypress island and ended up losing an anchor which cut through on the rocks. <i>Discovery</i> sailed up Rosario Strait, past Lopez, Decatur and Blakley Islands and anchored at Strawberry Bay on Cypress Island. Chatham arrived later that day. Lack of wind kept them there another day.
6/8/1792	<i>Sutul/Capt Alcala Galiano and Mexicana/Capt Cayetano Valdes</i> departed Neah Bay for Esquimalt
6/9/1792	<i>Discovery/Vancouver and Chatham/Broughton</i> sent Puget and Whidbey out in two boats to explore Deception Pass then Fidalgo Point through Guemes Channel to Padilla Bay. Chatham Lost anchor at Admiralty Inlet? Recovered 6/9/2014? No, it was 1820's
6/9/1792	<i>Sutul/Capt Alcala Galiano and Mexicana/Capt Cayetano Valdes</i> arrive Esquimalt. They later left for southern Lopez Island and then Rosario Strait and then Bellingham Bay and observed Mt Baker erupting.
6/10/1792	<i>Chatham/Broughton</i> arrived at Strawberry Bay and joined <i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and boats or Puget and Whidbey returned from their surveys. They concluded that because of Deception Pass, the island to the south was called Whidbey Island. The boats had also discovered Fidalgo Bay and Padilla Bay, and saw but did not explore Bellingham Bay.
6/10/1792	<i>Sutul/Capt Alcala Galiano and Mexicana/Capt Cayetano Valdes</i> anchored at SE point Lopez Island, 3 days after Vancouver did
6/11/1792	4:00 AM <i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> left Strawberry Bay (west side Cypress) in pinnace and Peter Puget in the launch. Heading north through Rosario Strait, past Lummi

	Island to Str. Of Georgia, anchored at 6:00 PM at Birch Bay, then Boundary Bay, and stayed until June 24 sending boats out for surveys. (examined Boundary bay, rounded Point Roberts, sounded shoals at mouth of Fraser River, and slept in the boats on east side of Valdes Island. The next day crossed Strait to Point Gray, entered Burrards Channel, passed through the first narrows and entered Vancouver Harbor. Then through the second narrows. The next day sailed out and charted Howe Sounds to head of Jervis Inlet, then returned The two ships went up Rosario Strait between Orcas and Lummi, and entered lower Str of Georgia, and anchored at Birch Bay.
6/11/1792	<i>Feliz Adventureina</i> (formerly the <i>Felice Adventure</i>)/Francisco Jose Viana, the former Portuguese captain aboard the <i>Iphigenia Nubiana</i> , arrived at Nootka Sound,
6/11/1792	<i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes departed Lopez Is. Through Rosario Str and past Burrow Island and Allen Island, then through Guemes Channel (Anacortes) to Bellingham Bay
6/12/1792	<i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes departed Bellingham bay through Hale Passage. They noticed ships boats and that evening saw lights from Vancouver ships anchored in Birch Bay.
6/12/1792	<i>Aranzazu</i> /Jacinto Caamano departed Nootka for Bucareli Sound to map the area.
6/12/1792	<i>Discovery</i>/Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i>/Broughton at Birch Bay sent Whidbey in two boats to Bellingham Bay and Vancouver and Puget went north. And quickly reached Seminoo Point and Tongue Point at Blaine. By noon he was at Boundary Bay and named Point Roberts. Roberts bank kept them from the shore, so and wind and tide pushed them in to the middle of the channel, so they went to the western shore to camp, though they did not land until 1:00 AM and shore was so rocky they had to sleep in the boats. Spanish anchored inside Point Roberts saw the lights from Vancouver's boats. 5:00 AM Vancouver in launch and Puget in pinnace departed on 11 day, 350 mile voyage along mainland. Reached Pt Roberts at noon, Then the shallow water kept them offshore. After a 20 hour day, they arrived at Galiano Island and slept in their boats as the shore was too rocky to camp.
6/12/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver at Burrard Inlet, landed at Port Moody, later met <i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes at Point Grey
6/13/1792	<i>Discovery</i>/Vancouver went to the head of Jervis Inlet and Queens Reach, and Vancouver Harbor but missed Princess Louisa Inlet. . Vancouver departed at 5:00 AM, and at noon reached Point Grey, and missed the Fraser river. He went passed Burrard Inlet/Vancouver then to Port Moody and camped at Indian Arm. <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton met the Spanish at Spanish Banks
6/13/1792	<i>Sutul</i>/Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i>/Capt Cayetano Valdes found Vancouver's ships anchored in Birch Bay. ???? <i>Sutul</i>/Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i>/Capt Cayetano Valdes entered and explored Boundary Bay
6/14	Vancouver departed Port Moody and Burrard Inlet and went past Point Atkinson and into Howe Sound and camped at cove that now is Woodfibre plant on west shore.

6/14/1792	<i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes in the morning they were met by Lt Broughton who came on board <i>Sutil</i> . That evening they anchored near the Fraser River.
6/15/1792	<i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes Crossed Str Georgia and went through Porlier Pass, discovered by Navarez 1791. That evening anchored at Descanso Bay on Gabriola Island <i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes arrived Pilot Bay at Malaspina Point, (Malaspina Grotto/Galiano Galleries) NW corner of Galiano Island overlooking Nanaimo
6/15/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver at Howe Sound named Pt Atkinson and Pt Grower and Point Grey then Burrard Inlet and Stanley Park and downtown Vancouver and Port Moody 6/15 Vancouver departed camp on Howe Sound at Woodfibre and followed shore and camped at Gower Point/Gibsons at western entrance of the sound.
6/16	4:00 AM Vancouver departed Gower Point through Welcome Pass and Thormandy Island and entered Malaspina Str. Texada island is to their west. They camped at Beaver Island outside Pender Harbour at 11:00 PM in wet conditions.
6/16/1792	<i>Halcyon</i> /Charles Barkley and Francis saw (earlier Iwo Jima (?)) northern Kurile Islands after splitting up from <i>Venus</i> . They met a Russian galliot with several women on board and traded items.
6/17	4:00 AM Vancouver departed and went up 50 mile long Princess Royal and Queens reaches, past Malibu Rapids, to Jervis Inlet, hopeful this was the NW passage. By 5:00 PM they had reached the end with swampy water and 7,000 foot mountains and were disappointed. They turned around and at 11:00 PM camped at Patrick Point.
6/18/1792	Vancouver continued down passage and at 9:00 PM camped at Goliath Bay
6/19/1792	HMS <i>Gorgon</i> with Pandora survivors and prisoners from <i>Bounty</i> mutiny arrived Portsmouth. The prisoners were promptly transferred to guardship <i>HMS Hector</i> .
6/19/1792	<i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes departed Gabriola Island and anchored near Point Gray.
6/19/1792	<i>Halcyon</i> /Charles Barkley and Francis saw Kamchatka at Cape Gavaria
6/19-20/1792	<i>Sutul</i> /Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Valdes at Vancouver BC.
6/19/1792	Puget joined Vancouver in the launch, leaving Manby in charge of the pinnace. They got separated on opposite sides of Nelson Island for 3 days, Manby crew starving and very ill from eating what mussels they could find. Vancouver had gone down Jervis inlet west of Nelson Island and then reached the lower end of Jervis Inlet and at Scotch Fir Point. He then crossed Malsapinas Str. And went down Texada island.
6/20/1792	<i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes saw Capt Vancouver in a longboat sailing south, and he proposed they explore together, to which they agreed. Location off Spanish Banks, a tide flat near Univ of BC on Burrard Inlet. Vancouver mapped east mainland side, Spanish did west Vancouver island side. Vancouver was 'mortified' to find the Spanish there and to find that they had gone even farther north the year before. Vancouver also said that his orders were to personally see the areas mapped, and so could not accept the Spanish surveys, though he had confidence in their work.
6/20/1792	Vancouver camped in Anderson Bay eastern shore of Texada Island.

6/20/1792	Baranovs camp on a spit at the bay of Sts. Constantine and Elena was attacked by a combined force of Yakutat, Tlingit and Eyak warriors in 6 large war canoes who were after the Chugach for a prior attack. Both sides had casualties and prisoners and was a standoff. Baranov was supported by the <i>Sts.Simeon I Anna /Izmailov</i>
6/21/1792	<i>Halcyon</i> /Charles Barkley and Francis saw city of St Peter and St Paul (Petropavlovsk) and hospitality ensued.
6/22/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton completed survey Burrard to Jervis Inlet and encountered Spanish <i>Mexicana</i> and <i>Sutil</i> off Point Gray, near but not at Spanish Banks. Evening while rowing to Point Gray (Birch Bay), Vancouver/Puget met Spanish ships <i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes at Point Grey North of Point Roberts (Spanish Banks, see above) They decided to sail and survey together, the Vancouver doing to east/ mainland side, and the Spanish on the west/ Vancouver Island side. Vancouver said he was 'mortified' to find the Spanish, there but was also informed that Bodega was waiting for him to negotiate the Nootka issue. Near Bellingham Bay Whidbey noticed the Spanish and returned to the Chatham with the news and Broughton departed to the Spanish and communicate with them Vancouver passed Point Upwood and headed for Point Grey and then saw Spanish ships. Vancouver then continued on to Birch Bay. He named Sturgeon Bank near Pt Grey and had to camp off Point Roberts because of tides and wind.
6/23/1792	<i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes and Vancouver ships headed North to explore in tandem.
6/23/1792	Vancouver and Puget returned after midnight to the <i>Discovery</i> at Point Roberts after 11 days and 330 miles in small boats. They had a 32 mile row. Did not reach ships until 11:00 AM Early AM Vancouver returned to Discovery, covered 11 days and 315 miles. Manby finally arrived back at Discovery and was chewed out by Vancouver.
6/24/1792	<i>Aranzazu</i> /Jacinto Caamano arrived at Bucareli Sound to map the area.
6/24/1792	4:00 AM <i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton set sail from Birch Bay, At midafternoon joined by Spanish off Point Grey and the 4 ships proceeded up the gulf. That evening anchored behind Kinghorn Island in Desolation Sound,
6/25/1792	Vancouver/Galiano joint ships were off Thormanby island and anchored at Kinghorn Island, and jointly mapped the Desolation Sound area. Vancouver/Galiano joint ships moved to more secure anchorage for 19 days at Teakerene Arm and did extensive surveys in boats. The last time they would be together
6/27/1792	<i>Halcyon</i> /Charles Barkley and Francis at Kamchatka saw Russian Frigate commanded by Capt Billings (Cook/Ledyard) but Billings had made a trek by land and was not available. More hospitality ensued. The ships cutter later arrived.
6/28/1792	<i>Aranzazu</i> /Jacinto Caamano sent a cutter out to map islands in the area of Bucareli
June 1792	<i>Butterworth</i> /Willam Brown and consort <i>Jenny</i> arrived at Clayoquot and tried to trade at Opistat, but was refused, Browns crew went to another village and used violence to get furs, killing 4 natives, and natives shot at the crew, killing one and injuring 4. When departing Brown seized 9 natives in fishing canoe, whipped them

	and then threw the in the water and used them for target practice for cannons. 4 natives were chiefs and one was brother of head chief.
July 1792	<i>Hope</i> /Joseph Ingraham, was back in Nootka, found Bodega waiting for Vancouver. Ingraham had no luck trading for furs and returned to Boston.
7/1/1792	<i>Halcyon</i> /Charles Barkley and Francis departed St Peter/St Paul (?)
7/2/1792	British brigantine <i>Venus</i> /Capt Henry Shepherd greeted by Fidalgo at Neah Bay, One crewman Serrantes went hunting with natives and was killed near the fort, and buried within the compound.
7/4/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver sent James Johnstone and mate Spelman Swaine in <i>Chatham's</i> cutter to investigate tide that came from the north. He discovered what is now 40 mile long Johnstone Strait and the open water to the northern portion of Vancouver Island.
7/4/1792	Vancouver's supply ship 350 ton <i>Daedalus</i> /Thomas New arrived Nootka
7/8/1792	<i>Aranzazu</i> /Jacinto Caamano launch returned after mapping the Bucareli area.
7/12/1792	Johnstone and Swain return to <i>Discovery</i> .
7/13/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver left the Spanish and headed North around Cape Mudge and up Johnstone Strait and Spanish did eastern passages. Vancouver continued up to 52 20' North near Bella Coola then headed to Nootka
7/14/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton exited Seymour Narrows then entered Johnstone Strait, explored Havannah Channel, Call Inlet and Knight Inlet. And anchored at Port Safety, Calvert Island <i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton cleared Desolation Sound, leaving the Spanish behind. Rounded Cape Mudge, and anchored in Menzies Bay just below 2 mile long ½ mile wide Seymour Narrows, the most dangerous passage on the BC coast. After confirmation by Puget and Whidbey in the launch and cutter, they ships sailed into open water, and anchored on the western shore in a small bay (Elk Bay across from Okisollo Channel
7/15/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton traversed Johnstone Strait. Puget explored Port Neville and Chatham/Broughton explored Havannah Channel. <i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver went to village at mouth of Nimpkish River. And spent 3 days trading for 200 sea otter skins. He then went across to Hanson Island and wait for Puget and Broughton.
7/19/1792	<i>Spanish #10 Santa Gertrudis</i> /Torres left Nootka to determine if Neah Bay was suitable location to retain, and then to continue to Monterey
7/20/1792	<i>Halcyon</i> /Charles Barkley and Francis departed St Peter/St Paul (?) for Mount St Elias
7/20/1792	<i>Venus</i> /Capt Henry Shepherd delivered letter to Nootka from Fidalgo advising Bodega of the death of Serantes and those in the canoe.
7/22/1792	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray arrived Nootka after sustaining serious damage to bow and hull from hitting a rock at full sail. Gray could not make repairs in Clayoquot. Finds Bodega waiting for Capt Vancouver, Gray and other captain write account of Nootka Conflict, favorable for Spanish saying Meares original structure was inconsequential but also dismantled prior to their departure in 1788. Vancouver and Bodega later unable to reach agreement, but agree to share info and map area, gives map of Columbia river to Bodega.
7/23/1792	<i>Hope</i> /Joseph Ingraham met <i>Columbia</i> /Gray in Queen Charlotte Islands
7/24/1792	<i>Concepcion</i> /Eliza departed Nootka with the Catalan Volunteers to go to Guadalajara. Leaving the <i>Activa</i> the only Spanish ship at Nootka

7/23/1792	<i>Aranzazu</i> /Jacinto Caamano arrived at Clarence Strait
7/27/1792	<i>Aranzazu</i> /Jacinto Caamano arrived at Hecate Strait <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton reached western opening of Tribune Channel and passed Deep Sea Bluff then Raleigh Passage then Fife Sound to Queen Charlotte Str. And saw <i>Discovery</i> anchored off Hanson Island
7/28	Vancouver left Hanson Island anchorage and with <i>Chatham</i> entered western entrance to Fife Sound. At 2 miles they anchored along southern shore of Broughton Island, just off Wicklow Pint.
7/28/1792	a 40 gun frigate had departed Nootka for San Blas.
7/29/1792	<i>Hope</i> /Joseph Ingraham (first mate on <i>Lady Washington</i> 1788-89) arrived at Nootka, there were 2 Spanish, 2 English and one American ships there already. Pilot Gonzalo Lopez de Haro showed Ingraham the Spanish 'village' of gardens, 16 houses, storehouses, block houses, hospital, plus abundant cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry. The Spanish had 3 frigates, a brigantine, and 2 schooners on the coast. 7/28 a 40 gun frigate had departed Nootka for San Blas. Gray and Ingraham provided accounts favorable to the Spanish regarding Meares activities and Martinez's activities. For info on others Duffin, Barkley, De haro, Chas Barkley, Alex Stewart, Menzies, see 'Flood Tide of Empire' by Warren Cook page 358
7/29/1792	<i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes anchored at Port Neville, then at Port Harvey. <i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton went into Simoom Sound for wood and water. Vancouver went in yawl to O'brien Bay at the end of the sound and walked across isthmus to see Kingsome Inlet and Sutlej Channel and knew they needed to do more surveying.
7/31	From Deep Sea Bluff, Vancouver and men began the most difficult mapping to date, camped at Charles Creek.
8/1/1792	70-ton American brig <i>Hope</i> /Joseph Ingraham (formerly of <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> in 1789) arrived Nootka and wrote his version of the Nootka events which undermined Meares and supported the Spanish.
8/1	Vancouver's men surveyed Wakeman Sound. Then then went through Sutlej Channel to Grappler Sound. Hopetown Pass took them to Mackenzie Sound. Then Kenneth Passage and Wells Passage and entered Stuart Narrows, the opening to 12 mile long Drury Inlet. Vancouver then left Puget and Whidbey to explore the rest of Drury Inlet and returned with Broughton to the 2 ships anchored off Simoom Sound. They had a rendezvous point with Puget and Whidbey at Boyles Point.
8/2	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton departed Simon Sound through Raleigh Passage and down Fife Sound to rendezvous point with Puget and Whidbey. With wind failing, they anchored off Polkinghorne Islands just outside entry to Wells Passage, then Queen Charlotte Strait.
8/3/1792	Robert Gray letter to Bodega outlining his involvement in the Nootka Incident. He confirmed he took the crew of the <i>North West America</i> and 100 sea otter skins belonging to Meares to Macao on the <i>Columbia Rediviva</i>
8/6/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver sailed into Queen Charlotte Sound, west of Boyles Point In Richards Channel. They stopped 3 miles off mainland.
8/7/1792	Heavy fog stayed until midday but no wind and the currents and ebbing tide caused <i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver to ground on rock for 7 hours until midnight at Queen Charlotte Sound. No ocean swell saved the ship. Location was small rocks just off

	Ghost Island. At 4:00 PM hit reef the ship fell onto the starboard side and the deck came within inches of the water. At 9:00 PM the bow was in only 3 feet of water. The tide returned and the ship floated free at 2:00 AM.
8/8/1792	<i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes passed Beaver Cove and went through Broughton Strait
8/8/1792	By noon <i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver was sailing again and underway bounded by the Southgate Group of islands to one side and rocks and breakers to the other. At 6:00 PM they were through the worst part and then the <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton grounded with swells from the ocean. Both ships had minimal damage. Location was Richards Channel between Jeannette Islands and offshore Ghost Islands.
8/9	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton went through Europa passage but with more fog they missed openings to Schooner and Slungsby Channels which lead to Seymour and Belize Inlets. Europa passage went between Storm Island and Pine Island and they anchored off Chadwell Passage between Hope and Nigei Islands.
8/10/1792	<i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes at Port Hardy and stayed almost 2 weeks <i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton exited Queen Charlotte Strait and sailed around Cape Caution to conclude 104 day exploration of Str Juan de Fuca, Puget Sound, Str. Of Georgia and Queen Charlotte Strait. They proceeded to Smith Inlet where they stayed for 10 days to survey Fitz Hugh Sound and Burke Channel on the mainland
8/10/1792	Napoleon was present at the storming of the Palais des Tuileries, during which the palace was sacked and pillaged, the Royal Guard massacred and the Royal family forced to seek refuge at the Assembly. Profoundly influenced by this dramatic experience, Napoleon would later focus all his attention on avoiding popular uprising in Paris during his reign.
8/12/1792	<i>Bounty</i> mutineers court martial opened on the <i>HMS Duke</i> in Portsmouth Harbor with Vice Admiral Lord Hood presiding, with 11 other naval officers.
8/16/1792	<i>Halcyon</i> /Charles Barkley and Francis arrived at Mount St Elias and Mt Fairweather
8/18/1792	<i>Halcyon</i> /Charles Barkley and Francis arrived Mulgraves Harbor, Frances the first European woman in Alaska
8/19	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton departed Smith Inlet rounded Cape Scott and sailed down the coast to meet Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra at Nootka Sound.
8/23/1792	<i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes departed Port Hardy and arrived Goletas Channel to ocean
8/28/ 1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton arrived at Nootka, Friendly Cove, present were British store ship <i>Daedalus</i> , trader <i>Three Brothers</i> , and <i>Activa</i> /Quadra negotiated with Spanish Commander Bodega, saw Gray map of Columbia River. <i>Daedalus</i> also provided Vancouver with 3 more chronometers and copy of Spanish map of 1790 by Lopez de Haro, which confirmed to him the extensive earlier explorations by the Spanish. Vancouver and Bodega unable to reach agreement but agree to share info and map area. Both ships were careened at the site of Meares 1788 house for repairs. <i>Chatham</i> entered first as <i>Discovery</i> was delayed by fog. They greeted each other with a 13 gun salutes from the ships and fort At his first lavish dinner hosted by Bodega chief Maquinna was present

	Bodega and Vancouver usually conversed in French, though a British seaman was fluent in Spanish and also translated. On the <i>Daedalus</i>, Lt. James Hansen, second in command on the <i>Chatham</i> was selected to be the captain of the supply ship, replacing Hergest who had been killed in Hawaii
8/29/1792	Bodega had breakfast on <i>Discovery</i>, a letter to Vancouver (1 of 13) and said all Nootka issues were settled. Maquinna attempted to come to the <i>Discovery</i>, but was not recognized as a chief by the sentry and denied entry which was an insult, to be later smoothed over by Quadra
8/31/1792	<i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes arrived Nootka
9/1/1792	<i>Halcyon</i> /Charles Barkley and Francis arrived Cape Edgecombe
Sept 1792	<i>Santa Saturnina</i> /Juan Carrasco reached San Francisco headed north with message, and was still
Sept 1792	<i>Lady Washington</i> /John Kendrick departs Macao to winter on the PNW coast. 4 days later was caught in typhoon and dismasted and returned to Macao. <i>Lady Washington</i> had been converted to a brig.
Sept 1792	Robert Duffin, prior the Chief mate on the <i>Felice Adventurer</i> with Meares, returned to Nootka on the British brig <i>Sao Jose o' Feniz</i> from Macao and flying a Portuguese flag. He provided Vancouver an affidavit that described Meares purchase of the land from Maquinna for 8-10 sheets of copper and other items. The document was explained to Maquinna who replied that Meares was a liar.
9/1/1792	Vancouver reply letter to Bodega, no they are not
9/1/1792	<i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes arrived Nootka again, then to Acapulco then San Blas.
9/3/1792	<i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes departed Nootka then to Acapulco then San Blas.
9/3/1792	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Robert Gray departed Port San Juan (Port Renfrew) on Vancouver Island for Hawaii
9/3/1792	Quadra sent a message to Maquinna that he and Vancouver will visit Tahsis
9/4/1792	Vancouver and Bodega traveled to Mcquinna village at Tahsis in 4 boats, and camped at a meadow short of the village
9/5/1792	Vancouver and Bodega entered Mcquinna village at Tahsis with fife and drums and were ushered into the lodge that was 30 yards long. A great meal of fish stew was prepared and the natives put on extravagant dance, with English also dancing to a fife. For this state dinner, Quadra brought with him food, cooks, and his personal silver service, and Vancouver supplied the drinks.
9/5/1792	Using Grays map, <i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes observed the Columbia river, but did not enter and continued south.
9/6/1792	Vancouver and Bodega returned to Friendly Cove, and that evening Vancouver put on a show of fireworks for the natives.
9/8/1792	<i>Aranzazu</i> /Jacinto Caamano returned to Nootka
9/11/1792	Vancouver stated that he would not accept possession of Nootka with any restrictions, and Bodega would only provide to Vancouver the small parcel occupied by Meares.
9/11/1792	<i>Hope</i> /Joseph Ingraham arrived at Nootka, and

9/12/1792?? (8/12?)	<i>Bounty</i> mutineers court martial opened on the <i>HMS Duke</i> in Portsmouth Harbor with Vice Admiral Lord Hood presiding.
9/15/1792	<i>Hope</i> /Joseph Ingraham departed Nootka to stop at Neah Bay to deliver message to Fidalgo to abandon Neah Bay
9/16/1792	Portuguese ship, the 50-foot brig <i>São Jao y Fenix</i> arrived from the Queen Charlotte Islands under the command of João de Barros Andrade, with Englishman Robert Duffin on board as owner and manager of the ship's cargo and trade items. Duffin, a former member of Meares' crew, had been at Nootka Sound with him in 1788 and again with Colnett in 1789. Duffin flatly contradicted the testimony of Gray and Ingraham, asserting that Meares had indeed purchased from Maquinna and his near relative, Callicum, the "whole of the Land that forms Friendly Cove." Vancouver confronted Bodega with the new information. Bodega dismissed it, claiming that Duffin could not be objective on the matter. Bodega then questioned Maquinna, who vehemently denied that he had sold Meares any land. All he had sold him were "sea otter pelts at the rate of ten for each sheet of copper." He added he had only sold a bit of land in Marvinas Bay (four miles from Friendly Cove) to the American John Kendrick and had "donated" to Eliza the site of the Spanish settlement on the condition of the land being returned to him whenever the Spanish withdrew
9/18/1792	<i>Bounty</i> remaining 6 mutineers were found guilty and sentenced to death by hanging. 4 were acquitted. Of the 6, 2 were pardoned by King George III, 1 won a stay of execution on a technicality, and 3 were executed.
9/20/1792	Final letters between Bodega and Vancouver, Bodega and Vancouver agreed to cease negotiations and to meet in Monterey to discuss further. <i>Hope</i> /Ingraham departed Nootka and stopped at Neah Bay per Bodega request to convey to Fidalgo to abandon Neah Bay and return all equipment etc. to Nootka. Explanation was imprecise language and vague instructions to both Bodega and Vancouver.
9/22/1792	Bodega departed Nootka on <i>Activa</i> and headed for Neah Bay. Outside Nootka he met Gray and discussed the purchase of sloop <i>Adventure</i> . As the <i>Adventure</i> is not suitable for a trip to Hawaii and Macao. Agreed for the price of 75 otter skins, the boat to be delivered to Neah Bay. Also carried botanist-naturalist Jose Mariano Mozino, author of 'Noticias de Nutka' After the departure of Quadra, Maquinna status was downgraded and he was upset that he had lost his best European ally. Archibald Menzies, naturalist with Vancouver noted that 10 vessels were riding at anchor, plus 2 small ones being built on shore.
9/22/1792	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray and <i>Adventure</i> /Capt Robert Haswell departed Nootka Sound for the last time. They recently had spent one month there making repairs to a seriously damaged <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> which struck rocks north of Esperanza Inlet and Columbia Cove. After retreating to Columbia Cove and assessing the damage, Gray headed to Nootka, but winds forced <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray and <i>Adventure</i> /Capt Robert Haswell to initially go to Clayoquot Sound, after he had destroyed the village of Opitsat and again met the Chief Maquinna. After the repairs were made, <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray and <i>Adventure</i> /Capt Robert Haswell then again headed north for trade and then rendezvoused at Port Montgomery after more trading. Capt Gray had decided to sell the <i>Adventure</i> to the Spanish Bodega y

	Quadra and put his crew back about the <i>Columbia</i> , as the <i>Adventure</i> was not big enough to travel to Hawaii, China and Boston.
9/25	<i>Activa</i> /Bodega and <i>Columbia</i> / Gray and <i>Adventure</i> /Haswell at the mouth of Str Juan de Fuca, and proceeded to Neah Bay, but <i>Activa</i> /Salvadore Mendez and Bodega ended up becalmed and anchored in a dangerous spot near Cape Flattery, Boats were sent to bring it but the Spaniard were saying mass and Bodega was annoyed at the interruption. .
9/26/1792	<i>Activa</i> /Bodega anchored in Neah Bay after delay by weather. <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray and <i>Adventure</i> /Capt Robert Haswel and <i>Hope</i> /Ingraham also there
9/26/1792	Joseph Baker promoted to 2 nd Lieutenant after Lt Mudge departed with papers to England.
9/27/1792	<i>Princesa</i> /Fidalgo departed Neah Bay for Nootka, and left buildings for natives, <i>Hope</i> /Ingraham also left. The houses were described as 'a few huts and a garden' to '10 buildings'. Officers from all 4 ships had dinner on the <i>Columbia</i> the night before departure.
9/28/1792	Bodega concludes purchase of the <i>Adventure</i> from Grey for 72 otter skins and renamed it <i>Orcacitus</i> under command of Lopez de Haro.
9/29/1792	<i>Princesa</i> departed for Nootka with useful items loaded. <i>Hope</i> /Ingraham departed the same time. <i>Activa</i> /Bodega and <i>Orcacitus (exAdventure)</i> / Lopez de Haro departed Neah Bay for Monterey later that day, with what had remained of the establishment.
9/29/1792	<i>Princesa</i> /Fidalgo arrived Nootka,
9/30/1792 Neah Bay Abandoned	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray departs Neah Bay that morning for Vancouver Island
Oct 1792	Alexander McKenzie departed Fort Chipewyan in the Athabasca country
10/1/1792	<i>Aranzazu</i> /Jacinto Caamano departed Nootka for Monterey
10/1/1792	<i>Sao Jose o Fenix</i> (Portuguese brig <i>Fenis and San Josef</i> ???) departed Nootka Sound to Macao, with about 700 sea otter pelts and Lieutenant Zachary Mudge. Vancouver entrusted him with dispatches, botanical samples, copies of journals, charts, and logs, as well as reports to the British government regarding the diplomatic impasse that had developed and a request for further orders. After reaching China, Mudge proceeded to Great Britain on an East Indiaman
10/2/1792	Fidalgo took command of Nootka Sound
10/3/1792 (9/3?)	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray departs Port Renfrew (Port San Juan) BC for Hawaii and Macau, China after dropping the sloop <i>Adventure</i> off per terms of the sale to natives of 72 sea otter skins.
10/4/1792	<i>Halcyon</i> /Charles Barkley and Francis departed Sitka area
10/4/1792	<i>Aranzazu</i> /Caamaño' departed Nootka for San Blas
10/9/1792	<i>Activa</i> /Bodega arrived Monterey, <i>Santa Saturnina</i> /Juan Carrasco wa stil in San Francisco trying to get message to Nootka. <i>Santa Gertrudis</i> , <i>Sutil</i> , and <i>Mexicana</i> were in Monterey waiting for Bodega. New orders from Madrid and Mexico City arrived overland from San Francisco, which said
	<i>Jenny</i> /Capt James Baker arrived Nootka, but intended to leave directly for London, and so two Hawaiian girls on <i>Jenny</i> were transferred to Vancouver's ship to go back to Hawaii

10/12/1792	Vancouver supply ship <i>Daedalus</i> entered Grays Harbor
10/12/1792	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Broughton</i> departs Nootka, for San Francisco and Monterey to negotiate with Bodega, but <i>Chatham</i> briefly ended up on rocks at San Miguel island
10/12/1792	<i>Hope/Joseph Ingraham</i> departed PNW for Hawaii
10/15/1792	<i>Butterworth/Willam Brown</i> returned to Nootka, naturalist Sigismund Bacstrom due to the brutality of Brown and his officers. Bacstrom took refuge with the Spanish officers at Nootka.
10/17/1792	Schooner <i>Mexicana/Seijas</i> arrived San Francisco where he had arrived from Str Juan de Fuca and Columbia River.
10/18/1792	Date approx. British Trader <i>Three Brothers/William Alder</i> arrived Nootka and took naturalist Bacstrom from <i>Butterworth</i> on board and treated him well. <i>Three Brothers/William Alder</i> was accompanied by <i>Prince William Henry</i> , neither of whom had the proper licenses from East India Company.
10/19/1792	<i>Discovery /Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Broughton at the Columbia River</i> , <i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> too big to go in, but <i>Chatham/Broughton</i> went in and explored the river for 128 miles past Reed Island to Point Vancouver.
10/20	<i>Chatham/Broughton</i> entered the Columbia River and anchored near entrance to Ilwaco Channel (1 1/4 miles, at S 50 E from back side of Cape D).
10/21/1792	Spanish #11 <i>Orcasites</i> (ex <i>Adventure</i>) /De Haro dispatched by Bodega back to Nootka Sound with instructions to Fidalgo that he was to exclude all non-Spanish and British ships from Nootka Sound. Bodega forwarded news to Revillagigedo via the <i>Santa Gertrudis</i> , which sailed on to San Blas. Haro returned from Nootka Sound on December 23.
10/21/1792	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> remained outside the Columbia River while <i>Chatham/Broughton</i> entered the river and anchored near what is now the entrance to Channel to Ilwaco. Broughton named Pt Adams and Village Point/east side of Cape D. At 2:00 PM <i>Chatham/Broughton</i> headed upriver on the southern shore, to Adams Point and then Tongue Point. The swift shallow water prevented them from anchoring as needed and caused them to ground on a sandbank until high tide, then went further and anchored stayed overnight on the north shore. He has a copy of Grays map, but felt it was not helpful. <i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> departed for Monterey without signaling <i>Chatham/Broughton</i>
10/22/1792	<i>Aranzazu/Jacinto Caamano</i> at Monterey with brig <i>Activo</i> , frigate <i>Gertrudis</i> , and schooners <i>Sutil</i> , <i>Mexicana</i> and <i>Saturnina</i> , he also saw the arrival of <i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Broughton</i> . From here Broughton left for London via San Blas with Bodega with news on the Nootka issue in mid Jan 1793.
10/22/1792	Broughton took cutter and launch and explored Youngs Bay, Sherriff went 7 miles up Youngs River and they camped in heavy rain near the mouth of Youngs River near Youngs Bay Bridge.
10/23/1792	The weather cleared Broughton went to Pt George/Smith Point then up the river to Tongue Point and then crossed to the north shore and the <i>Chatham</i> at Point Ellice. From Tongue Point they then saw Grays Bay and 7 miles distant and arrived there In the afternoon, found channel on the north shore. A canoe of 25 natives came by to trade and one chief stayed with them for the trip upriver. And at dark anchored where? <i>Chatham</i> was anchored at Pt Ellice.

10/24/1792	At daybreak, Broughton sent Mr. Manby sent to survey channel up from Grays Bay but he came back and said it was too difficult, they decided to leave the Chatham where it was and decided to head out in cutter and launch.
10/25/1792	Broughton headed out in two small boats went up north shore passed Pillar Rock and camped at what he called the beginning of the river at Skamakowa Creek/Orchard River, named after Henry Masterman Orchard, clerk on <i>Discovery</i> . The <i>Chatham</i> was under Lt Manby, his first command, recently promoted at Nootka. Camp was in the rain at Skamokawa.
10/26/1792	Broughton headed upriver early with the flood tide, noted cliffs at Bradwood, went past Puget Island and Cape Horn and 4 canoes of natives joined them from village at Oak Point/Mill Creek/Abernathy Creek. He named Nassa Point/Bells Point, from Chatham's clerk Edward Bell. He named Crims Island and Gull island as Baker Islands after Lt Joseph Baker. Named Swaines River/West Wallace Slough (3 rd Lt on Discovery Spelman Swaine) and Manby's River/East Wallace Slough (Master Thomas Manby) Camped at Green Point /Point Sherriff,(masters mate John Sherriff on <i>Chatham</i>) they camped at Green Creek and 9 canoes of natives camped at adjacent Flume Creek, near Mayger
10/27/1792	7:00 AM Broughton departed and north side Walker Island (after <i>Chatham's</i> surgeon William Walker) at 10:00 tide changed and assisted they had 9 canoes of natives and that increased. Went by Mount Coffin and one mile east of Mount Coffin there was a single native hut and some of the natives stopped there. Broughton and crew kept going and at 3:00 PM stopped to dine at Rainier, having only come 9 miles from Green Point/Point Sheriff, named for Masters Mate John Sheriff He named River Poole/Cowlitz River and then Knights River/(Capt John Knights a former commander and former POW with Broughton)Carrolls Channel? Camp was 4 miles up at 10:30 PM on southern point of Cottonwood Island
10/28/1792	Lt Broughton at Cathlapotle/St Helens, saw 23 canoes of warriors 6:00 AM Broughton departed Cottonwood Island and went to Coffin Rock/Burial Head near Trojan Plant. He named Hartwells River/Kalama River (After Francis Hartwell a Navy Board clerk of acts). He also named Urrys's Islands (Capt John Urry) /Sandy Island at Kalama At 3 ½ mile was joined by 23 canoes and about 150 natives, 3-12 in each canoe, at Warrior Point near St Helens, who were ready for combat. The warriors talked to the natives and guides that accompanied Broughton and then trade commenced. Broughton named Rushleigh River/Lewis River and Calls River/Multnomah Channel. They could see the large village to the east from Warrior Point. Cathlapotle? Broughton wrote the natives said that if they were to go any further they would have their heads cut off, but the chiefs with Broughton calmed the local men and trade ensued. Broughton continued until 8:00 PM and camped at Willow Point
10/28/1792 11:26 AM	<i>Bounty</i> mutineers Burkett, Ellison, and Millward were hanged from the yardarm of the HMS Brunswick in Portsmouth Dock . Their bodies were left up for 2 hours

10/29/1792	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray reaches Hawaii, it is unknown if Attoo left the ship and stayed home at Niihau Island where they stopped for yams or continued on the ship.
10/29/1792 (???)	???On October 29, 1792 (???) , after pitching camp at today's Camas, Washington, opposite the east mouth of <u>Sandy River</u> , Lieutenant Broughton and his crew rowed upriver to within an estimated two miles of "a sandy point terminating our view of the river," which he named for Captain Vancouver. Point Vancouver is believed to be at the bend of the river opposite the lower end of Rooster Rock State Park, where Lewis and Clark and the Corps of Discovery camped on November 2, 1805. L & C at Steigerwald Creek on return at Provision Camp
10/29/1792	Broughton departed Willow Point and saw Mt St Helens, and 8 miles from Willow Point stopped to take observations and dine. Accompanied by 25 canoes/150 people. They stopped for observations at Post Office Lake they passed two villages and were accompanied by 150 natives in 25 canoes. They initially dined in their boats to avoid the natives on shore, but two chiefs crossed a line in the sand to greet them, and the natives behave with 'utmost decorum'. They departed at 1:00 and went to the mouth of the Mannings River (Capt. Edward Manning)/Willamette River and Belle Vue Point and also had their first view of Mt Hood, which Broughton felt was the headwaters of the Columbia. They went along the south side of Hayden Island the natives started to drift away from them. They named Menzie's Island/Hayden island and Goose Island/Tomahawk Island (eastern end of Hayden Island) At 7:00 PM they reached the village of a chief who accompanied them but they continued on another mile and camped 8 miles up from Belle Vue Point at Broughton Beach adjacent to PDX airport.
10/30/1792	<i>Chatham</i>/Lt William Broughton turn around at Washougal, had possession ceremony at Point Vancouver, and Vancouver left the river for Monterey then to winter in Hawaii. While at Monterey Vancouver toured the Franciscan Mission at Carmel. 7:00 AM Broughton departed Broughton beach and went along the north shore. They noted the rocks at One Reef (power lines) at Camas/Troutdale and also the Sandy River. At 2:30 they stopped to dine across from the Barings River/Sandy River and were accompanied by 10 canoes and their chief who had been downriver with them. The chief also brought 'an abundance of very fine salmon'. And ate on Johnstone Island/Lady Island. They soon made it to Vancouver Point and could see the river continued to the NE was but was not deep enough for large ships. From Pt Vancouver they named Mt Hood (11,249 ft) , and had a possession ceremony, and their chief joined in the ceremonies and drank to 'his Majesty's health' . Their chief explained there was a large falls farther upriver, making the river impassable to ships. The chief poured water over some rocks to demonstrate what he was talking about. Broughton estimated Mt Hood was not less than 20 leagues (69 miles) when it actually was only 30.5 miles away. He felt he was 7 leagues closer (24 miles) than when he saw it at Belle Vue Point/Willamette River, but actually he was 25 miles closer

	He estimates their travel as 12 miles, when it was actually 18 He estimates distance on Chatham as xxx actual was xxxx He spent 12 hours to Pt Vancouver, but return was only 3 hours to ½ mile from prior camp at Boughton Beach.
10/31/1792	Broughton departed early, was joined by chief and tribe Chief left them at Belle Vue Point and Friendly Reach and they departed at Parting Point/Mathews Point and proceeded to Willow Point. They went past Whidbeys River/Batchelor Island Slough They went past Urrys Islands Knights River Camp was at Boughton 's Oak Point north of Columbia City. Camped on Island near Bakers Island
Nov 1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver at Point Reyes to try to find Drakes landing spot, and said that Drakes Bay offers 'little shelter or security'
11/1/1792	Broughton continued down river with nothing remarkable. They had a late dinner west end of Walker Island and then camped below 'Baker Islands'/Grey and Crims Islands.
11/2/1792	Broughton passed current Oak Point and at the south end of Puget island saw Mt St Helens. Did not explore Clifton Channel as it was too shallow. He traded for salmon at Skamokowa and the natives followed him back to the <i>Chatham</i>. He reached the <i>Chatham</i> at 9:00 PM at west side Grays Bay
11/3/1792	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i>/Capt Gray departed Hawaii
11/3/1792	<i>Chatham</i>/Broughton was unmoored to depart but heavy winds and rain caused them to not proceed any further.
11/4/1792	<i>Mexicana</i>/Seijas arrived San Blas along with schooner <i>Sutil</i> from San Diego
11/4/1792	<i>Chatham</i>/Broughton had better weather and again tried to depart, but heavy wind and rains and lack of maneuvering room cased them to anchor again
11/5/1792	<i>Chatham</i>/Broughton again delayed by wind and rain and narrow channel.
11/6/1792	<i>Chatham</i>/Broughton reached east side Cape D and had a launch sound the channel and they noted the heavy surf at the bar. At 10:00 they anchored ½ mile in at Cape D and found <i>Jenney</i>/Capt. Baker of Bristol at anchor. <i>Jenny</i> had also been trying to leave the river. Broughton went on shore to top of Cape D to see if he could observe the channel.
11/6/1792	<i>Hope</i>/Joseph Ingraham arrived Hawaii which is Ingraham's final journal entry.
11/7/1792	<i>Halcyon</i>/Charles Barkley and Francis sighted Hawaii and approached between Big Island and Maui and landed at bay where Cook was killed. First Hawaiian to sail with foreign ship was Winee, as a maid to Frances in 1787. They went to Waikiki and while enroute met the ship <i>Hope</i>/Capt Ingrahan, and <i>Margarretta</i>/Capt McGee, and the three ships stayed together for security while they get water. Then departed for China 11/13
11/7/1792	<i>Chatham</i>/Broughton delayed at Cape D
11/8/1792	<i>Chatham</i>/Broughton stocked up on wood and water but violent seas delayed them again. Manby and Baker and men went up Wallacut River and returned with 18 geese and many ducks and smaller birds.
11/8/1792	<i>Halcyon</i>/Charles Barkley arrived Hawaii
11/9/1792	<i>Chatham</i>/Broughton had 'fair and pleasant' weather and Broughton again went to the top of Cape D but seas were still rough. Broughton shot a deer, and the natives brought them Salmon and Elk. Mr Sherriff explored the channel and noted conditions were better

11/10/1792	<i>Chatham</i>/Lt William Broughton and Bristol ship <i>Jenny</i> both departed Baker Bay/Illwaco and the Columbia River, with <i>Jenny</i> leading the way though the channel as they had been here earlier in the season. They had heavy seas at the bar and seas broke over the full length of the ship, but they stayed dry below as they had taken precautions to seal the ship. The launch and one man were washed overboard but both were recovered. They soon saw the supply ship <i>Daedalus</i>/Joseph Whidby coming from Grays Harbor and together they proceeded south to Monterey, while the <i>Jenny</i> headed North.
11/1792	<i>Sutul</i> /Capt Alcala Galiano and <i>Mexicana</i> /Capt Cayetano Valdes arrived at San Blas, the last Spanish expedition to the PNW
11/13/1792	<i>Halcyon</i> /Charles Barkley departed Hawaii in company of the brig <i>Hope</i> /Ingraham
11/13/1792	<i>Santa Gertrudis</i> arrived San Blas with dispatches from Bodega, but in Mexico City Viceroy Revillagigedo was uncertain of events at Nootka
11/14/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver anchored after dark at San Francisco bay 2 mile Inside the entrance. He was warmly received and he and some of the men went by horseback to the mission at Santa Clara for a 2 day visit. He was the first non-Spanish ship at SF. He stayed a total of 10 days
11/21/1792 approx	<i>Chatham</i> /Broughton arrived San Francisco and saw <i>Discovery</i> at anchor off Yerba Buena /Treasure Island
11/15/1792	<i>Halcyon</i> /Charles Barkley departed Hawaii
11/22/1792	<i>Daedalus</i> /Joseph Whidbey arrived Monterey???
11/24/1792	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver, <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton and <i>Daedalus</i> /Joseph Whidbey depart San Francisco
11/25/1792	<i>Discovery</i>/Vancouver, <i>Chatham</i>/Broughton and <i>Daedalus</i>/James Hansen entered Monterey Bay to meet with Bodega, first non-Spanish vessel, except for LaPerouse in 1786) <i>Daedalus</i>/Hanson had already arrived? Also present were the Spanish ships. Brig <i>Activa</i>, frigate <i>Aranzazu</i> and a packet schooner from San Blas Whidbey assisted in anchoring as he was familiar with the bay. Obligatory gun salutes followed. <i>Discovery</i>/Vancouver, <i>Chatham</i>/Broughton anchored ¼ mile off shore 9:00 AM Commandante Bodega y Quadra and Governor Don Jose Arguello arrived to visit the <i>Discovery</i> and then Vancouver and officers went ashore for lunch. An observatory was set up, and Menzies gathered specimens. In Monterey. Vancouver arranged with Bodega to send Broughton from San Blas overland to catch a ship to England. They also took a trip to the mission at San Carlos in Carmel and entertained each other. 5 crewmen from the 3 boats also had deserted because they were Catholics and wanted to remain but could not. The Spanish brig <i>Activa</i>, the frigate <i>Aranzazu</i>, and a packet schooner from San Blas were also in the harbor.
December 1792	<i>Three Brothers</i> /William Alder headed to Hawaii.
12/2/1792	British and Spanish officers and 2 Hawaiian women mounted horses brought to the beach and escorted by a guard of soldiers went to Carmel and had a sumptuous dinner under an arbor. Construction of the larger church was in progress.

	7:00PM was start time for evening dance, but the local Spanish women were not ready until 10:00 PM. They danced the fandango and then the 2 Hawaiian women danced a hula and the Spanish women left apparently in a huff.
12/3/1792	Vancouver had invited all the Spanish to the <i>Discovery</i> , but the Spanish women boarded and then left given the motion of the ship.
12/5/1792	Menzies and Broughton walked to Point Pinos. Later the British hosted a dinner for 40 onshore complete with fireworks.
12/7/1792	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray reaches China at Grand Lema Island then Macao. Robert Haswell journal ends. <i>Lady Washington</i> /Kendrick was still at Dirty Butter Bay in Macao
12/8/1792	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray started up the Pearl River to Canton and sold furs for \$90,000 or \$45 each. The ship was overhauled for 7,000 Spanish Dollars.
12/23/1792	<i>Orcasites</i> (ex <i>Adventure</i>)/De Haro back at Monterey after return to Nootka with message for Fidalgo about excluding foreigners that did not have agreement with Spain.
12/23/1792	<i>Halcyon</i> /Charles Barkley sighted coast of China at Cochin (South Vietnam) and hired pilot to go to Macao
12/25/1792	<i>Jefferson</i> /Capt Josiah Roberts arrived at Resolution Bay on Santa Christina Island in the Marquesas just before Christmas. They then built the prefabricated schooner carried in the hold, and named it <i>Resolution</i> after the bay.
12/29/1792	<i>Daedalus</i> /James Hansen loaded 12 cows, 6 bulls, 12 ewes, 6 rams and replaced men who had died, deserted or were sick with Spanish sailors. He also received orders from Vancouver to go to Marquesas for food and water, and then Tahiti for 70 pigs and hens and take on 21 men who were stranded when the transport ship <i>Matilda</i> was wrecked. He was then to go to Doubtless Bay on New Zealand and take natives to Port Jackson for use in the flax trade. The natives were Tuki and Huru, who were captured on the ship during a ruse. The ship departed Monterey 12/29.
1793	
1793	Grigorii Shelikov proposed that the fur company sponsor the missions of the Russian Orthodox Church in Alaska and to help convert the natives.
1793	There were 152 Russians on Kodiak Island and 6,000 natives.
1793	Shelikov and Baranov had John Shields build 73 foot <i>Phoenix</i> at Chugach Bay at Kenai for local use. Shleikhov also built a new <i>Three Saints</i> to replace the one that wrecked at Unalaska in 1790
1/3/1793	<i>Halcyon</i> / Barkley at Macao
1/14/1793	<i>Aranzazu</i> /Jacinto Caamano departed Monterey for San Blas in company of <i>Activo</i> and <i>Orcasitas</i> with Bodega
1/15/1793	With no new instructions, <i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget departs Monterey for Hawaii and Bodega and Broughton head to San Blas on the <i>Activa</i> . A few days later they had a final farewell banquet with Bodega/Broughton and parted to the SE and SW from 32 30' N. A crewman from <i>Discovery</i> apparently committed suicide by exiting the ship through a port and into the sea. This was the last time Vancouver saw either Bodega or Broughton.

1/17/1793	Final farewell banquet between Bodega and Vancouver at sea which lasted until midnight.
1/21/1793	Louis XVI executed in Paris
1/25/1793	Negotiations began on a Spanish-British alliance
February 1793	<i>Jackal</i> /Alexander Stewart arrived Hawaii
February 1793	<i>Butterworth</i> /William Brown arrived Hawaii
February 1793	<i>Three Brothers</i> /William Alder returned to Nootka from Hawaii.
2/1/1793	Bodega arrives San Blas forwarded his report with maps and charts to Viceroy Revila Ggedo in Mexico City
2/1/1793	France declares war on England
2/2/1793	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray departs Canton with \$100,000 of tea, sugar and porcelain.
2/8/1793	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray dropped pilot at Macao and headed home.
2/8/1793	<i>Jefferson</i> /Capt Josiah Roberts launched the 90 ton schooner <i>Resolution</i> 12 man crew and named Mr. Burling as the captain, and 1 st mate Solomon Kendrick, son of John Kendrick, and veteran of the 1788 Kendrick/Gray expedition to Nootka Sound.
2/11/1793	<i>Bounty</i> final mutineer Muspratt was reprieved and freed
2/12/1793	Second Nootka (Claims) Convention signed at Whitehall awarding damages to Meares for seizures of ships, and also recognized restitution to <i>Argonaut</i> Meares had claimed losses of \$653,433 Spain was to pay 210,000 Spanish dollars?
2/12/1793	King George III sent message to House of Commons announcing that France had declared war on England and Holland.
2/12/1793	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget arrived Hawaii and surveyed Islands. They approached from the east after searching the supposed islands of 'Los Majos' and split up off Hilo, <i>Chatham</i> charted the east and southern coast of Hawaii and <i>Discovery</i> the north and western, and Vancouver stayed a few days at Kawaihea where he picked up King Keeaumohku (father in law to King K) and took to him to Kealakekua. The ships met in Kealakekua Bay (with King K.?) <i>Chatham</i> arrived first, again
2/13/1793 (?)	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget were greeted by King K who arrived at the head of a procession of 11 large canoes, the lead one with 36 paddlers and King K in yellow feathered cloak and a large helmet on his head. They circled the ships 3 times and then King K boarded <i>Discovery</i> and made speech but was not allowed to spend the night. Vancouver also unloaded cattle he had acquired from Bodega in Monterey, he had given some to Keeaumoku and the rest for King K, as a gift and for future stores for trading. King K tried to give Vancouver hogs but Vancouver did not have room. King K also had in his service two whites, Isaac Davis the sole survivor of <i>the Fair American</i> , captured in 1790. Also John Young from <i>the Elenora</i> who King K captured to prevent the <i>Elenora</i> from hearing about the loss of the <i>Fair American</i> . Vancouver had a military ceremony at the site where Cook was killed, and the King K provided a mock battle where blunted spears were thrown at and caught in mid-air. They closed with fireworks show provided by Vancouver. Towereroo was also a visitor to the ships

2/24/1793	<i>Shah Hormuzear</i> /Matthew Wright Bampton a 400 ton East Indiamen crewed by Lascars, arrived Port Jackson from Calcutta with a cargo of sheep, horses, donkeys, goats, beef, flour, rice, wheat, sugar, wine, and spirits. Bampton had his wife with him, on a voyage of private speculation.
2/25/1793	<i>Halcyon</i> / Barkley departs Macao
March 1793	<i>Jefferson</i> /Capt Josiah Roberts arrived Hawaii
March 1793	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget in Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii for a week.
3/1/1793 (3/11??)	John Kendrick writes a letter to Thomas Jefferson, the Secretary of State under Pres Washington. From Port Independence (Hong Kong) advising Jefferson of Kendrick's land purchases on Vancouver Island, and agreeing with the need for the US to expend westward. He provided copies of the purchase documents now in the Lib of Congress.
3/6/1793	<i>Halcyon</i> /Barkley at Cape St James, (Vũng Tàu South Vietnam at Mekong River)
3/7/1793	France declares war on Spain
3/9/1793	Charles and Frances Barkley took 40 miles trip up the Mekong River to Saigon, first European woman to visit Saigon.
3/10-18/1793	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Broughton in Maui after stop at Hawaii. Vancouver attempted to negotiate peace between Maui Chiefs Kahekili and Ka'eo and King K. He later had a trial on Oahu for 3 men accused of killing Lt. Hergest of the <i>Daedalus</i>
3/15/1792	<i>Chatham</i> /Puget departed Hawaii for Nootka. He charted the north coast of Molokai and then made it to Nootka in 20 days. Divers had noted that much of Chathams copper bottom was damaged, and there was not enough tide in Hawaii to beach the vessels and make repairs. So Nootka was decided as the best spot for repairs. Vancouver charted the south coast of Molokai on his way to Oahu from Lahaina, Maui.
3/16/1793	<i>Chatham</i> /Puget departed Hawaii for Nootka.
3/20/1793	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver anchored at Waikiki to investigate the murders of the <i>Daedalus</i> crewmen
3/20/1793	Approximately the Malaspina Expedition arrived at Port Jackson
3/23/1793	<i>San Carlos</i> / <i>Ramon Saavedra</i> depart San Blas to Nootka to replace Fidalgo in charge at Nootka Sound.
3/24/1793	<i>Halcyon</i> / Barkley departs Cape St James
3/26/1793	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget left Oahu for Kauai. Vancouver had been anchored at Waikiki to investigate the Hergest/Gooch murders, which had occurred at Waimea. Vancouver was boarded by James Coleman, who had been under the service Kahekili on Oahu but had previously been on Kauai. Also with Coleman was an English speaking native who knew of the murders. After 3 men were presented to Vancouver and questioned, they were executed by the chief. Vancouver later had a show of fireworks and trading. Vancouver also had Peter Puget explore a large bay later known as Pearl Harbor but the entrance was blocked by a sandbar and was not useful then. At Kauai beachcomber Williams came to meet Vancouver, and they discussed a recent rebellion. Supplies that had been reserved for Vancouver were traded away for weapons when Vancouver did not return as expected. Vancouver also returned two women from Niihau, 'Raheina' and 'Tymarow' who had gone the PNW

	with Capt. James Baker in 1792. They brought back to Kauai a great deal of knowledge and also many western personal items. The two girls he left on Kauai after hearing of a famine on their home island of Niihau. <i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> had a difficult one month run to Cape Mendicino and spent 3 days in Trinidad Bay and then 2 weeks northward up the coast to the PNW.
3/30/1793	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> departed Hawaii after a 7 week stay. They consumed their fresh provision in 10 days at sea.
Spring 1793	<i>San Carlos/Ramon Saavedra</i> sent to Nootka to relieve <i>Princesa</i> and Fidalgo.
April, 1793	Grigorii Shelikov appealed to the Orthodox Church in St Petersburg for one priest and the approval to build churches in Alaska, and for a seminary in Irkutsk. Shelikov was given 10 priests.
4/1/1793	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Puget</i> commemorated their 2 nd anniversary since leaving England.
4/3/1793	<i>Chatham/Peter Puget</i> in heavy seas and lost her main topsail sheet at about 43 40' North and spent 4 days in heavy seas.
4/7/1793	<i>Chatham/Peter Puget</i> saw land of Vancouver Island. He anchored at Nuchatlitz Inlet south of Esperanza Inlet.
4/8/1793	5:00 AM with poor shelter at Nuchatlitz , <i>Chatham/Peter Puget</i> departed in what he thought was an alternative way to Nootka, but was carried by the tide through a very narrow passage with pine boughs from nearby trees littering the deck, they then reversed course on the reverse tide, and eventually left Nuchatlitz Inlet.
4/15/1793	<i>Chatham/Peter Puget</i> arrived at Nootka and anchored outside for the night. He had been forced into Esperanza Inlet and tried to reach Nootka through an inside passage. He found 2/3 of Spaniards from the <i>Princesa</i> ill with scurvy. Fidalgo had spent the winter strengthening the defenses of the fort. Puget shared fresh food to restore the health of the garrison. <i>Chatham/Puget</i> stayed and careened the boat.
4/16/1793	<i>Chatham/Peter Puget</i> 11:00 AM finally anchored at Friendly Cove at Nootka Sound. One of Vancouver's 4 chronometers stopped and then stopped again 11 days later and could not be restarted.
4/19/1793	One of Vancouver's 4 chronometers stopped and then stopped again 11 days later and could not be restarted
4/20/1793	<i>Daedalus/James Hansen</i> arrived at Port Jackson/Sydney and the 2 New Zealand natives Tuki and Huru were promptly transferred to the <i>Shah Hormuzea</i> .
4/24/1793	<i>Shah Hormuzear</i> departed Port Jackson for Norfolk Island and the flax trade. They also had 5 freed convicts, 220 tons of provisions inc 2,200 gallons of wine and spirits.
4/26/1793	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> arrives Cape Mendicino, then went to Trinidad Bay to fix a leak, and spent 3 days surveying the bay and taking on fresh water. <i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> had a difficult run of a month from Kauai to Cape Mendicino
4/30/1793	<i>Spanish #12 Activa/ Francisco de Eliza</i> , and the <i>Mexicana/ Juan Martinez y Zayas</i> , left San Blas to investigate the Oregon coast and the Columbia River. <i>Activa/Francisco de Eliza</i> turned around from Oregon, and the <i>Mexicana/ Juan Martinez y Zayas</i> waited at Neah Bay for Eliza who never showed. Zayas investigated Grays Harbor and went 15 miles up the Columbia River (to Astoria). Spain had decided to abandon the area north of Neah Bay and the Str of Juan de Fuca

Summer 1793	At Resurrection Bay (Seward) James Shields was busy building the 3 masted ship Phoenix for Baranov.
May 1793	<i>Sv. Simeon I Anna</i> /Izmailov sailed to Cook Inlet and started a post at Kenai Peninsula.
May 1793	Laperouse French rescue mission 2 ships saw smoke signals in Vanikoro/Solomon Islands, unable to get close to island, captain died two months later. Artifacts recovered in 1826 and 1828 confirmed both ships wrecked at Vanikoro, including sword with Le Perouse name on it.
May 1793	Alexander McKenzie departed winter camp at junction of Peace and Smoky Rivers for the Pacific Ocean.
5/2/1793	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver anchors in Trinidad Bay for 2 days to fix a leak on <i>Discovery</i>
5/4/1793	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Robert Gray rounded Cape of Good Hope and a had a brief stop at St Helena for wood and water and supplies.
5/9/1793	McKenzie departs Fort Fork for the Pacific
5/9/1793	<i>San Carlos</i> /Ramon Saavedra arrived Nootka to relieve Fidalgo
5/15/1793 approx	<i>Chatham</i> /Peter Puget departed Nootka after making repairs to <i>Chatham</i> . He opened his sealed orders from Vancouver to survey from Calvert island.
5/18/1793	<i>Chatham</i> /Peter Puget departed Nootka for Calvert island.
5/17/1793	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver returns to Nootka, then left after 2 days to join Chatham/Puget in Alaska at Restoration Cove in Burke Channel. <i>San Carlos</i> /Don Carlos Saavedra arrived from San Blas the same day, with Saavedra to take over as Governor from Fidalgo.
5/19/1793	<i>Jefferson</i> /Capt Josiah Roberts and tender <i>Resolution</i> /Burling arrived PNW and the Columbia River from Marquesas, <i>Resolution</i> was the 4 th boat to enter the Columbia River. They ;later cruised between the Columbai River and Clayoquot Sound.
5/26/1793	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget were finally rejoined at Burke Channel. They continued their surveys but one man later died when some men roasted and ate some toxic mussels at Carter Bay near Sarah Island.
5/26/1793	<i>Sutil</i> /Juan Bautista Matute anchored at Bodega Bay as part of Bodegas plan for Puerto de la Bodega (Tomales Bay) said to be the best bay for 100 leagues north of San Francisco in, an effort to fortify the bay before the British approached. The Bay was too shallow and the bar too rough for supply ship <i>Aranzazu</i> to enter, so it unloaded at San Francisco, but they had difficulty moving supplies to Bodega Bay.
June 1793-June 1794	17 foreign vessels called at Nootka Sound
June 1793	Vancouver Lt Zachary Mudge arrived in London from Nootka with maps and asking for instructions on resolving Nootka issue after leaving Nootka for London via China
June 1793	Meares protested the 10,000 Spanish Dollar settlement he has received from the Spanish government over his losses from the Nootka Incident, but was rebuffed by the British who also agreed to the settlement.
6/1/1793	Ships boat from Capt Vancouver expedition was at Bella Coola in same village visited later by Alexander McKenzie, Rascals Village or Qomq'ts
6/5/1793	Vancouver and Menzies were in Burke Channel and missed McKenzie by 48 days. The crew rested near mouth of small inlet called Elcho Harbor
6/6/1793	<i>Halcyon</i> /Barkley arrived Mauritius and is seized by the French and Barkley's taken prisoner, as France was at war with England. A local merchant intervened, and a cargo was found for the Halcyon, but the American Captain they had to engage took

	the ship and left Barkley's stranded again in Mauritius for a year. They went to Newport RI on an American ship <i>Betsy</i> , and then went to NY, where Barkley arranged for a ship <i>Amphion</i> with a cargo of cotton to go to England but needed an American captain. (See 11/1794)
6/7/1793	Fidalgo turned over command of Nootka to Saavedra
6/9/1793	<i>Princesa</i> /Fidalgo departed Nootka for San Blas
Early June, 1793	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver mapping Dean Channel, at Elcho Harbour near Bella Coola, missed McKenzie by 6 weeks.
6/15/1793	James Johnstone and crew stopped at head of Mathieson Channel for breakfast and the men roasted some mussels, but they were contaminated by the red tide, one man John Carter died, Vancouver named the burial place Carters Bay and the spot where they were eaten Poison Cove., north of Baranov Island.
6/15/1793	<i>Sv. Simeon / Anna</i> under Izmailov and James Shields went to the Lebedev-Lastochkin outpost at western PWS that had been built in the 1780's. They tried to convince the competitor that the Russian -American Company had the royal decree to operate and the Lebedev-Lastochkin operations should cease. They were met with resistance and Baranov's later efforts were also futile. The Lebedev-Lastochkin co was entrenched at Hinchinbrook Island, Copper River and Tatlek/Tatitlek near Cordova and it would be 6 years before Baranov would get the upper hand against Lebedev-Lastochkin.
6/19/1793	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver, <i>Chatham</i> /Puget at Finlayson and Princess Royal Channels.
Mid June	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver departed Restoration Cove.
July 1793	Capt. Jose Joaquin de Arrillaga of Loreto arrived in Monterey after being named Governor of California. He was unhappy about the liberties given to Vancouver in 1792 and ordered the Spanish in Monterey to give Vancouver urgent assistance only, and to not linger in a Spanish port.
July 1793	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget were in Chatham Sound when they fell in with <i>Butterworth</i> /Capt. Brown and schooners <i>Prince Lee Boo</i> and <i>Jackal</i> . Brown guided the British into Observatory Inlet near the current AK/BC border for an anchorage. Vancouver considered this to be important for he felt they may be near the River Los Reyes of de Fonte as noted by Caamano.
July 1793	Vancouver's Lt William Broughton arrived in London with maps and asking for instructions on resolving Nootka issue after leaving Monterey with Bodega and traveling overland through Mexico via Acapulco and Vera Cruz. He later went to Madrid to assist in finalizing the Nootka Incident documents
7/17/1793	Alexander McKenzie was on Burnt Bridge Creek
7/20/1793	Alexander McKenzie reaches Bella Coola 'by land'.in North Benedict Arm. He met natives at Point Menzies who described Vancouver's recent visit to him.
7/21/1793	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget encountered <i>Butterworth</i> /Capt William Brown and 2 small schooners
7/22/1793	8:00 AM Alexander McKenzie took altitudes at Bella Bella at McKenzie Rock and wrote his inscription.
7/23/1793	Vancouver/Puget Menzies and others departed their Salmon Cove anchorage in Observatory Inlet and traced the mainland shore north of Revillagigedo Island, but were wary of being in the territory of the warlike Tinglit Tribe.

7/24/1793	Alexandr Baranov at Prince William Sound wrote a letter to Gregorii Shelikov in Irkutsk who did not receive the letter until 6/22/1794.
July 26,1793	<i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /Capt Gray arrives Boston Long Warf (again) with cargo of tea (again). The return was about \$50,000 or twice what was invested. Other voyages would reach up to 400%.
8/9/1793	Menzies wrote of the 250 foot 'New Eddystone' rock in the middle of Behm Canal
8/9/1793	<i>Activa</i> /Eliza arrived Bodega Bay, and <i>Sutil</i> /Matute abandoned Tomales Bay and headed to San Francisco
8/12/1793	Vancouver and Puget and Menzies survey crew as at Behm Canal, near Ketchikan, 120 miles from their ships when they stopped at an abandoned village and were soon surrounded by about 50 hostile natives in canoe led by an old woman. After some brief initial trade gestures, and after being repeatedly threatened Vancouver and the men opened fire and killed 10 natives who retreated. 20 natives were wounded and spears were thrown at them and items and muskets taken from the boats. 2 British were wounded by spears. The area is called Escape Point and the cove where the canoes appeared was Traitors Cove, now known for bears feeding on salmon. Vancouver landed at Escape Point on NW portion of Revilla Gigedo Island (North of Ketchikan) for observations, but a confrontation ensued with the 60 natives who arrived by 50 foot canoes and 6-8-10 natives were killed and two seamen wounded by spears.
8/16/1793?	Possible date, armed conflict with natives with spears. But this may be a reference to the 8/12/1793 incident where Vancouver and crew in the Launch and Pinnace were attacked on 8/12, during their trip of 21 days. Per John Frazier Henry - Early Maritime Artists of PNW -page 110 -subject John Sykes
8/28/1793	Lt Johnstone traced the continental shore between Ernest Sound and Eastern Passage reaching the head of Sumner Strait which is a passage to the open sea. But in the NE corner he missed the large Stikine River he also missed the connection between Sumner Str and Fredrick Sound, and instead traced the Kupreanof Island and Kuiu Island. He made the corrections the following year when he was in charge of again surveying the area.
September 1793	<i>Bounty</i> surviving mutineers on Pitcarin Island descended into 'extreme violence' and 5 mutineers were killed by the Tahitians. Later the 6 Tahitian men were all killed either by each other or by the Tahitian women. By the end of the year only 4 <i>Bounty</i> men and 10 women remain alive. 3 of the <i>Bounty</i> men died in the next 7 years.
9/5/1793	Reign of Terror begins in France
9/21/1793	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget concluded Alaska survey to about 100 miles north of Sitka, at Port Protection and Cape Decision and departed for Nootka, hoping to meet <i>Daedalus</i> .
9/24/1793(???)	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget departed Nootka after staying only 3 days. The local commander Ramon Saavedra had no new info and the supply ship <i>Daedalus</i> had not arrived. So they headed for Monterey, surveying to 30 North at Baja then to Hawaii
9/30/1793	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget becalmed 30 miles north of Friendly Cove and Nootka Sound.
Oct/Nov 1793	<i>Lady Washington</i> /John Kendrick arrived Hawaii

Oct 1793	Robert Haswell (from <i>Columbia Rediviva</i>) left Boston as captain of <i>Hannah</i> for 27 month trip to East Indies. Then to England to visit his parents and then to Boston.
Oct 1793	During the French Revolution the city of Lyon fell France after being besieged by government forces, many of the buildings were razed and 2,000 citizens were killed. Furs gathered during a circumnavigation by Etienne Marchand were warehoused in Lyons as he was unable to sell them in China. The furs were forgotten about and spoiled.
10/3/1793	<i>Bounty</i> mutineers on Pitcairn Island, with John Adams one of 4 white survivors, delivered the hands and heads of the last murdered natives to the other 2 remaining whites, as proof they were dead. Of the 47 people who originally landed at Pitcairn, only 4 whites (<i>Bounty</i> crew) and 10 Tahitian women survived.
10/5/1793	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget arrived at Nootka, San Carlos/Ramon Saavedra still there and with no news Vancouver departed for San Francisco. <i>Daedalus</i> /Lt Hansen arrived the evening that the other two ships left, after a 4 month trip from Australia.
10/8/1793	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget departed Nootka for California after spending 3 days securing wood and water.
Fall 1793	Lt Broughton promoted to captain
10/16/1793	Marie Antoinette executed in Paris
10/25/1793	At dinner on the <i>Discovery</i> at Nootka, Mr. Puget and Lt. Hansen discussed when Hansen had captured the 2 New Zealand natives for the flax trade, they had arrived at Doubtless Bay, they did not anchor, as the crew was in poor shape and the ship valuable, but allowed some natives to come on to trade, they took the men below and feted them, but then set sail and when the natives came up on deck, they were too far for land to jump off.
November 1793	<i>Jackal</i> /Alexander Stewart arrived Hawaii
Winter 1793-94	Wickaninish agreed to purchase schooner <i>Resolution</i> from Capt Roberts for 50 prime sea otter pelts, but the <i>Resolution</i> disappeared along the Columbia River before it could be delivered to Wickaninish
11/1/1793	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget met <i>Daedalus</i> /Lt Hansen at sea between SF and Monterey and arrived Monterey but were not welcomed by Spanish due to orders from new governor of Alta California, Jose Joaquin de Arrillaga. Shortly after leaving San Francisco they were joined by the <i>Daedalus</i> /Lt Hansen and they went to Monterey, with the <i>Chatham</i> arriving the day before <i>Discovery</i> (again) and <i>Daedalus</i> /Lt Hansen. The officers had a brief and tense meeting with Arriliaga, who offered assistance but no hospitality.
11/2/1793	Store ship 301 ton <i>Brittania</i> arrived at Norfolk Island (6 guns, crew 24),
11/4/1793	<i>Activa</i> /Eliza arrived Bodega Bay and <i>Sutil</i> /Matute arrived San Blas
11/5/1793	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget and <i>Daedalus</i> /Lt Hansen departed Monterey for Santa Barbara and Buenaventura. They saw San Juan Capistrano from offshore and then spent a week in San Diego making copies of charts for Bodega in San Blas and then down the coast to Rosario (30N) and then headed west. They passed by Guadalupe Island on their way to Hawaii Big island. They also made another attempt to find Los Majos Islands if they existed.
11/5/1793	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver surveyed Southern California coast per orders to survey to 30N (Baja California)

11/10/1793	<i>Discovery/Vancouver and Chatham/Puget (and Daedalus/Lt Hansen?) arrived Santa Barbara and stayed 10 days</i>
11/18/1793	Archibald Menzies sent a letter to Vancouver protesting the condition of the greenhouse on the quarter deck of <i>Discovery</i> .
11/20/1793	<i>Discovery/Vancouver and Chatham/Puget (and Daedalus/Lt Hansen?) departed Santa Barbara</i>
11/27/1793	<i>Discovery/Vancouver and Chatham/Puget (and Daedalus/Lt Hansen?) arrived San Diego and stayed 9 days</i>
December, 1793	<i>Jackal/Alexander Stewart departed Hawaii</i>
12/1/1793 approx	<i>Lady Washington/John Kendrick returns to Hawaii and after the season collecting furs on the PNW coast.</i>
12/9/1793	<i>Discovery/Vancouver and Chatham/Puget (and Daedalus/Lt Hansen?) departed San Diego</i>
1794	Russian Orthodox Church clergy first arrived at Kodiak Island.
1794	Honolulu Harbor first discovered by Europeans per Herb Kane
1794	Alexander Mackenzie left Fort Chipewyan and the Canadian north for good in 1794, and thereafter busied himself in fur trade matters at more comfortable stations in Montreal and London. He ultimately returned to Scotland where he died on March 11, 1820, at age 56
1794	The US Navy was founded.
1/8/1794	<i>Discovery /Vancouver arrived in Hawaii at Hilo for supplies only 24 days from Baja, helped by the favorable current. While Joseph Whidbey was exploring Hilo Bay, King K came to the Discovery. They felt Hilo Bay was too exposed and so went to Kealakakua Bay. While enroute King K and GV discussed King K separation from his favorite young wife Kaahumanu who was having an affair with a rival Kaiana.</i>
1/9/1794	<i>Daedalus/Lt Hansen arrived Hawaii</i>
1/11/1794	(Third) Convention for Mutual Abandonment of Nootka signed in Madrid , with both Britain and Spain abandoning activity in Nootka Sound. The sound was open to all, but no one could establish a settlement there.
1/13/1794	<i>Discovery /George Vancouver arrived at Kealakekua Bay, Hawaii, and stayed for 6 weeks.</i> <i>Lady Washington/John Kendrick had been there for 6 weeks. Vancouver disapproved of Kendrick getting involved in an uprising between the native kings. But Vancouver's carpenters later helped King K build a vessel the <i>Britannia</i> used in the conquest of other islands.</i> <i>Supplies were offloaded from the <i>Daedalus</i> and guarded, and cattle and sheep from California were off loaded</i> <i>GV off loaded the cattle and sheep given to him in Monterey, and also took on local provisions and water. Menzies was pleased with a 9 day trip to Mount Hualalai near Kailua Kona and Puget met the man named Papeah who was supposed to have the one who first stabbed Capt Cook.</i> <i>GV also tried to mediate conflict between King K and Kahekili of Maui but was not successful. He also tried to get King K to cede Hawaii to Britain.</i> <i>GV also had his ship carpenters build the keel and frames for a schooner <i>Britannia</i> to be finished by a crewman from <i>Lady Washington</i> who was an advisor to King K.</i>

	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver departed Kealakakua before the schooner was finished, but left enough hardware and materials to finish it. GV also reunited King K and his wife after arranging for them to have a 'chance' meeting in Vancouver's quarters on the ship.
1/22/1794	A group of 10 Russian Orthodox priests and deacons departed Moscow and arrived at Okhotsk in July.
February 1794	<i>Britannia</i> was built in Hawaii under George Vancouver
2/7/1794	Lord Camelford/Honorable Thomas Pitt was discharged on shore by Capt. Vancouver, and then sent home on the <i>Daedalus</i>
2/8/1794	<i>Daedalus</i> /Lt Hergest departed Hawaii for New South Wales. GV included a report on his explorations, but it arrived in London after he did.
2/16/1794	Menzies, Baker and 3 others climbed Mauna Loa. They measured the mountain to within about 40 feet of the actual height, (by barometer?) From here Menzies ceased keeping a journal. Menzies/Baker and others also climbed Mona Loa and he computed the altitude as 13,634 ft when the actual has been computed at 13,680. When Menzies reached the end of the snow line on his descent his journal ended for the rest of the voyage
2/25/1794	Captain Vancouver has possession Ceremony at Kealakekua Bay and left an engraved copper plate with King K stating they have agreed to now be British subjects. This was after a meeting of the 6 chiefs of the island on the ship <i>Discovery</i>, and then Puget went to shore and raised the British Flag. <i>Daedalus</i> also departed for England after dropping off all their stores. On <i>Daedalus</i> were 3 men to be sent home, including 2 <i>Discovery</i> midshipmen Honorable Thomas Pitt and Thomas Grant and from the <i>Chatham</i> Augustus Grant. <i>Discovery</i>/Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i>/Puget then departed Kealakakua Bay and stopped at 3 villages on the NW coast of Hawaii, then surveyed the east coast of Maui, then stopped at Molokai, then Waimea on Oahu, then Waimea, Kauai. He saw the two girls he had dropped off the year before, and then went to Niihau.
March 1794	<i>Jefferson</i> /Capt Josiah Roberts and tender <i>Resolution</i> /Burling separated to trade for furs. The <i>Resolution</i> was later attacked by Kaigani Haida natives and chief Cumshewa at Dall Island and all but one crew was killed. The survivor was rescued by the ship <i>Dispatch</i>
3/3/1794	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget departed Kealakakua Bay for the last time., King K gave them a gift of 100 hogs plus lots of vegetables.
3/9/1794	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget arrived Waimea, Kauai after stopping at 3 villages on the west side of Hawaii.
3/11/1794	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget were entertained at a hula by 600 women and one man who led the chants. This was to celebrate the pregnancy of one of Inamo'o wives and was to be repeated regularly for the next 3 months. Vancouver then lit off more fireworks.
3/12/1794	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget departed Kauai
3/14/1794	<i>Discovery</i>/Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i>/Puget departed Hawaii/Niihau for Alaska. They both headed to Nihoa/Bird Island to verify its location, and then set a course for Cook Inlet, The <i>Chatham</i> dropped behind <i>Discovery</i>, but <i>Chatham</i> arrived in Cook Inlet first, again, and <i>Chatham</i>/Puget mapped the western shore. <i>Discovery</i>/Vancouver mapped the eastern side around Anchorage and noted the Russians with 2 Americans to help were building a large ship at Seward.

3/19/1794	At Friendly Cove, Spanish commander Lt Ramon Saavedra was asked by Maquinna for permission to build a temporary village next to the Spanish post, as Chief Wickaninish from Clayoquot threatened war with Maquinna. Wickaninish has purchased 400 muskets 2 artillery pieces, and 10 cartridges from American trader who wintered at Clayoquot. Maquinna later moved from the site as his women were trafficking in sex with the Spanish.
3/22/1794	A week out from Hawaii and GV men put on their warmest clothing
3/26/1794	Francisco Bodega died in Mexico City, he was replaced as Commandant of San Blas and Commissioner for Nootka Sound by Jose Manual de Alava. Alava, who also spoke fluent English,
3/28/1794 (???)	The British flag was raised at Nootka, and the Spanish missionary chapter came to an end. (???)
3/31/1794	2 weeks out of Hawaii, Vancouver and men were in snow squalls.
April 1794	<i>Daedalus</i> arrived Australia. Midshipman Thomas Pitt, nephew of the famous Pitts, found he was given the title Baron Camelford. He went to Malacca and was named 1 st Lt on <i>Resistance</i> but was later dismissed.
4/1/1794	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> had a celebration to commemorate the 3 rd anniversary of when they left England.
4/3/1794	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Puget</i> arrived Chirikof island
4/4/1794	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Puget</i> arrived at SW of Kodiak Island Shelikof Strait, <i>Discovery</i> at Chirikoff Island
4/10 /1794	<i>Chatham/Puget</i> arrived Kodiak island were forced to seek shelter from snow squalls and had to stay for 2 weeks. He then was able to make for Cape Douglas.
April 1794	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Puget</i> at Cook Inlet – Anchorage and landed for water at Eagle River, their northernmost point NE of Anchorage
4/12/1794	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> entered Cook Inlet. There was still a lot of ice and floes threatening to damage the ships.
4/16/1794	They then repositioned to Fire Island and was the first European to see Mt Denali.
4/26/1794	Over 20 local natives stayed the night on the <i>Discovery</i> .
4/28/1794	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Puget</i> sent Joseph Whidby from Fire Island to explore Turnagain Sound and determined it is not a river. They also noted a 38 foot vertical tide, and <i>Discovery</i> lost an anchor, while being battered by ice. Whidbey departed to survey Turnagain Arm, known before as a river.
4/30/1794	10 Russians and 20 natives arrived in a single boat, concerned about the presence of a British warship.
Summer 1994	The <i>Phoenix</i> was launched at Resurrection Bay (Seward)
5/4/1794	Whidbey returned from exploring upper Cook Inlet, He had also spent a night with the Russians at Kenai.
5/6/1794	Vancouver, Joseph Baker and Archibald Menzies departed to explore Knik Arm, and noted nearby peaks which would indicate there was no further passage to the east. This was the last survey Vancouver would lead, due to his failing health. They were also critical of Cook and Dalrymple, saying if Cook had spent one more day in the area he would have concluded this this is not Cook River but Cook Inlet and not a passage to the east. This would have prevented Dalrymple from pushing the need to complete a further investigation by Vancouver. Note that the survey in this area was actually done by Lt Bligh.

5/7/1794	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Puget</i> met the Russians at Kenai, but were repulsed by the filth and stench inside and out of the facilities and food.
5/10/1794	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Puget</i> at Redoubt St Nicholas at Kenai
5/15/1794	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Puget</i> completed survey of Cook Inlet. Continued survey of Southern Alaska. When they went past Port Dick on Kenai Peninsula they observed a fleet of 400 kayaks manned by 2 men each, who were hunting for furs.
	At Prince William Sound, Whidbey started at the SW end at Cape Puget and then went North and east. Johnstone started in the east, working at Cook's Snug Harbor Cove, surveyed Port Fidalgo, and then Bligh Island. They joined up at Hinchinbrook Island. Note that James Johnstone and Archibald Menzies had been here before with Colnett, plus Portlock, Dixon and Meares had been in the area. The ships stayed in the lee of Montague Island.
Early June	Menzies reported early signs of scurvy in the crew.
6/13/1794	While at Yakutat Bay, the <i>Chatam</i> was provided a letter from Englishman James Shields, who was building ships for the Russians at Blying Sound on Kenai Penn. With 9 other Russians. Shields suggested that <i>Vancouver</i> make any ships repairs at Blying Sound,
6/16/1794	<i>Princesa/Alava</i> and <i>Fidalgo</i> departed San Blas for Nootka
late June 1794	<i>Chatham/Puget</i> had worked its way eastward and arrived Yakutat Bay. He saw a large group of natives collecting furs for the Russians and was later joined by the <i>Jackall</i> .
6/22/1794	Gregorii Shelikov in Irkutsk received a letter written by Alexander Baranov at Prince William Sound on 7/24/1793.
6/26/1794	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Puget</i> at Kayak Island and had their first view of Mt St. Elias.
6/28/1794	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Puget</i> entered Yakutat Bay and found 900+ native men from Kodiak in a hunting party.
Summer 1794	Chief Wickaninish with local allies in 29 canoes in a night attack, attacked a sleeping village at Nootka Sound and killed and decapitated 70 villagers and carried off about 70 children as captives.
Late June	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> was at 18,008 foot Mount St Elias.
Early July	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> arrived Yakutat Bay
7/6/1794	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Puget</i> saw Mt St Elias from a distance of 150 miles.
7/7/1794	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> at Cape Spencer at entrance to Cross Sound and anchored at Port Althorp at the northern end of Chichagof Island. <i>Chatham/Puget</i> joined the <i>Discovery</i> and both ships made repairs after their rough crossings.
7/9/1794	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Puget</i> passed Mt St Elias and Yakutat bay and anchored at Port Althorp on Cross Sound.
7/10/1794	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Puget</i> at Mt Fairweather
7/13/1794	A group of 10 Russian Orthodox priests and deacons arrived at Okhotsk from Moscow.
7/14/1794	<i>Vancouver</i> attempted to do another survey but fell ill and was confined to his apartment
	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Puget</i> anchored at Port Althorp in Icy Strait, Whidbey started survey of eastward from entrance to Cross Sound. It took more

	than two weeks and covered 600 miles, his most strenuous to date. The glacier has now retreated 60 miles. They also found Gastineau Channel/Juneau blocked with ice, forcing them to the north. He was also disheartened by the length of Lynn Canal to Skagway Vancouver's ill health forced him to abandon a planned survey and he was confined to his cabin for a few days.
7/17/1794	The <i>Jefferson</i> and the <i>Resolution</i> who had come from Boston via the Marquesas were at Kaighanee in the Dall Islands when the <i>Phoenix</i> /Capt Hugh Moore arrived.
7/27/1794	Reign of Terror ends in France with the death of Robspierre.
7/28/1794	<i>Phoenix</i> /Capt. Hugh Moore departed Dall Island. With him was a new carpenter Joseph O'Cain who had deserted from the <i>Jefferson</i> .
7/31/1794	In a latter to Ivan Popov, at the Pribilofs Islands, Grigorii Shelikhov said that any British penetration in the area would be detrimental to the Russian trade in fur seals as it has been in sea otter.
8/2/1794	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget depart Port Althorp and anchored at Port Conclusion.
8/9/1789	Grigorii Shelikov wrote a letter to Baranov from Okhotsk. It said that the gregarious Baranov should not greet foreign ships in a friendly manner, but tell them they cannot trade in the area. Shelikhov also encouraged the Russian men to marry natives wives and provided dress and gifts to encourage them.
8/13/1794	A group of 10 Russian Orthodox priests and deacons at Okhotsk boarded the Three Sainte to go to Kodiak.
8/19/1794	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget completed coastal survey at Point Conclusion SE side Baranov Island and had extra grog. All 4 small boats converged and arrived back in a deluge of rain, to the relief of all. They were a week overdue and had several difficult encounters with natives.
8/22/1794	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget departed Alaska and Port Conclusion for Nootka after some time to celebrate their accomplishment. Bad weather delayed their departure, and one man was lost at Wooden Island off Cape Ommaney while the boats were towing the <i>Discovery</i> away from some rocks, their 4 th fatality.
8/28/1794	Vancouver was promoted to Post Captain
8/29/1794	94 Ton Sloop <i>Union</i>/John Boit (age 19) departed Boston for PNW, China, Mauritius and then Boston <i>Union</i> was 65'5" LOA, 19'9" beam, and 8'5" depth. With crew of 22
8/31/1794	<i>Princesa</i> /Alava arrived at Nootka and Alava took over command of Nootka from Saavedra
Fall 1794	A group of 30-32 settler families (Serfs) arrived at Kodiak for the proposed settlement at Yakutat. Their ship was the (new) <i>Three Saints</i>/Izmailov, and new version to replace the <i>Three Saints</i> that was wrecked in 1790 at Unalaska when Baranov first came to Kodiak.
September 1794	<i>Phoenix</i> /Capt Hugh Moore arrived Hawaii
9/1/1794	<i>Discovery</i> /George Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i>/William Broughton arrived at Nootka. Spanish would not allow <i>Lady Washington</i>/John Kendrick to go to Marvinas Bay, but anchor only at Friendship Cove. Also at Nootka were 2 British traders <i>Prince Lee Boo</i>, and <i>Phoenix</i>, plus 3 Spanish ships <i>Princesa</i>, <i>San Carlos</i>, and <i>Aranzazu</i>/Capt John

	'Juan' Kendrick (Son) Kendrick made repairs to <i>Lady Washington</i> then headed to Sitka for trade. No new instructions were available for Vancouver on the Nootka issue. Vancouver heard of death of Bodega Vancouver was greeted by Brig Gen Don Jose Manuel de Alava, who was the new governor after the death of Bodega. Neither had any new instructions about resolving the Nootka issue. Vancouver agreed with Alava to wait at Nootka until Mid October to see if any further instructions arrive.
9/3/1794	Vancouver visited Gov. Alava who lived on board the <i>Princesa</i> , an indication they did not seek a permanent settlement on land. They agreed to wait for instructions for Alava until October 15. During his stay he also visited Macquinna village Tahsis again and was entertained as before.
9/5/1794	The <i>Phoenix</i> departed for Kodiak Island, It was newly constructed by the Russians at Voskresnaya Gavan, where the English call Resurrection Bay (Seward)
9/8/1794	Vancouver wrote a progress reporting the completion of the survey.
9/8/1794	Alexander McKenzie at Niagara on the Lake, Ontario and presented Gov John Graves Simcoe with sea otter pelt McKenzie had gotten at Bella Coola.
9/11/1794	<i>Aranzazu</i> /Capt John 'Juan' Kendrick departed Nootka for Monterey and San Blas.
9/19/1794	The <i>Phoenix</i> arrived at Kodiak Island. It was 75 feet long and 2 masted newly constructed by the Russians at Voskresnaya Gavan, the English call Resurrection Bay (Seward). It was the first ship built on the American Coast by the Russians. Construction was assisted by the Englishman James Shields, and was named after the <i>Phoenix</i> captained by Irishman High Moore who visited in the area. They were short on metal for fasteners and axes, and cloth for sails.
9/24/1794	<i>Atrevida</i> /Bustamante and <i>Descubierta</i> / Malaspina arrives back in Cadiz. Malas[pina was later involved in political intrigue with the queen against Godoy the powerful Prime Minister and was imprisoned for 8 years and then banished.
9/24/1794	A group of 10 Russian Orthodox priests and deacons arrived at Kodiak from Okhotsk, but the ship struck a rock entering the harbor. But there was no church started or building to house the priests.
Oct 1794	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Kendrick had brief reunion at Clayoquot Sound with his son commanding Spanish ship <i>Aranzazu</i>
Oct 1794	<i>Jefferson</i> /Josiah Roberts Arrived Hawaii
Early October	<i>Jackall</i> /Capt. Brown arrived at Nootka and helped Vancouver to clear up some minor survey items.
10/2/1794	George Vancouver letter to James Sykes a navy agent in London, from Nootka Sound stating he has determined the NW Passage does not exist.
10/15/1794	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver left Nootka for Monterey, <i>San Carlos</i> was only ship left at Nootka, <i>Lady Washington</i> /Kendrick headed to Hawaii.
10/16/1794	<i>Princesa</i> /Alava and Fidalgo departed Nootka, Saavedra stayed on in charge of the small contingent based there.
10/17/1794	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget departed Nootka for Monterey in the company of <i>Princesa</i> with Gen/Gov Alava
Nov 1794	After death of Maui King Kahekili, his brother and son from Kauai and Niihau attempted to overthrow King Kalanikupule of Oahu. Kalanikupule prevailed thanks to guns from the <i>Jackal</i> /Capt William Brown, and 9 English sailors. Kalanikupule then made plans to attack Kamehameha at Hawaii.

	<i>Butterworth</i> /Capt William Brown also had traded guns to the natives.
11/2/1794	<i>Chatham</i> /Puget arrived Monterey and beat <i>Discovery</i> , again
11/7/1794	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver arrived Monterey
11/6/1794	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver arrived Monterey. 2 <i>Chatham</i> deserters and one convict stowaway from the <i>Daedalus</i> were returned by the Spanish, along with bill for 425 Spanish Dollars.
Early Nov 1794	Charles and Frances Barkley went to NY, where Barkley arranged for a ship <i>Amphion</i> and Barkley purchased a cargo of cotton to go to England but needed an American captain. (See 6/6/1793)
11/21/1794	<i>Jackal</i> /William Brown arrived Hawaii
11/21/1794	Construction started on the Orthodox church at Kodiak.
December 1794	Charles and Frances Barkley arrived Poole Harbour, Dorsetshire, England after 4 ½ years. He departed overland for London with Frances intending to off load cargo upon his return. But the ship, captain and cargo were gone. They were later found but the cargo was sold. The <i>Halcyon</i> was located 4 years later in Boston and returned to Barkley.
12/2/1794	<i>Discovery</i> and <i>Chatham</i> left Monterey for the last time for England via Cape San Lucas, Marias Islands, from Cape Corrientes he headed to the Cocos Islands, the Galapagos, Juan Fernandez Island (Defoe's <i>Robinson Crusoe</i>), Valparaiso and Cape Horn.
12/3/1794	<i>Lady Washington</i> /Kendrick arrived Honolulu again at Fairhaven (Pearl Harbor), present were the <i>Jackal</i> /Capt William Brown and <i>Prince Lee Boo</i> /Capt Gordon
12/3/1794	<i>Bounty</i> /Captain William Bligh provided a written reply to the alleged causes of the mutiny by Edward Christian, the brother of Fletcher Christian, as an explanation but not as a defense for the mutiny.
12/11/1794	Crew from <i>Lady Washington</i> /John Kendrick and British <i>Jackal</i> assisted in battle between natives near Honolulu in Ewa district on the beach just west of Pearl Harbor from east arm of Pearl Harbor. Maui Chief Kaeokulani had invaded Oahu but the Europeans aided Oahu chief Kalanikupule forces and located Kao and his wives and men and they were killed by the Oahu forces at Battle of Kalauao.
12/12/1794	10:00 AM During post battle salute, John Kendrick and others were killed by grapeshot from <i>Jackal</i> while sitting at table on deck of <i>Lady Washington</i> . They had a 3 gun salute, but one gun did not fire, so a 4 th gun that still had grapeshot in it was used. He and others were buried on beach near Honolulu. The Cemetery for Foreigners may have been at what is now the intersection of South King Street and Piikoi Street, about 6 blocks north of Ala Moana Shopping center.
12/19/1794 approx	<i>Lady Washington</i> /John Howell departed Hawaii for China. Later <i>Jackal</i> /Capt William Brown and <i>Prince Lee Boo</i> /Capt Gordon were later attacked by the Oahu natives. The ship captains killed and crews on shore captured. The crews later recaptured the ships during a night attack. Both ships then went to Hawaii/Big Island and traded guns left by Oahu warriors for provisions for trip to China to Kamehameha.
1795	1795 – 1804 59 fur trade voyages went to the PNW, only 9 were British the rest American, mostly from Boston
1795	First Russian visit by Baranov to Sitka area.
1795	British started issuing lime to sailors to ward off scurvy

1795	After building the ship <i>Phoenix</i> at Seward, the Russians built 2 more ships at Spruce Island, near Kodiak, with supervision from James Shields. They were the <i>Dolphin</i> and <i>Olga</i> both 40 feet in length. Baranov used the <i>Olgas</i> as his personal boat to explore Alaska. In the company of the <i>Orel</i>, built by and now captained by Shields at Okhotsk, Baranov sailed the <i>Olga</i> to Sitka and the Chilkat River. Baranov then returned to Yakutat Bay, where he waited for settlers coming to Yakutat on the <i>Three Saints</i> but the ship was forced to return to Kodiak for the year. .
January 1795	Nikolai Petrovich Rezanov married Anna Shelikhov, the 14 year old daughter of Grigorii and Natalia Shelikhov who had founded the Shelikhov-Golikov Company which was the predecessor to the Russian-American Co
1/1/1795	After battles between Oahu Chief Kalanikupule, and Ka'eo who controlled Maui, Lanai and Molokai after the natural death of Kahekili Fall 1794, there was a follow up battle with natives and sailors. Ka'eo won the first battle but was killed in the second one. Oahu Chief Kalanikupule was assisted by <i>Jackal</i>/William Brown and <i>Prince Lee Boo</i>/Capt Gordon, who shelled Ka'eo positions. Brown made fatal mistake of asking Oahu Chief Kalanikupule for more than he had been promised for his assistance, and natives went to the ships and killed the captains. The crews on shore were not killed as they were needed to sail the ships. Oahu Chief Kalanikupule planned to use the ships to attack King K at Hawaii. The crews cut the anchor cables and retook the ships and then sailed to Hawaii to tell King K what happened. They then departed for Canton.
1/12/1795	<i>Jackal</i> /William Brown departed Hawaii after this date
1/13/1795	Final Spanish voyage #13 Brigantine <i>Activo</i> (the reconfigured schooner <i>Activa</i>), with passenger British Marine Lt. Thomas Pearce departed San Blas for final Nootka ceremony. They stopped in Monterey and picked up Alava.
Feb 1795	John Meares restored to active duty in British Navy as a Commander
Early Feb 1795	<i>Lady Washington</i> /John Howell arrived in Macao, a few weeks later <i>Prince Lee Boo</i> and <i>Jackal</i> arrived and related story of capture by Oahu natives.
Feb 1795	<i>Providence</i> /Lt William Broughton departed England for survey of west coast South America, though from Nootka he actually went to Asia to survey Sakhalin to Nanking River Zachary Mudge was 1 st Lieutenant.
2/26/1795	John Meares returned to the British navy with rank of commander.
3/1/1795	Gov Alava and Lt Thomas Pierce departed Monterey for Nootka to perform abandonment ceremony.
3/16/1795	Spanish brig <i>Activa</i> from Monterey carrying both Spanish and British officer/diplomats, determined locations of Meares' Nootka property, John Kendrick was interpreter with natives. Alava gave Saavedra orders to dismantle the Spanish fort at Nootka. What could be moved was stowed on the Spanish ships.
3/18/1795	Final narrative of the Archibald Menzies journal.
3/23/1795	Gov Alava and Lt Thomas Pierce arrived Nootka
3/25/1795	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget arrived Valparaiso, where an ill Vancouver took quarters on shore and left repairs to his officers. They first spent 2 weeks in Santiago to get permission for the needed mast work and to be feted for

	their accomplishments. The commandant of Valparaiso was the brother of Alava from Nootka.
3/27/1795	Spanish Brigadier Jose Manuel Alava and British Lt Thomas Pierce read their declarations at Yuquot and each abandoned the area according to the Nootka Convention.
3/28/1795	Joint process of withdrawing from Nootka concluded, The Spanish flag came down, and British flag was run up flagpole and then down and given to Maquinna with joint documents to show other traders, and Spanish and British departed Nootka. Present were Lt Thomas Pierce and Gov Alava.
April 1795	Approx Hope/John Boit arrived at Nasparti Inlet on Vancouver Island, The native were peaceful but 3 years prior the <i>Columbia</i> had to repel a night attack by the natives.
April 1795	After being threatened by King Kalanikupule of Oahu, Kamehameha of Hawaii gathered 16,000 warriors and cannon and technical knowledge of Young and Davis, and attacked Maui, Molokai and then Oahu. His forces landed at Waikiki and pushed defenders up Nuuanu Valley and over the precipice. Kalanikupule was later found and sacrificed at Moanalua, Oahu.
4/2/1795	The <i>Activo</i> and the <i>San Carlos</i> departed from Nootka Sound. Friendly Cove became neutral territory, thus ending Span's reign on the northwest coast.
April 1795	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver departs west coast South America for London. Had been at Valparaiso making repairs
4/28/1795	Archibald Menzies letter to Joseph Banks that Menzies fears his journal will be confiscated by Vancouver, as with all other journals of the men.
Summer 1795	Baranov had sent John Shields south the Queen Charlotte Islands, Sitka, and Sea Otter Bay/Bucareli Bay. Shields met the British ship Arthur/Capt. Barber from Bengal but did not note any alcohol or firearms among the natives. A Tlingit chief had complained about being placed in irons by Barber who had demanded sea otter skins.
Summer 1795	Baranov on the <i>Ol'ga</i> explored Chastye Islands (Bay of Islands) and Icy Strait (Cross Sound, the Wall of Ice at Glacier Bay, and Lynn Canal, Sitka and Yakutat.
May 1795	John Howell wrote from Canton to Joseph Barrell that the <i>Lady Washington</i> furs were sold for \$16,756, which is \$11,000 less than the debts incurred by Kendrick. The <i>Lady Washington</i> was sold for \$1,300, to John Howell who set up business as an agent for American ships.
5/1/1795	Kamehameha had battle of Nuuanu where he defeated Oahu chiefs with the guns they had left on the <i>Prince Lee Boo</i> and <i>Jackal</i> . Landed huge invasion fleet and advanced where Honolulu now stands. Oahu army driven up Nu'uanu Valley and driven over cliff. One killed was Kaiana from Kauai who had gone with John Meares to China, Nootka and then to Hawaii and had been one of King K trusted leaders until they broke. Kaiana was the first to greet Vancouver in 1792, but Vancouver later distrusted him.
5/6/1795	<i>Discovery</i> /Vancouver and <i>Chatham</i> /Puget departed Valparaiso for England While exiting Cape Horn a man was washed overboard, their 5 th fatality.
5/20/1795	Alexandre Baranov responded to Shelikov's criticism about his hospitality with other ships, and continued to do things in his own manner, but maintained his devotion to the company and the Country.

Early June 1795	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> and <i>Chatham/Puget</i> arrived St Helena and entered the harbor together, after the <i>Chatham</i> had fallen behind but caught up to <i>Discovery</i> . A large merchant convoy had departed for England that morning.
6/21/1795	From <i>Discovery</i> a crewman fell overboard from the main chains and was lost, Vancouver tried to effect rescue was the man was not seen after hitting the water.
July, 1795	After the death of Grigorii Shelikov, his wife Natalia took over operations of the Northwestern American Fur company
7/2/1795	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> at St Helena. Vancouver started to gather the journals of the men, but agreed to let Menzies keep his until the end of the voyage.
7/12/1795	<i>Union/Capt John Boit</i> who had been with Captain Grey on <i>Columbia</i> , was at the mouth of the Columbia River, but conditions would not allow him to enter the bar. After 30 tries in one week, Boit abandoned the hope of entering the river.
7/13/1795	<i>Chatham/Puget</i> departed St Helena to carry Army dispatches to Bahia St Salvadore in Brazil
7/16/1795	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> departed St Helena to catch up to an East India convoy bound for England that had departed 2 weeks before.
7/28/1795	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> had reassigned the man who was responsible for maintaining the Menzies' greenhouse on deck, and the specimens were damages in a heavy rain.
Late July	<i>Chatham/Puget</i> arrived Bahai, Brazil and stayed 3 weeks as the men had scurvy. 13 ships were there ready to sail to Cape of Good Hope, but they had already received their orders and what <i>Chatham/Puget</i> had a was a duplicate.
August 1795	Missouri Co 3 rd expedition of John Mackay and John Evans, and established Ft Charles near Omaha and Blyburg Lake on Omaha Creek and Homer, NE.
September 1795	<i>British trader Ruby/Capt Charles Bishop</i> arrived at Nootka, American snow <i>Mercury</i> was there. They met Chief Maquinna who may have died shortly afterwards.
Sept 1795	<i>Phoenix/Capt. Hugh Moore</i> delivered Joseph O'Cain to the Spanish at Santa Barbara. O'Cain was no longer a carpenter, but had learned navigation etc to become a Captain. He was introduced as having lost his 2 ships. The <i>Phoenix/Capt. Hugh Moore</i> then departed and later O'Cain was sent to San Blas.
9/12/1795	<i>Union/Capt John Boit</i> departed the PNW for Hawaii.
9/13/1795	<i>Discovery/Vancouver</i> at Shannon/Limerick, Ireland, with the convoy to avoid French ships and to wait reinforcements before making the run to England. Vancouver went overland with dispatches to London and Baker took the ship to London. Vancouver asked that Menzies be court martialled 'for treating Vancouver with great contempt and disrespect'. 9/14/1795 Archibald Menzies wrote to Joseph Banks to report his arrest. Vancouver again asked for Menzies' journal , but Menzies refused saying it was for the Secretary of State.
9/24/1795	Botanist Archibald Menzies wrote to Joseph Banks about his mistreatment by Vancouver and Vancouver's lack of support for preserving botanical specimens.
Oct 1795	Sloop <i>Union/John Boit Jr.</i> at Hawaii and King K was planning attack on Kauai. Boit discussed this with King K advisor John Young, who were not encouraging to King K
10/1/1795	Joseph Banks' letter to Menzies informing him of the pain in hearing of the quarrel with Vancouver.

10/5/1795	Napoleon Bonaparte took part in crushing the royalist insurrection against the Convention. This mark an end of the French Revolution. The walls of Saint Roch church in the Rue Saint-Honoré are still pock-marked by the effects of Napoleon's 'whiff of grapeshot.'
10/13/1795	<i>Union</i> /John Boit arrived Hawaii
10/13/1795	<i>Jane</i> /John Meyers arrived Hawaii
Oct 15, 1795	<i>Discovery</i> /Lt Baker returns at Kent/Deal, England. Longest voyage on record in time and distance, and with only 6 men lost. More than 150 indigenous artifacts were returned, now in British Museum.
10/15 1795 ??	Spanish again departed Nootka tearing down any buildings.
10/16/1795	Napoleon named Division General
10/16/1795	<i>Chatham</i> / <i>Puget</i> arrived Portsmouth from South America
10/16/1795	<i>Union</i> /John Boit departed Hawaii
10/17/1795	Vancouver arrives London with 65,000 miles under his keel. The ships boats covered 10,000 miles in their surveys, most by oar.
10/20/1795	<i>Discovery</i> / Baker anchored in Thames at Deptford and was joined by Vancouver 4 ½ years (1,658 days) after departing Falmouth. All men but 6 returned home safely. One man died of illness, and 5 were lost to other causes on <i>Discovery</i> . Not a man was lost on <i>Chatham</i> to any cause. Vancouver spent two weeks closing down the ship and stores, and men. Archibald Menzies was still under arrest, and could not land his plants or his journals.
10/27/1795	Treaty of San Lorenzo (Pickney's Treaty) signed at El Escorial gave US navigation on Mississippi, and also land between 31N and 32 22'N in West Florida
10/28/1795	Vancouver returned to London
Nov 1795	Vancouver retired to Petersham and commenced writing journals
11/3/1795	Formalities of de-commissioning <i>Discovery</i> were completed, and the crew was paid off.
11/4/1795	Vancouver placed on half pay ending his active duty status. He stayed in London for 2 months.
11/12/1795	<i>Jane</i> /John Meyers departed Hawaii
Late Nov 1795	Archibald Menzies sent to Sheerness to supervise the fumigation of the hospital ship <i>Union</i> and a visiting Russian squadron with typhus.
11/22/1795	Natalya Shelikhov wrote to Count Zubov about competition from the British traders who offered guns, and also had much better trade goods than the Russians in terms of quality and quantity.
12/27/1795	An unknown ship passed by Pitcairn Island and the <i>Bounty</i> mutineers, but because of bad weather did not stop. Later one of the whites figured out how to make alcohol from native plants and the liquor caused discord, one of the men McCoy fell off a cliff when drunk. Quintel was killed with an axe, and a year later Young died of asthma. This left Adams as the sole survivor of the 15 men, English and native, who originally landed on the island.

1796	A second Japanese trader and 15 survivors were shipwrecked in the Aleutians, and taken to Irkutsk and then St Petersburg. 5 of the 15 chose to return to Japan on the <i>Nadezhda</i> /Krusenstern in Rezanov's diplomatic expedition in 1804. The others stayed in Russia because they had accepted Christianity and would be executed if they returned.
1796	<i>HMS Providence</i> /Capt William Robert Broughton back in Monterey
1/1/1796	<i>HMS Providence</i> /Capt William Robert Broughton arrived Hawaii at Kealakakua Bay
January 1796	George Vancouver was resting at Bristol Hot Wells, and his poor health was becoming evident.
1/12/1796	<i>Union</i> /Capt John Boit departed canton with cargo of Nankeen, a coarse cloth, and then stopped at Mauritius for a cargo of coffee and pepper.
February 1796	George Vancouver moved to Glen Cottage, River Lane, in Petersham, southwest of London.
February 1796	Commander Peter Puget was given order to report to the transport <i>Adelphi</i> to take ammo and stores to Gibraltar with 13 other ammunition merchant ships
2/3/1796	Joseph Banks sent an appeal on Alexander Menzies behalf to Duke of Portland to allow Menzies to complete writing his journal.
2/17/1796	<i>Providence</i> /Capt William Broughton at Waimea and documents battle between 2 chiefs for control of Kauai. <i>HMS Providence</i> /Capt William Broughton departed soon after.
2/20/1796	<i>HMS Providence</i> /Capt William Robert Broughton departed Hawaii
2/23/1796 ??	After <i>Providence</i> /Capt William Broughton left Kauai, <i>Ruby</i> /Charles Bishop and <i>Lady Washington</i> /John Kendrick arrived at Waimea, Kauai. They noted the confrontation continued. ???
Spring 1796	John Evans departed Ft Charles for the Pacific, and John MacKay returned to St Louis.
Spring 1796	King K launched fleet to attack Kauai, but harsh weather in the channel prevented them from landing at Kauai.
3/16/1796	<i>Spanish #14 Sutil</i> /Jose Tobar y Tamariz departs San Blas to monitor activity around Bucareli Bay.
March 1796	Vancouver was back in London preparing to write journals.
March 1796	William Broughton writes of seeing the <i>Lady Washington</i> at Nootka Sound.
March 1796	George Vancouver's brother John moved to Petersham to assist in the journals
3/17/1796	<i>Providence</i> /Lt William Broughton with Zachary Mudge as 1 st Lieutenant arrived Nootka Sound, but found the Vancouver had already departed. The year before. They inspected Resolution/Ship Cove on Bligh Island and saw no sign that other ships had been there.
April 1796	<i>HMS Providence</i> /Lt Broughton arrived at Nootka and made hull repairs at Mawina after riding out a 3 day storm outside the sound. He stayed a month and then visited Neah Bay.
4/8/1796	Vancouver wrote to Earl of Chatham protesting that the Menzies journals be included in Vancouvers journals, which would mean a share of the profits to go to Menzies, claiming that Menzies was paid twice what Vancouver was paid and that Menzies already had his expenses covered. Vancouver pay would not be finalized for another 18 months.
5/12/1796	John Meares wrote to Evan Nepean secretary to the British navy that he had recovered from an injury received while on 'impress duty' in Ireland.

June 19, 1796	<i>Sutil</i> /Jose Tobar y Tamariz arrives at Nootka encountered the American trader <i>Otter</i> /Capt Ebenezer Dawes (Dorr) Joseph O'Cain had been with the Spanish in San Blas and was second-in-command on the <i>Sutil</i> .
6/26/1796	<i>Otter</i> /Capt Dawes was at Nootka Sound and Ma-kwee-na (Macuina, Maquinna) asked to come aboard.
6/27/1796	<i>Sutil</i> /Jose Tobar y Tamariz at Nootka were approached by the chief Macuina who wanted to come aboard as he had done the day before on the <i>Otter</i> . Macuina had a 6 year old child with him, who the chief said they were supposed to eat that evening, but the crew took the child from his fate in exchange for some blue cloth. They had originally thought the 6 year old was his son and complimented the chief on his son.
7/6/1796	<i>HMS Providence</i> /Capt William Robert Broughton arrived Hawaii (again)
7/8/1796	Sloop <i>Union</i> /Capt John Boit arrived Boston via PNW and China as the first American sloop to circumnavigate. 2 days from Boston he was boarded by the British but they found they could not make a prize of the sloop <i>Union</i> .
7/8/1796	John Meares married Mary Ann Guiliband at Bath but they apparently had no children.
7/26/1796	William Broughton returned to Kauai and tried to get water at Waimea but was denied as he would not give guns or ammunition. He then left for Niihau
7/29/1796	William Broughton arrived Niihau and natives demanded guns and munitions for supplies, but he would not provide them. The native still feared an attack from King K and were firm on their demand.
7/30/1796	Broughton sent boat ashore for trade but the crew were attacked and 2 marines killed. Broughton retaliated and burned houses and canoes.
7/31/1796	<i>HMS Providence</i> /Capt William Robert Broughton departed Hawaii (again)
Sept 1796	Kamehameha had to return to Hawaii from Oahu to quell rebellion in battle at Hilo, his final battle.
Sept 1796	Thomas Pitt had arrived back in England and challenged Vancouver to a duel for alleged mistreatment while on <i>Discovery</i> . While Vancouver was on Conduit Street with his brother John going to the Lord Chancellors office to seek protection under law, he was approached by Pitt and caned.
Sept 1796	Evans arrived at the Mandan village, and raised the Spanish flag at a post held by British subjects. He then returned to St Louis.
October 1796	<i>Arthur</i> /Henry Barber wrecked off Oahu and Barbers Point
October 1796	<i>Otter</i> /Capt Ebenezer Dorr arrived Monterey
11/22/1796	Commander Peter Puget set sail from Gibraltar on the <i>Esther</i> , a small transport ship with 4 other transports.
11/17/1796	Catherine the Great of Russia died in the Winter Palace in St Petersburg. She was succeeded by Paul I until 1801
11/20/1796	<i>Esther</i> /Comm Peter Puget and convoy captured Spanish merchant ship <i>El conde de Galbez</i> heading to Cadiz that was unaware that Spain and England were at war. As Puget and his prize approached England and Lands End, they were overtaken by the French frigate <i>La Bellona</i> and the convoy scattered, The Captain from <i>La Bellona</i> boarded and plundered <i>Esther</i> and the French Captain requested a confidential sum of 100 guinea and he would let them go as the captain has not been paid for some time, and likely would not see any prize money for so small of a

	ship, plus there was risk of English blockade ships. The French govt was taken over by the corrupt Directory. Puget raised 96 guineas from the <i>Esther</i> crew which the French captain accepted and both <i>Esther</i> and Spanish <i>El Conde de Galbez</i> were released and made it to an English port. The French captain was later shot.
11/30/1796	Archibald Menzies transferred to the Admiralty yacht <i>Princess Augusta</i> and remained there until 1799
12/2/1796	<i>Otter</i> /Ebenezer Dorr sighted Hawaii
1797	At Kodiak, no Russian supply ship would come from Kamchatka for the next 5 years, and they did not have enough trade goods to buy furs from the natives.
1797	Capt. William Broughton explored the Sea of Japan.
1797	LaPerouse journals were published
1797	The <i>Resolution</i> , the ship built by <i>Bounty</i> mutineers in Tahiti in 1791 saved the crew of HMS Providence when it was wrecked off Formosa
1797	Mission at Monterey/Carmel established, still has original bell and bell tower
1797	Battle of Kenai where 25 Russian and 100 native workers were killed in uprising at Redoubt St Nicholas.
1797	Spanish naval activity in the PNW ceased.
1797	Results the la Perouse expedition were published.
1797	Battle of Kenai where natives attacked the Russian fort and caused the two competing fur companies, Lebedev-Lashtokin Company and Shelikhov Company to merge into the Russian-American Fur Co. with Alexander Baranov (Shelikov Co) to be manager. Baranov took over the Lebedev-Lashtokin Company facilities at Hinchinbrook Island and Copper River.
1797-1820	26 British vessels were on the PNW coast compared to 238 American ships
1/1/1797	<i>Otter</i> /Ebenezer Dorr departed Kauai
Spring 1797	Russian ship <i>Three Saints</i> was lost at western Cook Inlet in Kamishak Bay
7/15/1797	John Evans back in St Louis from Mandan Village
May 1797	Natalya Shelikov and Ivan Golikov and Nikolai Milnikov merge their fur companies to form United American Company, based in Irkutsk. They desired for Baranov to remain as the manager.
5/21/1797	David Thompson started with NW Co after leaving HBC
July 1797	<i>Lady Washington</i> was lost at the mouth of the Mestizo River near Vigan on northwest Luzon
7/19/1797	The new combined United American Company wrote to Baranov asking him to remain as manager to ensure their plans are completed.
7/22/1797	David Thompson starts with the North West Co at Grand Portage. As surveyor
10/1/1797	Baranov arrived at Kodiak. But he soon fell and dislocated his leg, and then a servant girl dropped hot tea water on his injured leg, burning it badly. He was also desiring to return home to Irkutsk to attend to his personal business interests, but the company could not find another manager to take his place.
10/13/1797	The Russian ship <i>Phoenix</i> arrived at Kodiak from Okhotsk with much needed supplies. And also 4 naval officers. But one of the officers Lt. Gavril Talin was rebellious and considered it beneath him to cooperate with or take orders from Baranov.

10/21/1797	USS <i>Constitution</i> was first launched into the water
1797-1820	26 British vessels to the PNW, but there were 238 American ships
10/26/1797	George Vancouver letter from Vancouver home in Petersham to James Sykes
1798	Results of the La Perouse expedition were published in English.
1798	The Lebedev-Lastochkin company departed Cook Inlet, and PWS and their assets were taken over by Baranov.
1798	Charles Wilkes was born in New York City.
1798	Arrowsmith published the first chart of the Columbia River, based on 1792 charts from Lt. Broughton.
1798	<i>HMS Discovery</i> has been laid up, but now was converted to a bomb/mortar ship
1798	Russian fur companies merged for protection from natives and started Russian American Co with leader Baranov, and they moved to Sitka
1798	The <i>Phoenix</i> , built and captained by Englishman John Shields at Kenai was sent to Okhotsk for supplies and was lost with 88 men on the return. Debris found at Sitka, Kad'iak, and Otter Bay, Shumagin Islands in the Aleutians, confirmed the loss of the ship.
1/3/1798	Alexander Menzies wrote to Banks that his journal was progressing, as both he and Banks wanted to get it published before Vancouver's was published.
2/15/1798	Russian Tsar Paul I granted Natalia Shelikov, the widow of Grigorii Shelikov, noble status, which allowed her to continue to run the Northwestern American Company
Spring 1798	The Russian <i>Phoenix</i> /Capt. Shields departed Kodiak for Okhotsk with a load of furs.
Spring 1798	Baranov departed Kodiak for Cook Inlet to look for sites for a new settlement
4/3/1798	Charles Wilkes was born in New York, NY
5/1/1798	Capt. Vancouver map of NW Coast published in London: J. Edwards, Pall Mall & G. Robinson, Paternoster Row, May 1 st , 1798. Per Library of Congress
5/12/1798	Capt. George Vancouver died in England. Petersham, Surrey age 40y 10 months 20 days. His journals were completed by his brother John and Peter Puget and published in 1798 (933 days after return or 2 year 6 month 20 days). He was buried at St Peters Church, Petersham on May 18. His brother John finished the journals from Valpraiso, Chile to the return to England which he treated briefly as it had only routine information for the final leg of the voyage.
Summer 1798	Baranov had the German officer Podgach on the <i>Catherine</i> go to Yakutat with supplies and cattle. Baranov also had uncooperative Lt Talin to go on the <i>Orel</i> to survey Sitka, but Talin only went to Yakutat and then Prince William Sound where he spent a month.
7/1/1798	Napoleon's French forces landed at Alexandria, Egypt for Egyptian campaign
8/1/1798	French fleet in Abukir Bay, Egypt destroyed by British Admiral Nelson
8/12/1798	<i>Neptune</i> /Daniel Greene arrived Hawaii
8/15/1798	<i>Olga</i> /Baranov departed Cook Inlet for Alexandrovsk (English Bay & Nanwalek near Homer) .
8/30/1798	<i>Olga</i> /Baranov departed Alexandrovsk (English Bay & Nanwalek near Homer) to Ft Voskresensk at Resurrection Bay (Seward).then Hinchinbrook Island.
8/31/1798	<i>Neptune</i> /Daniel Greene departed Hawaii
Aug/Sept 1798	George Vancouvers journals published

Sept 1798	<i>Orel</i> /Lt Talin returned to Kodiak from his vacation in PWS. He brought back a few furs but the furs could have been delivered by the natives.
9/25/1798	<i>Olga</i> /Baranov departed Hinchinbrook Island for Resurrection Bay but weather forced him to Kodiak.
10/5/1798	<i>Olga</i> /Baranov arrived at Kodiak.
1799	Ship <i>Juno</i> was built was built at Dighton, Mass. 295 Tons, 82. 5 feet x 24 feet x 12 feet 3 masted with 2 decks and 8 cannon.
1799	Russian Captain Adam Krusenstern proposed an expedition to circumnavigate the world and to supply the struggling colony at Sitka by sea, since it is so difficult to move supplies by land to Okhotsk and then a long dangerous sea voyage to Kodiak and Sitka.
1799	Russian American Co and the heirs of Grigorii Shelikhov were given monopoly in Russian fur trade by Emperor Paul I. This caused the largest private company led by Pavel Sergeevich Lebedev-Lastochkin of Irkutsk to withdraw and he died in 1800.
1799	There were 40 Russians on the Pribilof islands, and the staggering numbers of fur seals had declined. But the lack of labor meant the furs were improperly prepared and became brittle and were rejected by the Chinese buyers at Kiakhta.
Early Jan 1799	<i>Eliza</i> /Capt James Rowan arrived Hawaii
Mid Jan 1799	<i>Eliza</i> /Capt James Rowan departed Hawaii for PNW
1799	<i>Eliza</i> /Capt Samuel Burling visited the Kaigani Haida at Dall Island and confirmed the March, 1794 attack on the schooner <i>Resolution</i> where Burling's brother, the captain of the <i>Resolution</i> and all crew but one were killed
3/4/1799	Robert Haswell joined the US Navy for 2 years as a Lieutenant.
Spring 1799	Two British trade ships arrived at Sitka.
5/20/1799	<i>Orel</i> /Lt. Gavril Talin departed Kodiak to survey the coast near Sitka and the Queen Charlotte Islands.
5/30/1799	<i>Olga</i> /Baranov departed Kodiak headed to Sitka. He caught up to Lt. Talin and the <i>Orel</i> and needed water but Talin would not stop. While on the ocean Baranov also met an American ship.
6/12/1799	<i>Olga</i> /Baranov reached Yakutat, and again saw the <i>Orel</i> /Lt. Talin there. But Talin would not send boats out to tow the <i>Olga</i> in.
6/13/1799	<i>Olga</i> /Baranov finally anchored at Yakutat.
6/14/1799	Joseph Ingraham joined the US navy as Lieutenant and assigned to <i>the Pickering</i>
6/30/1799	<i>Olga</i> /Baranov departed Yakutat for Sitka
7/6/1799	A large hunting party of 200 natives headed to Kodiak camped at Knutsov Strait/Peril Strait and ate black mussels and were poisoned. About 100 died at what is now Poison Cove near Point Pogibshy(?).
7/7/1799	Sitka (New Archangel) founded by Russians, initially at Starrigavan Bay or Redoubt St Michael 7 miles north of native fort
7/8/1799	Russian-American Fur Company founded in St Petersburg, It's predecessor was the Shelikhov-Golikov company.
7/8/1799	<i>Olga</i> /Baranov arrived at Sitka from Yakutat. He again found <i>Orel</i> /Talin who continued to be uncooperative. Podgach was on the <i>Catherine</i> making surveys of Sea Otter Bay to the south

Late July 1799	A 3rd British trade ship of the year arrived at Sitka. The British ships on the coast that year were <i>Butterworth</i> , <i>Cheerful</i> , and the <i>Dove</i> .
7/15/1799	Construction commenced on Baranov's new settlement at Sitka, though he recognized that the Tlingit would oppose a permanent settlement.
7/19/1799	<i>Caroline(Dragon)</i> /Richard Cleveland arrived Hawaii
7/21/1799	<i>Caroline(Dragon)</i> /Richard Cleveland departed Hawaii
August 1799	<i>Betsy</i> /Charles Winship departed Boston for the PNW. Betsy was 104 tons 65 ft length. Joseph O'Cain was the Supercargo.
August 1799	<i>Catherine</i> /Podgach returned to Sitka from surveying Sea Otter Bay. But 2 of the men from the <i>Catherine</i> died, shortly afterwards. Suvonov was a locksmith and was ill when he arrived. Babikin, from Tobel in Russia, was struck by a cannon wad and died 6 days later of infection.
August 1799	<i>Orel</i> /Talin departed Sitka after refusing Baranov's request to do surveys. He stopped at Yakutat and picked up passengers and furs, but later wrecked and the ship and passengers were lost, but Lt. Talin and most of the furs survived. They wrecked on Sukli/Montague Island. Among them were the manager Ivan Grigor'evich Polomoshnyi and his family who was being recalled from Yakutat due to conflicts.
Fall 1799	<i>Phoenix</i> /James Shields was lost with all hands while returning from Okhotsk to Kodiak with much needed supplies, the Orthodox Bishop and also a group of priests. Total lost were 88 men.
10/1/1799	<i>Catherine</i> /Podgach departed Sitka after the crew helped Baranov get started on his post at Starrigavan Bay. There was a work crew of 50 natives from Kodiak. They first built a large warehouse for supplies and provisions and new furs. Then a small bath house used by Baranov. Then a 2 story barracks, with sentry boxes over a cellar. Then a new managers house.
10/6//1799	<i>Hancock</i> /Capt Crocker arrived Hawaii
10/9/1799	<i>Hancock</i> /Capt Crocker departed Hawaii
Nov/Dec 1799	At Sitka, provisions had been used up and food was short, but 2 brothers named Kochesov from the Andreanov Islands were successful hunting 45 sea lions and 250 seals.
12/24/1799	End of French Revolution with Napoleon named First Consul with new constitution and new government
1799-1801	War between Russia and Spain.
1800	America had 8 ships trading for furs on coast, Britain only 1.
February 1800	At Sitka a large a large run of herring came up on the beaches which fed the Russians and the natives, and they shared the fish with British ships that came into the harbor.
2/15/1800	At Sitka, the new managers house was completed., then an 8 sided communal house (kazhim) and fortress wall, blacksmith shop, kitchen and barn for cattle.
2/15/1800	A trade ship from Boston arrived at Sitka.
March 1800	At Sitka 2 more Boston ships arrived In 1800 the 7 Boston ships on the coast were <i>Alert</i> , <i>Alexander</i> , <i>Betsy</i> , <i>Charlotte</i> , <i>Hazard</i> , <i>Jenny</i> and <i>Rover</i> .

3/25/180	At Sitka Baranov presented the Tlingit chief Mikhail an Imperial Crest and document showing that the territory had been ceded voluntarily to the Russians.
4/19/1800	Baranov's letter to Sitka manager Medvednikov showed Baranov was worried about the safety of the outposts. Sitka was manned by 25-30 Russians, 55 natives from Kodiak and PWS and Aleuts.
4/22/1800	Baranov departed Sitka for Kodiak. He had noted that the Boston ships were paying high prices for furs, including guns and small cannon, and even the British were discouraged at the prices being paid.
5/14/1800	At Sitka Baranov wrote to Rodionov at Hinchinbrook Island that their new settlement (Sitka) is called New Archangel and is protected by Archangel Mikhail.
Summer 1800	<i>Alert</i> /William Bowles arrived Hawaii
Summer a800	<i>Olga</i> /Baranov went to Cook Inlet to retrieve the remains of the wreck of the <i>Three Saints</i> from Spring, 1797.
7/24/1800	Baranov wrote to shareholder/manager Emel'ian Larionov at Unalaska that the Sitka natives are getting alcohol, guns and powder and even 4 small cannon from the British and Americans.
8/20/1800	USS <i>Pickering</i> with Lt Joseph Ingraham departed Newcastle, Delaware to join the West Indies squadron and the ship was lost at sea during a large storm.
9/15/1800	<i>Alert</i> /William Bowles arrived China
10/1/1800	Secret treats of San Il Defanso where Spain cedes Louisiana to France. Spain gave all of LaSalle's Louisiana back to France, including "the Floridas," which Spain had claimed since 1492.
10/12/1800	Robert Haswell (<i>Columbia Rediviva</i>) was involved in action where the USS <i>Boston</i> intercepted the French frigate <i>Le Berceau</i> 1,000 miles east of the Virgin Islands. and Haswell was given command of the prize ship and received \$286.13 as his share of the prize money.
Fall 1800	<i>Betsy</i> /Charles Winship was at San Blas and Joseph O'Cain were on shore when the mate suddenly hauled the anchor and departed, possibly because of the appearance of a Spanish warship, The <i>Betsy</i> departed for China and left Winship and O'Cain stranded.
10/21/1800	<i>Betsy</i> /unknown arrived Hawaii
10/28/1800	<i>Betsy</i> /unknown departed Hawaii
12/4/1800	<i>Betsy</i> captain Charles Winship age 23 died at San Blas and Joseph O'Cain was again stranded on a foreign coast.
December 1800	The <i>Enterprize</i> from NY to PNW stopped at San Blas and took Joseph "O Cain on as supercargo.
1801	3 rd smallpox epidemic at the Columbia River.
1801	Alexander I was emperor of Russian until 1825.
1801	<i>HMS Discovery</i> took part in the battle of Copenhagen
1801	McKenzie published 'Voyages from Montreal '
1801	206 ton <i>Juno</i> /Capt Gibbs departed Bristol, RI for PNW. John Kendrick (???? Son Juan????) was part of crew.
1801	Fr. Pierre Jean De Smet born in Flanders, Belgium
1801	22 American ships and 2-3 British ships were trading for furs in PNW.
1/1/1801	After church service, conflict erupted between the Orthodox priests on Kodiak the manager Baranov. This continued off and on until 1805.

3/4/1801	Jefferson inaugurated and was President until 3/4/1809
4/24/1801	The <i>Enterprize</i> from New York entered St Paul Harbor at Kodiak as the first foreign ship on the coast, and Baranov traded 2,000 fox furs for provisions of \$6,542.26 which saved the settlement on Kodiak. They did not purchase many trade goods as they were too high priced. This also gave Baranov a chance to meet the supercargo Joseph O'Cain and Baranov told O'Cain the supplies they needed should the ship return. The <i>Enterprize</i> had already stopped at Sitka before Kodiak.
May 1801	<i>Enterprise</i> /Mate Joseph O'Cain from New York arrived at Kodiak with supplies traded for 2,000 pelts and agreed to help supply Russians with foodstuffs and equipment, contrary to Russian Fur Co wishes to keep foreign ships out of the area.
Summer 1801	<i>Olga</i> /Baranov went from Kodiak to Cook Inlet and Hinchinbrook Island.
8/5/1801	<i>Louisa</i> /Robert Haswell departed Boston for the PNW and disappeared at sea.
8/30/1801	French army left Egypt after campaign failed, leaving British in control.
9/28/1801	<i>Olga</i> /Baranov returned to Kodiak and saw the <i>Catherine</i> which had returned from Sitka with furs.
10/15/1801	Ship <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> broken up after being declared unusable because of rot. Decommissioned October 15, 1801, and salvaged or, as is written at the end of her register in the National Archives (see footnote), she was "ripped to pieces."
12/10/1801	<i>Perseverance</i> /Amas Delano arrived Hawaii
12/20/1801	<i>Perseverance</i> /Amas Delano departed Hawaii
1802	Ship <i>Juno</i> made a trip from Boston to Alaska under Capt. Jabez Gibbs but little information is available.
1802	The ship <i>Boston</i> , of John Jewitt fame, was taken from Boston to Hull, England for a refit by Capt. John Salter
1802	There were 800,000 fur seal skins stored in Unalaska and were improperly stored and started to rot. Only 100,000 were eventually salvaged and sent to Kodiak. Seal hunting at the Pribilofs was prohibited until 1808.
1802	King Kamehameha moved his armada for invading Kauai to Maui and remained a year. Kauai had been protected by the rough water between Oahu and Kauai. He then went to Oahu for 1803
1802	King George III in 1802 knighted Alexander Mackenzie for his exploring feats
1802	Spanish finally published map of their early PNW explorations, including that of Vizcaino from 1602
April 1802	Baranov sent Ivan Kuskov, who recently led a very successful hunt in which 5,000 sea otter were taken, back to Sitka
4/19/1802	Two Russian naval officers, Nikolai Khvostov and Gavril Davydov. hired by Count Nikolai Rezanov to serve with the Russian-American Company, departed St Petersburg for Okhotsk.
May 1802(???)	Tlingit natives and their allies attacked Fort Archangel Gabriel at Sitka, when most of the garrison was out hunting. All the officers and 30 men were killed, plus warehouses and a ship under construction were burned.
May 1802	<i>HMS Discovery</i> laid up in ordinary

June 1802	Natives attacked Russian fort at Starrigavan Bay, north of Sitka, with only 3 survivors who were rescued by British Ship <i>Unicorn</i> /Capt Barber
6/21/1802	<i>Catherine</i> departed Kodiak for Yakutat and Sitka.
6/24/1802 (??)	British Ship <i>Unicorn</i> /Capt. Henry Barber from London delivered 3 Russian and 20 native survivors of Starrigavan Bay attack to Kodiak.
6/26/1802	At Starrigavan Bay, hunting parties had been sent out, and the post was attacked by the Tlingit.
6/28/1802	<i>Unicorn</i> /Capt. Henry Barber arrived at Sitka, but was surprised when he was not met with Russians or natives. They launched 2 small boats and searched but saw nothing. The Tlingit chief Skautlelt brought 3 deserters from the <i>Jenny</i> to the <i>Unicorn</i> . who told the story of the 6/26 attack with 30 killed, plus that there were 3 other deserters in the area. The Tlingit also took 4,000 sea otter skins and supplies.
7/1/1802	While at Yakutat, Kuskov wrote to Baranov that he had also gathered info that showed the Tlingit had planned this for a year and they wanted to drive the Russians out of the area. The natives had met at a dinner celebration at Angoon
7/2/1802	Capt. Henry Barber of the <i>Unicorn</i> visited the site of the destroyed fort at Starrigavan Bay and one Kodiak native crept from the woods.
7/4/1802	<i>Unicorn</i> /Capt. Henry Barber moved to Starrigavan Bay or 'Old Harbor' the site of the attack. 2 Russians, 1 native and a woman and her baby came out of the woods.
7/5/1802	At Starrigavan Bay 2 Kodiak men came to the <i>Unicorn</i> in a canoe.
7/6/1802	At Noon, the Tlingit chief came to the <i>Unicorn</i> with 4 large canoes, and Capt. Barber took on the 3 remaining deserters and one Russian woman. The chief and his nephew came onboard the <i>Unicorn</i> and were kept as hostages.
7/7/1802	On the <i>Unicorn</i> , another Russian woman was given up by the natives.
7/9/1802	At Sitka Harbor 2 new Boston ships arrived, the <i>Globe</i> /William Cunningham and <i>Alert</i> /John Ebbetts While the natives were trading on the ships, at a signal they were seized and taken as hostages in return for the rest of the Russian and Kodiak hostages held on shore by the Tlingit. Some of the natives on the ships resisted and were killed, but one was allowed to return to deliver the message.
7/11/1802	On the <i>Globe</i> /William Cunningham, one of the natives who had injured 2 seamen was hung as an inducement to get the rest of the men women and children still being held hostage released.
7/19/1802	At Sitka 1 Russian, 10 women and 2 children were released from shore and the chief and his wife held on the ships were freed.
Summer 1802	Russians on Kodiak learned that Tsar Paul had created the Russian American Company, and granted a monopoly in Alaska. Tsar Alexander had taken over the throne, and Baranov was given a gold medal and named to the Order of Vladimir. But a few days later they learned of the attack at Sitka where the buildings were burned and men taken prisoner
Late July 1802	The <i>Unicorn</i> /Capt. Henry Barber arrived at Kodiak with news of the attack at Sitka. He had the released hostages of 8 men, 17 women, and 3 children. But in Europe England was at war with Russia, and so Barber demanded payment from Baranov of 50,00 rubles in cash or furs. He also loaded his 20 cannon and armed his men. They finally agreed upon 10,000 rubles of fur.
August 1802	T Jefferson and M Lewis read McKenzie's book and Journals in the White House

8/5/1802	<i>Atahualpa</i> /Dixey Wildes arrived Hawaii
8/7/1802	Ivan Fyedorovich Krusenstern was appointed by the Russia Government to head a round the world expedition similar to Cook and La Perouse. They eventually purchased 2 ships in England, 450 ton <i>Nadezhda</i> and 375 Ton <i>Neva</i> as Russia had no suitable ships available. Tsar Alexander approved a proposal by Russian Captain Adam Krusenstern for a Russian expedition to circumnavigate the globe and to make supply stops at Sitka and Kodiak and trade in Canton. This was done in conjunction with Russian-American Company and Minister of Commerce and Minister of the Navy. The expedition was to be financed by the Russian-American Company and operated by the Russian Navy, with money borrowed by the Russian American Company from the Russian government, plus supplies to be purchased at fixed prices.
8/11/1802	Two Russian naval officers, Nikolai Khvostov and Gavril Davydov. hired by Count Nikolai Rezanov to serve with the Russian-American Company, arrived at Okhotsk.
8/21/1802	The ship <i>Elizaveta</i> with Nikolai Khvostov and Gavril Davydov and a crew of 49 departed Okhotsk for Kodiak, but winds and being stranded on a sandbar delayed their reaching the ocean for a week.
9/3/1802	The ship <i>Boston</i>, Capt John Salter of John Jewitt fame, departed England for Nootka Sound with 23 other vessels, mostly American. Per John Jewitt It was loaded with trade good of English Cloths, Dutch Blankets, looking glasses, beads, knives, razers, sugar and molasses, 20 hogsheads of rum, plus ships stores, a great quantity of ammunition, cutlasses, pistols, and 3,000 muskets. They took 29 days to St Catherine Island at Brazil, and stayed for 4 days gathering wood, water and provisions.
9/5/1802	At Kodiak , the hunting party led by Kuskov returned with news of the Sitka attack and others. While he was at Yakutat he was attacked by Tlingit but held them off. He then got closer to Sitka, he heard of the plans to attack, and sent a messenger to warn the fort but arrived too late. He then returned to Yakutat and met other hunters who had escaped. The hunting party sent from Sitka to the south to Sea Otter Bay was attacked and 165 Kodiak hunters and Russians led by Urbanov were killed. That attack came from Kake and Kulu Islands. He also gathered info that showed the Tlingit had planned this for a year and they wanted to drive the Russians out of the area.
9/13/1802	The <i>Alexander</i> /Vasili Petrov arrived at Kodiak with new men and supplies, the first ship from Okhotsk in 5 years.
9/13/1802	On the <i>Elizaveta</i> a fire broke out in the galley, but was contained. The nephew of Count Rezenov was blamed.
10/2/1802	<i>Boston</i> / Capt. John Salter of John Jewitt fame, arrived at St Catherine Island and stayed for 4 days gathering wood, water and provisions.
10/6/1802	<i>Boston</i> / Capt. John Salter of John Jewitt fame, departed St Catherine Island.
10/15/1802	Louisiana was delivered to France.
11/1/1802	<i>Elizaveta</i> /Nikolai Khvostov arrived at Kodiak from Okhotsk with men and supplies and the news of Baranov being named Chief Manager of the colonies in America.
11/1/1802	Alexander Baranov was notified he had been named chief Manager for the Russian-American Fur company.
11/4/1802	<i>Atahualpa</i> /Dixey Wildes departed Hawaii

Fall 1802	<i>Alert</i> /John Ebbets arrived Hawaii
12/8/1802	<i>Atahualpa</i> /Dixey Wildes arrived China
12/15/1802	T Jefferson regular message to Congress mentioned an expedition to the Pacific.
12/17/1802	<i>Margaret</i> /John Buyers arrived Hawaii
12/25/1802	<i>Boston</i> /Capt. John Salter of John Jewitt fame, passed Cape Horn, but had spent 36 days trying to pass through the storms.
12/25/1802	<i>Ann</i> /Unknown arrived Hawaii
12/28/1802	<i>Ann</i> /Unknown departed Hawaii
1803-1812	13 joint expeditions with American Ships-Russian Supervisors down the coast from Columbia River to San Diego Bay and took 21,000 sea otter pelts.
1803	John Smart did a pencil and water color portrait of William Bligh age 48
1803-1806	Russian first circumnavigation by Capt. Adam von Krusenstern on the <i>Nadezhda</i> and <i>Neva</i> /Capt Yuri Nevelskoy
1/18/1803	T Jefferson memo of planned expedition to Pacific discussed in secret at Congress
1/21/1803	<i>Margaret</i> /John Buyers departed Hawaii
1/23/1803	Joseph O'Cain departed Boston on a new ship called the <i>O'Cain</i> and he was the captain. After he had returned on the <i>Enterprize</i> , he had the support of the Winship Brothers and started another expedition to the PNW. Second in command was Jonathan Winship. He had goods principally for Baranov at Kodiak.
2/15/1803	Baranov wrote a speech which he gave to the Russian hunters. He also knew that he will need to provide a strong response to show the natives, Americans and the English that the Russia is still strong in the area.
2/19/1803	King Carlos IV felt that T Jefferson had abandoned his project to reach the Pacific from the Missouri River through Spanish Territory.
2/28/1803	US Congress approves T Jefferson's request for L&C expedition and cost of \$2,500
3/12/1803	The ship <i>Boston</i> , of John Jewitt fame arrived at Nootka Sound at Woody Point. Apparently the first ship in a decade because of the decline in sea otter populations. But they went up the sound 5 miles to get away from the natives and camped on the west side of a small bay at midnight. Natives including Chief Maquinna, (who had known and traded with whites for 30 years) killed and beheaded 21 of 23 crew of <i>Boston</i> /John Salter at Nootka, John Jewitt (blacksmith) and John Thompson (sailmaker) were kept as slaves. Jewitt wrote '...nothing is more sacred with a savage than the principle of revenge...Induces them to wreak their vengeance on the next ship or boat crew that offers...'
3/13/1803	<i>Boston</i> /Capt. John Salter at Nootka Sound were boarded by Chief Maquinna who again dined with them.
3/19/1803	<i>Boston</i> /Capt. John Salter at Nootka Sound were boarded by Chief Maquinna had some rum and crackers while the crew continued loading wood and water. Capt. Salter gave the chief a gift of a double barreled fowling piece.
3/20/1803	<i>Boston</i> /Capt. John Salter at Nootka Sound was nearly ready to depart.
3/21/1803	<i>Boston</i> /Capt. John Salter at Nootka Sound were boarded by Chief Maquinna who had 9 pair of wild ducks he had shot, but returned the gun as one of the locks had

	been broken, which offended Captain Slater, and his response offended Maquinna. John Jewitt proceeded to make the repairs and Maquinna departed.
3/22/1803	Natives including Chief Maquinna, (who had known and traded with whites for 30 years) killed and beheaded 21 of 23 crew of <i>Boston</i>/John Salter at Nootka, John Jewitt (blacksmith) and John Thompson (sailmaker) were kept as slaves. Jewitt wrote '...nothing is more sacred with a savage than the principle of revenge...Induces them to wreak their vengeance on the next ship or boat crew that offers...' In the morning the natives brought salmon, but then linger and Chief Maquinna arrived about noon. The chief inquired about the plans to depart which were tomorrow, and convinced Capt. Salter to have some men come ashore after their meal to secure some more salmon. So after meal 9 men went ashore, and Jewitt started cleaning muskets. An hour later the natives attacked the crew. Jewitt was struck in the forehead with an ax, but he was in the process of falling and the native lost his grip, so it was a glancing blow. During his unconscious and bloody state the natives had killed and beheaded the rest of the crew, and their heads were lined up on the deck. When Jewitt was in the bottom of the ship with the hatch closed, as Maquinna wanted to protect Jewitt from any more harm. Maquinna explain his life would be spared if Jewitt agreed to be their blacksmith and fight with them against their enemies, to which Jewitt agreed and he kissed Maquinna's feet and hands. Maquinna then had Jewitt take the ship to Friendly Cove and he cut the cables and had the natives unfurl some sails, and he ran it up on the beach at 8:00 PM. They were later greeted by the rest of the village including 500 warriors and Maquinna's 9 wives, all of whom were sympathetic to Jewitt's injuries. The warriors were also demanding the that they be allowed to kill Jewitt, but Maquinna declined. After a meal of clams and whale (train) oil, the warriors again demanded that they be allowed to kill Jewitt to make sure there were no witnesses, but again Maquinna declined and chased them away. Maquinna then was then notified that they had found a survivor on the ship, who they decided to kill as daybreak. Jewitt figured it was older sailmaker Thompson.
3/24/1803	The natives stripped the ship <i>Boston</i>
3/25/1803	The natives stripped the ship <i>Boston</i> and Jewitt was able to secure ships papers and journal materials.
3/26/1803	At Friendly Cove, there were two ships seen by Jewitt, who were greeted by musket fire from the natives, so they departed. They were the <i>Mary</i> and the <i>Juno</i> from Boston.
3/26/1803	<i>Juno</i> /Capt Gibbs in company of <i>Mary</i> attempted to rescue survivors of <i>Boston</i> /John Slater at Nootka Sound after crew was massacred
3/30/1803	Date approx – in excess of 20 tribes from the coast arrived to help Maquinna celebrate his victory on taking the Boston where they shot off weapons and had a feast and a dance and Maquinna used the cargo as gifts.
4/11/1803	France offers Louisiana to US envoys
4/18/1803	The Ship <i>Boston</i> captured at Friendly Cove -Nootka Sound was accidentally burned by a native who boarded it with a torch to look for plunder. The cargo and provisions that remained on the ship were a loss to John Jewitt and John Thompson.

May 1803	Britain declares war on France
May 2, 1803	(4/30/1803?) Louisiana Purchase signed.
6/1/1803	John Jewitt started a diary using the boiled blackberry juice.
6/21/1803	<i>Lelia Byrd</i> /William Shaler arrived Hawaii (first horse to Hawaii)
6/25/1803	<i>Elizaveta</i> /Khvostov departed Kodiak with 17,000 sea otter and other furs, worth 1,200,000 rubles.
7/5/1803	Lewis departed Washington
7/7/1803	<i>Lelia Byrd</i> /William Shaler departed Hawaii
7/21/1803	At Kronstadt the Russian ships were inspected Minister of Commerce Rumiantsev and the Deputy Minister of the Navy Admiral Chichagof plus other dignitaries. A Te Deum mass was said both ships blessed.
7/26/1803	450 ton <i>Nadezhda</i> /Ivan Krusenstern and 375 Ton <i>Neva</i> /Yuir Lisianski departed (???) Kronstadt after being fitted out for the Russian round the world expedition. (see 8/7/1802) The ships had volunteer crews of 58 and 47 men. Ships were ready on 7/26 but had to wait for Count Nikolai Rezanov as the diplomat attached to the expedition with his goal to open trade with Japan and to inspect the status of the Russian–American Company.
8/7/1803	<i>Nadezhda</i> /Ivan Krusenstern and <i>Neva</i> /Yuir Lisianski finally departed Kronstadt.
8/22/1803	<i>Elizaveta</i> /Khvostov arrived at Okhotsk and then headed overland to St Petersburg.
9/3/1803	At Nootka Sound Maquinna tribe departed for their winter quarters at Cooptee (today Hoiss Point) or Tashees (today Tahsis) 30 miles away. Jewitt and Thomspson were reluctant to be with the natives as it isolates them from the coast and possible ships.
October 1803	<i>O’Cain</i> /Joseph O’Cain arrived at Kodiak to fulfill his prior pledge to Baranov to deliver them much needed goods.
10/26/1803	<i>O’Cain</i> /Joseph O’Cain departed Kodiak per a plan with Baranov to take hunters south to California. He departed with 20 baidarkas plus hunters and a Russian supervisor Afansii Shvetsov. When they had gathered 1,100 skins they returned to Kodiak. This was the inaugural voyage that would be repeated many times.
11/26/1803	Off the coast of Brazil, the <i>Nadezhda</i> /Ivan Krusenstern and <i>Neva</i> /Yuir Lisianski made Russian naval history as the first Russian ships to cross the equator and had a raucous celebration. They had previously made stops at Falmouth, Canary Islands, near the Cape Verde Islands,
10/14/1803	Baranov returned to Kodiak for the winter after losing the <i>Olga</i> in a shipwreck at Yakutat. He was wanting to retake Sitka this year, but it was too late in the year. At Yakutat Baranov told Kuskov to build 2 more ships and then he departed for Kodiak.
11/30/1803	Spain surrenders New Orleans to France
12/20/1803	France turned Louisiana over to American authorities
12/21/1803	<i>Nadezhda</i> /Krusenstern and <i>Neva</i> /Lisianski arrived at the Island of St. Catherine off Brazil, and found the main and forward masts on the <i>Neva</i> were rotted which took a month to replace.
Spring 1804	King K ready to invade Kauai from Oahu, but disease killed many of his crews and he never invaded Kauai.

1804	A joint US/Russian venture to California coast for sea otter departed Kodiak on the Boston ship O'Cain. The native hunters brought their own baidarkas. Baranov first met Joseph O'Cain April 1801 when the <i>Enterprize</i> arrived at Kodiak from New York.
1804	1795 – 1804 59 fur trade voyages went to the PNW, only 9 were British the rest American, mostly from Boston
1804	First Russian ships to visit Hawaii, <i>Nadezhda</i> /Lt. Ivan Fedorovich Krusenstern and <i>Neva</i> /Lt. Iurii Lisianski.
1804	Tlingit natives built fort at Point Hayes, on SE shore of Chichagof Island described by George Heinrich Von Langsdorff
1804	Joseph Barrell, main financial backer for <i>Lady Washington</i> /Robert Gray and <i>Columbia Rediviva</i> /John Kendrick died in Charlestown/Boston
1/7/1804	John Jewitt went with Maquinna by canoe to another village up the sound. Jewitt addressed them in their own language, which had had learned which astonished them. Maquinna also gave the chiefs an account of how he attacked the Boston, which greatly impacted Jewitt with 'details that chilled the blood in his veins'.
2/4/1804	<i>Nadezhda</i> /Krusenstern and <i>Neva</i> /Lisianski departed St. Catherine Island.
2/5/1804	Navy officers Nikolai Khvostov and Gavril Davydov arrived back at St. Petersburg from Okhotsk with reports on the status of the Far East shipping.
2/20/1804	in the evening the <i>Neva</i> /Lisianski was jolted from the shock after they struck a dead whale.
2/25/1804	At Nootka Maquinna tribe depart their winter village to return to Friendly Cove
2/26/1804	<i>Nadezhda</i> /Krusenstern and <i>Neva</i> /Lisianski while approaching Cape Horn, were caught in a storm that lasted 3 weeks.
March 1804	Thomas Pitt/Lord Camelford who had crewed for and later attacked Vancouver, was killed in a duel.
3/3/1804	Russian <i>Nadezhda</i> /Ivan Krusenstern and <i>Neva</i> /Yuir Lisianski rounded Cape Horn in a gale and low temperatures and were then separated.
3/18/1804 (??)	<i>Nadezhda</i> /Krusenstern and <i>Neva</i> /Lisianski rounded Cape Horn.
3/23/1804	At Kodiak a navigator arrived from Unalaska with the news that Baranov was now 'His Excellency', as he had been given an official government title, to better deal with insubordination from monks or naval officers.
3/24/1804	<i>Nadezhda</i> /Krusenstern and <i>Neva</i> /Lisianski were separated in thick fog. They were to meet at the Marquesas and the <i>Neva</i> /Lisianski stopped at Easter Island and viewed the monoliths.
April 1804	Preparations for re-taking Sitka progressed on Kodiak. 120 Russians and 800 natives with 300 baidarkas to avenge the deaths of 165 fellow hunters.
4/2/1804	The flotilla departed Kodiak for Sitka. They traveled to Cook Inlet and Prince William Sound and were joined by other natives.
4/4/1804	Baranov departed Kodiak with the <i>Catherine</i> and the <i>Alexander Nevsky</i> .
5/1/1804	L&C Depart Camp Wood
5/6/1804	<i>Nadezhda</i> /Krusenstern arrived the Marquesas Islands at Nuka-Hiva and were greeted by natives. The <i>Neva</i> /Lisianski arrived a few days later.
5/14/1804	L&C headed up the Missouri, same day documents reached Spanish Santa Fe with orders to arrest Lewis and his party.
5/14/1804	Navy Officers Nikolai Khvostov and Gavril Davydov departed St. Petersburg again for Okhotsk.

5/18/1804	<i>Nadezhda</i>/Ivan Krusenstern and <i>Neva</i>/Yuir Lisianski departed the Marquesas. They had been assisted by an Englishman Edward Roberts and a Frenchman from Bordeaux Jean Baptiste Cabri who had been living on the island but also despised each other. Cabri had gone full native with many tattoos, tribal dress, possible cannibalism etc, but he stayed on the <i>Nadezhda</i> too long and did not get off in time, and so stayed on until they reached Kamchatka. He left behind his wife, children and one happy Englishman.
5/21/1804	At Nootka, John Jewitt had his 21st birthday, but had given up hope of ever being rescued.
Late May 1804	Baranovs war flotilla of 400 baidarkas with 900 men arrived at Yakutat. At Yakutat Ivan Kuskov had finished two new ships, the 51 foot <i>Yermak</i> and 41 foot <i>Rostislav</i>. Both could be rowed in the absence of wind. Baranov chose to captain the <i>Yermak</i>, named after a legendary Cossack who was known as the conqueror of Siberia. Baranov also made peace with the local Tlignet who had attacked Kuskov in 1802. Baranov did not seek retribution.
6/7/1804	<i>Nadeshda</i> /Adam John von Krusenstern arrived Hawaii
6/8/1804	<i>Nadezhda</i> /Krusenstern and <i>Neva</i> /Lisianski arrived the Big island of Hawaii.
6/10/1804	<i>Nadezhda</i>/Krusenstern departed Hawaii for Japan after only 2 days, to the dismay of the crew. <i>Neva</i>/Lisianski stayed a total of 2 weeks. He was unable to meet King K who was on Oahu because of an epidemic but was greeted by The American Young who was King K's loyal viceroy. Young gave Lisianski a tour and they saw where Capt. Cook was killed and where his body was burned and then the kings palace. When they retuned that evening there were some American sailors who had come from the PNW and they told the story of the destruction of Sitka.
6/17/1804	<i>Neva</i> /Lisianski departed the Big Island of Hawaii, and 2 days later stopped at Kauai where they met King Kaumualili a rival of King K, but they did not trade.
6/20/1804	<i>Neva</i> /Capt Lt Urey Lisiansky departed Hawaii for Kodiak.
Late June 1804	Baranov and his war fleet departed Yakutat for Sitka. They went to Cross Sound, but illness forced them to spend 3 weeks at Yakobi Island, and 100 men returned to Yakutat.
7/13/1804	<i>Neva</i> /Lisianski arrived at Kodiak to great fanfare. But with the crisis in Sitka, they prepared the ship to sail.
7/15/1804	<i>Nadezhda</i> /Krusenstern arrived at Petropavlovsk the diplomat Rezanov immediately disembarked and went to the local commandant, ordering him to send a message to Major-General Koshelov, 150 miles away, about the insubordination of the naval officers, as he had authority over where the shipway is stop.
7/23/1804	<i>Neva</i> /Lisianski was ready to sail from Kodiak to Sitka, but bad weather kept it in port, joined by the American ship the O'Cain which had just returned from a profitable trip to California.
Late July 1804	Nootka chief Maquinna and his warriors attacked a village 50 miles south down the coast, and had a successful raid. John Jewitt and Thompson were involved with Thomspon being in his element.

Late July 1804	Baranov had the <i>Catherine</i> and the <i>Alexander Nevsky</i> go ahead to Sitka Sound to wait for Baranov. <i>Yermak</i> and <i>Rostislav</i> were caught in tidal whirlpools but escaped and went into either Elfin Cove or Port Althorp. They eventually went past Hoonah, Chatham Strait, , then North to Lynn Canal, rounded Point Retreat, and past the Auk Nu and Taku villages and through Stephens Passage to the southern tip of Admiralty island. The villages on Kake and Kuiu islands were abandoned at the sight of Baranov, and since they were held responsible for the 1802 attack on Urbanovs hunting fleet where 165 were killed, their villages were burned by Baranov and Kodiak Islanders. Baranov then rounded the southern tip of Baranof Island then north to Sitka Sound.
August 1804	180 ton brig <i>Lydia</i> (1)/Tyrant Capt Samuel Hill departed Boston for PNW
August 1804	Navy Officers Nikolai Khvostov and Gavril Davydov again arrived at Okhotsk. They departed on the St Maria which developed a serious leak so they had to put in at Petropavlovsk and spent the winter.
8/1/1804	First Spanish attempt to stop L&C departed Santa Fe
8/12/1804	Major-General Koshelov from Kamchatka arrived at Petropavlovsk with 60 troops and Krusenstern was forced to apologize to Rezanov.
8/13/1804	The <i>Juno</i> /John De Wolf departed Bristol, Rhode Island.
8/15/1804	<i>Neva</i> /Lisianski departed Kodiak
8/17/1804	At Nootka John Jewitt was informed of the manner in which 6 white crewmen from the ship <i>Manchester</i> Capt. Brain of Philadelphia, who had tried to escape were killed. They were held spread out on the ground held by 8 natives and their mouths filled with stones and the stones were shoved into their throats with sticks.
8/20/1804	<i>Neva</i> /Lisianski arrived Sitka. She first anchored in the west channel of Hayward Strait then later warped in close to shore due to the absence of wind near the entrance to Port Krestof. There she waited a month for Baranov.
8/25/1804	The <i>O'Cain</i> arrived at Sitka from Kodiak.
8/25/1804	At Nootka Sound John Thompson who was captive along with John Jewitt turned 40 years old.
8/29/1804	At Nootka John Jewitt measured the canoe owned by Maquinna, and it was 24 feet 6 inches along the keel and 46 feet from stem to stern, the largest he had seen.
8/31/1804	While onshore O'Cain was attacked by a party of Tlingit, though he had also been trading and giving muskets for furs.
Sept 1804	As no trading ship came to Nootka Sound this last season, John Jewitt and Thompson were getting forlorned about the possibility of leaving Nootka. The village moved to their winter quarters at Tashees. Maquinna and his chiefs decided that Jewitt must have a wife, especially since the Englishmen would not be leaving any time soon. If he refused to take a wife he would be killed, as he needed to become a member of the tribe. None of the Nootka women attracted him, so they went down the coast with 50 men in 2 canoes to another village where in a traditional ceremony Jewitt picked out his wife.
9/2/1804	Baranov arrived at Sitka Sound and found the <i>Neva</i> under Lt. Iurii F Lisianskii to his great relief.
9/7/1804	<i>Nadezhda</i> /Krusenstern departed Petropavlovsk minus the Count Tolstoi, who had taunted Rezenov, the Frenchman from the Marquesas, and others who were ill. He also added an honor guard of 8 soldiers for his diplomatic mission.
9/8/1804	The <i>O'Cain</i> departed Sitka.

9/10/1804	At Nootka, Maquinna bought a wife for Jewitt, and he Jewitt would be killed if he refused. Jewitt agreed as the girls father was sympathetic to Jewitt's plight and provided them food.
9/12/1804	At Nootka, Maquinna and his chiefs had a meeting about what to do with Jewitt and Thompson if they are not rescued. Since the men's clothes are worn out, they must go naked like the natives or be killed.
9/20/1804	First Spanish attempt to stop L&C turned around to Santa Fe
9/20/1804	The <i>Juno</i> /John De Wolf arrived Cape Verde Islands
9/27/1804	<i>Nadezhda</i> /Krusenstern celebrated the anniversary of the coronation of Tsar Alexander I off the coast of Japan. Rezenov made a speech and passed out medals. A few days later they were in a huge typhoon and the ship was damaged.
Late Sept 1804	Baranov's war party from Kodiak met with Commander Iurii Lisianskii and his Russian sloop, the <i>Neva</i> , in Port Krestof just north of Sitka Sound.
9/19/1804	On the <i>Neva</i> /Lisianski sighted the mast of an approaching ship, it was the <i>Yermak</i> with Baranov.
9/23/1804	8:00 PM a fleet of 60 baidarkas arrived at Hayward Strait plus 20 Russians on the Rostislav/Kuskov. They hung up lights to guide the rest of the fleet in
9/24/1804	In the morning at Stika, Baranov saw that the shore of Port Krestof on Kruzof Island filled with the fleet of Baidarkas, with more coming in the next few days.
9/27/1804	The Baidarka fleet was all assembled, but one baidarka had been caught by the Tlingit and them 2 men killed and beheaded in front of the other Kodiak Islanders.
9/28/1804	Alexander Baranov returned to Sitka from Kodiak in 4 ships with 1,000 Russians and Aleuts to retake Sitka from the Tlingit. The natives had built a fortification 2 logs thick on a bluff called Katlans Rock or Kekoor at the mouth of the Indian River. <i>Shis'gi Noow</i> (Sapling Fort). The Russian attack was initially repulsed with 26 killed or wounded, including Baranov. After being bombarded by the <i>Neva</i> , the natives strangled their infants and dogs to make a silent escape. The Russians then built fort New Archangel. At noon the Baranov prepared to cross from Port Krestof to Sitka but there was no wind so the natives towed the ships across for 10 hours. At 10:00 PM they anchored at Sitka and heard the Tlingit war dance in the distance.
9/29/1804	<i>Neva</i> /Lisianski opened with cannon fire. By noon the Russians had moved 2 6# cannon onto the hill. That afternoon a large Tlingit canoe appeared which was ferry powder and flints and exploded after the Russians fired at it. That evening a Tlingit native emissary came to the fortified hill, Baranov demanded that the chiefs involved in the 1802 attack come but they did not.
9/30/1804	After another emissary visit and a hostage provided, at noon about 30 Tlingit including some chiefs came, but stayed out of musket range. They refused the terms offered by Baranov.
10/1/1804	Battle of Sitka. The ships form in a line before the fort. Russian war party from Kodiak at Sitka advance on native Fort Tlingit at the mouth of the Indian River and were driven back by the natives. But the natives had lost their gunpowder supply and some leaders when the gunpowder exploded in a canoe a few days before. The Russian bombarded the fort from their ships and the

	natives retreated and later blockaded trade at Sitka, and dealt with nearby Americans.
10/2/1804	Baranov was wounded and retreated to the Hill and gave command to Lisianski. Lisianski continued to bombard the Tlingit fort and in the afternoon the natives offered to surrender and offered to deliver the remaining hostages and Kodiak islanders. The natives with Baranov went into the woods and plundered the Tlingit positions and caches.
10/4/1804	The Russian repeated their demand that the Tlingit abandon their fort.
10/7/1804	The Russians at Sitka realized that the Tlingit had departed for the far side of the island.
10/7/1804	<i>Nadezhda</i> /Krusenstern approached Nagasaki. Rezanov had brought extensive gifts valued at 300,000 rubles. But it took a month and 2 days to get permission for the damaged ship to enter the harbor because of excessive bureaucracy. They had to get permission of the local Governor to enter the harbor and for Rezenov to step ashore took permission from the emperor who was 21 days away. They also had to give up all weapons and powder, and be subjected to repeated questions from various commissions.
10/8/1804	Lisianski toured the native fort at Sitka and then had it burned. There were about 30 dead Tlingit around the fort and inside dead children and dogs who had been strangled. The children and dogs were killed to avoid alerting the Russians about their departure.
10/9/1804	The <i>Juno</i> /John De Wolf crossed the Equator
10/24/1804	L&C reached Mandan village
11/5/1804	First Spanish attempt to stop L&C returned to Santa Fe
11/10/1804	<i>Neva</i> /Lisianski departed Sitka to go to Kodiak for the winter and collect furs for Canton.
11/13/1804	The <i>Juno</i> /John De Wolf fell in with <i>Mary</i> , from Boston, Capt was Trescott
Mid Nov 1804	The <i>Juno</i> /John De Wolf passed the Falkland Islands
11/15/1804	At Nootka Sound the natives had their annual 2 week religious celebration. One 12 year old boy was sacrificed. Jewitt also had to file the teeth of a man, as his wife would not sleep with him, and so he bit off her nose and then sent her back to her parents so that she would not be another man's wife.
11/19/1804	The <i>Juno</i> /John De Wolf and <i>Mary</i> /Capt. Trescott collided off Cape Horn and separated until later in December.
11/27/1804	At Nootka as part of their winter celebration, the natives took a 16 year old boy and pierced his arms and legs and body with 6 bayonets, and was paraded around being held by the bayonets, a shocking sight to John Jewitt.
12/2/1804	Napoleon crowned himself in Notre Dame, 18 year old Nicholas Biddle was in attendance
Mid Dec 1804	At Nagasaki Count Rezenov received permission to move ashore and was placed in a house with his guard that was locked from the outside every night. But Rezenov would not give up the 5 Japanese sailors as he wanted to present them in a ceremony to the Emperor. One later tried to commit suicide, and so all were refused when Rezenov relented.
Mid Dec 1804	At Nootka, Maquinna's village moved from Tashees to Cooptee.
12/29/1804	The <i>Juno</i> /John De Wolf and <i>Mary</i> /Capt Trescott separated so the <i>Juno</i> /John De Wolf could stop in Chile for repairs and the <i>Mary</i> continued to the PNW

1805	Baranov sent 4 boys from Kodiak to St Petersburg to become educated and to learn English and navigation. 10 years later three returned to serve the company.
1805	William Bligh was named governor of the penal colony at New South Wales. In his efforts to control corruption, he was imprisoned for 2 years by mutineers. He then returned to England.
1805 (?)	1786- 1805 Charles and Frances Barkley lived in Calcutta, India(?)
1/15/1805	At Nootka Sound, John Jewitt was awakened by the outcry of the natives because of an eclipse.
1/20/1805	The <i>Juno</i> /John De Wolf stayed until 1/28 at Coquimbo after prior stops at Concepcion and Valparaiso.
2/20/1805	Maquinna's village returned to Nootka from their winter quarters.
2/26/1805	In Nagasaki Count Rezenov became ill and requested a Japanese Dr, which set off a flurry of diplomatic snafus, but he recovered on his own.
2/27/1805	<i>Pearl</i> /Capt John Ebbets arrived Hawaii
3/12/1805	<i>Pearl</i> /Capt John Ebbets departed Hawaii
3/16/1805	John Jewitt finished making harpoons for Maquinna for whaling season, but Jewitt was deathly ill from fighting the cold and his original clothing had worn out and all he was wearing was native clothes and he suffered from the constant cold.
3/21/1805	At Nootka, Maquinna agreed for John Jewitt to send his wife back to her family.
3/28/1805	At Nootka, the natives had another meeting about Jewitt and Thomspen, and about 20 men wanted to kill the Englishmen, but Maquinna would not have it.
April 1805	<i>Lydia (1)</i> /Tyrant Capt Samuel Hill arrived Columbia River
4/3/1805	In Nagasaki Count Rezenov was notified that the next day, after being in essence house arrest for 6 months, he would have an audience with the local governor and representatives of the Emperor.
4/7/1805	The <i>Juno</i> /John De Wolf arrived at Nahwitti (Northern Vancouver island) and saw the Mary/Capt Trescott and Pearl/john Ebbets
4/7/1805	L&C depart Ft Mandan
4/18/1805	In Nagasaki <i>Nadezhda</i> /Krusenstern and Count Rezenov departed after being forced to accept gifts from the Japanese but unable to unload his own, exchanging gifts, but with the diplomatic efforts ending in failure. Rezenov threatened the Japanese that if they do not open trade they will be attacked.
4/20/1805	The <i>Juno</i> /John De Wolf departed Nahwitti for Kaigani
5/9/1805	The <i>Juno</i> /John D'Wolf arrived Sitka
5/10/1805	The <i>Juno</i> /John D'Wolf anchored at Sitka at the fort after being taken in by a pilot. He met Baranov and sold him about 1/3 of his cargo.
5/21/1805	At Nootka, John Jewitt turned 22
5/23/1805	John Jewitt has been hearing about the threat of war from other tribes as no ships come to the area anymore because Maquinna attacked the <i>Boston</i> , and all the other tribes are angry about the lack of trade. This has been a constant issue since the attack.
5/26/1805	Napoleon crowned King of Italy in Milan
5/27/1805	The <i>Juno</i> //John D'Wolf departed Sitka to trade up and down the coast. During his stop at Nahwhitti (N end Vancouver Island, near Port Hardy) he saw the ships <i>Lydia</i> , <i>Vancouver</i> , <i>Atahualpa</i> , <i>Pearl</i> , and <i>Mary</i> . He then went to the Juneau area.

Late May 1805	<i>Nadezhda</i> /Krusenstern and Count Rezenov arrived at Petropavlovsk and were joined by Nikolai Khvostov and Gavril Davydov
June 1805	German Doctor and naturalist Georg Heinrich von Langsdorff reached Kamchatka aboard the <i>Nadezhda</i> coming from Kronstadt and Copenhagen.
June 1805	Navy officers Nikolai Khvostov and Gavril Davydov at Petropavlovsk when the <i>Nadezhda</i> arrived with their benefactor Count Nikolai Rezenov after his unsuccessful trip to Japan. Rezenov then wrote an extraordinary letter to the Tsar about his plans for a punitive expedition against Japan for their refusing his efforts to open trade.
6/5/1805	<i>Nadezhda</i> /Krusenstern reached Kamchatka and Rezenov disembarked to travel to Alaska. The ship continued to Macao.
6/7/1805	At Nootka another meeting what to do with Jewitt and Thompson should a ship arrived to try to rescue them. The chiefs agreed to let them go, but most villagers were in favor of killing them.
6/14/1805	<i>Neva</i> /Lisianski loaded with furs departed Kodiak for Sitka.
6/14/1805	Nikolai Rezanov departed Okhotsk on the newly built <i>St. Maria</i> for Unalaska. Nikolai Khvostov and Gavril Davydov were also on the ship as captains They first went to the Pribilof islands and then Unalaska.
6/16/1805	New Archangel was visited by the Tlingit chief who was the peace emissary last year. He had come to see his son who was originally given as a hostage but stayed on the ship and went to Kodiak.
6/17/1805	The Tlingit chief and his wife and retinue came on the board the <i>Neva</i> and saw his son and they had a ceremony and the chief was allowed to fire off the large cannon.
6/22/1805	Russian <i>Neva</i> /Yuri Lisianskii anchored at Sitka where he spent the summer.
Late June 1805	The <i>Juno</i> /John De Wolf returned to Nahwitti, and saw 5 ships, <i>Mary</i> /Capt Trescott, <i>Pearl</i> , and 3 Lyman family ships <i>Lydia</i> /Samuel Hill <i>Vancouver</i> /Thomas Brown and <i>Atahualpa</i> which had just lost many crew in a recent battle with natives.
6/24/1805	At Nootka, 20 canoes from another tribe came by to buy the 12 year old niece of Maquinna for a wife for one of their chiefs. They agreed to 13 fine skins, 40 fathoms of cloth, 20 fathoms of ifraw (?) 20 muskets, 2 blankets, and 2 coats. The wedding feast was that day with 90 large salmon
6/25/1805	<i>St Maria</i> /Krusenstern departed Petropavlovsk and stopped at the Pribilof islands
6/29/1805	Baranov and Lisianski and some officers toured the old fort site at Starrigavan Bay
7/16/1805	<i>St Maria</i> / Nikolai Khvostov and Gavril Davydov arrived at Unalaska with Nikolai Rezenov on board. They stayed here a week
7/19/1805	Brig <i>Lydia</i> (1)/Capt Samuel Hill rescued John Jewitt and John Thompson from being enslaved at Nootka. Jewitt was making daggers for Maquinna, and heard the sounds of 3 cannon. He wrote a letter for Maquinna to deliver to the <i>Lydia</i> captain. Maquinna was kept as a hostage until all was resolved After Jewitt and Thompson were on board, Maquinna was released. The <i>Lydia</i> then went to the north to trade, then went to the Columbia River and saw medals that had been left by the Lewis and Clark Expedition. (March 1806)
7/21/1805	Capt Lisianski and some Kodiak natives and an officer climbed Mt Edgecombe. The Kodiaks had climbed the mountain the year before.

7/22/1805	British victory at Battle of Cape Finisterre over French
7/24/1805	Capt Lisianski party reached the summit of Mt Edgecombe
7/25/1805	<i>St Maria</i> / Nikolai Khvostov and Gavril Davydov with Nikolai Rezenov on board departed Unalaska
7/27/1805	The <i>Juno</i> /John De Wolf was at Chatham Straits
7/28/1805	Tlingit Chief Kotleian and 11 men arrived at New Archangles and wanted the same treatment that the prior chief had received. Baranov was not in favor of retribution, but treated the chief coolly and did not have a banquet as this chief had a significant role in the destruction of the fort. Chief Kotleian still stayed for 4 days.
7/31/1805	<i>St Maria</i> / Nikolai Khvostov and Gavril Davydov with Nikolai Rezenov on board arrived at Kodiak Count Nikolai Rezanov, government representative and plenipotentiary of the Russian American Company arrived at Kodiak. After some discussions he told the Orthodox priests that they must respect the authority of the company manager Baranov and stop meddling in the company affairs, or they would be deported to Russia and defrocked and punished as criminals. The conflict has been ongoing since 1/1/1801. In the class conscious Russian society, Baranov was in the lowly position of civilian merchant, and the priests were not respecting his authority. The voyage from Okhotsk was difficult and the bowsprit had broken off.
7/31/1805	<i>St Maria</i> / Nikolai Khvostov and Gavril Davydov arrived at Unalaska with Nikolai Rezenov on board arrived at Kodiak.
August 1805	<i>Atahualpa</i> /Capt Adams arrived Hawaii
8/10/1805	The <i>Juno</i> /John D'Wolf went on a rock, and had to return to Sitka to off load and make repairs. The <i>Mary</i> /Capt Trescott took the 1,000 furs to Canton
8/12/1805	L&C at Lemhi Pass
8/14/1805	The <i>Juno</i> /John De Wolf arrived at Sitka for repairs.
8/20/1805	The ship <i>Mary</i> /unknown departed Sitka for Canton with furs.
8/20/1805	<i>St Maria</i> / Nikolai Khvostov and Gavril Davydov with Rezanov departed Kodiak for Sitka
8/22/1805	<i>Lelia Byrd</i> /William Shaler arrived Hawaii, but was leaking badly
Late Aug 1805 (Sept 20??)	The Russian fur post New Russia at Yakutat was destroyed by a Tlingit war party of 200 men. 32 of the 40 there were killed, including 12 Russians. The 8 were taken as hostages Shortly after a party of hunters in baidarkas came by at dusk and heard of the attack and had to decide if they land and face the Tlingit or keep going to Kayak Island 200 miles away. 30 baidarkas pulled ashore but were undetected and survived. The remaining 100 baidarkas with 200 men were caught in a storm and were all killed. The Tlingit then planned to attack the Russian fort at Konstantinovsk (Hinchinbrook Island) in PWS. The Russians there were alerted and during a banquet for the 70 Tlingit the natives were attacked by the Chugach and all killed. Most of the rest of the Tlingit were drowned at the mouth of the Copper River while trying to escape. This settlement known as Slava Rossii was never rebuilt.
8/26/1805	<i>St Maria</i> / Nikolai Khvostov and Gavril Davydov arrived at Sitka with Nikolai Rezenov on board. Captain was Andrei Vaselevish Mashin

	Count Nikolai Rezanov arrived at Sitka. He also had 3 lieutenants of the Russian navy, plus a Dr/naturalist Georg von Langsdorff and 2 ships carpenters. Khvostovs alcohol consumption continued to be an issue.
8/26/1805	By this date, Rezanov had written orders to Nikolai Khvostov and Gavril Davydov to attack the islands in Japan. Rezanov also wrote extensive letters on the status of the company to several officials slandering all including the clergy, bemoaning the state of affairs, but saved Baranov and Kuskov.
8/29/1805	Rezanov wrote to Baranov informing Baranov that he had initiated military action against Japan, without waiting for a reply from St Petersburg on the matter.
9/5/1805	<i>Neva</i> /Capt Lisianski departed Sitka for Macao, where she met the <i>Nadezhda</i> /Capt. Kruzenstern. While trading their furs, they almost had their ships seized in Canton as the only location they were supposed to trade was Kiakhta which is near Lake Baikal and Irkutsk on the Mongolian border. The <i>Neva</i> /Capt Lisianski then sailed non-stop for 146 days to England, and arrived back in Russia two weeks before the <i>Nadezhda</i> /Capt. Kruzenstern.
9/6/1805	The <i>Juno</i> /John D'Wolf had completed repairs at Sitka, and also proposed to Baranov that the <i>Juno</i> //John D'Wolf take hunters to California when they return from their current hunt about 10/1. But the arrival of Count Nikolai Rezanov changed the plans.
9/9/1805	Baranov received from Rezanov a plan for reorganizing the company.
9/9/1805	<i>Pearl</i> /Capt John Ebbets was exchanged for <i>Tamana</i> in Hawaii. <i>Tamana</i> was built in Hawaii in 1805.
9/25/1805	Napoleon Grand Armee started crossing the Rhine to attack Austrians in southern Germany
10/5/1805	John D'Wolf delivered the <i>Juno</i> and it's remaining cargo to the Russians, and took possession of the <i>Yermak</i> which had been Baranov's flagship during the response at Sitka. The sale was for \$68,000 about double what the De Wolf family had invested in the venture. Payable with - bills of exchange on the Directors of the RAC in Saint Petersburg worth \$54,638, -572 sea otter furs worth \$13,062, -a small and poorly-built Russian vessel called <i>Ermak</i> -\$300 in cash.
10/6/1805	<i>Atahualpa</i> /Capt Adams departed Hawaii
10/14/1805	2 nd Spanish attempt to halt L&C departs Santa Fe, L&C on Snake River at Burr Canyon
10/19/1805	Napoleon Battle of Ulm. L&C at Hat Rock
10/21/1805	Battle of Trafalgar where <i>Bahama</i> /Commodore Dionisio Alcala Galiano was killed. <i>Neptuno</i> /Commander Cayetano Valdes was the last Spanish ship to surrender and Captain Maria de Alava also there. L&C at John Day Dam 27 British ships with 2,150 guns met 33 French/Spanish ships with 2,640 guns British casualties out of 17,000 men 449 killed and 1,241 wounded. Admiral Lord Horatio Nelson was killed and his body preserved in a 159 gallon keg of brandy French/Spanish casualties of 30,000 men Spanish 1,022 dead 1,386 wounded French 3,373 dead 1,155 wounded.

	Total 47,000 men 4,800 were killed and 3,700 wounded. Combined Fleet lost 19 ships 3-4,000 Spanish taken prisoner 4,000 French taken prisoner
10/27/1805	The <i>Yermak</i> / George Stetson and owned by John D'Wolf departed Sitka for Hawaii and Canton. James Moorfield was to handle the sale of furs in Canton. D'Wolf had decided to go overland with Rezanov to St Petersburg to exchange his note of \$54,638 at the company offices.
10/27/1805	<i>Juno</i> /Khvostov departed Sitka for Kodiak for provisions. There 150 Russians and 250 native hunters at Sitka.
Nov 1805	Napoleon captured Vienna
11/5/1805	2 nd Spanish at Arkansas and Purgatoire Rivers and were attacked by natives at Las Animas, CO and forced to return to Santa Fe. L&C at Cape Horn
11/15/1805	L&C at Station Camp
11/29/1805	Lt. Nikolai Khvostov alcohol consumption caused Lt. Gavril Davydov to request that he be given quarters ashore. The excessive alcohol issues continued, and finally reached a climax with Kkvostov realizing what was happening and he quit his alcohol and all returned to normal.
Dec 1805	The Russians at Sitka laid the keel for a new ship and the 2 ships <i>Maria</i> and <i>Rostislav</i> were hauled out and used as lodging. The <i>Juno</i> remained at anchor in the harbor.
12/2/1805	Napoleon battle of Austerlitz – his greatest victory - L&C at Tongue Point
12/8/1805	<i>Yarmouth</i> /Samuel Patterson arrived Hawaii
12/2/1805	<i>Yarmouth</i> /Samuel Patterson departed Hawaii. Was purchased at Sitka as partial payment on <i>Juno</i> . <i>Yarmouth</i> was also called <i>Ermak</i> by Bancroft
1806	Alexander Baranov's first wife died in Russia, so he married his Kodiak native mistress Anna Grigor'ivna Razkazchikov with whom he had 2 children a son Antipar and daughter Irina.
1806	At Sitka the new shipyard launched the <i>Avos'</i> , Baranov also hired an American shipwright named Lincoln who built 3 more ships and repaired others. Lincoln also trained other Russians in the trade, and one Grudin in later built ships at Fort Ross.
Early Feb 1806	<i>Hamilton</i> /Capt. Porter arrived and departed Hawaii
2/5/1806	Spanish force at Los Adais surrendered to large American force
2/25/1806 (??)	Russian ambassador Nikolai Petrovich Rezanov depart New Archangel (Sitka) for the Columbia River on ship <i>Juno</i> (<i>Iunona</i>) purchased from Rhode Island skipper John D'Wolf. Their plan was to make settlement at the mouth of the Columbia River, then expand south to San Francisco. Lt. Nikolai Khvostov and Lt. Gavril Davydov were captains Also on board was German Doctor and naturalist Georg Heinrich von Langsdorff. He joined the Russian round the world expedition in Copenhagen aboard the <i>Nadezhda</i> / Ivan Krusenstern. When the <i>Nadezhda</i> / Ivan Krusenstern reached Kamchatka, Langsdorff joined the fur expedition to the Aleutians on the 150 ton brig <i>Maria</i> and eventually to Kodiak, where Langsdorff convinced Amb. Rezanov to try to obtain fresh provisions from San Francisco using the <i>Juno</i> .
Spring 1806	<i>O'Cain</i> /Jonathan Winship arrived at Sitka. They took on 50 baidarkas and their hunters, 4 Russians and 12 women to run the camps

3/8/1806	<i>Juno</i> departed Sitka for San Francisco. The diplomat Rezanov was onboard and hoped to establish relations with the Spanish. John D'Wolf remained in Sitka to take the <i>Maria</i> under Lt Mashin to Okhotsk when the weather permits and the ship is prepared.
3/14/1806	Russian on <i>Juno</i> /Capt Lt. <i>Nikolai Khostov</i> spotted the mouth of the Columbia River, but weather forced them back out to sea.
3/20/1806	Russians on <i>Juno</i> approached the mouth of the Columbia River and anchored, planning to enter on 3/21 but 'the tremendous current and great breakers in the channel hindered us'
3/23/1806	Lewis and Clark departed Ft. Clatsop
3/31/1806	Russians on <i>Juno</i> attempted to enter the Columbia River, but were unable
4/1/1806	Russians on <i>Juno</i> attempted to enter the Columbia River, but were unable and headed to San Francisco
4/3/1806	Approx. Brig <i>Lydia</i> /Capt. Samuel Hill met natives on the Columbia River 10 miles from the mouth who said Lewis and Clark left about 10 days before, and showed them some medals that were left with the natives. The <i>Lydia</i> then returned to Nootka for a brief stop (late November per John Jewitt??) and again saw Maquinna.
4/24/1806	3 rd Spanish attempt to stop L&C departs from Santa Fe
4/27/1806	At Yellepits village, Lewis would speak English to Private Francois Labiche, who would speak French to the interpreter Toussaint Charbonneau, who would speak Hidatsa to his Shoshone wife Sacagawea, who would speak Shoshone to female prisoner, Sahaptian then to Wallula Indian Yellepit. Then, Yellepit's reply would move back along the language chain back to Lewis.
4/28/1806	Russians on <i>Juno</i> arrived San Francisco and stayed 6 weeks, then returned to Sitka. A second Russian later expedition went to Humbolt Bay.
5/10/1806	<i>O'Cain</i> /Jonathan Winship arrived at Sitka. He had no cargo but planned to take native hunters to California to hunt sea otter. The mate was George Clark who had been designated by King K in Hawaii with a message for Baranov, as King K wanted to visit Sitka and establish trade relations.
5/22/1806	<i>O'Cain</i> /Jonathan Winship at Sitka while preparing to depart for California, wrote about the 50 intoxicated guests on the ship, including Baranov, mingling with their 200 crew and did not think it prudent to ask them to leave
5/30/1806	Third Spanish attempt to stop L&C returned Santa Fe
6/8/1806	
6/15/1806	Fourth Spanish attempt to stop L&C departed Santa Fe
6/21/1806	<i>Juno</i> returned to Sitka from San Francisco loaded with provisions. The recently built tender <i>Avos</i> was ready to be command by Lt. Gavril Davydov.
6/24/1806	<i>Juno(lunona)</i> /Khvostov departed Sitka with Rezenov saying he will lead the punitive expedition against Japan.
6/30/1806	<i>Rostislav</i> /John D'Wolf and Langsdorf departed Sitka for Okhotsk, total of 10 onboard.
July 1806	Capt. Gray died at sea off Charleston, S.C. of Yellow Fever.
7/4/1806	L&C at Travelers Rest and split up.
7/13/1806	<i>Rostislav</i> /John D'Wolf sighted Cook Inlet

7/15/1806	Lewis and Clark Letter from Ft Clatsop taken to Brig <i>Lydia</i> /Capt Samuel Hill at Bakers Bay to go to Washington. The letter was given to another ship at Canton.
7/17/1806	<i>Rostislav</i> /John D'Wolf arrived St Pauls Harbor at Kodiak.
7/20/1806	Before he departed Sitka, Count Nikolai Rezenov wrote instructions to Baranov to establish a system of coinage instead of credit and barter, and for housing to encourage employees to stay. He later gave secret instructions to <i>Juno</i>/Khvostov and <i>Avos</i>/Davydov. <i>Avos</i>/Davydov was to go to the Aniva Bay on Sakhalin Island to wait for <i>the Juno</i>. After dropping off Rezenov in Okhotsk, <i>Juno</i> was to meet <i>Avos</i> and attack the Japanese island of Sakhalin, and then Uriup in the Kuriles was to be attacked and the locals taken prisoner. He later sent Khvostov orders that said it is too late in the year to attack Japan, and that he should return to Kodiak. But if necessary he was to go to Avina Bay and call off the <i>Avos</i>/Davydov. Due to the conflicting orders, Khvostov rushed ashore for an explanation, but Rezenov had already left for St. Petersburg. However <i>Juno</i>/Khvostov proceeded with the attack anyway, burned a small settlement and took 4 prisoners at Sakhalin Island.
7/28/1806	<i>Rostislav</i> /John D'Wolf departed his sheltered cove, and later stopped at Unalaska for water. He took on the widow of the superintendent Emelian Larionov who recently died, their 18 year old daughter and a manservant plus baggage.
August 1806	The <i>Neva</i> /Capt. Lisiianski arrived back in Russia 2 weeks before the <i>Nadezhda</i> /Capt. Kruzenstern.
August 1806 (1807??)	Russian foreman Sysoi Slobodchikov arrived at Sitka in a small schooner with a gift of a large helmet and a bird feather cape for Baranov from King K in Hawaii. Slobodchikov had been on the O'Cain with Winship but they had an argument and Slobodchikov departed the O'Can and purchased a small schooner and went to Hawaii. The schooner was the <i>Tamana</i> renamed <i>Sv. Nikolai</i> and he purchased in Baja, California. Slobodchikov compiled the first Russian chart of the Columbia River estuary. He also had a possession ceremony at Trinidad Bay.
August 1806	<i>Eclipse</i> /Joseph O'Cain arrived at Sitka in his new ship. His latest plan with Baranov was to take Russians furs on an American ship to Canton. The Chinese would not allow the Russians to trade in Canton, only at Kiakhta. O'Cain planned to bring back Chinese goods to Kodiak and to stop in Japan to try to open trade there.
8/5/1806	Russian <i>Neva</i> /Yuir Lisianskii arrived at Kronstadt and was greeted by Emperor Alexander
8/8/1806	Rezanov changed his mind about leading the raid on Japan, saying he is needed in St. Petersburg.
8/11/1806	Brig <i>Lydia</i> /Capt. Samuel Hill and John Jewitt departed the PNW for Canton
8/12/1806	<i>Rostislav</i> /John D'Wolf at Unalaska
8/15/1806	Construction started on Arc of Triomphe, L&C at Mandan
8/16/1806	<i>Rostislav</i> /John D'Wolf departed Unalaska for Okhotsk
Sept 1806	Napoleon began invasion of Prussia
Sept 1806	O'Cain/Jonathan Winship returned to Sitka 4,829 sea otter pelts.
Sept 1806	<i>O'Cain</i> /Jonathan Winship arrived Hawaii

9/3/1806	<i>Pearl</i> /Capt John Ebbets arrived Hawaii
9/6/1806	<i>Rostislav</i> /John D'Wolf was caught in a gale which carried them to the Kurile Islands, so he altered course for Petropavlovsk to spend the winter.
9/8/1806	<i>Perseverance</i> /Amasa Delano arrived Hawaii
9/10/1806 approx	Fourth Spanish attempt to stop L&C turned around
9/22/1806	<i>Rostislav</i> /John D'Wolf arrived at Petropavlovsk. He had been diverted by weather from Kuril islands and Okhotsk A short time later the <i>Avos</i> /Lt Davydov and <i>Juno</i> /Lt Khvostov arrived at Petropavlovsk with Japanese prisoners taken during a recent raid at Sakhalin Island.
9/23/1806	L&C arrived St Louis
9/23/1806	<i>Rostislav</i> /John D'Wolf departed Kodiak but the boat was a slow sailor and he had to seek shelter from storms.
9/25/1806	L&C homecoming dinner and ball at William Christy's tavern
9/28/1806	<i>Pearl</i> /Capt John Ebbets departed Hawaii for Canton
9/29/1806	<i>Port au Prince</i> /Mr Brown arrived Hawaii
9/30/1806	<i>Perseverance</i> /Amasa Delano departed Hawaii
9/30/1806	Baranov departed Sitka for an inspection of Kodiak.
Oct 1806	<i>O'Cain</i> /Jonathan Winship departed Hawaii
10/5/1806	At St Petersburg, a ukase was issued by the Tsar Alexander awarding Baranov knighthood in the Order of Anna, 2nd class
Mid Oct 1806	<i>Juno</i> /Lt. Khvostov arrived at Petropavlovsk from burning Japanese villages at Sakhalin Island. Lt. Khvostov also reunited with Lt Davyboy and Capt D'Wolf and George Langsdorf.
10/18/1806	Lt. Khvostov formally declared the Sakhalin Islands to be a Russian possession.
Late Oct 1806	Fourth Spanish attempt to stop L&C returned to Santa Fe
10/26/1806	<i>Port au Prince</i> /Mr Brown departed Hawaii
11/5/1806	Count Nikolai Rezenov wrote a breathless letter explaining his plans to invade Japanese islands and then punish the villages to force them to trade with Russia.
11/20/1806	<i>Lydia (1)</i> /Tyrant Capt Samuel Hill arrived Canton with L&C letter from Ft Clatsop
Late Nov 1806	Count Rezenov arrived at Irkutsk where he stayed 3 months.
Dec 1806	Approx. <i>Lydia (1)</i> /Tyrant Capt Samuel Hill with John Jewitt and the Lewis and Clark letter from Ft Clatsop arrived Macao At Macao John Jewitt met his next door neighbor from Hull, England, named John Hill. Jewitt gave Hill a letter to take to Jewitt's father, as the ship was preparing to leave and <i>Lydia</i> had just arrived.
1807	At Sitka a ship builder named Lincoln started 3 ships, the <i>Sitka</i> , the <i>Otkrytie</i> (Discovery) and <i>Chirikov</i> .
1807	Baranov was awarded the Order of Anna Second Class. Kuskov was given the rank of Commercial Councilor.
1807	John Jewitt published his story of being captured by the natives at Nootka.
1807	Smallpox hits interior Salish tribes.
1807	Lt General Royal Navy Bruno de Hezeta y Dudagoitia died

1807	Russian Sysoi Slobodchikov visited Hawaii, While in California he had a possession ceremony and buried a plate at Humbolt Bay/Eureka
1807	<i>HMS Discovery</i> served as a hospital ship until 1815
Spring 1807	Baranov purchased the British ship <i>Myrtle</i> at Kodiak and cargo of rum, sugar and munitions from Henry Barber. The ship was renamed <i>Kadiak</i>
Feb 1807	Approx. <i>Lydia (1)</i> /Tyrant Capt Samuel Hill with John Jewitt and the Lewis and Clark letter from Ft Clatsop departed Macao and after 114 days arrived in Boston. Here he picked up a letter from his mother, and also met the owners of the ship Boston.
2/13/1807	Count Nikolai Rezanov departed Irkutsk for Krasnoyarsk
March 1807	<i>Avos</i> /Lt Davydov and <i>Juno</i> /Lt Khvostov departed Petropavlovsk to raid the Kuril Islands.
3/1/1807 (???)	Count Rezanov died at Krasnoyarsk after contracting a fever.
3/4/1807	The ship <i>Sitka</i> was launched at Sitka, but it was lost in October. .
3/8/1807 3/13 (???)	Count Nikolai Rezanov age 43 died from illness and exhaustion. Fell from horse?
May 1807	<i>Juno</i> /Khvostov and <i>Avos</i> /Davydov. Departed Kamchatka to again attack the Japanese at Sakhalin Island with more villages burned. This laid the foundation of distrust for years to come.
May 1807	While at Kodiak, Baranov purchased the <i>Myrtle</i> from Captain Barber, and renamed it the <i>Kad'iak</i> . and put under the command of navigator Bulygin.
May 1807	<i>Lydia (1)</i> /Tyrant Capt Samuel Hill arrived Boston from Canton
5/8/1807	<i>Eclipse</i> /Joseph O'Cain departed Canton with Chinese goods for the Russian Far East and Kodiak. He had sold the Russian furs there using his American ship.
5/12/1807	Englishman blacksmith/armourer John Jewitt and American sailmaker John Thompson from Philadelphia arrived at Boston on the <i>Lydia (1)</i> /Tyrant Capt Samuel Hill from the captivity in Nootka Sound. Shortly afterwards he published his journals of his 851 days in captivity. Jewitt chose to remain in New England instead of returning to England. They also had the letter from Lewis and Clarks departures from Ft Clatsop.??
5/19/1807	<i>Maryland</i> /Jonathan Perry Jr. arrived Hawaii
5/22/1807	<i>Rostislav</i> /John D'Wolf was ready to depart Petropavlovsk
5/25/1807	<i>Rostislav</i> /John D'Wolf departed Petropavlovsk for Okhotsk
5/30/1807	<i>Rostislav</i> /John D'Wolf struck a whale and the ship was lifted about 3 feet, this is the basis for the book Moby Dick as Herman Melville was the nephew of John DeWolf and the story was related to Melville.
6/27/1807	<i>Rostislav</i> /John D'Wolf arrived Okhotsk. He learned that Count Rezenov had died after falling from his horse at Krasnoyarsk, which is west of Irkutsk
July 1807	<i>Juno</i> /Khvostov and <i>Avos</i> /Davydov returned to Okhotsk and were promptly arrested for attacking the Japanese. Since Rezenov had ordered them to keep this secret, but had also died, that had difficulty explaining.
7/3/1807	John D'Wolf started overland from Okhotsk for Yakutsk and Irkutsk with 11 horses and one guide.
7/8/1807	<i>Eclipse</i> /Joseph O'Cain sailed into Nagasaki Bay, but was rebuffed by the Japanese as had been all other ships, especially the one with Rezenov. But the Japanese did provide food stuffs for free.
7/13/1807	<i>Kadiak (exMyrtle)</i> arrived at Sitka and spent 1808 with a hunting party.
7/19/1807	<i>Maryland</i> /Jonathan Perry Jr. departed Hawaii

7/26/1807	John D'Wolf arrived at the Lena River which was 2 miles wide, and then were at Yakutsk.
7/30/1807	John D'Wolf departed Yakutsk and headed up the Lena River.
8/8/1807	<i>Eclipse</i> /Joseph O'Cain arrived at Petropavlovsk and a good deal of his cargo from Canton was unloaded.
8/28/1807	John D'Wolf arrived at Irkutsk. He purchased a carriage with 3 horses for the 3,500 mile trip to St. Petersburg. He also went with Kuznetsov who had not seen his mother in Irkutsk for 10 years but also wanted to go to see his brother in Moscow. At Irkutsk was also reunited with the naturalist Langsdorff who was heading to Kyakhta
8/31/1807	John D'Wolf and his party departed Irkutsk
9/10/1807	<i>Eclipse</i> /Joseph O'Cain 10:00 PM struck a reef south of 200 miles south of the Aleutian Islands and at the Island of Sanak which has dangerous reefs 10 miles offshore. The whitewater was observed from the mast, but O'Cain thought it was just waves and a few seconds later they struck and went over the reef. The waves finally pushed them over the reefs on to a sandy bottom, with only 6 survivors. Aleut islanders helped, and the men found the long boat close to the beach. They spent 16 months on the island and built smaller boat from the wreckage of the <i>Eclipse</i> .
9/10/1807	John D'Wolf and his party at Tomsk
9/12/1807	John D'Wolf and his party purchased a new carriage this one with springs, but was smaller.
9/12/1807	<i>Neva</i> /Lt Hagenmeister again arrived at Sitka on her second voyage to the PNW. She then went to Kodiak where she bought Baranov his award of the Order of Anna.
Mid Sept 1807	Lt. Nikolai Khvostov and Lt. Gavril Davydov escaped confinement at Okhotsk and went to Yakutsk, but were again arrested but later exonerated.
9/19/1807	John D'Wolf and his party reached Tobolsk, then Ekaterinburg, then Kazan, then Moscow
9/30/1807	John D'Wolf and his party at Kazon
10/4/1807	<i>Sikta</i> , launched on March 4 at Sitka, was lost when it overturned on sandbar at the Kamchatka
10/8/1807	John D'Wolf and his party arrived at Moscow. Kuznetsov brother turned out the be the superintendent of the Russian-American company there.
10/17/1807	John D'Wolf and his party departed Moscow, and he later reflected that he had seen Moscow before Napoleon invaded and the city was burned.
10/21/1807	John D'Wolf and his party arrived at St Petersburg and the headquarters of the Russian-American Company. He found that his money had already been paid and had been invested on his behalf in a cargo of hemp, iron, and other goods sent to America. John D'Wolf then traveled to England and then America, the first American to travel that route. Hie departure was hastened by the Russian Angleo War between Russia and England. He departed St Petersburg early November in a Dutch ship
11/13/1807	John D'Wolf arrived at Elsinore/Copenhagen. Here he met a Captain David Grey who took him to America after repairs in Liverpool

1808	Lt. Nikolai Khvostov and Lt. Gavril Davydov were back in St. Petersburg, but soon sent to the front in a war with Sweden.
1808	Simon Fraser reached mouth of Fraser River
1808	The location of the remaining mutineers of the <i>Bounty</i> , led by Fletcher Christian were discovered on Pitcairn Island. The only survivor was John Adams.
1808	Astor starts American Fur Co
1808	Russian expedition on <i>Kodiak(Ex British Myrtle)/Sysoi Slobodchikov</i> south to Trinidad Bay (North of Eureka, CA)
1/9/1808	<i>Pearl</i> /Capt John Suter was 334 miles from Hawaii heading to PNW
Feb 1808	American seal boat <i>Topaz</i> /Capt Mayhew Folger from Boston arrived at Pitcairn Island for water and discovered the thriving community of 9 women and 19 children and John Adams FKA Alexander Smith. Folger was greeted by 18 year old Thursday October Christian, son of Fletcher Christian. Adams gave Folger Blighs chronometer from the <i>Bounty</i> . Folger eventually arrived Valparaiso, Chile and made a report to a British naval officer there News of the discovery was reported to the Admiralty but was overlooked during the war with France and no action taken. When Capt. Folger arrived back in the US, he made another full report and sent it to the Admiralty, but again no action was taken.
2/7/1808	John D'Wolf departed Liverpool after making repairs
3/24/1808	Napoleon invaded Spain and arrived at Madrid
3/25/1808	John D'Wolf arrived Portland, Maine
4/1/1808	John D'Wolf arrived at Bristol, RI.
7/1/1808	Baranov wrote a letter acknowledging his Knighthood in the Order of Anna
7/16/1808	The 300 ton schooner <i>Otkrytie</i> (Discovery) was launched at Sitka.
8/30/1808	Baranov returned to Sitka on the <i>Neva</i> /Lt. Hagemeister after being at Kodiak for 2 years.
9/28/1808	<i>Saint Nicholas</i> (<i>Ex Tamana built in Hawaii for King K</i>) /Nicholai Isaakovich Bulagin/Bulygin departed Sitka for the south to explore possible settlement sites
Late 1808	<i>Kadiak (ex Myrtle)</i> arrived at Sitka with 1,700 Sea otter after a summer with hunting parties. Kuskov later took the <i>Kadiak</i> to California.
Oct 1808	<i>Juno</i> returned to Sitka from Okhotsk
10/4/1808	Lt. Nikolai Khvostov age 33 and Lt. Gavril Davydov age 24 were reunited with Capt. John D'Wolf and George Langsdorf. They celebrated all night but departed and while crossing the Neva River jumping from a boat both Russians drowned.
10/10/1808	<i>Saint Nicholas</i> /Nicholai Bulagin at Cape Flattery and were becalmed for 4 days and traded and mapped
10/14/1806	Napoleon defeated Prussians at Jena and Auerstedt
11/1/1808 (11/13??)	Russian brig <i>Saint Nicholas</i> () from Sitka runs aground 1.5 miles north of Quillayute River/La Push and James Island, (at Rialto Beach) all 20 survived with most equipment, but later some crew were killed or captured, ransomed 2 ½ years later by US ship <i>Lydia</i> . The supercargo was Timothy Tarakanof who later took command of the expedition after Bulagin was too distraught to continue.

	After leaving Cape Flattery, they started a survey at Queets and headed north, but were again becalmed at Rialto Beach near La Push. After the ship was salvaged, there was an initial skirmish at Rialto Beach which left 2 natives dead. Tried to meet <i>Kodiak</i> at Gray's Harbor. Captain Nicholai Isakovich Bulagin's wife Anna Petronva was captured but 2/8/1809 refused to be repatriated as she was treated well and it was better than trekking in wilderness. He threatened to shoot her but then left in grief. Anna died of consumption 8/1809 and Bulagin died 2/1810. 5/6/1811 13 men were ransomed by trading ship <i>Lydia in 1810</i>, one later ransomed at Columbia River, and one traded away and disappeared. First shipwreck on PNW coast, and this prompted the Monroe Doctrine . The ship rudder was damaged in a storm, and they drifted on the Rialto Beach 1 1/2 mile north of the mouth of the Quileute River at LaPush. They went down the coast 3 days to the Hoh River to reach Grays Harbor, and when crossing the Hoh River in a boat the plug was removed from the boat and Anna was captured. There was another skirmish and 2 more natives killed, and Russian Sovasnikof died after being wounded by an arrow. The Russian made a brief camp to try to defend themselves from the 200 natives, and rescue Anna. Bulagin and his men then went up the Hoh River and built a fort where they spent the winter.
11/14/1808	The Russian at the Hoh River went back to the mouth and discovered the natives had left and had taken Anna and also had left a good deal of dried salmon, which the man took.
11/15/1808	Approx. Russians attempted to head down the coast to Grays Harbor but were attacked and had to return to the Hoh River. They then decided to move inland to spend the winter. They went 13 miles up the Hoh River (22 river miles) and made a small cabin and also built a boat. They also traded with friendly natives.
11/19	Captain Nicholai Isaakovich Bulagin's survivors reach Hoh River where they had another encounter with natives who held 4 hostages.
11/27	Captain Nicholai Isakovich Bulagin's crew raided a Hoh village for bundles of fish. They eventually found other villages and began trade and built a cabin to spend the winter. Cabin was located near Hard Rain Café east of Forks 5333 Upper Hoh Road alongside Hoh River a marker was dedicated 6/20/2015 2 miles east of Minnie Peterson (DNR) Campground on Upper Hoh Road 15 miles Southeast of Forks Better address is Hoh Valley Cabins 5841 Upper Hoh Road
1809	John Jacob Astor began negotiations with Baranov to supply goods and sell furs.
1809	<i>O'Cain</i> /Jonathan Winship took 50 baidarkas to hunt in California and returned with 2,728 sea otter skins.
1809	Tyrant Capt. Samuel Hill (From 1805 <i>Lydia</i>) given command of <i>Otter</i> to go from Boston to PNW

1809	Russian <i>Neva</i> /Leontii Hagemeister in Hawaii, with goal to colonize Hawaii and to provide provisions for Kodiak and Okhotsk
1/19/1809	John Meares completed his will in Bath
1/27/1809	<i>Neva</i> /Capt Hargemeister arrived Hawaii
1/29/1809	John Meares died at Bath age 53?
2/6/1809	John Meares died (January 29??) John Meares was buried at Bath Abby
2/8/1809	Captain Nicholai Isakovich Bulagin's crew departed their cabin for the mouth of the Hoh River where Anna was being held. She refused to be rescued and advised the men to surrender. Bouligan collapsed in sorrow and was taken prisoner. Tarakanof and the men then decided to surrender and to wait for a trading ship to ransom them. Some including Buligan, Anna, and Tarakanof were taken to Neah Bay by the Makah.
2/24/1809	<i>Dromo</i> /Capt Wxxxx arrived Hawaii
2/26/1809	Joseph O'Cain and his Hawaiian girlfriend and 3 natives launched their rebuilt 30 foot boat on Sanak Island, after the <i>Eclipse</i> struck a reef and sank 16 months before, Four men departed earlier in the long boat for Kodiak and were wrecked on Kodiak. Archibald Campbell had to have his feet amputated, and eventually published a book on his exploits. Shortly after they departed they were caught in a storm and the little ship struck the rocks and sank, the 3 natives survived but O'Cain and his girlfriend did not.
3/4/1809	T Jefferson concludes 2 nd term as President
3/15/1809	<i>Dromo</i> /Capt Wxxxx departed Hawaii
April 1809	90 Ton brig <i>Lydia</i> (2)/Capt Thomas Brown departed Boston for PNW
4/17/1809	Approximately <i>Neva</i> /Capt Hargemeister departed Hawaii
7/26/1809	Mutineers at Sitka signed a document agreeing to their plan to kill Baranov and his supporters and take a ship <i>Otkrytie</i> loaded with furs to Easter Island. Their complaints were about poor food and working conditions. But Baranov was warned and surprised the mutineers after they had signed the document. 6 were sent to Kamchatka, then Irkutsk for trial and sentenced to hard labor in Siberia.
August 1809	Anna Petrovna Buligan died while being held at Neah Bay by the Makah, 43 air miles from Hoh River camp . She was given a 'native burial' meaning her body was dumped in the forest.
8/18/1809	<i>Kodiak</i> /Kuskov departed California with 1,900 sea otter pelts
Sept 1809	Baranov at Sitka, age 63, wrote his will. He had been in Alaska for 20 years and would be there for another 9 years. He also wanted to make sure his 12 year old son Antipatr born out of wedlock would be recognized in the rigid Russian society. He also had an older daughter Athanasiia who stayed in Kargopol with her mother, though Baranov supported both children. He specified the split of his assets for his children and other relatives.
October 1809	The ship <i>Astor</i> was planning to send from NY to the PNW for initial surveys, <i>Enterprise</i> /Capt John Ebbets, had supplies added for Russians in Sitka.
10/4/1809	<i>Kodiak</i> /Kuskov arrived at Sitka from California

10/11/1809	Capt. Meriwether Lewis died
Nov 1809	Juno/Capt Benzeman departed Kodiak with passenger Ivan Kuskov.
11/23/1809	Juno/Capt Benzeman was in terrible storm
12/4/1809	Juno/Capt Benzeman arrived Sitka
1810	<i>Albatross</i> /Nathan Winship took 68 baidarkas to California and took 560 pelts.
1810	<i>Isabella</i> /William Davis took 48 baidarkas to California and took 2,488 sea otter.
1810	<i>Mercury</i> /Capt George Ayers took 12 Clayoquot natives to Farallon Islands to hunt, promised to bring them back, but abandoned them, only 2 survived to return to Clayoquot spring 1811. Next ship to come was the <i>Tonquin</i> .
1810	Capt. William Bligh returned to England after duty to try to clean up the corrupt, drunken and violent Penal Colony at New South Wales called the 'Rum Rebellion'. He was again court martialed but acquitted. The leader of the rebellion George Johnston was convicted and dismissed from the army.
2/14/1810	Capt. Nicholai Buligan died of consumption, after being held as a slave at Neah Bay by the Makah.
Feb 1810	<i>Duke of Portland</i> /Capt. Spence arrived Hawaii
3/4/1810	<i>Duke of Portland</i> /Capt. Spence departed Hawaii
April 1810	Biddle met Clark to review and edit journals at Clarks father in law home in Fincastle, VA
Summer 1810	90 Ton brig <i>Lydia</i> (2)/Capt Thomas Brown ransomed 13 stranded sailors of the Russian ship <i>St Nicholas</i> which wrecked at LaPush in 1808.
May 1810	<i>Otter</i> /Tyrant Capt Samuel Hill instigated Haidai to attack Russian ship <i>Juno</i> /Capt Christopher Martinevich Benzemann at Dixon Entrance and killed 8 Aleut hunters and forced Capt. Benzemann to retreat to fort at Sitka. Same month Capt. Hill flogged one of his crew and 4 months later flogged 3 more crew for minor infractions.
5/18/1810 (5/6?)	RAC ship <i>Lydia</i> /Capt Thomas Brown arrived Neah Bay and rescued the remaining crew of the <i>St. Nicholas</i> The ramsons were made , but the natives demanded a higher ransom for Bolotof and Kurmachof and they were taken away by the Makah. Shubin was taken to Destruction Island 13 Russians were ransomed, 7 had died and one Kodiak native was later recovered on the Columbia Rive by the <i>Mercury</i> . One Russian Philip Kotilnikof was taken farther up the Sound and was not returned.
5/22	<i>Lydia</i> /Capt Brown departed Neah Bay for Sitka with rescued Russians
5/24/1810	Captain Peter Puget received orders to become the Commissioner of the Navy at Madras, India.
5/26/1810	<i>Albatross</i> /Capt Nathan Winship (with brothers Charles, Jonathan and Abiel) enters the Columbia River from Hawaii, after brother Jonathan learned from the Russians of their plan to erect settlement on Columbia River.
6/4/1810	<i>Albatross</i> /Capt Nathan Winship ties up at Fanny's Bottom after kedging up the Columbia river.
6/9/1810 (1811?)	<i>Lydia</i> /Capt Brown arrived Sitka with Russian passengers
6/23/1810	Astor forms Pacific Fur co

July 1810	<i>Enterprise</i> /Capt John Ebbets, departed Sitka for Canton with furs from Baranov.
8/6/1810	King K writes to King George III that he now has control of all the Hawaiian Islands.
Sept 1810	The Russians from the St. Nicholas were taken east up the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and suffered over the winter for lack of food.
9/3/1810	Hunt Arrives St Louis, after leaving upper Mississippi
9/8/1810	<i>Tonquin</i> departs NY, NY
Fall 1810	Fort Henry on Henrys Fork near St Anthony, Idaho was built by Capt. Andrew Henry and companions of the Missouri Fur Co. It was the first building erected by Americans in the State of Idaho. . It was abandoned by Spring 1811 but then occupied in October, 1811 by Wilson Price Hunt and men of the Astorians Expedition . In this area they built 15 dugout canoes
December, 1810	<i>Otter</i> /Tyrant Capt Samuel Hill at Kaigani, encountered <i>Hamilton</i> /Capt Lemuel Porter, and an altercation ensued
1811	Baranov received authorization from St Petersburg to build a settlement in California.
1811	<i>Amethyst</i> /Thomas Meek brought 721 pelts to Sitka from California
1811	<i>Katherine</i> /William Bradford brought 758 pelts to Sitka from California
1811	<i>Kadiak (exMyrtle)</i> was at Oahu and the bottom opened up and the ship sank.
1811	<i>Diana</i> /Capt. Golovnin tried to trade in Japan but was arrested and held for 2 years, in the aftermath of the attacks by <i>Juno</i> /Khvostov and <i>Avos</i> /Davydov In 1806 and 1807.
1811	Ship <i>Juno</i> was lost
1811	In response to the 1806-1807 raids on Japan instigated by Rezanov, the Japanese captured Captain Vasilii Golovin and his crew and kept them in cages until 1813. Capt. Golovin later effected Baranov's removal.
1811	American seal boat <i>Topaz</i> /Capt Mayhew Folger from Boston arrived back at US he made another full report about finding the <i>Bounty</i> mutineers on Pitcairn Island, and sent it to the Admiralty, but again no action was taken.
1811	William Bligh promoted to Rear Admiral.
1811	Fort Okanogan was established by the PFC
2/13/1811	<i>Tonquin</i> /Jonathan Thorn arrived Hawaii
2/25/1811	Ivan Koch the Proposed replacement for Alexander Baranov died at Petropavlovsk
2/27/1811	<i>New Hazard</i> /Capt David Nye Jr. arrived Hawaii
2/28/1811	<i>Tonquin</i> /Jonathan Thorn departed Hawaii
March 1811	90 Ton brig <i>Lydia</i> (2)/Capt Meek on PNW coast
3/7/1811	<i>New Hazard</i> /Capt. David Nye Jr. departed Hawaii for PNW
3/22/1811	<i>Tonquin</i> Arrives Cape Disappointment, lost 8 men crossing bar in 3 attempts (6 months)
May 1811	<i>Enterprise</i> /Capt John Ebbets, returned to Sitka from Canton full of provisions and trade goods.
6/19/1811	David Thompson stopped at 50 foot Kettle Falls for 2 weeks and built a canoe
July 1811	<i>Juno</i> /Martynov departed Sitka for Potropavlovsk with a rich cargo of goods acquired by Baranov from China and trading ships, but near the destination was driven onto the rocks and lost.

7/9/1811	David Thompson at Sacajawea SSPIC, also met Yellepit who had US flag and Peace Medal from Lewis and Clark.
9/27/1811	<i>Enterprise</i> /John Ebbets arrived Hawaii (owner John Jacob Astor)
9/28/1811	<i>New Hazard</i> /Capt. David Nye Jr. returned to Hawaii for supplies and crew
10/15/1811	<i>New Hazard</i> /Capt. David Nye Jr. departed Hawaii again
10/15/1811	<i>Enterprise</i> /John Ebbets departed Hawaii (owner John Jacob Astor) for Macao
November 1811	<i>Chirikov</i> /Ivan Kuskov departed Sitka with 40 kayaks to California and founded Fort Ross. The <i>Chirikov</i> was built at Sitka, and the laborers were commanded by Khristofor Benzeman.
11/3/1811	<i>Juno</i> /Martynov near Petropavlovsk with a rich cargo of goods acquired by Baranov from China and trading ships, was driven onto the rocks at the mouth of the Viliui (??) River and lost. There 3 survivors.
1812	<i>Charon</i> /Tisaac Whitmore brought 896 pelts to Sitka from California
1812	David Thompson settled at Terrebone north of Montreal to work on maps and journals
1812	William Bligh wife Betsy died
1803-1812	13 joint expeditions with American Ships-Russian Supervisors down the coast from Columbia River to San Diego Bay and took 21,000 sea otter pelts.
2/15/1812	WP Hunt arrives Astoria, 6 canoes, 33 in party, other groups already there (16 months) Added Archibald Pelton survivor from 3 Forks.
2/26/1812	<i>Atahualpa</i> /Capt. John Suter arrived Hawaii
3/14/1812	<i>Atahualpa</i> /Capt. John Suter departed Hawaii
3/15/1812	Ivan Kuskov with 25 Russians (95?) and 80 Native Alaskans arrives at Port Rumiantsev (Bodega Bay) and proceeds north to establish Fortress Ross.
3/26/1812	<i>Beaver</i> /Capt Cornelius Sowles (owner JJAstor) arrived Hawaii
4/6/1812	<i>Beaver</i> /Capt Cornelius Sowles (owner JJAstor) departed Hawaii
5/20/1812	Agreement between John Jacob Astor and the Russians through Envoy Dashkov to the US for Astor to market furs and provide provisions.
June 1812	Fort Ross was begun on the California Sonoma coast.
6/18/1812	US declared war on Britian
6/24/1812	France begins invasion of Russia with Grand Armee of 450,000 men.
7/15/1812	Russian Ivan Filippovich Vasil'ev drowned while crossing the Okhota River in a boat from <i>the Neva</i> .
8/19/1812	USS <i>Constitution</i> defeated <i>Guerriere</i>
Fall 1812	A replacement for Baranov T.S Bornovolkov departed Okhotsk for Kodiak.
10/23/1812	<i>Isabella</i> /Capt. William Heath in Hawaii for Sandalwood
10/23/1812	<i>New Hazard</i> /Capt. David Nye Jr. arrived Hawaii
11/13/1812	<i>New Hazard</i> /Capt. David Nye Jr. departed Hawaii for Canton
12/20/1812	Sacajawea died at Fort Manual Lisa – Mobridge, SD
1813	During the down market caused by the war of 1812. Baranov bought 2 ships, the <i>Atahualpa</i> renamed the <i>Bering</i> , and <i>Lady</i> , renamed <i>Ilmena</i> .

	Captain Bennett, who sold both of the ships, was then to take furs to Okhotsk and then go to Hawaii for a load of provisions. At Kauai, the <i>Bering</i> ended up on the beach and the Hawaiian King Kaumualii would not allow Bennett to salvage anything, saying it was Hawaiian custom.
1/9/1813	The <i>Neva</i>/Kalinin went on the rocks at Cape Edgecumbe and sank. It had departed Okhotsk, but adverse winds prevented it from going to Sitka, and it ended up in PWS. Instead of spending the winter at PWS they continued on to Sitka. 15 died of scurvy coming from Okhotsk and 26 died when the ship sank, including the second proposed replacement for Baranov, named T.S. Bornovolokov.
2/15/1813	<i>Isabella</i> /Capt. William Heath Davis in Canton China
2/15/1813	<i>New Hazard</i> /Capt. David Nye Jr. in Canton China
6/29/1813	<i>Isabella</i> /Capt. William Heath Davis arrived Hawaii
6/29/1813	O'Cain/Jonathan Winship arrived Hawaii to collect Sandalwood
6/29/1813	<i>New Hazard</i> /Capt. David Nye Jr. arrived Hawaii (again)
7/26/1813	<i>New Hazard</i> /Capt. David Nye Jr. departed Hawaii (again)
8/18/1813	In TJ letter to Paul Allen, TJ provides bio sketch of Lewis, and also says that TJ had proposed John Ledyard go overland Paris to Virginia
10/15/1813	<i>Atahualpa</i> /Capt. John Suter arrived Hawaii (again). Was sold to group of Americans who sold the ship to the Russians who changed the name to the <i>Bering</i> .
11/13/1813	90 ton schooner <i>Lydia</i> (3)/Capt Lucatt/Lacaat from Philadelphia arrived at Macao from PNW and Marquesas.
11/30/1813	<i>HMS Raccoon</i> arrives Columbia River to seize American property
December 1813	Russian Baranov purchased two American ships, <i>Bering</i> (ex <i>Atahualpa</i>)/Capt James Bennett and <i>Lydia</i>
12/31/1813	<i>HMS Raccoon</i> departs Columbia River, delayed at Cape D (Ilwaco) for the month by bad weather, cracked keel on bar (CRMM) and pumped for 14 days and reached San Francisco with 7 feet of water in bilge.
1814	Wilson Price Hunt purchased the ship <i>Pedlar</i> in Hawaii for John Jacob Astors Expedition to start Ft. Astoria.
1814	<i>HMS Briton</i> / Captain Staines and <i>HMS Tagus</i> /Captain Pipon chanced upon Pitcairn island and found a population of 46 people, led by Adams. This was reported to the Admiralty, but again no action was taken. The ships were hunting for the USS Essex.
1814	William Bligh promoted to Vice Admiral of the Blue
4/11/1814	Napoleon abdicated at Fontainebleau
5/17/1814	<i>HMS Raccoon</i> /Capt William Black arrived Hawaii (See Astorians Chronology)
5/23/1814	<i>HMS Raccoon</i> /Capt William Black departed Hawaii . They also met John Young who was detained by King K in 1790 from the Elenora and later named gov or Hawaii and Maui.
5/23/1814	<i>Sir Richard Hammond</i> /Lt John Gamble US Navy. Ship was originally British but was captured by the Americans, later retaken by British HMS <i>Cherub</i>
6/9/1814	Baranov sent the <i>Isabella</i> from Sitka to Manila to try to open a market there. But there was no central market of traders or provisioners to deal with and so returned.
6/13/1814	<i>Sir Richard Hammond</i> /Lt John Gamble US Navy retaken by HMS <i>Cherub</i>

6/15/1814	<i>Sir Richard Hammond</i> /Lt John Gamble US Navy retaken by HMS Cherub returned to Honolulu.
6/22/1814	<i>HMS Cherub</i> /Capt Tucker arrived Honolulu
7/16/1814	Lt John Gamble USN departed Honolulu as prisoner of war on HMS Cherub
8/26/1814	The <i>Pedlar</i> , purchased by Wilson Price Hunt for Astor, was seized by the Spanish off the coast of California. It had apparently was hired by Baranov to deliver provisions to Fr. Ross.
9/9/1814	The <i>Pedlar</i> , purchased by Wilson Price Hunt for Astor, was released by the Spanish after being seized about 2 weeks earlier.
Late 1814	<i>Isabella</i> /William Heath Davis collecting Sandalwood in Hawaii
Nov 1814	<i>Suvorov</i> /Lt. Lazarav arrived at Sitka
1814	Napoleon exiled to Elba
1815	Fort Ross was able to send large amounts of grain to Sitka from the Spanish missionaries, though it was never able to produce it's own crops.
1815	End of Manila – Acapulco galleon trade
1815	Russian ship <i>Bering</i> wrecked on shore of Waimea, Kauai
1/16/1815	<i>Columbia</i> (British) /Anthony Robson arrived Hawaii
1/18/1815	<i>Columbia</i> (British) /Anthony Robson departed Hawaii
1/30/1815	Russian ship <i>Bering</i> /Capt James Bennett wrecked at Waimea, Kauai after stops on Kauai, Maui and Oahu. Ship was previously named <i>Atahualpa</i>
2/17/1815	War of 1812 between US and England ended.
2/26/1815	Napoleon escaped Elba
Spring 1815	<i>Suvorov</i> /Lt. Lazarav was at Sitka. It departed to get a load of skins from the Pribilof islands and then go to Okhotsk, but instead returned to Sitka.
3/20/1815	Napoleon arrived in Paris
4/11/1815	Stranded Russian sailors are rescued from Waimea, Kauai by <i>Albatross</i> /Capt Smith. Natives kept cargo and personal goods
May 1815	The <i>Pedlar</i> , purchased by Wilson Price Hunt for Astor, arrived at Sitka
Summer 1815	90 ton schooner <i>Lydia</i> (3)/Capt Lucatt/Lacaat again at Canton
6/14/1815	<i>Suvorov</i> /Capt. Lazarav returned to Sitka.
6/18/1815	Napoleon defeated at Waterloo by Duke of Wellington
6/22/1815	Napoleon abdicated again, then went to Malmaison, Josephine's old palace
7/12/1815	<i>Lydia</i> (3)/Capt Lucatt/Lacaat departed Canton for Sitka
7/24/1815	<i>Suvorov</i> /Capt. Lazarav departed Sitka to complete it's round the world voyage after a dust up where Wilson Price Hunt was apparently trading powder to the natives against orders from Baranov. In the harbor were the <i>Pedlar</i> and also the <i>Forester</i> , both ships connected to John Jacob Astor.
Sept 1815	<i>Lydia</i> (3)/Capt Lucatt/Lacaat arrived Sitka
10/5/1815	<i>Isabella</i> / with Baranov representative Dr Shaffer departed Sitka from Hawaii to try to recover the cargo of the <i>Bering</i> and to establish an outpost there.
10/17/1815	Russian <i>Isabella</i> /George Schaffer departs Sitka for Kauai to recover cargo from wrecked <i>Bering</i> and arrange settlement with natives. British ship <i>Columbia</i> /Peter Corney was also in Sitka
Nov 1815	<i>Isabella</i> /Capt Tyler arrived Hawaii

Dec 1815	<i>Lydia</i> (3)/Capt Henry Gyzelarr and <i>Albatross</i> /Capt William Smith departed Sitka for poaching trip to California
12/7/1815	<i>Millwood</i> /Samuel Bailey arrived Hawaii
12/10/1815	<i>Columbia</i> (British) /Capt Jennings arrived Hawaii
1816	Wilson Price Hunt challenged Baranov's authority by trading gunpowder with natives and encouraged dissent with naval officers on the Suvorov.
1816-1817	38 American ships put in at Canton, China, but only 4 had furs to trade.
1816	Russians had Kauai labor build fort at mouth of Waimea River on Kauai at Laauokola Point, opposite Cook landing site of 1/20/1778 at Lucy Wright Beach Park called Fort Elisabeth
1816	Russians built fort at Waimea River on Island of Kauai
1/4/1816	<i>Columbia</i> (British) /Capt Jennings departed Hawaii
2/16/1816	<i>Millwood</i> /Samuel Bailey departed Hawaii
January 1816	<i>Lydia</i> (3)/Capt Henry Gyzelarr and <i>Albatross</i> /Capt William Smith arrested in California waters by Spanish and imprisoned, but eventually released.
March 1816	<i>Albatross</i> sold to King K
3/3/1816	<i>Otkrytie</i> /Lt. Podushkin departed Sitka for Hawaii
3/24/1816	<i>Kadiak</i> /Capt. Young departed Sitka for Hawaii
3/28/1816	<i>Ophelia</i> /Samuel Hill arrived Hawaii
Early May 1816	Russian <i>Isabella</i> /George Schaffer departed Hawaii for Oahu for land given to him by King K
5/7/1816	<i>Ophelia</i> /Samuel Hill departed Hawaii
5/28/1816	Russian <i>Otkrytie</i> (Discovery)/George Schaffer arrived Kauai
May June 1816	Russian ships <i>Ilmen</i> and <i>Kadiak</i> arrived in Oahu, and Schaffer built blockhouse then went to Kauai for <i>Bering</i> cargo
June 1816	<i>Enterprise</i> /Capt John Ebbets (owner JJ Astor) arrived Hawaii
6/2/1816	Kauai chief Kaumuali'i agreed with Schaffer to pay restitution in sandalwood for Bering cargo, in exchange for Russian protection
7/1/1816	Kauai chief Kaumuali'i agreed with Schaffer to provide 500 men for conquest of Oahu, Lanai, Maui and Molokai. Schaffer was to provide ships. Weapons, and ammo in exchange for Sandalwood monopoly. Schaffer was to oversee construction of new forts and trading posts.
Sept 1816	Ft Okanogan was rebuilt by Alexander Ross
Oct 1816	<i>Lydia</i> (3) sold to King Kaumualii of Maui
November? 1816	<i>Enterprise</i> /Capt John Ebbets (owner JJ Astor) departed Hawaii
11/20/1816	Russian Fort Elisabeth at Waimea completed with labor from 300 natives. 6,000 Sq Meters with walls 5 meters thick and 4 meters high. Schaffer also built two smaller forts Ft Alexander and Ft Barclay at Hanalei (Princeville) and purchased two American ships for Kaumuali'i, the <i>Lydia</i> and <i>Avon</i>
11/21/1816	<i>Rurisk</i> /Lt Otto von Kotzebue arrived Hawaii
December 1816	Russian ship <i>Rurik</i> /Lt. Otto von Kotzbue on an around the world cruise stopped at Hawaii and was confronted by King K. <i>Rurik</i> /Lt. Otto von Kotzbue convinced King K he was not interested in conquest and knew nothing about Shaffer on Kauai and departed and did not stop at Kauai.
12/14/1816	<i>Rurisk</i> /Lt Otto von Kotzebue departed Hawaii

12/23/1816	Russian American Company report said that the <i>Beaver</i> and Wilson Price Hunt visited Sitka in 1812.
1817	Russian built the brig <i>Buldakov</i> at Fort Ross.
1817	Rear Admiral William Bligh died at age 64
1817	Sea otter fur trade to China ceased, low populations of animals, changing tastes and an increase in European goods dropped demand for Chinese products.
1817	David Thompson engaged by International Boundary Commission to survey from Lake of the Woods to Eastern Quebec
Feb 1817	Russian blockhouse on Oahu was completed and mounted with 60 guns under direction of John Young. King K was unhappy about blockhouse and prior Russian flag flying there
3/22/1817	The Russian-American Co Board wrote to Baranov telling him to not start a school at Fort Ross, as they did not want to antagonize the Spanish and wanted to keep their role for trade only.
4/17/1817	In Hawaii King K had Baronov's representative Schaeffer seized and put him on an American ship to Canton. He had too many rash actions that did not sit with King K, such as trying to deal with the chief on Kauai who was King K's vassal, and not an independent ruler. Baranov still had a good relationship with King K, but his plans in Hawaii came to an end.
May, 1817	Russians driven from Kauai by force after building a fort at Waimea. After Kaumuali'i realized Schaffer did not have RAC support
7/22/1817	Suvorov/Lt. Ponafidin arrived at Sitka. An officer aboard was 28 year old Semyon Ianovsky, who later married Baranovs daughter.
8/12/1817	<i>Bordeaux Packet</i> /Andrew Blanchard arrived Hawaii
10/4/1817	USS <i>Ontario</i> /Capt James Biddle left NY for secret trip to restore Astoria to the US
10/15/1817	Napoleon arrived in exile at St Helena, but did not disembark until 10/17 because of weather
11/22/1817	<i>Kutuzov</i> /Capt. Leontii Hagemeister arrived at Sitka. The <i>Suvorov</i> /Lt. Ponafidin arrived a few months before.
December 1817	<i>Bordeaux Packet</i> /Andrew Blanchard was sold to Hawaiian Klaimoku
December 1817	Admiral William Bligh died age 63
12/6/1817	<i>Columbia(British)</i> /Capt Jennings arrived Hawaii
1818	1790-1818 300,000 sea otter pelts from PNW to China
1818	British ship strength had been reduced from 713 to 121 Enlisted men reduced from 140,000 to 20,000
1818	Count Alexander Baranov died after his retirement from the Russian – American Fur Co
1818	<i>HMS Discovery</i> served as a convict ship 1818 until 1831
1818	Marie Dorian married Louis Joseph Vagnier/Venier
1/7/1818	Baranovs daughter Irina and Lt. Semyon Ianovsky were married in St Michaels church, which Baranov had built several years before.
1/11/1818	The day after the Baranov/Ianovsky wedding ended, Leontii Hagemeister took over as acting manager of the Russian-American Company.

	It had been decided that the Russian American company would be governed by the Navy. He had not wanted to remain there in a permanent position and the wedding solved the problem, as Ianovsky then trained to take the position in Sitka. So Alexander Baranov, age 72 could finally retire after 28 years in Alaska..
1/14/1818	Fredrick Beechey was promoted to Lieutenant under Lt. John Franklin the polar explorer.
1/14/1818	Suvorov departed Sitka with a full load of fur and documents regarding the management of the Sitka office, needed because the company charter was up for renewal in 1821.
2/21/1818	V. M. Golovin was appointed as State Attorney to investigate Baranov.
5/2/1818	<i>Columbia(British)</i> /Capt Jennings was sold to Hawaiian King Kamehameha I
May 1818	<i>Santa Rosa</i> /Capt Turner pirate ship arrived Hawaii and purchased by King K
6/22/1818	<i>Kutuzov</i> and Capt Leontii Hagemeister departed Sitka for California for fresh provisions.
July, 1818	1st Ft Nez Perce built at Wallula, walls were sawn planks 20 feet high, 6 inches thick and 30 inches wide, each corner bastion had 200 gal water for fire, 5 foot wide walkway with 4 foot rampart, Arms were 4 cannon, 10 swivels guns, 60 muskets/bayonets, 20 boarding pikes, and box of hand grenades. Trade was conducted through and 18 inch square opening closed with iron door. It later burned The NWC employees erected an enclosure to protect the work site. The remaining laborers were 38 Iroquois, 32 <u>Kanaka</u> (Hawaiians), and 25 French-Canadians.^[2] The company men started negotiations with Nez Perce elders to avert an outbreak of violence.
7/28/1818	Kamchatka Capt. Golovnin arrived at Sitka for an inspection. The artist Mikhail Tikhanov painted the only portrait of Baranov.
8/19/1818	USS <i>Ontario</i> /Capt James Biddle anchored outside the mouth of the Columbia River, prior to the arrival of any British warship. Had possession ceremony at Cape D and also Point George (Smith Point) in Astoria, then departed for Monterey.
8/20/1818	<i>Kamchatka</i> /Golovnin departed Sitka for St Petersburg, a passenger was Baranov's son Antipar who was to be enrolled in the Naval Academy.
Late Sept 1818	<i>Columbia(British)</i> /Capt Jennings sold to Hawaiian King Kamehameha I was seized by <i>Argentina</i> /Bouchard
10/3/1818	<i>Kutuzov</i> /Hagemeister returned to Sitka from California with a large cargo of grain and other supplies.
10/4/1818	HMS <i>Blossom</i> /Capt Fredrick Hickey with American Commissioner John Prevost anchored in Bakers Bay for more diplomacy, and also to make survey drawing of Fort George.
10/6/1818	British turned Ft George over to the Americans
10/20/1818	<i>Columbia(British)</i> /Capt Jennings/Hawaiian King Kamehameha I departed Hawaii
11/27/1818	<i>Kutuzov</i>/Hagemeister departed Sitka with Alexander Baranov bound for St Petersburg. This way Baranov's experience in Alaska would benefit the company, and he could be near his son in the Naval academy.
12/23/1818	<i>Kutuzov</i> /Hagemeister neared Hawaii but they did not land.

	It is possible that Baranov did not want to meet King K over his embarrassment about the Hawaii affair with Schaeffer.
1819	US and Spain made Transcontinental Treaty which gave US the Spanish rights of exploration claims, esp to 54 40N.
1819	Three Sandwich Islanders were killed by Snake Indians, thus the name Owyhee River
1819	Russian-American Fur Co reorganized, Baranov retired.
1819	Spain agreed to withdraw to California south of 42N (OR/CA border), and gave their claims farther north to U.S. up to 54 40'N
1819	Donald McKenzie/North West Co tried to re-establish Fort Boise at the mouth of the Boise River, but it was abandoned because of native hostilities
1819	Transcontinental (Adams-Onis) Treaty giving US Spanish rights to PNW, also included Florida and Louisiana Purchased to 42N. This allowed the 1774 trip of Perez to pressure Russians to establish Alaska boundary at 54.40N
1/28/1819	<i>Kutuzov/Hagemeister</i> took on fresh provisions on Guam.
3/7/1819	<i>Kutuzov/Hagemeister</i> arrived Batavia and spent 36 days trading. Baranov went to live on shore to get away from the cramped ship, but the climate accelerated his decline in health.
4/12/1819	<i>Kutuzov/Hagemeister</i> departed Batavia with Alexander Baranov in poor health.
4/15/1819	Spaniard Don Francisco de Paula Marin was called from Honolulu to Kailua to attend to the ailing King K, but to no avail.
4/16/1819	<i>On the Kutuzov/Hagemeister</i> 4 days from Batavia, Alexander Baranov died in the Sunda Strait and was buried at sea.
5/8/1819	King Kamehameha I died in Kailua-Kona
6/23/1819	Russian baron Thaddeus von Bellinghausen departed Kronstadt with a personal send off by Tsar Alexander I, on 2 ships Vostok and Mirnyi. He went to South Georgia island to finish the survey started by James Cook, and then Polynesia.
1820	1774 – 1820 450 fur trading vessels total on PNW coast.
1820	Joseph Banks died, and his Alexander Menzies journal
3/11/1820	Alexander McKenzie died in Dunkeld, Scotland at age 56, buried at Avoch Church, near Inverness
1797-1820	26 British vessels to the PNW, but there were 238 American ships
November 1820	<i>Cleopatra's Barge</i> yacht purchased by King K II
1821	Mexico achieved independence from Spain
1821	HBC buys NW Co, renames Ft Nez Perce at Wallula to (fur trade) Ft WW
1/7/1821	John Jewitt age 38 died in Hartford, Conn.
3/14/1821	Commodore William Broughton died in Florence Italy.
5/5/1821	Napoleon died at St Helena
9/23/1821	The Russian Admiralty and Senate finally closed their case against Aleksandr Andreevich Baranov due to the death of Baranov.

1822	Augustin Fresnel invented the Fresnel lens for lighthouses
April 1822	Prince Regent arrived Hawa1i and given to King K II on 5/1/1822 as a gift from King of England to fulfill promise made by Capt. Vancouver to King K I
4/27/1822	US Grant was born in Point Pleasant, OH as Hiram Ulysses Grant
10/31/1822	Rear Admiral Peter Puget died in Bath, England, nearly 57 years old
11/17/1823	George Flavel was born in New Jersey
12/2/1823	Pres James Monroe set forth the Monroe Doctrine, which stated the Western Hemisphere was thenceforth strictly an American zone of influence: European colonizers and adventurers were no longer welcome.
1824	Marie Dorian married Jean Baptiste Toupin in native ceremony and began living at Ft WW for the next 15 years
April 1824	US and Russia agreed to south Boundary of Alaska at 54 40N
10/27/1824	Pete Skene Ogdon met HBC Gov George Simpson and Dr John McLaughlin at the mouth of the Spokane River on the Columbia. Theyw ere headed to Ft Vancouver
1825	<i>Blossom</i> /Capt. F. W. Beechey arrived at Pitcairn Island where survivors of <i>Bounty</i> mutineers had lived. He interviewed the survivors. One of the original crew remained.
1825	HMS <i>Blonde</i> at Kealakakua Bay placed a marker at the site of Cooks death.
2/28/1825	Treaty between Britain and Russia establishing the Alaska boundary at 54 40N and 141W
3/9/1825	(3/19?) Ft Vancouver dedicated by HBC (Warf was at restaurant Who Songs & Larrys)
5/19/1825	<i>HMS Blossom</i> /FW Beechy departed England for Cape Horn and the Bering Strait to support the search for the NW Passage by Sir John Franklin. He eventually ended up at Pitcairn Island and investigated the history of the <i>Bounty</i> mutineers on Pitcairn Island.
April 1825	<i>William & Ann</i> , a HBC ship, arrived Ft Vancouver.
5/11/1825	Order from the Admiralty were given to Capt. Fredrick Beechey to of the <i>Blossom</i> to be at Kotzebeu Sound in Bering Strait by 7/10/1826 to assist the Capt. Parry or Capt. Franklin in their polar expeditions.
5/19/1825	<i>Blossom</i> /Capt Fredrick Beechey departed England and after surveying in the South Pacific, picked up dispatches at Petropavlovsk informing Beechey of the safe return of the Parry expedition.
Sept 1825	<i>William & Ann</i> , a HBC ship departed coast for London
10/26/1825	Erie Canal opened
11/21/1825	Peter Skene Ogdon departed Ft Nez Perces (Ft WW) on his second tour of the northwest. He apparently went along the Columbia River to the Warm Springs area and then turned east through central Oregon and the Owyhee to southern Idaho and the Snake River. (see Oregon Historical Society quarterly December 1909 Vol X Number 4)
12/4/1825	<i>HMS Blossom</i> /FW Beechy saw Pitcairn Island. They met 65 year old <i>Bounty</i> crewman John Adams, the only survivor. Beechy spent two weeks at Pitcairn Island, surveying and interviewing. The <i>Bounty</i> was burned by a crewman though others wanted to salvage the timbers and planking.
1826	First apple tree seed brought from England, planted at Ft C Vancouver by HBC, still producing apples.

1826	French landed at Vanikoro Island, determined Laperouse expedition ships were wrecked and crew stranded there. The natives said there were survivors, some had built a small vessel which sailed away for help, but was never heard from again.
March 1826	HBC completed the move from Spokane House to fur trade Ft. Colvile, named for Lord Andrew Colvile, born as Andrew Wedderburn, who was a governor of HBC. different than the 1859 military Fort Colville which is 3 miles NE of the city of Colville.
April 1826	Charles Wilkes was promoted to Lieutenant
7/17/1826	Peter Skene Ogdon in his second expedition arrived at Ft Vancouver after traveling west from Southern Idaho to the Willamette River in the area of Salem. The journal of his first expedition has apparently been lost.
7/22/1826	<i>Blossom</i> /Capt Fredrick Beechey arrived Kotzebue Sound and supplies were buried for Franklin. The erected landmarks for Franklin, and surveyed up to 71, 23N to the limit of the ice.
7	
1827	Presidio at San Francisco suffered minor damage in an earthquake.
1827	An Irish trader, Peter Dillon, discovered on Vanikoro in the Santa Cruz group relics from the French ships which, the islanders told him, had been wrecked on the reefs. Since then, divers on the site have found more objects, including anchors, cannon and a ship's bell
1827	HBC Ft Langley founded on the Fraser River
8/5/1827	<i>Blossom</i> /Capt Fredrick Beechey returned to Kotzebue Sound after wintering in Hawaii. He also named Point Barrow.
10/6/1827	<i>Blossom</i> /Capt Fredrick Beechey departed Kotzebue Sound with no sign of Franklin, and then went to San Blas to protect British interests there during the revolution.
1828	French landed at Vanikoro Island, determined Laperouse expedition ships were wrecked and crew stranded there
1828	Pres John Quincy Adams originated the idea of the US Exploring Expedition, later under Lt Charles Wilkes. A resolution was passed by Congress in 1828 but not funded until 1836. Also in 1828 the ship <i>Peacock</i> 559 tons 18 guns, 118 feet long and 31.6 foot beam, was rebuilt and strengthened for polar exploration.
1828	The <i>Peacock</i> , lost on the Columbia River Bar in 1841, was launched in New York. Lt. George Emmons was assigned to the boat as a midshipman and was also on the boat in 1841 when it sank. He also managed a rescue boat in 1841.
1828	Jared Sparks wrote a biography on John Ledyard
3/14/1828	France dedicated the monument to La Perouse at Vanikoro Island.
10/12/1828	<i>Blossom</i> /Capt Fredrick Beechey returned to England.
1829	In Dec 1846 Artist Paul Kane wrote that noted Chief and warrior Casanov at Ft Vancouver at one time as of 1829 had a family of 10 wives, 4 children, and 18 slaves was reduced by white mans diseases to in one year's time to 1 wife, 1 child and 2 slaves.
1829	PNW Catholics at Vancouver area wrote letters to Montreal asking for priests

1829	<i>William & Ann</i> , a HBC ship returned to the PNW but was lost with all hands at the mouth of the Columbia River.
1829	John Adams, sole survivor of the <i>Bounty</i> mutiny died at age 65 on Pitcairn Island, his grave is the only one that is recorded.
3/10/1829	The HBC ship Willaim and Anne was lost on the Columbia River bar on its 4 th voyage there. with the loss of all 26 crew. It was first ship in the service of the HBC in the PNW.
1830	<i>Isabella</i> , a HBC ship and replacement for <i>William & Ann</i> , was lost at Columbia River bar on maiden voyage.
1831	2 nd (fur) Ft WW built at Wallula, it also later burned in 1841
1831	HBC Ft Simpson founded on the Nass River
August 1831	Rev Samuel Parker was told of an eruption of Mt St Helens on this date, as he records when he was at Ft Vancouver Oct 1835
5/16/1832	Charles Barkley died in Bath, England
1833	HBC Ft Nisqually founded in Puget Sound at DuPont, first white settlement on the Sound. The location is at the Home Course golf course at Du Pont, a 3 foot high white concrete marker was installed inside the chain link fenced area, gate on east side, adjacent to #1 green. The marker states: Original site of FORT NISQUALLY Established by HUDSON'S BAY CO. 1833 For details see blueprint H-1 on file at Office of Dupont Co., Du Pont and Washington State Historical Building, Tacoma Marker erected by E. I. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO A large portion of the fenced area has a concrete slab from WWII munitions production In addition there is small square concrete and (illegible) brass survey marker about halfway between the white marker and the gate
1833	Bents Old Fort was constructed by Bent, St Vrain & Co , La Junta, CO
1834	Fort William, later named Fort Laramie, was constructed in WY at what is now the west edge of the parade ground and officers house.
1834	Rev Jason Lee traveled overland to establish the first Protestant missions in PNW
1834	HBC directors agreed to provide a steam powered ship <i>Beaver</i> for PNW to replace sail
2/15 1834	<i>HMS Discovery</i> broken up
1834	Thomas McKay/HBC rebuilt Fort Boise on the same site used by Reid (1813) and McKenzie (1819) at the mouth of the Boise River.
1834	PNW Catholics at Vancouver area wrote letters to Montreal asking for priests
1834	Methodist Mission built near Keizer, OR, now state park, moved to Salem 1840

1/29/1834	David Douglas reached the Summit of Mona Loa, the first European since Archibald Menzies in 1794 (plus John Ledyard and George Vancouver Jan, 1779)
1834-25	Timeframe of the Richard Henry Dana book 'Two years before the Mast' where he sailed from Boston to Southern California with trade goods and returned with hides.
1835	The 100 foot HBC steamer Beaver was built at Blackwall, England by Green, Wilgrams & Green Company, without a boiler engines or sidewheels.
1835	Presidio at San Francisco was abandoned when the Spanish relocated to Sonoma.
1835	Elizabeth Cook, wife of James Cook died in Clapham, South London at age 94. She outlived all 6 of her children, none of which had their own children. They were married 16 years, and together less than 5 years, a widow for 56 years.
1835	Merideth Gairdner, a physician at Ft Vancouver and ill with lung difficulties, prepared to leave for Hawaii and a different climate. Before he left he dug up Chief Comcomly's grave and took the skull with him on the ship to Hawaii and then later London at the Royal Naval Hospital Museum until 1956. It was returned to the Clatsop in 1972
Oct 1835	Rev Samuel Parker was told of an eruption of Mt St Helens on Aug 1831, as he records when he was at Ft Vancouver Oct 1835
1836	Washington Irving published <i>Astoria</i> in Philadelphia
1836	St Paul's Church established at St Paul, Oregon, wooden church built
1836	First steamboat <i>Beaver</i> arrived at Oregon City
1836	Frances Barkley wrote her 'Reminiscences' when she was 66 years old.
1836	Bear Flag Revolt in California
2/12/1836	Spaldings departed Prattsburg, NY and 1 week later Whitmans departed from Angelica, NY
Mid March	Spaldings and Whitmans meet in Cincinnati, OH and take a steamboat to St Louis
5/11/1836	Steam powered HBC ship <i>Beaver</i> operated on the Columbia River. '
5/16/1836	<i>Beaver</i> two 35 HP engines, boiler, and paddle wheel were installed and tested at Ft Vancouver. The ship burned 40 cords of wood a day.
5/17/1836	The <i>Beaver</i> started service on the Columbia River
6/2/1836	<i>Beaver</i> for HBC crossed Columbia River bar from Baker Bay to exit river.
7/4/1836	Spaldings and Whitmans cross South Pass
7/29/1836	Arc de Triomphe inaugurated
9/1/1836	Spaldings and Whitmans arrived Ft WW
9/12/1836	Whitmans and Spaldings arrived at Ft Vancouver
10/16/1836	Whitman started Mission while Spalding went to Ft Vancouver to bring wives and crew back to WW
1836	Whitman Mission established
1837	Ships <i>Nereid</i> and <i>Lama</i> waited 50 days to be able to exit the Columbia River Bar
1837	First apple orchard at Alpowa Creek by native Red Wolf, seeds from Henry Spalding
1837	Am Fur Co built Bordeaux Trading Post, now Museum of the Fur Trade on Bordeaux Creek near Chadron, NE.
1838	First Catholic Parish St James established at Ft Vancouver,

1838	PNW Catholics at Vancouver area wrote letters to Montreal asking for priests
1838	Rev Jason Lee established mission at Mill Creek at The Dalles
3/21/1838	Methodist Mission Wascopam established at The Dalles by Henry Perkins and Daniel Lee who arrived from Ft Vancouver. The site is NE of Pulpit Rock.
4/14/1838	Marie Dorian visits Narcissa Whitman, Washington Irvings book out 2 years prior.
4/17/1838	Fr Norbert Blanchet appointed Vicar General for Oregon Country
8/18/1838	US Exploring Expedition under Lt Charles Wilkes departed Norfolk navy yards at Hampton Roads, VA of 6 ships, 780 ton <i>Vincennes</i> , 650 Ton <i>Peacock</i> /Lt William Hudson , 230 Ton <i>Porpoise</i> , 2 sturdy NY pilot boats <i>Sea Gull</i> and <i>Flying Fish</i> and slower <i>Relief</i> .
11/24/1838	Frs. Francis Norbert Blanchet and Modeste Demers arrived at Ft Vancouver.
11/25/1838	Frs. Blanchet and Demers celebrated mass at Ft Vancouver
12/16/1838	Fr Blanchet celebrated mass on Cowlitz Prairie and established a mission, and invented the 'Catholic ladder'
1839	Royal Navy captain Edward Belcher (1799-1897) took HMS <i>Starling</i> and HMS <i>Sulphur</i> upriver to Fort Vancouver.
1839	Methodist Missionary board raised \$100,000 to send 32 adults and 18 children to Oregon by sea , they started 5 stations, but converts remained low
1839	Hiram Ulysses Grant arrived at West Point Military Academy, but his name had been submitted by his congressman incorrectly, and he then went by Ulysses Simpson Grant
1839	at Ft Nisqually the Puget Sound Agricultural Company (PSAC) was founded across 160,000 acres to offset the decline in the fur trade
¼/1839	Fr. Blanchet arrived at St Paul, OR
1/6/1839	First catholic mass in the Willamette Valley at St Paul
1/9/1839	US Exploring Expedition under Lt Charles Wilkes departed Rio de Janeiro after a 47 day stay for repairs to the <i>Peacock</i> and headed southward
1/29/1839	US Exploring Expedition under Lt Charles Wilkes ship <i>Relief</i> the slowest sailer, arrived at Orange Harbor and had left Rio early. It started cutting firewood for the other ships.
2/17/1839	US Exploring Expedition under Lt Charles Wilkes anchored at Orange Harbor after passing Cape Horn without incident.
2/25/1839	US Exploring Expedition under Lt Charles Wilkes, after celebrating Washingtons Birthday, departed Orange Harbor for various surveys. <i>Vicennes</i> would stay at Orange Harbor and use its launches to explore Cape Horn. <i>Relief</i> would go to the Straits of Magellan with most of the scientists. Wilkes in <i>Porpoise</i> and <i>Sea Gull</i> would go SE to Palmers Land <i>Peacock</i> and <i>Flying Fish</i> would go SW to try to exceed Capt. Cook's southern point.
3/5/1839	<i>Porpoise</i> and <i>Sea Gull</i> had to turn around because of ice and bad weather
4/28/1839	Tender <i>Sea Gull</i> was lost at sea, while the rest of the ships of the US Exploring Expedition rendezvoused at Valparaiso, Chile.
5/1/1839	First Oregon Trail pioneers 'Peoria Party' departed for Oregon
6/23/1839	Narcissa Whitman's daughter Alica Clarissa age drowned at Mission. Age 2 years 3 months 9 days
7/31/1839	John Mullan of the Mullan Road wasb born at Norfolk, VA

9/10/1839	US Exploring Expedition under Lt Charles Wilkes arrived Tahiti, and then surveyed Samoan Islands, then Sydney.
10/12/1839	Fr. Blanchet took up permanent residence at St Paul, OR
1840	Sutter's Fort was built at Sacramento
1840	The term 'Manifest Destiny' was first used by NY editor John O'Sullivan for the US to spread across the continent to the Pacific.
Jan 1840	USS <i>Peacock</i> suffered ice damage and went to Australia for repairs.
1/16/1840	US Exploring Expedition under Lt Charles Wilkes first sighted the Antarctic land mass one mountain of which was named after Henry Eld.
5/26/1840	On Whidby Island, The first known overnight stay by a non-Native American was made on May 26, 1840 by a Catholic missionary, Father <u>François Norbert Blanchet</u> , during travel across Puget Sound. He had been invited by Chief Tslalakum. ^[16] Blanchet remained on the island for nearly a year and guided the inhabitants in building a new log church at Penn Cove.
Sept 1840	Joseph Meek first to reach Ft Walla Walla by wagon, first to reach Columbia River, opened wagon route for OT
Late Sept 1840	Wilkes Expedition arrived at Hawaii
10/31/1840	Charles Wilkes put on a public display of flogging 3 men 'around the fleet' of the <i>Vincennes</i> , <i>Peacock</i> and <i>Porpoise</i> in Honolulu. The lash counts were 36 and 50 for 2 marines and 24 for seaman Sweeney who had joined the fleet in New Zealand.
November 1840	The Wilkes fleet had surveyed the Islands of the Hawaii. The <i>Peacock</i> and <i>Flying Fish</i> went to the west for surveys of the Gilbert, Marshall, and Caroline groups. The <i>Porpoise</i> /Ringold went SE to the Tuamotu and Society Islands for surveys. Wilkes would remain in Hawaii to do 'pendulum experiments' atop Mauna Loa, (elev 13,677) and would rendezvous in March with the <i>Porpoise</i> in Honolulu and then head to the Columbia River and meet <i>Peacock</i> and <i>Flying Fish</i> there.
12/3/1840	Wilkes and the <i>Vincennes</i> headed to Hilo Bay to ascend Mauna Loa. He had assigned the geologist James Dana to go on the <i>Peacock</i> so Wilkes could have the ascent to himself. They later had an up close and near fatal exposure to a lava eruption at Kilauea. They had nearly 200 natives carrying their equipment, provisions and livestock plus families for a total of 300 people.
12/19/1840	Wilkes climbed Mauna Loa to above the tree line. By 3:00 PM they were at 6,071 feet but were low on food and only had 6 gallons of water for 300 people, and started to suffer from altitude sickness.
12/20/1840	Sunday - Wilkes group rested to acclimate to the altitude and enjoy the view
12/21/1840	Wilkes departed Sunday Station and the mountain became steeper, and the summit was 8,000 feet above them, and they eventually camped at a large cave, known as Recruitment Station. Dr Judd had climbed on ahead and found snow about half-way to the summit.
12/22/1840	Wilkes left a detachment at Recruitment Station, and continued on with 12 natives and 7 men, and the temperature dropped to 25 F, and the native began to desert. So Wilkes was left with only his guide and 9 men and the temp dropped to 18, and more altitude sickness, and they built a rock shelter.

	They camped at 13,190 feet and the temp dropped to 15 and snow collapsed their tent.
12/23/1840	Wilkes departed at 11:00 after breakfasting on supplies abandoned by the natives. They reached the caldera of Mauna Loa in the afternoon, and were stunned by its size. They made camp at 4:00 about 60 feet from the ledge of the crater, but Wilkes dismissed the men back to their prior camp and he spent the first night with only a steward and servant in a storm.
12/24/1840	Wilkes was notified that all the natives had deserted,
End Dec 1840	Wilkes had established a series of supply stations and eventually built a dozen structures at what was called Pendulum Peak. But the temperature fluctuating between 92 during the day and 13 at night means they needed to insulate the pendulum house, which they did with thatches of dry grass.
1841	Russians sold Fort Ross to John Sutter for \$30,000
1841	The deteriorating Fort Willam, (now Ft Laramie NHS), was replaced by the new adobe structures named Fort John.
1841	USS <i>Vincennes</i> /Lt Charles Wilkes had to abandon effort after trying to enter the Columbia River bar
1841	St Mary's Mission built at Stevensville, MT, (west side at 4 th Street) 1 st Catholic mission in the NW.
1841	Wilkes established their observatory at Nisqually at the mouth of Sequelitchew Creek, at the north end of the Home Course golf course. A white concrete marker there states: Site of WILKES OBSERVATORY Built in 1841 In this building work of the United States Exploring Expedition was conducted Marker erected by E.I. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO
1/5/1841	Wilkes had stabilized the temperature inside the pendulum house at 40 degrees and began his experiments.
1/8/1841	Wilkes was hit with another storm at Mauna Loa, but continued with his experiments
1/10/1841	Wilkes was hit with their strongest storm, which destroyed their structures and damaged some instruments. But their flagpole still stood with the Star Spangled Banner.
1/11/1841	Wilkes completed his experiments at the top of Mauna Loa.
1/12/1841	Wilkes surveyed the interior of the crater at Mauna Loa, and had the men etch into the rocks 'Pendulum Peak, January 1841 U.S. Ex. Ex'. He was also stricken with snow blindness.
1/13/1841	Wilkes vision had improved and by 5:00 PM they were back at Sunday Station at 6,000 feet.

March 1841	Wilkes finally arrived back at the <i>Vincennes</i> which was anchored at Hilo. While he was gone to the top of Mauna Loa the men had frolicked with native women on the ship.
3/24/1841	The <i>Porpoise</i> /Capt Ringold arrived back at Honolulu, but the hull needed to be re-coppered which required another 10 days, though Wilkes was anxious to reach the Columbia River.
4/5/1841	The <i>Porpoise</i> and <i>Vincennes</i> departed Honolulu for the Columbia River.
4/28/1841	US Exploring Expedition under Lt Charles Wilkes on the <i>Vincennes</i> and <i>Porpoise</i> arrived Columbia River but heavy surf prevented them from entering, so they went North up the coast and surveyed the Fraser River. They then established a base at Ft Nisqually and made expeditions inland to Ft Colville and south to San Francisco.
5/2/1841	6:30 PM Lieutenant Charles Wilkes with the <i>Vincennes</i> and <i>Porpoise</i> anchored at Discovery Bay, exactly 49 years after Capt. Vancouver. They were 22 days from Hawaii. Poor weather had prevented them from entering the Columbia River, their highest priority, so he headed to Puget Sound. They explored Puget Sound and set up their pendulum at Ft Nisqually.
5/13/1841? 6/13/1841?	The <i>Peacock</i> and <i>Flying Fish</i> /Hudson arrived at Oahu for provisions before he started for the Columbia River, more than 2 months behind schedule.
5/23/1841	Wilkes arrived at Astoria after a 5 day trip by horse and canoe from Ft Nesqually, but the <i>Peacock</i> and <i>Flying Fish</i> /Hudson had not arrived and were overdue. They were to have arrived between 4/15 and 5/1.
5/24/1841	Lt. Charles Wilkes was at Point Adams while awaiting the arrival of the <i>Peacock</i> .
End May, 1841	Wilkes left Purser Waldron at Astoria to wait for the <i>Peacock</i> while he and Drayton went to Ft. Vancouver and met Dr John McLaughlin. From there Joseph Drayton went up the Columbia River with Peter Ogdon, and Wilkes went up the Willamette.
6/1/1841	Second meeting for establishment of Oregon Territory Provisional Government at St Paul, Fr Blanchet drew up code of laws
6/2/1841 (?)	<i>Peacock</i> and <i>Flying Fish</i> /Hudson departed Hawaii for the Columbia River.
Mid June 1841	Wilkes was back at Ft. Vancouver. With no word on the <i>Peacock</i> and <i>Flying Fish</i> /Hudson, Wilkes returned to Nesqually for more pendulum experiments
6/27/1841	The Peter Ogdon brigade departed Ft Vancouver to go up the Columbia River. 9 boats rowed by 60 voyageurs plus 8 native wives plus 90# bales of provisions and supplies. Each boat carried 3 tons cargo, with a crew of 8 plus a 'padroon' Artist Joseph Drayton of the Wilkes expedition accompanied Ogdon. Drayton left the brigade at Ft Walla Walla and explored Whitman Mission and the Blue Mountains and returned to Ft. Vancouver
Early July 1841	Wilkes had completed his pendulum experiments, and they had made progress on surveying Puget Sound.
7/4/1841	Wilkes Expedition had the first 4 th of July celebration (?) in the west at Fort Nisqually. They had a formal procession from the ship and 2 brass howitzers were fired 26 times, one for each state in the Union. The pendulum building was their dining hall and feasting continued until past midnight. Having no information on the <i>Peacock</i> or <i>Flying Fish</i> , they continued surveying Puget Sound.

7/17/1841	USS <i>Peacock</i>/Lt William Hudson sighted Point Adams at the Columbia River in the early morning and at 5:00 PM they sighted Cape D. They had planned to have the <i>Flying Fish</i> to sound the channel ahead of the larger and deeper <i>Peacock</i> enter.
7/18/1841	USS <i>Peacock</i> wrecked while attempting to enter the Columbia River Bar. They were 46 days from Hawaii, more than twice as long as Wilkes' 22 days, and almost 3 months late to rendezvous with Wilkes. 11:30 AM at 7 miles out, the ship attempted to enter the bar based on information from another sea captain they met in Hawaii, but the channel had shifted. 1:00 PM the ship ran aground and was battered by the surf lifting the ship up on the sand bar. 8:45 PM the anchor cable broke, and the ship swung sideways to the waves. 2:00 AM a huge wave broke over the port bow. At dawn John Dean, the black servant of the purser Waldron, organized a rescue party of natives. Dean and other onlookers had been watching from the bluff on Cape D., By 6:00 the canoes were alongside the <i>Peacock</i>, and took off passengers and critical records. By 7:00 the seas had calmed and the <i>Peacock</i> launched its own boats and took off more men, but 60 remained. By noon the seas has increased again, and one rescue boat was vertical and turned end for end. By early evening the waves again diminished and the final men were rescued, and dark by the time all had reached the safety of Bakers Bay. The next morning the ship was abandoned and some supplies and instruments were saved, One crew was badly injured with a broken hip but there were no fatalities.
7/19/1841?	Marie and Dorian and Jean Baptiste Toupin married in St Louis, OR church and they had two children, Francois and Marianne. They were the first settlers in French Prairie area.
7/20/1841	After the loss of the <i>Peacock</i>, Lt. George Emmons rowed out to the crew of the <i>Flying Fish</i>, which was still waiting at the mouth of the river. The one eyed Chinook pilot Old George took the <i>Flying Fish</i> into the river and the men were taken to Ft Astoria and waited for Wilkes, even though Hudson had been ordered to begin surveying the Columbia River.
7/21/1841	Crew of the USS <i>Peacock</i>/Lt William Hudson had relocated to Ft George, complete with the flag from the <i>Peacock</i>.
7/27/1841	The Wilkes squadron was at the San Juan islands. That day Wilkes was informed of the loss of the <i>Peacock</i>, but assumed that Hudson had continued on with the survey of the Columbia River. So the <i>Vincennes</i> and the <i>Porpoise</i> left the San Juans and headed to the Columbia River, as they had to prepare to survey the coast to San Francisco Bay, by land and sea.
8/6/1841	Navy Lieutenant Charles Wilkes led his five-vessel (???) fleet across the bar of the Columbia River on August 6, 1841, near the end of a four-year surveying expedition (???)

8/6/1841	In Astoria Hudson received word Wilkes had arrived at the mouth of the Columbia River. Wilkes did not want to bring the <i>Vincennes</i> into river, so the <i>Flying Fish</i> took Hudson out to meet Wilkes.
8/7/1841	US Exploring Expedition under Lt Charles Wilkes on <i>Vincennes</i> and <i>Porpoise</i> arrived at the Columbia River. Wilkes decided to use the brig <i>Porpoise</i> and schooner <i>Flying Fish</i> in the Columbia River survey, and had the <i>Vincennes</i> go to San Francisco Bay. The <i>Porpoise</i> grounded briefly in a sandbar but then made it to Ft Astoria. Because of the loss of the <i>Peacock</i> , Wilkes purchased a HBC ship <i>Thomas Perkins</i> which was anchored at Ft George, and renamed it the <i>Oregon</i> , manned by the crew from the <i>Peacock</i> . They started their survey in Bakers Bay, and then received word that Dr John McLaughlin had arrived Astoria to negotiate the sale of the replacement ship for the <i>Peacock</i> . The <i>Oregon</i> and the <i>Porpoise</i> then went up the Columbia River to the Cascades. Artist Joseph Drayton went upriver to Ft Walla Walla at Wallula, and sketched the fort.
8/18/1841	Wilkes and the <i>Porpoise</i> left Astoria for Ft Vancouver, leaving the <i>Flying Fish</i> to survey the lower portion of the river. Shortly after leaving Astoria, the <i>Porpoise</i> commanded by Hudson grounded hard and was not refloated for 2 days.
8/25/1841	Wilkes boarded the <i>Porpoise</i> after a day of surveying, and noted that his commodore's pennant had been replaced by Hudson.
End August 1841	Emmons and Eld who had completed their survey of Greys Harbor left on their overland journey to San Francisco.
Late August 1841	Charles Wilkes arrived at Ft Vancouver, coinciding with visit by HBC Governor George Simpson
10/5/1841	2 nd (fur trade) Ft Walla Walla at Wallula burned Shortly after a visit by the American Charles Wilkes' expedition (which lost one of two ships on Columbia River bar); the fort was destroyed by fire on October 5, 1841. The HBC's Sinclair settlement expedition from the Red River Colony passed through one day before the fire. They helped save what they could, but they decided not to stay. Rather they traveled through the night because the large number of Indians in the area made it unsafe to camp
10/9/1841	<i>Vincennes</i> /Ringgold departed Columbia River then to San Francisco Wilkes departed the river on the <i>Flying Fish</i> to join the <i>Oregon</i> and <i>Porpoise</i> who were waiting outside the river mouth. Wilkes then had the <i>Flying Fish</i> finish surveying the coast near the river mouth, and then meet in Honolulu before they headed back to the US via Singapore and the Cape of Good Hope.
10/25/1841	After surveying the coast for 10 days the <i>Flying Fish</i> was damaged in a gale when the forestay gave way and they almost both masts.
11/1/1842	Wilkes departed San Francisco and all 3 ships anchored outside overnight but Wilkes and the <i>Vincennes</i> was almost lost in the waves near the entrance with the bar. They continued to Honolulu, Manila, some survey work and then the final rendezvous at Singapore, and then west.

1842	3 rd (fur) Ft WW at Wallula built of adobe brick
1842	Russians sold Fort Ross (Sold to Sutter?) see 1841
1/13/1842	<i>Vincennes</i> /Charles Wilkes at Manila then Singapore, then Cape of Good Hope and then NY. They covered 87,000 miles and surveyed 280 islands in the Pacific Basin. The ethnological and botanical specimens later became the basis for the Smithsonian Institution. His survey of Puget Sound showed it value as a port, and allowed the Americans to back off of their claims up to 54,40N. and settle on the 49 th parallel as the boundary between US and Canada.
2/15/1842	Archibald Menzies died in London
6/10/1842	<i>Vincennes</i> /Charles Wilkes arrived New York to complete the journey. The other ships were sent on errands to Rio De Janeiro and arrived later to not distract from Wilkes return.
6/13/1842	Wilkes arrived back in Washington, DC. And his home at
Sept 1842	Wilkes is on trial in the cabin of the <i>USS North Carolina</i> anchored in NY Harbor. The judges were 13 naval officers.
1843	Lt John Fremont camped at The Dalles before heading south along the edge of the cascades.
1843	Mt St Helens erupted
1843	Methodist Mission board removed Jason Lee as Superintendent and closed their stations
1843	HBC Ft. Victoria founded, Ft Vancouver closed
1843	Great Migration started with largest OT train. Marcus Whitman joined them at the Platte River in his return from Missouri to appeal closure of missions. Whitman led the trail from Ft Hall to WW
1843	HBC and James Douglas started Fort Camosun/Ft. Victoria and Dr McGlaughlin retired to Oregon City.
1843	US Grant graduated from West Point
Fall 1843	First large OR Trail group of 800 people arrived at The Dalles Wascopam mission.
1844	Presidential Candidate James Polk adopted the slogan '54 40 or fight' referring to the Spanish claims in BC coast and threatened war with England. In defining boundaries.
1844	Explorer John C Fremont gave a positive review of the Methodist missions in PNW
1844	1,400 OR Trail pioneers arrived at Wascopam
5/24/1844	Samuel Morse first demonstration of the telegraph between Washington and Baltimore.
8/17/1844	Fr. De Smet arrived at St Paul with 4 Jesuit priests, lay brothers and 6 sisters from Notre Dame de Namur, and established a Jesuit settlement west of town at Conner's Lake/Horseshoe Lake Farm
1845	2,500 OR Trail pioneers arrived at Wascopam
1845	Texas was annexed into the US
1845	Fr Anthony Ravalli built a small mission at Kettle Falls, St Pauls Mission.

1845	St Louis, OR church started in log church. Cadastral survey 1852 and 1862 Sec 21 Range 2 West, Township 5 South, Donation Land Claim 51 by Bartholomu DeLorme 302.12 acres
May, 1845	Frances Barkley died, buried at Enfield churchyard in London
7/25/1845	Archbishop F. N. Blanchet consecrated at St James Cathedral in Montreal
1846	Catholic Diocese of WW established,
1846-1848	Mexican-American War
Early 1846	Britain purchased Cape D in effort to control the area
1846	Spain relinquished Alta California to the US
1846	US forces in Mexico City took documents including map based on Juan Perez 1774 voyage.
1846	Treaty of Oregon which established US/Canadian boundary at 49 th parallel. This caused HBC to close Ft Vancouver and John McLaughlin retired to Oregon City and become an American citizen.
1846	Barlow Road around Mt Hood completed
5/31/1846	Wooden St James Catholic church dedicated just NW of Ft Vancouver stockade. 83x36x20 feet, and old temp building inside stockade was demolished
6/15/1846	Oregon Boundary Treaty established US/Canada boundaries at 49 th parallel except for San Juan Islands
July 1846	Commodore John Drake Sloat, commander of the US pacific Squadron, landed at Monterey and built a fortification on Presidio Hill above El Castillo, the old Spanish Fort.
7/24/1846	Pope Gregory XVI established sees at Oregon City (Fr. F. N. Blanchet), WW (younger brother Fr. Augustin Magloire Alexandre Blanchet), and Vancouver Island (Fr Modeste Demers)
9/10/1846	USS <i>Shark</i> wrecked while attempting to exit the Columbia River Bar. 3 carronades washed up on Cannon Beach.
9/27/1846	Bishop A. M. A. Blanchet consecrated at St James Cathedral in Montreal
11/1/1846	Dedication of new brick St Paul's church in St Paul, Oregon, oldest brick building in PNW
Dec 1846	Oregon legislature formed the Bar Pilot Commission
Dec 1846	In Dec 1846 Artist Paul Kane wrote that noted Chief and warrior Casanov at Ft Vancouver at one time as of 1829 had a family of 10 wives, 4 children, and 18 slaves was reduced by white mans diseases to in one year's time to 1 wife, 1 child and 2 slaves.
1847	St Louis OR parish organized
1847	New St Paul's mission was built at Kettle Falls
1847	Cayuse Indian War started and the Wascopam mission in The Dalles was abandoned. The building were briefly used during the construction of Ft Dalles after the arrival of the Mounted Rifleman under Col William Loring and Maj Osburne Cross.
1847	Very Rev J.B.A. Brouillet was first Catholic priest in WW until 1859
1847	Artist Paul Kane in Columbia River area and painted local natives

Sept 1847	Fr. Augustin Blanchet arrived Ft. Nez Perce/Ft WW,
10/27/1847	Diary of Elizabeth Dixon Smith, she passed The Dalles Mission and noted that 2 white families were among the Indians that they seemed to be starving.
11/29/1847	Whitman Massacre (measles and land ownership)
1848	California ceded to US by Mexico with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo
1848	Fr Louis Rosseau established St Peters mission in The Dalles, first Catholic parish on the western Columbia Plateau
Jan, 1848	Gold discovered in American River at Sutter's Mill sparking California Gold Rush
5/16/1848	Gold Discovered at Auburn, CA
8/14/1848	Oregon Territory established
1849	Fort John was purchased by the US Government for \$4,000 and renamed Fort Laramie.
1849	770 ships visited at the port of San Francisco in 1849.
1849	Antoine Plante Ferry on Spokane River
1849	HBC moved operations from Ft Vancouver to Ft. Victoria, and declared Vancouver Island a British colony. The US Army then took over Ft. Vancouver
April 1849	John Adair established the first Customs house in Astoria
May 1849	Vancouver Barracks established adjacent to Ft Vancouver and the army established a permanent post.
5/13/1849	2 companies of the 1 st Artillery arrived at Ft Vancouver aboard the steamer <i>Massachusetts</i>
9/14/1849	Methodist mission in The Dalles was in ruin, per Lt Osborne Cross diary
1850	Jesuits left St Mary Mission in Stevensville MT, and it was sold to Major John Owen and was a trading post
1850	Mule drawn portage railway started at Cascade Locks
1850's	First Russian Military presence in Alaska at Sikka during the Crimean War to prevent British attack.
1850	HBC builds fish curing station on San Juan Island
1850	Planning began for lighthouse at Cape D
1850	Capt. George Flavel started bar pilot association in Astoria
1850	Fort Dalles was built as Camp Drum with 10 Square Miles of land
1850	St Pauls cathedral at Ft Vancouver named cathedral for Diocese of Nisqually
9/5/1850	Marie Dorian died at St Louis, Oregon, buried inside original log church (which was built on graveyard?) – See Astorians Chronology
9/29/1850	California admitted to the Union as the 31 st state.
10/27/1850	Bishop Blanchet took residence in Vancouver, WW was attached to Oregon Archdiocese
12/9/1850	George Flavel applied to be a Columbia River bar pilot
1851	Port Townsend founded
1851	Herman Melville published Moby Dick
1851	Horse Creek treaty was held as Fort Laramie
1851	First portage Railway at Cascade Locks by Harden Chenoweth on north side with mules
1/23/1851	St James Church at Ft Vancouver consecrated by Seattle Bishop A. M. A Blanchet.

3/1851	Bishop A.M.A. Blanchet went to Mexico on fundraising trip and returned with 8 paintings plus cash and vestments.
11/13/1851	10 adults and 12 children landed on Alki Point to start Seattle on the schooner <i>Exact</i> . They were from Indiana via Portland were led by Athur Denny
1/29/1852	<i>General Warren</i> with hogs, wheat and 31 passengers was wrecked during a storm at Clatsop Spit with George Flavel as the pilot. Flavel and 8 others took of a small boat for help, but when they returned the <i>General Warren</i> was gone.
9/14/1852	US Grant and 4 th Infantry unit departed Benicia on the steamer <i>Columbia</i>
9/20/1852	US Grant arrives Ft Vancouver from Benicia, CA, spent 15 months as regimental QM for 4 th Infantry, grew beard, potatoes were flooded, and crossed the frozen river.
1853	Capt Mullan arrives PNW for RR survey.
1853	Camp Drum at The Dalles renamed Fort Drum and reduced to one Square Mile
1853	Ship <i>Oriole</i> with lens for Cape D lighthouse wrecked on the Columbia River bar, which delayed construction for two years
Jan 1853	Capt. Grant walks across Columbia River on ice.
3/2/1853	Washington territory is created by Congress and signed the same day by Pres Millard Fillmore
3/17/1853	Pres Fillmore appoints Isaac Stevens to be both governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs of the Washington Territory.
3/3/1853	US Congress separated Washington Territory from Oregon
May 1853	Bishop Blanchet field land claims for St James Mission, but resulted in legal dispute, resolved 1895.
5/21/1853	Camp Drum was renamed Fort Drum, later Ft Dalles
June 1853	Columbia river flooded farm ground that Grant and others had planted potatoes, onions, corn, barley, and oats. The farm was a mile from Ft Vancouver.
6/21/1853	Fort Drum renamed Ft Dalles
7/25/1853	'Dutch Jake' Jacob Goetz was born Johann Jacob Goetz in Frankfurt, Germany
August 1853	Materials to build Cape D lighthouse were loaded onto the <i>Oriole</i> /Capt. Lewis Lentz
Sept 1853	US Grant promoted to Captain and departed Ft Vancouver for Ft Humboldt
9/18/1853	<i>Oriole</i> /Capt. Lewis Lentz arrived at Cape D with materials to build the lighthouse
9/26/1853	<i>Oriole</i> /Capt. Lewis Lentz with materials including Fresnel lens from France to build the Cape D lighthouse lost at the Columbia River bar. Pilot George Flavel was on board. The ship dragged her 2 anchors and went on Clatsop Spit near where the <i>General Warren</i> was lost. This caused a 2 year delay.
1854	First lighthouse (Alcatraz) on the west coast was built in California
1854	Fort Drum in The Dalles renamed to Ft Dalles.
1854	U.S. Grant transferred to Ft. Humboldt, (Eureka) CA, then resigns until Civil War.
1854	New Equipment for Cape D light arrived, but it was discovered that the Fresnel lens would not fit in to the new structure, so the light was torn down and rebuilt.
1/11/1854	Wasco County was organized and covered all lane between Rocky Mtns and the Cascades.
3/26/1854	George Flavel age 31 and 14 year old Mary Christina Boelling were married. She had arrived over the Oregon Trail in 1847 at age 8
4/25/1854	WW County formed
1855	Point Pinos lighthouse was built on California coast.
1855	Treaty of the Neah Bay which defined Makah reservation

1855	Gustavus Sohon sketched Ft Vancouver, showing St James church NW of the fort, approximately at 5 th and Ft Vancouver Way, with an orchard to the west of the church.
5/24-6/12 1855	First Indian Council at Walla Walla. Present were Yakima, Nez Perce, Cayuse, WW, and Umatilla Indians. For the whites were Gov Isaac Stevens/Washington and Gen Joel Palmer of Oregon. Sgt Gustavus Sohon was sketch artist. Stevens' son Hazzard wrote about the events. Treaty gave 7.500,000 acres for the NP reservation
5/29/1855	2:00 PM Gov Stevens formally opened the WW Council. The Nez Perce Trail crossed Mill creek at what is now 1 st and Main (Book & Game Co /Starbucks)
June 7, 1855	Soldier/Artist Gustav Sohon made sketch of peu-Peu-mox-mox or Yellow Bird.
10/16/1855	HBC abandons fur trade Ft WW #3 due to diminished fur trade and native uprisings
Nov 1855	Natives capture Fort Walla Walla
11/15/1855	2 companies of Oregon Mounted Volunteers led by Maj Mark Chinn departed Ft Dalles to go to Ft Walla Walla. While waiting for reinforcements led by Lt Col James Kelly, they established Fort Henrietta in Echo, OR
12/7-10/1855	Battles between the Oregon Volunteers and Indians at Frenchtown where Peu-Peu-Mox-Mox was killed.
1856	Bishop Blanchet brought Mother Joseph and Sisters of House of Providence from Montreal to Vancouver.
1856	Fresnel lens installed at Cape Disappointment, to 1898
1856	Most active period at Ft Dalles with construction of officers quarters.
1856	Native uprising at Cascade Locks area and attacked forts
1856	Russia is defeated in the Crimean War and has to sell Alaska to raise money.
	The Dalles city started when Ft Dalles Surgeons Quarters were built.
1/29/1856	Gen John Wool wrote to Col George Wright to establish his HQ at The Dalles.
3/25/1856	Col George Wright and 3 companies of 9 th Infantry arrived at the Bonneville area heading to the Dalles.
3/26/1856	400 Yakima, Klickitat and Chinook Natives led by Chief Kamiakin attacked Fort Raines at Bonneville Middle cascades. The steamer <i>Belle</i> with troops from Ft Vancouver led by Lt. Phil Sheridan responded 2 days later and drove off the natives, with 17 whites dead and 12 wounded. Most of the buildings were burned by the natives. Col Steptoe with troops from The Dalles also arrived on the <i>Wasco</i> and <i>Mary</i> .
3/27/1856	40 dragoons commanded by Lt Phil Sheridan was unable to retake Ft Raines after arriving on the steamboat <i>Belle</i> from Ft Vancouver. The next day they had reinforcements from Ft WW and Col Steptoe and drove off the natives. The Yakima natives escaped but the other natives were captured. 9 natives were tried and hanged. The army then built a large blockhouse Ft Lugenbeel at the Upper Cascades north shore and smaller Fort Cascade at the lower rapids.
3/28/1856	Natives surrendered at Fort Raines.
June, 1856	Lt Col Steptoe men built 1 st Ft WW at Mill Creek, then a larger one in downtown at treaty site and was vacated Spring 1859 for new (3 rd) fort at current VA hospital.
9/23/1856	2 nd Ft WW downtown (Macys store) established one mile NE of #3 site
10/15/1856	Cape D light in service, oldest and highest on the Washington coast.

1857	Most recent historic eruption of Mt St Helens
1857	Portage Railway at Cascade Locks on south side with mules
1857	Ft Nez Perce/Ft WW at Wallula closed by HBC
1857	Current Cape Lookout was named, which conflicted with the 'Cape Lookout' named by John Meares 7/6/1788, and so the northern one was renamed 'Cape Meares'.
1857	Bark <i>Desdemona</i> ran aground at Desdemona Sands.
May 1857	Company E of 9 th Infantry arrives at WW to erect new fort SW of the old cantonment at Mill Creek erected by Lt Col Steptoe
12/28/1857	Tattoosh Light dedicated (Cape Flattery)
1856-58	3rd military Ft WW built at current VA hospital , one square mile area, used until 1910
1858	Gold discovered in Fraser River Valley
1858	Colony of British Columbia was established
1858	Mother Joseph built St Joseph's hospital in Vancouver the first hospital in the PNW, near current cathedral.
5/6/1858	Col Steptoe departs Ft WW for Colville, 2 miners killed. Had 160 men, 3 Indian scouts and 30 civilian wranglers (<200). Old inaccurate muzzle loading rifles, 40 rounds ammo, Colt Dragoon revolvers, no sabers. 2 howitzers. Crossed at Red Wolf Crossing at Silcott/ mouth of Alpowa Creek.
5/15	Steptoe Camped SW Rosalia at Malden Road
5/16	Up Squaw Creek at Cheney Road Meeting with natives who blocked advance.
	May 15 camp was on creek at Malden Road just SW of final defenses and football field. May 16 Steptoe Camp was where Squaw Creek crosses Cheney Plaza Road, about 2.5 miles west of Plaza at Babb Road. Indians arrayed in arc one mile NE of Steptoe camp, between Coe Road corner and Wentworth Road First attack was Hwy 195 and Cheney-Plaza road at Plaza Howitzer position was on Babb Road West of Hwy 195 and near gravel pit Capt Taylor fell alongside Pine Creek, opposite the Baptist Church on the north end of town. Art Gaston fell east edge of town at 1st Street May 17 camp on top of hill, then escape. Arrival and retreat was road to McCoy and Oakesdale. Col Wright later continued up North Pine Creek Road to Four Lakes.
5/17/1858	Retreated back to Pine Creek in running battle, then established defense on nob at Rosalia. Buried 7 dead and howitzers, then retreated during the night.
8/5/1858	Col Wright departs Ft WW
8/27/1858	Col Wright departs Ft Taylor, 500 soldiers, 200 civilian drovers and 30 scouts (700+)
8/13/1858	Col Geo Wright camped at 4 Lakes, (I-90 and Wrights Hill) Also with John Mullan and artist Gustavas Sohon
9/1/1858	Indians attacked, but were driven off by higher quality weapons (Springfield .58 cal rifled muskets with mini balls, first time used in battle., and Sharps carbines with 500? yd range 1,000?) pursued 8-10 miles by Nez Perce scouts.
9/5/1858	Battle of Spokane Plains, Indians set fire to grass, Skirmish with Indians for 14 miles and camped at Ft. Geo Wright.

9/8/1858	Horse Slaughter near Liberty Lake. Took 2 days to kill 800 horses plus 150 not used by Wright. Burned lodges and grain stores. Current marker is at soldier's camp, actual corral was to west in depression
9/23/1858	Treaty signed by US Army and Col Wright and the natives which confined the natives to reservations.
9/24	Qualchans father Owhi surrendered.
9/25	9:15 AM Hanged Qualchan 15 minutes after he surrendered. (4.5 miles west of Fairfield, Bradshaw Road to North Kentuk Trails Road), then 6 more in afternoon.
9/26	Hanged 6 Palouse after they surrendered, departed Latah Creek. Total 16
9/27	Hanged 4 Palouse Indians Total 16
Oct 1	Col Wright Back at Ft Taylor
Oct 5	Col Wright back at Ft WW with 33 hostages– 60 day after leaving
Oct 9/1858	Hanged 4 WW Indians who were involved with Steptoe battle
10/31/1858	General William Harney lifted the ban on settlement in the eastern Washington area.
1859	Russia offered to sell Alaska to the US, but that was delayed because of the Civil War.
1859	Ft Colville was established.
1859	John Ainsworth purchased both portage railroads at Cascade Locks under company named Oregon Steam Navigation Company
1859	First catholic 'church' was built in WW on Birch Street, which was just a 16 x 30 shed
2/14/1859	Oregon admitted to Union as state
Spring 1859	Capt. Mullan starts with crew of 230 soldiers on Road to Ft Benton.
Mid May 1859	Mullan arrives The Dalles, gathers crew with Gustavus Sohon
5/31/1859	St James in Vancouver became Pro-Cathedral when Pope Pius IX established Diocese of Nesqually with Fr. A.M.A. Blanchet named bishop, Rocky Mtns to Pacific and Columbia River to 49N.
June 1859	Brevet Major Pinkney Lugenbeel of the 9th Infantry Regiment established Harney's Depot named after Brig Gen William Harney Commander of the Dept of Oregon, the named later changed to Ft Colville. 3 miles NE of the city. It remained in use until 1882 Ft Spokane was established.
6/15/1859	American Lyman Cutlar killed HBC pig on San Juan Island starting 'Pig War'.
June 20 1859	Sohon reaches CDA Indians, but they not willing to help guide
July 1859	WW County first election at Catholic church,
July 1859	US Army <u>Lieutenant John Mullan</u> followed the Fort Walla Walla Fort Colville Military Road until just north of <u>Benge, Washington</u> and then built the 600-mile <u>Mullan Road</u> from Fort Walla Walla to <u>Fort Benton, Montana</u> through the <u>Rocky Mountains</u>
11/17/1859	WW Treaty was ratified
1860	Ft Okanogan was abandoned
Late 1860	Gold discovered at Pierce, ID.
1860	HBC departed Ft Vancouver, and the US took over the facility
April 1860	Pony Express started
8/1/1960	Mullan Road reached Ft. Benton.

1861	John D 'Wolf age 82 wrote a book about his 1804-1807 experience at Sitka and then traveling to St. Petersburg as first American to do so.
1861	Transcontinental telegraph was completed
1861	Rush was on for Idaho gold fields
1861	The 'Oregon Pony' was commissioned by the Oregon Portage Railroad from the Vulcan Iron Foundry in San Francisco
4/10/1861	Nez Perce chief Lawyer and 49 others signed agreements with the US to allow mining north of the Clearwater River, but this was resented by the rest of the Nez Perce.
4/12/1861	Civil War started at Fort Sumter, near Charleston, SC. US Grant living in Missouri and Illinois enlisted and commands the 21 st Illinois Volunteer Infantry
April 1861	The US
May 1861	Gold lured miners into the Clearwater River basin, and Lewis was established as a supply point.
7/4/1861	Capt. John Mullan arrived at what is now 4 th of July Pass while surveying the MMR.
10/24/1861	First transcontinental telegraph message sent from California to Washington DC
1862	Lewiston, ID started
1862	Gold discovered by John White on Grasshopper Creek near Bannack
1862	Ft Cape D (Ft Canby) and Cape Stevens established
1862	Cascade Locks rail portage added the Oregon Pony to replace the mules on the south side, first locomotive built on the west coast.
1862	Homestead Act enacted
1862	Capt. John Mullan resigned from the Army
1/11/1862	Walla Walla was incorporated
April 1862	The 'Oregon Pony', commissioned by the Oregon Portage Railroad from the Vulcan Iron Foundry in San Francisco, was first operational. It could haul 200 tons of freight per day.
April 6-7, 1862	Battle of Shilo
August 1862	Troops from Ft Walla Walla quelled an uprising on the Umatilla Reservation led by the native American prophet Tenounis or the 'Dreamer'.
Fall 1862	A detachment of Volunteers started Fort Lapwai.
9/1/1862	Gov/Senator Isaac Stevens of Washington died at Battle of Chantilly on Union side
1863	Idaho territory was established, with Lewiston the first capital. The Nez Perce also signed a new treaty which ceded Lewiston to the government.
1863	Gold Discovered at what is Virginia City, MT
1863	Cannon were installed at Ft Canby to protect against Confederate or foreign trespass.
1863	New treaty shrank Nez Perce reservation to 1/10 of original size, and some 'Non-treaty' Nez Perce refused to sign, called the 'Steal Treaty' sign by Lawyer but not agreed to by most Nez Perce. Treaty took back 5,000,000 acres
1863	Fort Lapwai established
1863	John Baptist Abraham Brouillet traveled to Vancouver to ask Mother Joseph to establish school in WW
1863	Ft Stevens established

3/13/1863	Current boundaries of Washington are established with Idaho territory.
April 1863	The 'Oregon Pony', commissioned by the Oregon Portage Railroad from the Vulcan Iron Foundry in San Francisco, ceased portage operations at Cascade Locks after only one year. It was then shipped to The Dalles but sat unused for 3 years. It was then sent to San Francisco for street repairs and then was retired in 1873.
1864	Ft Canby at Cape Disappointment was established.
1864	First salmon cannery in North American was established on a river barge on the Sacramento river by George and William Hume.
2/18/1864	3 Sisters of Providence arrive at St Patricks in WW.
2/28/1864	St Vincents Academy dedicated in WW
7/4/1863	Confederates surrendered at Vicksburg
1865	Congress appropriated \$50,000 to build a road over Lolo Pass, but not completed for 74 years.
1865	Congress appropriated \$125,000 to build Treasury mint in The Dalles, but it was not completed
1865	Capital of Idaho Territory was moved from Lewiston to Boise.
4/9/1865	Civil War Ended when Gen Lee surrendered at McClean House in Appomattox, VA
4/14/1865	President Lincoln was shot and died the next day
4/25/1865	Fort Stevens was first occupied by 8 th California Volunteers with 34 guns.
4/26/1865	General <u>Joseph E. Johnston</u> surrendered nearly 90,000 men of the <u>Army of Tennessee</u> to Major General <u>William Tecumseh Sherman</u> at the <u>Bennett Place</u> near present-day Durham, North Carolina. It proved to be the largest surrender of Confederate forces, effectively bringing the war to an end.
5/9/1865	President Andrew Johnson declared Civil War was over.
May 1865	Sylvester Wait started operating flour mill near Coppei Creek (mill operated until 1957, burned Sept, 2009).
1865	Ft WW closed due to Indian troubles
1865	Bitterroot Valley had 100 white settlers, but was not officially opened to Whites.
7/30/1865	Col Geo Wright died on steamer S.S. <i>Brother Jonathan</i> wrecked at Crescent City, CA enroute from San Francisco to Ft Vancouver, buried in Sacramento
August 1865	1/3 of city of WW destroyed by fire including city and county records and plat books
1866	Fire destroyed most of the buildings at Ft Vancouver.
1866	First Palouse wheat shipped on Snake River
1866	First Columbia River cannery was opened by George and William Hume at Eagle Cliff near Cape Horn, and packed 4,000 cases of salmon
5/1/1866	Engineer Wellington Bird and Major Truax arrived Lewiston from the east via ship to Portland with road equipment for Lolo Trail road.
5/24/1866	Wellington Bird and party of about 60 and equipment and 6 months food departed Lewiston for Lolo Trail
5/16/1866	Jean Baptiste 'Pomp' Charbonneau died at Inskip Station near Danner, OR after crossing Owyhee River and contracted pneumonia. Going from Orleans Hotel (Valero gas station) in Old Town Auburn, CA to MT gold fields, his horse fell on him and he was injured and caught in the cold water.
7/7/1866	Willington Bird and party reached mouth of Lolo Creek in MT after an exhausting survey of the Lolo Trail, and unable to even build any road. He and the crews did

	return westward and did build some road in August and September, which were not maintained and closed with windfall until 1939.
1867	Ft Dalles was demolished
3/11/1867	Sec of State William Seward begins negotiations on the purchase of Alaska
3/30/1867	William Seward and Russian minister to US Edouard de Stoeckl agree on purchase of Alaska for 7.2 million in gold.
4/9/1867	Congress ratifies the Alaska treaty
5/28/1867	Pres Andrew Johnson signed the bill for the purchased of Alaska
10/18/1867	Alaska is transferred from Russia to the US , ending Russian activity in the east.
1868	The controversial Treaty of Fort Laramie was held at Fort Laramie, WY
1868	'Dutch Jake 'was about 15 when he immigrated to America in 1868 from Frankfurt, Germany with his father, Lorenz Goetz, and two brothers. After brief stints in the Midwest and Mississippi, Jacob decided to seek a fortune farther west
1868	The first ship left Portland for Liverpool with a full cargo of wheat.
Dec 1868	Dr Dorsey Baker incorporated a company to build WW and Columbia River RR Company to build a rail line to WW.
1869	Transcontinental railroad completed, Oregon Trail declines
1869	HBC sold Ft Nisqually to the US Government and withdrew from the Washington Territory for \$650,000
2/23/1869	William Perry Bruce files plat for Waitsburg. Pop 100,
5/10/1869	Trans Continental RR joined in Utah with Golden Spike
1870	Bitterroot Valley had 300 whites, who were growing food to support mining camps.
1870	US Branch Mint building built in The Dalles, but not completed.
1870	Cape Blanco light is started
1870	5 ships were loaded in Portland with 'Walla Walla' or 'Oregon' wheat for Liverpool (see 1879)
1871	Bishop Demers died
1871	Old Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce died.
1871	Province of British Columbia joined the new Canadian confederation.
3/3/1871	Appropriation Act ends treaties with PNW natives.
May 1871	James J Downing and Seth R Scranton arrived at Spokane Falls, first settlers, built sawmill on south bank, have MT arrest warrants. Downing 160 ac South side, Scranton 160 ac on North side.
11/23/1871	Dayton platted by Jesse Day
1872	RD Hume first brought Chinese workers for the salmon canneries.
1872	Grading started on the Dorey RR line to WW
July 5 1872	First post office in Spokane, with Scranton as Postmaster.
1872	Colfax platted.

1872	Yellowstone National Park was designated
1872	US/Canada boundary in San Juan Islands was established by arbitration
1872	St James Church in Vancouver purchased land for \$700 to build new church, now the site of the current proto cathedral
8/14/1872	Nez Perce and settlers met at 'Indian Town' near Wallowa at Lostine and Wallowa rivers meet, SE of town of Wallowa
10/21/1872	3 man arbitration commission headed by Kaiser Wilhelm I of Germany decided on the boundary through the San Juan Islands between US and Canada.
1873	The 'Oregon Pony' steam engine, was retired in San Francisco after being used at Cascade Locks, The Dalles and then back in San Francisco. It was then stored until a 1904 fire.
1873	Mother Joseph built Providence Academy in Vancouver, 4 blocks from current cathedral in Vancouver.
1873	Ft WW reopened
1873	Downing sold claim to James Glover for \$2,000 and left.
5/23/1873	Fr. Pierre-jean De Smet died in St Louis
June 1873	The US agreed to provide land for Chief Joseph and his followers in the Wallowa Mountains. The had disputed that :Lawyer had he authority to sign away their rights.
August 1873	Marshalls arrived for Scranton for thefts in Colville. Glover had informant find Scranton bought him out for \$2,000 and he left Glover became Father of Spokane.
1874	USACE began studies to build canal at Cascade Locks
1874	Missionary Susan McBeth arrived at East Kamiah, and began a school for natives, and a 15,000 word Nez Perce dictionary now at Smithsonian. Her house is still standing.
1874	Dayton was incorporated
1874	HBC sold the 1835 <i>Beaver</i> for work as a tugboat
1874	Crew from HMS Scout erected obelisk marker at Kealahakua Bay, Hawaii where Capt Cook was killed. Ka'awaloa was name of royal settlement to the west of the obelisk
3/25/1874	The first section of 16 miles of track from WW to Touchet was opened on Dorsey Baker rail line.
9/8/1874	St Joseph Mission established by Fr. Cataldo at Slickpoo
1/24/1874	Barbed wire is patented
1/5/1875	Cold weather in PNW, -2 in Olympia, -26 at Wallula, Lower Columbia freezes, Portland cutoff, Seattle docks iced up, LaConner frozen
1/28/1875	Ft Cape D was renamed Ft Canby
2/15/1875	Point Adams lighthouse first lit, at battery Russell at Ft Stevens. SP
June 1875	The US revoked the agreements of 1873 that allowed Chief Joseph to have their land at the Wallowa Mountains, and were to move to the reservation at Lapwai.
10/30/1875	Dorsey Baker rail line from WW to Wallula was completed.
11/11/1875	Columbia County formed from WW County
1876	Congress allocated \$90,0000 to plan and build the Canal at Cascade Locks
4/1/1876	Deadline for young Chief Joseph and his band to move from the Wallowa Mountains to the Nez Perce reservation at Lapwai, or they would be moved by force.
May 1876	Ben Coplen uncovered mammoth bones in Latah Creek, neighbors William Thomas Donohoe also later dug up skull, ½ mile west of city of Latah.

June 25-26/1876	Gen Custer's Battle Little Big Horn. 263 soldiers, including Lt. Col. George A. Custer and attached personnel of the US Army, died fighting several thousand Lakota and Cheyenne Indians.
1877	Ft Dalles decommissioned
1877	30 salmon canneries were on the Lower Columbia, supplied by 1,000 gill net boats.
1877	Obelisk was erected at Kealakakua Bay at the site of Cooks death.
2/8/1877	Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes died in Washington, D.C.
Spring 1877	General Oliver Otis Howard tasked with resettling the Nez Perce
May 3-14 1877	Final conference between Gen Howard and non-treaty Nez Perce at Ft Lapwai (South end of Lapwai at A Street and Phinney Drive)
5/7/1877	Speech by Nez Perce chief Toohoolhoolzote to Gen Howard about Howards authority from the Great Spirit to move the Nez Perce. Howard then had the chief locked in the guardhouse.
5/31/1877	NP cross Snake River at Dug Bar
6/2/1877	The NP reached Tolo Lake near Grangeville and met with Chiefs White Bird, Toohoolhoolzote, Looking Glass and others. The total group was 700 people, and about 200 warriors. Looking Glass attempted to remain neutral.
6/3/1877	700 Non-Treaty NP meet at Tolo Lake (west of Grangeville)
6/14/1877	Nez Perce Natives arrived at Tolo Lake, but 4 young warriors killed 4 whites near Grangeville.
6/15/1877	After another 14 warriors killed 12 more whites, NP move to mouth of White Bird Creek on Salmon River
6/15/1877	90 US soldiers depart Ft Lapwai at night , and had a 41 hour march to surprise the NP at White Bird Hill
6/17/1877	Colfax in panic over alleged Indians uprising, also Battle of White Bird with Chief Joseph Nez Perce,
6/17/1877	On June 17, 1877, soldiers of 2 companies of the 1 st Cavalry Regiment Capt David Perry and 11 settler volunteers were involved in the <u>Battle of White Bird Canyon</u> during the Nez Perce War. 34 U. S. soldiers and 2 volunteers died during the battle. A monument to those killed is at the Fort Walla Walla Cemetery. 3 NP were wounded and none killed. The NP then crossed the Salmon River at White Bird Creek an then headed Northwest.
6/22/1877	Gen. Howard departs Lapwai in pursuit of the NP. He had previously requested 2 cavalry companies and 1 infantry company from Ft WW. With Howard were the 4 th artillery, 21 st Infantry, 227 cavalry troops, 20 volunteers, plus packers and guides.
6/26-27/1877	Gen Howard buries troops from White Bird battle.
7/1/1877	Capt. Whipple troops and 20 volunteers from Grangeville plunder Chief Looking Glass camp near Kooskia Fish hatchery and Clear Creek, which caused previously neutral Looking Glass to join in the conflict.
7/1/1877	Gen Howard with 2 howitzers and 2 gatling guns began to cross the Salmon River at White Bird Creek. They then spent 3 days following the NP northwest in the mountains to Billy Crossing.

7/2/1877	Gen Howard completed his crossing of the Salmon River at White Bird Creek, and then headed NW through the mountains to follow the NP. That same day the NP would recross the river at Billy Crossing, which Howard could not do so he had to return to White Bird Creek.
7/3/1877	Near Cottonwood NP scouts spotted 2 volunteer scouts and pursued and killed 1. The other returned to Cottonwood and Lt. Sevier Rains and 10 cavalry and 2 volunteers were sent out to investigate, and all were killed. At this point Looking Glass and Red Owl bands arrived to join the fight.
7/3/1877	Between July 3 and 5, 1877, members of E and L Companies of the 1 st Cavalry engaged the <u>Nez Perce</u> Indians at the <u>Battle of Cottonwood</u> with a loss of ten soldiers. Their remains are also buried in the Fort Walla Walla Cemetery.
7/4/1877	Capt. Stephen Whipple and his forces at Cottonwood were now surrounded. A battle ensued with no casualties on either side, and the native eventually withdrew.
7/5/1877	Natives on the Camas Prairies started to go NE to the south fork of the Clearwater, but ran into 17 Mt. Idaho volunteers coming to assist Perry, 3 volunteers and 1 natives were killed, plus 3 whites fleeing the conflict were also killed.
7/5/1877	Gen Howard attempted to cross the Salmon River at Billy Crossing but could not do so and had to return to the White Bird Creek.
7/6/1877	Looking Glass joins other NP bands
7/7/1877	5 NP bands gathered at Clearwater River
7/8/1877	75 volunteers leave Mount Idaho to look for the NP. Gen Howard and his men returned to Grangeville from the Salmon River.
7/8/1877	The 500 NP and 240 warriors and 2,000 horses are camped at the mouth of Cottonwood Creek at Stites, thinking they were safe. But they also conversed a group of white scouts who were watching them and retreated to a hilltop south of Kamiah and were trapped for 24 hours.
7/9/1877	Gen Howard camps at Walls, east of South Fork of Clearwater
7/11/1877	At Stites a second group of Kamiah volunteers rescued the first group trapped by the NP, and the volunteers retreated to Mt Idaho near Grangeville.
7/11-12/1877	Clearwater River Battle 20 miles east of Grangeville. Hwy 13 where Gen Howard surprised the NP early afternoon and started with a howitzer blast from the eastern bluffs 1,000 feet up. The NP went up the hills and engaged the arriving cavalry and 2 soldiers were killed, the rest of the day was a standoff.
7/12/1877	Gen Howard troops occupy and ransacked NP camp on South Fork of Clearwater at Stites. NP withdraw up Cottonwood Creek to Kamiah. Gen Howard lost 15 killed and 25 wounded, despite having superior numbers, surprise and a favorable position on the bluffs. The NP had 4 dead and 6 wounded.
7/13/1877	NP cross Clearwater River at Kamiah, and were pursued by Gen. Howard who again was prevented by a river from reaching them.
7/15/1877	Nez Perce arrived at Weippe. Local settlers had fled and the natives had a war council about their options. They considered going to Seven Devils, Salmon River or

	to surrender. Looking Glass favored to Lolo trail to get help from the Crow. They were 250 men, 350 women and children, and 2,000 horses.
7/16/1877	NP head east from Weippe over Lolo Trail, with Looking Glass as their leader to get shelter from the Crow. Gen. Howard telegraphed forces in Montana about the situation, and made arrangements to protect the local whites in the case the treaty Indians attacked them.
7/17/1877	US scouting party is ambushed south of Weippe by the rear guard of the NP
7/23/1877	NP party passed Lolo Hot Springs
7/24/1877	Capt. Charles Rawn departed the new Ft Missoula and headed south to the Lolo trail.
7/25/1877	Fort Fizzle is constructed as a barricade of logs, NP arrived Lolo Hot Springs.
7/26/1877	NP meet with Capt. Rawn at Fort Fizzle with 35 soldiers many volunteers, and a few Salish Indians.
7/28/1877	Nez Perce by passed Ft Fizzle near Lolo, MT, Gen Howard was in Kamiah and was able to finally cross the river.
7/29/1877	NP camp with neutral Salish Chief Charlo west of Stevensville on Silverthorn Creek,(2 miles WSW of Stevensville) a 'cavalcade 5 miles long'. Gen Howard attended Presbyterian church service at East Kamiah/Church Canyon, and heard a sermon from Archie Lawyer, son of Chief Lawyer.
7/30/1877	5:00 AM Gen Howard and 700 men depart Kamiah for Weippe in a column 2 miles long, which took them 9 days to cross the Lolo Trail. The NP trade for supplies in Stevensville
7/31/1877	Gen Howard camps at Musselshell Meadows, 2 weeks after the NP
8/1/1877	NP camp at Corvallis
8/2/1877	Gen Howard arrived Weitas Meadows
8/3/1877	Col Gibbon reached Ft Missoula from Fort Shaw
8/4/1877	NP camp near Jct. of E & W forks of Bitterroot (North of Conner), Col Gibbons enters Bitterroot Valley and camps north of Pine Hollow and SW (1 mile SSE?) of Stevensville
8/5/1877	NP traveled up Spring Gulch (North of Medicine Hot Springs and Sula) and across Low Saddle (North side Sula Peak) and camp at Indian Trees campground near Ross Hole. Col Gibbon is at Sleeping Child Creek South of Hamilton Gen Howard was on the Lochsa River near De Voto Grove.
8/6/1877	Gen Howard had breakfast at Packer Meadows and then camps at Lolo Hot Springs after spending 8 days on Lolo Trail. His main force of 400 men was 2 days behind them. NP camp at Trail Creek. Col Gibbon makes dry camp south of Rye Creek on way to Ross Hole.
8/7/1877	NP cross Cont. Divide and camp along Big Hole River at Ruby Creek and Trail Creek. . Col Gibbon is at Ross Hole at confluence of Waugh Creek and Camp Creek (2 miles South of Ranger Station) where many volunteers departed. And then Cont Divide. Gen Howard is at Lolo Hot Springs and then camps 22 east of Lolo Hot Springs.
8/8/1877	NP camp at Big Hole. Col Gibbon crosses Divide, and deploys. Gen Howard camps North of Pine Hollow

8/9/1877	Big Hole Battle with 163 Montana Infantry and 34 volunteers. Just before dawn, 4:00 AM Col Gibbon attacks NP camp of 90 tipis at Big Hole River (Hwy 43), 90 NP are killed. US had 40 wounded and 29 dead. Gen Howard is near mouth of Rye Creek (north of Conner)
8/10/1877	NP camp cross Divide and camp at Skinner Meadows (18.5 miles due east of Salmon) (12 miles to Lake Creek/Twin Lakes and built fortifications?) Gen Howard sends fastest cavalry 53 miles to Trail Creek, Infantry is now above Stevensville
8/11/1877	Gen Howard catches up to Col Gibbon at Big Hole NP came up on Montague-Winters Ranch looking for horses, and killed 4 settlers, and camped on Horse Prairie (west of Grant)
8/12/1877	Remaining cavalry reaches Big Hole battlefield Wounded Col Gibbon was taken to Deer Lodge for treatment
8/13/1877	NP head south and again cross Divide probably at Bannock Pass and camp outside Junction (Leadore) Gen Howard departs Big Hole battlefield and camps 23 miles south, leaving most infantry behind.
8/14/1877	NP move to Gilmore Summit at head of Birch Creek Gen Howard camped near Bannack and Horse Prairie Creek. Tourists from Radersburg, MT entered YNP.
8/15/1877	NP move through Lemhi Valley on Hwy 28, at noon they encounter 2 wagons of mining supplies and 5 whites were killed. Balance of Gen Howard infantry depart Big Hole Battlefield. Gen Howard passes Bannack and camps on Horse Prairie (North of Grant)
8/16/1877	NP stop at Hole in the Rock, then Spencer, ID and then camp in Camas Meadows. Gen Howard camps at Red Rock Station and then Junction Station.
8/17/1877	Gen Howard camps at Snowline (I-15 South of Lima), sends Lt Bacon and detachment to Henrys Lake. He then crossed Divide at Monida Pass (I-15)
8/18/1877	NP camp at Jct. of Camas and Spring Creeks Gen Howard at Dry Creek Station 8 miles below Pleasant Valley and observed the NP camp
8/19/1877	NP camped SE of Camas meadows Gen Howard reaches Camas Meadows and establishes Camp Callaway He came upon the trail of fleeing NP. Camas Meadows battle site is 32 miles east of DuBois
8/20/1877	NP warriors crossed Red Rock Pass and raid Howards camp at Camas meadows west of Yellowstone Park and make off with mule herd. Capt. Norwood skirmishes with the NP
8/21/1877	NP camp SW of Henry's Lake Gen Howard moves to Shotgun Creek
8/22/1877	NP leave Henrys Lake and cross Divide at Targhee Pass to Madison River and Yellowstone NP
8/23/1877	NP entered Yellowstone NP. They captured John Shively a miner from Dakota who was having dinner and camped near Radersburg tourists who were celebrating their last night in the park with a large bonfire. The NP traveled east along the Madison River and camped at confluence of Firehole and Gibbon rivers. (Madison Jct)

8/24/1877	Gen Howard moves to Henrys Lake inlet Sawtell Ranch, then goes 75 miles to Virginia City for supplies and mules. NP headed south along Firehole river to Nez Perce creek, in a column 3 miles long. 50 entered camp of tourists from Radersburg and one tourist was wounded, 6 had escaped.
8/25/1877	At YNP the Helena party of tourists at the top of Sulphur Mtn saw the NP several miles to the south. They also captured a recently discharged soldier James Irwin NP camped at Mud Volcano /Marys Lake on Nez Perce Creek Gen Howard went north on Lamar River to Cooke City
8/26/1877	NP entered the Helena tourist camp and 1 was killed NP camp at Indian Pond (Hwy 14 at Lake Y)) then went up Pelican Creek into the Absoroka Mtns. And the Divide. 3 Radersburg tourists passed by Otter Creek, not knowing the 10 Helena tourists were camped a short distance away,
8/27/1877	Gen Howard returns from Virginia City with supplies and mules. NP had skirmishes with the Helena party of tourists and 1 tourist was killed. 5 made their way to Mammoth Hot Springs
8/28/1877	Gen Howard leaves Henrys Lake for YNP.
8/29/1877	
8/30/1877	Gen Howard party encountered Al Oldham who was badly wounded in the 8/24 attack and escaped.
8/31/1877	Gen Howard goes over Mary Mtn trail camps at Mary Lake 1 Helena tourist is killed near Mammoth Hot Springs
9/1/1877	James Irwin escaped from the NP and was discovered on Pelican Creek by Gen Howard scouts. Gen Howard camps on Yellowstone River Col Sturgis stages near Clarks Fork Canyon
9/2/1877	Miner John Shively from YNP escaped the NP
9/3/1877	Gen Howard camps near Yellowstone Falls. < and roped the wagons down Spurgins Beaver Slide
9/4/1877	Gen Howard travels over Mount Washburn
9/5/1877	Gen Howard crosses Baronetts Bridge on Yellowstone River above east fork of Lamar River, between mammoth Hot Springs and Cooke City.
9/6/1877	Soldiers move up Soda Butte Canyon Col Sturgis moves to SE and closer to Heart Mtn
9/7/1877	Gen Howard passes Cooke City, noted locals hare prepared to defend against the NP. The NP actually were in the Absaroka Mtns 10-15 miles away.
9/8/1877	Gen Howard scouts meet Col Sturgis couriers Sturgis heads to Shoshone River Gen Howard crossed Crandall Creek and found trail of the NP NP descend hill into Clarks Fork Canyon
9/9/1877	Gen Howard camps at foot of Dead Indian Hill Col Sturgis reaches the Shoshone, near Cody, does not find the Np and heads North to Absaroka Mtns.
9/10/1877	Gen Howard descends into Clarks Fork Canyon
9/11/1877	Col Sturgis catches up to Gen Howard near Belfry on Clarks Fork
9/12//1877	NP cross the Yellowstone River near Laurel, raiding parties went down the Yellowstone River to Coulson (Billings power Plant) Burned a saloon and house,

	burned some hay, stole horses, and killed two trappers. And hijacked a stagecoach. Col Sturgis was not far behind and heard shots and saw the fires.
9/13/1877	NP commandeered a stagecoach. Battle of Canyon Creek when Col Samuel Sturgis and 6 companies catches up to the NP at Canyon Creek near Billings and Sturgis camps on the battlefield. 3 dead and 12 wounded soldiers. After the battle the wounded were taken 40 miles to Pompey's Pillar to take a boat to hospital on the Tongue River/Miles City. A group of NP went to south to forage for supplies and shot two trappers at Josephine Tree. The NP continued to Huntley before turning North to rejoin the main party on Canyon Creek and heading NW from Laurel.
9/14/1877	Col Sturgis, aided by Bannock and Crow scouts, skirmished with the NP rear guard. The NP now realized they must get to the Sioux and Sitting Bull camp in Canada, as the Crow would not help them.
9/15/1877	Col Sturgis camps on the Musselshell River and decides to halt the chase of the NP
9/16/1877	
9/17/1877	
9/18/1877	Col Nelson Miles departs Fort Keogh Tongue River Cantonment near Miles City
9/19/1877	
9/20/1877	Gen Howard camps on Musselshell River NP camp near Judith Gap
9/21/1877	NP camp near Lewistown and 2 miles west of Reed & Bowles trading post (102 Poor Farm Road) Col Howard joins Col Sturgis on the Musselshell River
9/22/1877	Gen Howard and Col Sturgis camp on Careless Creek
9/23/1877	NP cross the Missouri River at Cow Island, and attacked a supply depot that had 50 tons of military and civilian freight. They had attempted to purchase or trade for supplies but were refused.
9/24/1877	Major Ilges and 38 volunteers arrived Cow Island.
9/25/1877	Maj Ilges skirmishes with the NP on Cow Creek Gen Miles hears the NP have already crossed the Missouri River, he crosses at the mouth of the Musselshell
9/26/1877	
9/27/1877	
9/28/1877	
9/29/1877	NP stopped at Snake Creek north of the Bear Paw Mountains 40 miles from Canada. Looking Glass called for a rest
9/30/1877	2:30 AM Miles men departed their camp and marched until 8:00 AM after spotting the NP camp. 9:00 AM (dawn?) Col. Miles charges the NP camp on Snake Creek. 53 soldiers were initially killed, and the NP lost 22 men, and that evening it began to snow. Messengers were sent to Sitting Bull for help.
10/1/1877	Gen Howard and Col Sturgis arrive at Carroll City on the Missouri River Howard and 17 men take steamer Benton upriver
10/2/1877	
10/3/1877	Gen Howard disembarks at Cow Island Bear Paw Battle lasted until Oct 5

10/4/1877	Gen Howard arrives at Gen Miles camp at Bear Paw Battlefield (Snake Creek) after dark.
10/5/1877	Late in the morning Looking Glass was killed by a bullet to the forehead, the final casualty of the battle. Chief Joseph and 430 NP believed they would be sent to the Lapwai Reservation, and surrendered, but were sent to Oklahoma for 8 years. Chief White Bird and 300 NP (103 warriors, 60 women and 8 children?) escaped and cross the border into Canada. They had fled 1,170 miles. (1,500?) 120 dead NP men, women and children. 180 dead whites, and 150 whites wounded over 3 ½ months. 17+? Whites killed, 76+? Military killed One prisoner was 71 year old Tsa -ya-hah and his daughter, the NP son and granddaughter of Capt. William Clark. The NP were taken to Ft Leavenworth, Kansas where 21 died of malaria.
10/6/1877	
10/7/1877	Col Miles departs the Bear Paw Battlefield with the NP who surrendered and returns to Miles City/Ft Keogh
10/8/1877	Approx. NP crossed the border to Canada from Milk River and Frenchmans Creek at Ft Turnay NE of Saco MT.
1878	Nez Perce from Ft Leavenworth were taken to Baxter Sprinigs, Kansas and then NE Oklahoma
1878	Construction started on canal at Cascade Locks
1878	Paleontologist Edward cope purchased mammoth bones, sold them to Am Museum Nat History in NY,
4/9/1878	Washington voters elected constitutional delegates from each county.
6/11/1878	Washington territory Constitutional Convention at WW. Last 40 days
6/27/1878	Delegates took train to Wallula, arrived 4:00 PM,
6/28/1878	3:00 AM delegates took steamer <i>Almota</i> to Lewiston and arrived at 5:00 PM. For entertainment.
6/29/1878	Delegates returned to WW
1879	Fish Wheels first appeared on the Columbia River, at cascades below Bonneville Dam .
1879	Ship <i>Great Republic</i> with 900 passengers ran aground on Sand Island. All passengers were rescued, but 11 of 14 crew died when their small boat capsized
1879	81 ships were loaded in Portland with 'Walla Walla' or 'Oregon' wheat for Liverpool. Later more than 100 ships would be loaded annually at Portland.
Jan 1879	Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce met with Pres. Rutherford Hays in Washington DC to be allowed to go home, but to no avail.
1/14/1879	Colfax vote to incorporate
June 1879	Bishop Blanchet was ill with malaria and resigned.
8/3/1879	Cornerstone for St Mary's Hosp in WW laid

10/13/1879	US Grant and wife and son arrived at Ft Vancouver on the steamer <i>St Paul</i> , on a highly publicized visit to Oregon and Washington Territory
10/28/1879	Fr. Augidius Junger was ordained by Archbishop F.N. Blanchet and assisted by Bishop A.M.A. Blanchet
10/30/1879	Spokane County formed out of Stevens County.
1880	Jacob Weinhard arrives in Dayton to start brewery
1880	Frank Seufert arrived at The Dalles
1880	St Louis OR original log church burns. New/current church built in site of original cemetery? Original grave 30-50? Feet to east (in road?)
1880	USACE took over construction on the Cascade Locks canal and improved conditions for workers
1880	39 canneries were on the Columbia River
Feb 1881	Waitsburg Incorporated, rail arrived, flour shipped by rail.
March 21, 1881	Cheney citizens removed Spokane County records and auditor by force to Cheney while Spokane staff at wedding party.
4/18/1880	Archbishop Seghers blessed the new St Louis, OR church, with a procession said to be 1/3 mile long
1881	St Patrick's church was built in WW where St Mary hospital is now, for \$20,000
6/25/1881	First NPRR train arrives in Spokane
1881	High school opened in Dayton
1881	John Slocum described how he had died and gone to heaven and returned to start Shaker church in The Dalles
1881	German Jacob Goetz 'Dutch Jakes' and partner Harry Baer opened boarding house/restaurant tent for RR near Sandpoint, added saloon, kept following RR east and west
August 1881	Fr Cataldo celebrated first mass in Spokane at St Joseph
Fall 1881	Lt. Thomas William Symons Chief Engineer of the USACE Columbia Department started a survey of the Columbia River and it's tributaries for commercial purposes. He noted features that indicated large floods in the area.
11/10/1881	Dayton is re-incorporated
11/29/1881	Spokane Falls incorporated
12/25/1881	St Patrick's in WW dedicated.
1882	Ft Spokane established
1882	USACE given task to survey mouth of Columbia River
1882	Lt. Thomas William Symons named Glacial Lake Lewis
1882	One Columbia River fish wheel harvested 6,400 salmon in one day
4/8/1882	Fire burned downtown Dayton, first of series of fires.
1883	James Reuben a Nez Perce preacher was allowed to take 2 elderly men, and 27 women and children back to Lapwai from Oklahoma.
1883	NPRR built a line through Bozeman Pass.
1883	Franklin County established from Whitman Co, Ainsworth was county seat. Dutch Jake had largest tent 4B's Bed/ Board/Booze/Betting,
1883	39 salmon canneries were on the lower Columbia River, supplied by 1,700 fishing boats.

1883	15,000 TONS of Columbia River Gorge salmon processed in canneries at Warrendale, Rooster Rock and The Dalles
1883	Dutch Jake set up tent for 1500 miners in Eagle City, ID helped find ore Vein for Bunker Hill silver mine, advanced to miners for share, had \$200K share, split with Baer. Honest and generous.
8/26/1883	Island of Krakatoa in Dutch East Indies erupted, and was heard 3,000 miles away
9/8/1883	First Transcontinental train arrives In Spokane.
11/18/1883	Railroads established Time Zones
1884	International Meridian Conferences held in Wash DC to establish Greenwich as Prime Meridian.
1884	Frank Seufert opened cannery at The Dalles
1884	George Flavel built his mansion in Astoria
1884	Work began on south jetty at Columbia River mouth
4/20/1884	NP RR bridge at Ainsworth opens, prior used a barge
7/27/1884	Cornerstone laid at St James the Greater cathedral in Vancouver.
10/1/1884	International Meridian Conference in Wash DC , which established the Greenwich Meridian to standardize date, time keeping and longitude
11/28/1884	NP establishes Pasco for rail yard, vacates Ainsworth. Dutch Jake set up at Wallula but guessed wrong.
Dec 1884	Trains trapped in snow stranded 148 people at Starvation Creek Falls for 3 Weeks
1885	Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin identified the water source of what were later Ice Age Floods as the ice dam at Lake Pend Oreille and Glacial Lake Missoula.
1885	South jetty work started with goal of 4 ½ miles of jetty to be built.
Late May 1885	A trainload of 268 Nez Perce arrived at Wallula. Chief Joseph was banished to the Colville reservation, along with 149 survivors of the 8 years of exile. The rest of the Nez Perce returned to Idaho.
Sept 1885	Geologist T.C. Chamberlin at Missoula Montana noted the strand lines which indicated there had been a Glacial Lake Missoula.
11/1/1885	New Cathedral St James the Greater in Vancouver was dedicated, apparently from plans for a church in Belgium. Stations of the cross from Belgium, and stained glass was from Munich, Germany.
1886	Chicago Academy of Sciences purchase Latah mammoth bones
1886	First Our Lady of Lourdes church in Spokane, and sister of Holy Names opened school
1886	Spokane county seat moved back to Spokane by vote
Jan 1886	Sent for his bride from Germany, Murray Union Hall wedding, 678 miners as guests and dynamite set off for ceremony, blizzard for week.
3/18/1886	Archibald Menzies journal of 3 volumes was auctioned by Sotheby's as lot #977 and purchased by the British Museum and is known as 'Add MS 32641'. Menzies apparently was going to use the 4 th volume to complete the narrative of the final survey season, which in his notes went to 3/18/1795 or 10 days before they reached Valparaiso.
7/2/1886	Cornerstone laid for first Sacred Heart Hospital in Spokane, on banks of river near Opera House
3/7/1887	Fire destroyed downtown WW

3/18/1887	Spokane Tribe cedes 3.14 Million acres for \$.32/ac. 1966 they were paid \$6.7M
5/11/1887	First 10 (97?) convicts arrive as WA State Pen in WW, guarded by 10 men from Company A of the National Guard
9/17/1887	Gonzaga Univ founded
12/3/1887	Pasco-Kennewick temporary RR bridge opened., wood and stone,
1888	HBC 1835 <i>Beaver</i> , working as a tugboat was wrecked near Vancouver BC
1/18/1888	Acre of ice hits Pasco-Kennewick bridge, left hanging by the rails.
4/15/1888	Horse drawn trolleys start in Spokane on Riverside Ave to Browns Addition.
July 1888	Permanent Pasco-Kennewick bridge RR opened.
7/4/1888	Cashup Davis opened his hotel atop Steptoe Butte
7/19/1888	Ilwaco Steam Navigation Co made first run to Long Beach. And up to Oysterville, now Hwy 103
April 1888	Rich with mining profit, Dutch Jake/Harry Baer started 4 story brick Frankfurt Block at Howard & Main
1889	Salmon runs on the Lower Columbia River were declining
6/21/1889	St. James Cathedral at Ft Vancouver burned, probably arson. 6 of 8 paintings from Mexico are now in Vancouver proto cathedral, one in rectory and one in private hands.
8/4/1889	Spokane Fire burns 32 square blocks, Dutch Jake lost new 4 story Frankfurt hotel, \$30K furnishings burned on sidewalk. Jake opened new tent 200x50 beer garden/Gambling for miners/loggers and cowboys, plus Indians and Chinese. 600 during week/1000 Saturday customers poker and wheel of fortune
11/8/1889	Montana admitted as the 41 st State
11/11/1889	Washington admitted as 42 nd state
1890 approx	In the 1890s, Hood River resident Linnaeus Winans found Meriwether Lewis branding the iron on the north shore of the Columbia River near Memaloose Island. Winans gave the unique artifact to Philip L. Jackson, publisher of the <i>Oregon Journal</i> , who in turn donated it to the Oregon Historical Society in 1941.
March 1890	Spokesman-Review tower started in Spokane
7/3/1890	Idaho admitted as 43 rd State
7/10/1890	Wyoming admitted as the 44 th State
12/2/1890	Ilwaco voted to incorporate, initially Unity at conclusion of Civil War, but named it for son in law of Chinook Chief Comcomly
1891	'Falls' dropped from Spokane name
9/3/1891	Pasco votes to incorporate
October 1891	Spokesman-Review tower completed in Spokane
11/18/1891	Chief Charlo and the Bitterroot Salish rode through Missoula and the Higgins Street Bridge to their reservation.
1892	Geologist T.C. Chamberlin formed the Geology Department at the Univ of Chicago, the department was founded by John D Rockefeller in 1890. Chamberlin later began the 'Journal of Geology'.
1892	Light ship #50 began use off Cape D, first purpose built lightship
1892	USACE returned construction of the Cascade Locks canal to a contractor from San Francisco

1/13/1892	WSU opens to 59 students, dorm \$17/year dining \$8/month
9/14/1892	First synagogue in State, in Spokane, Seattle 4 days later.
4/15/1893	Old Lowden Ditch started for irrigation
7/3/1893	George Flavel died in his Astoria mansion
8/14/1893	Annie Paxton boiler explodes at Wade Bar, 11 killed
Oct/Nov 1893	1893 hunting party, men from Vancouver and 2 from NY, plus 52 yo George Colgate/Post Falls without his catheter, 9/22/1893 they started east from Weippe and from Lolo Trail and Indian Post Office 9/26 descended 4,000 ' to Lochsa, snow continued, 11/12 abandoned Colgate on the iced up Lochsa River and the rest were rescued 11/22. Colgate remains found Summer 1894 and buried at Colgate Hot Spring on Hwy 12.
1893	Latah Mammoth skeleton at Chicago World's Fair.
1894	Cedar dugout canoe at CGDC was rescued during a flood by noted photographer Benjamin Gifford of The Dalles
1894	Dutch Jake bought 4 story 1890 Lowenberg building at Howard & Trent, named CDA Theatre (Boo Radleys/O'Doherty's) at Fountain Howard/Front-Trent 144 workers, 24 hrs, drink, meal, cigar, haircut, poker game, shoeshine, and bed. 4B's (bed, board, booze, betting) no brothel 100's in homeless shelter in basement.
September, 1894	Columbia Point (Richland) ferry by Ed Timmerman, 80 and 40 foot towers, 3,000 ft $\frac{3}{4}$ cable until 1931
10/19/1894	WW Woman's Reading Club est.
1895	Legal dispute involving St James Church in Vancouver was resolved after 40 years.
1895	Most of the Nez Perce Reservation was opened to White settlement
1895	Orofino, ID was founded.
1895	Peak of Columbia River salmon harvesting
1895	4 mile long South jetty on Columbia River completed with 30 foot channel
12/26/1895	Bishop Junger of Vancouver died
1896	Fort Columbia established
1896	The Dalles Shaker church building established.
1896	Fr. Edward J. O'Dea named 3 rd Bishop of Nesqually
5/6/1896	36 YO Suffragist Helga Estby and 18 Yo daughter Clara began unescorted walk from Mica, WA to NY, NY to collect \$10,000 from sponsor and save family farm. Walked 25-35 miles /day along RR tracks for 7 months.
5/16/1895	North Head lighthouse lamp first lit
1896	Cascade Locks canal completed
5/8/1896	The sternwheeler Lewiston made it as far up the Clearwater River at Kamiah, and then turned around.
8/16/1896	Gold discovered near Yukon
9/8/1896	Fr. Edward J. O'Dea consecrated as Bishop of Nesqually
11/5/1896	Cascade Locks and Canal opened, 20 years to complete, 7200 feet long plus two 300 foot locks, rainfall 78 inch/year, 2 winters 12 feet of snow, cost \$3.7M
12/23/1896	Estby's arrive in NY, mystery 'sponsor' did not pay. Journalist, later writings destroyed by family. 4600 miles. 32 pairs of shoes. Spent nine nights in open.
1897	St Peters church, now landmark, was built in The Dalles.
1/18/1897	Spokane Stock Exchange opened, closed 1991, last regional mining exchange

7/10/1897	Dutch Jake with \$200K mining fortune, had first 2 day BD party with minimum 30 kegs of beer, and cannon, later various dates and locations,
1898	Fresnel lens that was installed at Cape Disappointment was moved to new North Head light
1898	North Head Lighthouse completed
1898	St Peters church, now landmark, was built in The Dalles.
1/7/1898	Colfax jail stormed by 20-30 armed masked men for lynching of 'Blackey' and 'Dakota Slim' (same as 1894 two thrown out window). Blackey was tied with noose and thrown out window, Dakota Slim had knife on a mop handle, and rags in keyhole, shot ricocheted and he feigned death, crowd left and he was later acquitted of murder.
3/17/1898	St Patrick's Day, St Peters church in The Dalles dedicated.
Sept 1898	First RR into Lewiston
12/17/1898	Oregon Historical Society founded
1899	RR bridge at Kamiah was built.
1899	A Columbia River lightship LV-50 was torn from her anchorage and driven ashore.
1899	26 fish wheels on Columbia River – 76 total
5/9/1899	Columbia River Quarantine Station Knappton Cove started, opened 12/13/1900, prior was a cannery, all vessels required to be inspected, fumigated to kill fleas, and passengers inspected for infectious diseases. Passengers bathe while their clothing is deloused in heated drums, 48 hours process. Closed 1938 then fishing camp, 1980 added to NRHP.
6/24/1899	First Lewiston-Clarkston bridge opened, high arch Cantilevered truss high enough for steamboats, replaced 5/26/39 north of old bridge.
Sept 1899	Gold is discovered near Nome, Alaska
11/28/1899	6:00 PM 112 foot Lightship LV-50 3 miles west off Cape D had 2 inch chain broken in 75 MPH gale. It ran about 25 miles off shore until the storm died down, 3 different tugboats tried to control it but lost their lines, the final effort between Cape D and McKenzie Head. 3 anchors broke loose,
¾/1900	Lightship #50 was attempted to be moved off the beach into the water, but could not be.
7/18/1900	Fire in downtown Pomeroy, filling generator, gas spilled, match struck etc etc.
1901	Desdemona Sands light was built at Astoria
1/9/1901	For Lightship #50 , Bid awarded to moved the boat east overland.
2/22/1901	Work began to move Lightship #50 overland.
4/1/1901	First Orthodox Jewish congregation in Spokane, later in path of I-90
4/12/1901	Lightship #50 at spot 250 feet from Bakers Bay, and repairs were begun.
6/2/1901	Lightship #50 refloated in Bakers Bay
8/15/1901	After repairs in Astoria, Lightship #50 was towed to its station 8 miles west of Cape D. until 1909
1902	Columbia River South jetty extension work started
1902	Gold discovered near Fairbanks, Alaska
Jan 1902	Bishop Edward J. O'Dea went to Seattle to select site for new cathedral
Fall 1902	Ellis Hughes, Welsh Miner living 2 miles west of Willamette discovered the Willamette Meteorite.

5/2/1903	Bing Crosby born in Tacoma (1112 N J Street), moved to Spokane 1906 (1913 to 508 E Sharp)
1903	Dutch Jake said 'A cleaned-up city would be a boring city' but he closed saloon, added 2 stories to hotel, improved interior, steamship on top with cannon.
1903	Cornerstone for current Our Lady of Lourdes Cathedral in Spokane laid
1903	Bishop Edward J. O'Dea applied to move see to Seattle
1903	Sorosis Club formed to preserve Fort Dalles.
1903-1913	South jetty expanded to 7 miles.
Summer 1903	Ellis Hughes, Welsh Miner living 2 miles west of Willamette started to move the Willamette Meteorite 3/4 of a mile to his property from property owned by Oregon Iron & Steel. He used a windlass and a horse and cart made of logs, and took 3 months. Display at Field Bridge Park 821 Willamette Falls Drive- West Linn .
8/23/1903	Edmond Meany/ <i>Vancouver's Discovery of Puget Sound (1907)</i> and crew erected granite marker at Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound to commemorate the meeting of Vancouver and Bodega.
10/24/1903	The Oregonian newspaper announced that Ellis Hughes had the Willamette Meteorite as a curiosity and charged \$.25 for a viewing. One customer was the atty for the landowner Oregon Iron & Steel. He tried to buy the rock for \$150 but that was declined. It is the largest meteorite in North America and the 6th largest in the world.
11/27/1903	Oregon Iron and Steel filed suit against Elis Hughes for the return of the Willamette Meteorite.
1904	The 'Oregon Pony' was burned in a fire while in storage in San Francisco. It was then restored for the 1905 Lewis and Clark Exposition in Portland.
5/6/1904	First execution at WW pen, Zenon Champoux met Lottie Brace in Alaska, she moved to Seattle as 'dance hall girl', he found her and she refused his advances, he stabbed her. After hanging his heart beat for 17 minutes
1904	Jacob Weinhard in Dayton owned brewery, saloon, mail house, and theatre, and share of local bank.
4/28/1904	Verdict in the Willamette Meteorite lawsuit in favor of landowner Oregon Iron & Steel.
9/21/1904	Chief Joseph died on the Colville reservation and is buried at Nespelem in the Nez Perce Cemetery.
5/27/1905	Burlingame Ditch completed to Gardena area, source was just south of where old Hwy 12 and New 4 lane join.
7/17/1905	Supreme Court decision in the Willamette Meteorite lawsuit in favor of landowner Oregon Iron & Steel.
8/23/1905	Willamette Meteorite arrived for display at the Worlds Fair in Portland. It was later sold for \$26,000 and donated to American Museum of Natural History in NYC,
8/31/1905	(old) Ft Dalles museum opened
1906	Henry Kaiser arrives Spokane, works for hardware store, later started construction companies etc. Hoover Dam, Bonneville, Grand Coulee Dam,
1906	Du Pont Company purchased the site of Ft Nisqually for a munitions factory
1906	Fire destroyed downtown Orofino, ID
1906	Little Sandy Dam on Little Sandy River constructed (2008)

10/25/1906	<i>Peter Iredale</i> ran aground at what is now Fort Stevens
1907	Columbia River froze
4/8/1907	Henry Kaiser and Bess Fosburgh from VA were married, they met in Kaiser's Lake Placid NY photography shop.
9/11/1907	Date of brief of Pope Pius X moving see from Vancouver to Seattle
12/22/1907	St James Cathedral dedicated in Seattle, Diocese of Nesqually transferred to Seattle
1908	26yo Henry Kaiser built 2 nd home for wife in Spokane on Grand Blvd. nearby St John's Cathedral was started 1925 and dedicated 10/20/1929.
1908	Spokane Our Lady of Lourdes cathedral completed
7/18/1909	Looff carousel opened in Spokane Natorium Park until it closed in 1967, then in storage until 1975.
11/22/1909	Frances Barkleys diaries were destroyed in a house fire of her descendants in Westholme, Vancouver Island. Her 'Reminiscences' remain, and a researcher John Walbran made notes on pertinent portions of the diaries a few weeks before the fire.
Winter 19091	Cascade Locks froze
9/5/1909	The McLaughlin home was dedicated at Oregon City.
12/20/1909	Capt. John Mullan age 79 died
1910	Sunbeam Dam built on Salmon River, just above Yankee Fork RM 368 off Hwy 75 at Sunbeam and below Red Fish lake and a short distance from Sunbeam
1910	Joseph Pardee published a paper where he identified Glacial Lake Missoula.
9/18/1910	Ft WW closed until 1917
1910	Dutch Jake added two stories to top of CDA Theatre (Howard & Trent), changed name to CDA Hotel, built mock steamship with cannon on roof,
6/19/1910	First Father's Day at Spokane YMCA
1911	Treaty for the Preservation and Protection of Fur Seals and Sea Otter was enacted which prohibited the hunting for commercial purposes..
1911	Sunbeam Dam on Salmon River abandoned
1911	Elwha Dam completed (2012 105 feet)
1911	Doctoral Student Margaret Olive Johnson made translations of Juan Perez 1774 voyage documents for her masters Thesis at Univ California.
1912	The 1,000,000 th passenger was carried through the new locks at Cascade Locks since 1896.
1912	Joso High Bridge completed at Lyons Ferry
1912	Sunshine Biscuit Mill built in the Dalles.
1/12/1912	Point Adams lighthouse destroyed
1913	Columbia River South jetty extension completed to 7 miles, with 37 feet of depth
1913	Condit Dam on White Salmon River constructed (2011 125 feet)
1913	Marmot Dam on Sandy River constructed (2007 45 feet)
Feb 1913	Gov Oswald West, and others, total 88 people, traveled to Maryhill to see Sam Hill test roads

8/27/1913	During a meeting at the Chanticleer Inn, it was agreed to start construction on the Columbia River Gorge Highway.
Sept 1913	Work started on North jetty on Columbia River
Oct 1913	Construction camps were started at Multnomah Falls for the Col River Highway and 135 workers.
11/24/1913	Seely Theatre opens In Pomeroy
Late 1913	Work started on the Columbia River Highway.
12/17/1913	Spokane named new diocese by Pope Pius X and OLL named cathedral
1914	Harlan Bretz began work at the University of Chicago geology dept as an instructor.
1914	Columbia River north jetty work started
1914	Field Museum Nat History Chicago purchased Latah mammoth skeleton.
1914	Benson Bridge constructed at Multnomah Falls
1914	Harlan Bretz began teaching at Univ of Chicago
8/15/1914	Panama Canal Opened
9/1/1914	Davenport Hotel opens, Louie retired in 1945, closed 1985. Worthy purchased 5/2000 and reopened 7/15/2002
9/14/1914	Joso High Bridge completed on Snake River $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long and largest in the UP system.
1915	Mitchell Point Tunnel of Many Vistas constructed
April 1915	Sam Hill visited the original Stonehedge in England, later the inspiration for his war memorial
5/15/1915	Celilo Canal opened, 65 feet wide, 8 miles long and 8 feet deep
12/31/1915	Final night before Prohibition, Davenport was center of events, law said nothing about source of alcohol, but permit needed from county auditor to import, Spokane County pop. 44,000, 34,000 permits.
1916	Harlan Bretz began work at the University of Chicago geology dept as an assistant professor.
6/6/1916	Historic Columbia River Scenic Hwy 30 was dedicated in Ceremony at Multnomah Falls. At the same time construction started on Crown Point Vista House.
6/9/1916	Sacajawea plaster statue donated by class of 1916, at EWU Showalter Hall, Cyrus Dallin, replaced in 1960 with metal, restored and re-installed in 2001
1917	Columbia River north jetty work completed, it was 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long
1917	Ft WW briefly re-opened to train artillery
5/28/1917	Pomeroy votes to incorporate
1918	Ft WW reopened as training site for WWI
1918	Geologist T.C. Chamberlin retired from the Univ of Chicago.
1918	Construction started on Sam Hill Stonehedge memorial
5/1918	Construction completed on Crown Point Vista House
6/8/1918	A solar eclipse visible from Goldendale attracted prominent astronomers who assisted Sam Hill in aligning Stonehedge Memorial
7/4/1918	Sam Hill Stonehedge dedicated to honor Klickitat County war dead, 6 names included 7 more added, Completed 1929. Sam Hill was Quaker and lifelong pacifist.
1919	Construction started on the Multnomah Falls Lodge.

1921	Ft WW (#3) transferred to VA
1921	Harlan Bretz began work at the University of Chicago geology dept as an associate professor.
9/6/1921	Hill dedicate Peace Arch at Blaine., re-dedicated March 30, 1922 by France Marshal Joseph Joffre, and 1926 Queen Marie of Romania
1922	132 foot high Copco 1 Dam on the Klamath River was completed, to be removed 2024
1922	Harlan Bretz began studying Ice Age Flood features in Eastern Washington, at the invitation of Thomas Large, also of Lewis and Clark High School along with Alonzo Troth.
3/30/1922	Peace Arch dedicated by Joffre, 'Hero of the Marne' and saved Paris, presentations in French and English.
6/7/1922	Paving was declared complete on the Columbia River Highway.
End July 1922	J. Harlan Bretz and aa group of grad students arrived at Spokane from Univ of Chicago, at the invitation of Thomas Large of Lewis and Clark High School. He continued to study the eastern Washington landscape until 1929.
October 1922	Harlan Bretz became an editor of the 'Journal of Geology' which was begun at the Univ of Chicago.
10/21/1922	Pasco-Kennewick Green bridge dedicated. Cable Bridge added 1978
Dec 1922	Harlan Bretz prepared his first article on the Channeled Scablands.
12/8/1922	2:00 AM Downtown Astoria burned, again
1923	Harlan Bretz first used the term 'channeled scablands'.
1/10/1923	Geological Society of America received it's first IAF paper from Harlan Bretz
5/3/1923	First transcontinental air flight from Long Island to San Diego
9/30/1923	Geological Society of America published it's first IAF paper from Harlan Bretz
12/30/1923	Harlan Bretz made his IAF presentation to the Geological Society of America, and was commented that this was an 'Outrageous Hypothesis'.
6/1925	Ferry between Puget Island and Westport, OR. Opened. Still operating.
1925	25 foot high Copco 2 Diversion Dam on the Klamath River was completed, to be removed 2023
1925	Royal Riblet built Cliff House (Arbor Crest)
1925	Multnomah Falls Lodge was built
11/7/1925	Washington State Parks announced the formation of Dry Falls State Park.
1926	Harlan Bretz began work at the University of Chicago geology dept as a full professor.
1926	Oregon banned fishwheels
1926	Bridge of the Gods completed \$.50 toll, now \$1.00. raised 44 feet In 1940 135 feet of clearance. PCT also no ped access.
1926	Canadas Historic Sights and Monuments Board erected plaque at McKenzie Rock, and carved out inscription and filled it in with red concrete.
March, 1926	Near Lowden the Burlingame Ditch failed and sluiced out Burlingame Canyon which exposed the IAF rhythmites.
11/3/1926	Queen Marie dedicated Maryhill, 85 member retinue, 15+ rail cars.
1927	Glines Canyon dam on Elwha River constructed (2014 210 feet)
1927-28	Attacks against Harlan Bretz and his IAF theories reached their crescendo.

1927	Multnomah Falls Lodge was renovated
4/25/27	Dutch Jake died
5/20-21/1927	Lindberg crosses Atlantic to Paris
9/8/1927	Vantage bridge opens, new bridge 1962, stored and rebuilt in 1968 at Lyons Ferry.
9/12/1927	Chas Lindberg and <i>Spirit of St Louis</i> at Felts Field, dinner in Marie Antoinette room at Davenport. He later flew under the bridge of the Gods while traveling from Seattle to Portland/Swan Island, via The Dalles
10/4/1927	Mt Rushmore monument was begun
1928	An underwater plaque was placed at Kealakakua Bay at the site of Cooks death.
8/28/1928	Charles Lindberg was at Swan Island in Spirit of St Louis for dedication of new airport, after flying under the Bridge of the Gods, He arrived on schedule, Went Spokane, Seattle, then The Dalles to Bridge of the Gods and then Swan Island
5/30/1929	Sam Hill Stonehedge memorial completed and had final dedication
June 1929	<i>SS Laurel</i> wrecked on Peacock Spit, only 1 man died as the heavily laden ship broke apart.
1930	Harlan Bretz abandoned the idea of the IAF flood water coming from glaciers after concluding that the came from Glacial Lake Missoula.
1930	Steamship <i>Admiral Benson</i> ran aground at Peacock Spit off tip of North Jetty
1930	Alonzo Victor Lewis – Lincoln Inspecting the Troops
1930's	Sandy River Delta diversion dam constructed
Jan 1930	Columbia River froze at Vancouver
3/29/1930	Longview L & C bridge opens 210 feet high, designed by Joseph Strauss /Golden Gate Bridge.
1931	Col Gustav Lukesh USACE planned a system of dams to control the Columbia River
9/3/1931	Spokane Fox Theatre opens, Art Deco, 2000 closed for parking lot demo, purchased by Spokane Symphony, no more movies.
1932	Rock Island Dam, the first on the Columbia River in the US, was completed
9/21/1932	Colfax bank robbery (102 N Main Washington Federal across from US Bank) by Machine Gun Kelly and 2 others, \$71,000 total never solved but suspects identified who were involved in many similar heists in Midwest. By 1936 all on Alcatraz, 2 died in prison, all but \$200 of \$61,000 bonds were recovered. Columns at cemetery.
12/25/1932	Bishop Edward J. O'Dea died in Seattle
1933	Remains of the Bounty were found at Pitcarin Island by Parkin Christian
1933	Ft Nisqually was reconstructed at Point Defiance
1933	Grand Coulee Dam authorized for construction
2/1/1933	Rock Island Dam began generating power for PSP&L
9/5/1933	Work begins on Grand Coulee Dam
9/29/1933	PWA allocated \$20 million for construction of Bonneville Dam
1934	Sunbeam Dam on Salmon River blown and breached
1934	Washington banned fishwheels
1934	Bonneville Dam construction started
1935	Fresnel lens from Cape Disappointment and then North Head was moved outside.

1/4/1935	Ben Brierley (Gass Grandson) died at Pennington hotel, now Pennington ballroom at Davenport Hotel
7/1935	Rhino found in basalt cave at Blue Lake, 14.5 MYA, died from flow gases and was upside down in lake when new lava came, formed pillow basalt.
1936	Timberline Lodge was built at Mt Hood
1937	8 million tons of stone used for south jetty
1937	The brass plate allegedly placed by Francis Drake on the California coast was discovered. It was examined in 1971 and determined to be fake.
1937	A paper by Spokane scientist and teacher Joseph McMaken included a quote saying that before Harland Bretz, Lewis and Clark High School teacher A.P. Troth proposed the theory of the Ice Age Floods.
5/27/1937	Golden Gate Bridge was opened to the public
2/9/1938	Bonneville Dam spillway gates closed and flooded the river behind it.
6/6/1938	Bonneville Dam completed and starts operating
6/30/1939	The Cascade Locks and Canal project was officially abandoned.
1939	Jetty A at Cape D built.,
1939	Multnomah Falls and Lodge transferred to USFS
9/1/1939	WWII started
1940	The last Sternwheeler arrived at Lewiston, the final vessel until 1970. the LSR dams was completed in 1975.
3/31/1940	Lifting of Bridge of the Gods was completed raised 44 feet
1941	Woody Guthrie wrote <i>Roll on Columbia, Roll On</i>
4/3/1941	Russian freighter Vaslav Vorovsky ran aground on the Columbia River bar.
10/31/1941	Mt Rushmore completed
12/7/1941	Pearl Harbor attack
12/30/1941	Canadian historian W Kaye Lamb presented information about Frances Barkley to the American Historical Society in Eugene, OR.
1942	Grand Coulee Dam completed
3/21/1942	British Lend-lease minesweeper HMS J-826 launched at Ballard Marine Railway Yard (renamed <i>Calypso</i> in 1950 by Jacques Cousteau)
4/18/1942	Doolittle Raid on Japan
6/20/1942	Japanese sub I-25 attacks <i>SS Fort Camosun</i> 70 miles SW Cape Flattery. Crew rescued and ship towed to Neah Bay, then repaired. Also shelled lighthouse on Vancouver Island at Estevan Point, 125' tallest light house on west coast, shelled for 40 minutes I-25 sunk by US destroyers 1943
6/21/1942	Japanese Sub I-25 shelled Ft Stevens (OR side) 17 shells. No damage at Battery Russell. (north of <i>Peter Iredale</i>)
2/23/1943	Hanford property condemned, 625 Sq Miles. Richland population went from 247 to 11,000 in a year.
3/22/1943	USACE starts work at Hanford, city for 17,500, max 51,000 workers, first ever explosion at Alamogordo NM and also Nagasaki, Japan. 500 buildings including 3 reactors, 386 miles of road, 158 miles RR, 50 miles of power lines,
4/5/1943	Kaiser shipyard Vancouver Ryan Point launches first escort carrier, during WWII produced more than 140 ships and 2 dry docks. With 2 other yards at St Johns and Swan Island had 97,000 workers. Produced 752 Liberty Ships

1945	River and Harbor Act was passed and authorized construction of Col/Sna dams
6/7/1945	Construction started on Hanford B reactor
6/8/1944	Last Vancouver carrier launched. 3 yards launched 455 ships.
7/16/1945	Trinity test for first world's first nuclear detonation in New Mexico
9/2/1945	WWII ended
1947	Last steamboat run on the Columba River Gorge
2/13/1947	USS Arrow, the last large ship lost at Cape D was lost 3 miles north of Long Beach.
5/30/1948	Vanport flooded, 200 foot section failed, 20 feet in one hour, lasted for 20 days. 2x normal volume, killed 15, 18,000 homeless, 52 total deaths as the Willamette also flooded
1949	Per Edward Kowrach 'AMA Blanchet on the Oregon Trail', in 1949-1950 the National Park Service did an archeological dig of Ft WW, and noted the dimensions 113 x 113, walls 12 feet high and 40 inches thick. traders house was 38 x 28, other house 17 x 18, men's quarters were 46 x 18, storehouse 46 x 13, and 2 bastions were 16 x16 and 2 stories high.
1951	Lightship <i>Columbia</i> was placed in service. It was built in 1950 by Rice Brothers, at Boothbay, Maine, length,128 ft, beam 30ft, draft 11 ft, height 66 ft, used 7,000 lb mushroom anchor. 1,300 feet chain, light 600,000 candle power,
1952	Celilo Falls was sold the US Government
Jan 1952	Construction started on The Dalles Dam
1953	Mitchell Point Tunnel of Many Vistas closed and filled in
5/22/1953	Marcus Whitman statue unveiled in US Capitol National Statuary Hall
Dec 1953	The Dalles bridge dedicated
7/30/1954	Kennewick Pasco Blue Bridge dedicated
1954	McNary Dam Completed
4/15/1955	Umatilla Bridge opens. 1987 second added.
June 1955	Construction started on Ice harbor Dam
1956	Chief Comcomly's skull was sent to the Smithsonian by the Royal Naval Hospital Museum.
1957	Waitsburg Four Mill closed
1957	Mammoth remains were found at Kamiah, ID
Jan 1957	<i>Bounty</i> remains were re discovered at Pitcairn Island by Luis Marden.
3/10/1957	10:00 AM The Dalles Dam gates closed – filled in 4.5 hours and flooded Celilo Falls
12/11/1957	John F John Sr. from WW on 'What's my Line'
1958	68 foot high John C Boyle Dam on the Klamath River was completed, to be removed 2024
1959	Alaska becomes a state of the US
1959	The Dalles Dam started to produce power, 2 years after the area was flooded.
5/30/1960	Billboard article about Charlie Ryan, and band and 'Hot Rod Lincoln'. 1941 Lincoln Zephyr 4 door together with a 1930 Model A Coupe, added 1948 V-12 engine. Story of racing up Lewiston 11 mile 'Spiral Highway'
1961	Ice Harbor Dam completed
June 1961	Lower Monumental dam project began

1962	
5/1/1962	Col River Maritime Museum was established in Astoria, housed at what is now Heritage Museum, moved to current site in 1982.
11/1/1962	Biggs-Maryhill bridge opened.
11/5/1962	Astoria Megler Bridge construction started
June 1963	Little Goose Dam construction started
1964	Columbia River Pilot Boat <i>Peacock</i> was built after a German design
1964	173 foot high Iron Gate Dam on the Klamath River was completed, to be removed 2024
7/8/1964	Peace Medal found at Lyons Ferry, to tribes 1971, Spalding Site to tribe.
July 1965	Construction started on Lower Granite
1966	Mitchell Point Tunnel of Many Vistas destroyed during construction of I-84
7/29/1966	Astoria Megler bridge opened
8/27/1966	Astoria Megler bridge dedicated
1967	Columbia River Pilot Boat <i>Peacock</i> was placed in service
12/31/1967	Wawawai post office closes, city and orchards.
1968	Old Vantage bridge rebuilt at Lyons Ferry
1968	John Day Dam completed
3/13/1968	Oil discovered at Prudhoe Bay, Alaska
1969	Lower Monumental dam completed and operational
1970	Little Goose Dam completed, juvenile fish bypass facility operational
1970	The Oregon Pony was returned to Cascade Locks after being on display at Union Station in Portland.
1970	Only 6 salmon canneries remained on the lower Columbia River
2/16/1970	Filling of Lake Bryan/Little Goose Dam started
2/25/1970	Filling of Lake Bryan/Little Goose Dam completed
March 1970	First power units at Little Goose began producing power.
May 1970	Navigation lock at Little Goose Dam opened
5/23/1970	The motorized tug <i>Mary Gail</i> arrived at Lewiston, the first since 1940.
1971	The brass plate allegedly placed by Francis Drake on the California coast and discovered in 1937 , was examined and determined to be fake.
1972	Chief Comcomly's skull was returned to the Chinook tribe by the Smithsonian, originally taken is 1835
1974	Bonneville 2 nd powerhouse started
5/4/1974	Spokane Expo 74 opened
11/3/1974	Spokane Expo 74 closed
1975	L&C Interpretative Center at Cape D was opened.
1975	A USGS report identified Mt St Helens as a young and explosive volcano.
1975	Spokane Loeff Carousel erected at Riverfront Park from Natorium and storage
1975	LoMo additional generating units was begun
1975	First 3 power units installed at Lower Granite
2/14/1975	Lower Granite Dam in operation
1977	Trans-Alaska pipeline opened
July 1978	Little Goose Dam additional power units came on line
1979	Additional 3 power units online at Lower Granite

1979	Lightship Columbia was removed from service and replaced with 40 foot automated buoy.
1980	Bumble Bee Cannery in Astoria closed
1980	The 1862 Oregon Pony was restored and placed on display in Cascade Locks.
3/20/1980	4.2 earthquake signaled start of rumblings at Mt St Helens
5/18/1980	Mt St Helens blew, killed 57 inc about 12 along route to Johnston Ridge Observatory largest terrestrial landslide in recorded history, reduced 9,677 ft summit from 1,300 feet to 8,363 feet. In minutes, the lateral blast 300 MPH blew down 230 q mi of forest. In 15 minutes plume rose to 80,000 ft Destroyed 200 homes, 47 bridges, 15 miles of rail line, and 185 miles of roadway.
1981	LoMo additional generating units was completed
1981	Bonneville 2 nd powerhouse completed
1982	Col River Maritime Museum was moved to current site in 1982, from the heritage Museum site.
1982	Mt St Helens Nat'l Volcanic Monument established
1982	Revisions made at Little Goose juvenile fish facility
1984	Revisions made at Little Goose juvenile fish facility
1984	Multnomah Falls Lodge was renovated
1984 (?)	Lower Granite Dam construction completed
1984	G Vancouver journals published by W. Kaye Lamb and Hakluyt Society
1/28/1986	Shuttle Challenger disaster
10/17/1986	Columbia River Gorge NSA established
1987	Bonneville 2 nd lock started
1987	<i>Lady Washington</i> replica ship constructed
9/13/1987	<i>Lady Washington</i> keel laid
1989	Map produced by pilot Joseph de Canizarez based on Juan Perez 1774 voyage info is discovered in US National Archives., see 1846
1989	Portland historian Herbert K Beales translated Juan Perez 1774 voyage documents
3/7/1989	<i>Lady Washington</i> launched
Aug 1991	A joint expedition with the Russian Government and Danish Horsens Museum went to Bering Island and exhumed the remains of Vitus Bering. His face was reconstructed by from his skull.
1992	The remains of Vitus Bering were re-interred at Bering island.
1993	Bonneville 2 nd lock completed
1993	Multnomah Falls Lodge was renovated
3/25/1993	St Paul, Oregon church damaged by earthquake and later rebuilt
1993	Bonneville Dam new lock completed
1994	LIGO construction started, 2.5 miles per side
7/28/1996	Kennewick Man Discovered.
1998 -2014	Kennewick Man at Burke Museum at U of W
2001	Spillway weir installed at Lower Granite
7/15/2002	Davenport Hotel Re-opens
2/1/2003	Shuttle Columbia disaster killing Cheney HS graduate Michael Anderson

2007	Marmot Dam on Sandy River removed (1913 45 feet) largest in US
2007	Spillway weir was added at LoMo Dam
2007	US Govt spent \$17 million to renovate Celilo Village and build a long house
2008	Little Sandy Dam on Little Sandy River removed (1906)
2008	USACE did sonar mapping of Celilo Falls and showed that it is not filled with silt.
2009	Little Goose spillway weir was installed
2002-2010	LIGO gathers data but no results
2011	Condit Dam on White Salmon River removed (1913 125 feet)
2012	Elwha Dam removed (1911 105 feet)
2013	Sandy River Delta diversion dam removed
10/27/2013	Archbishop J. Peter Sartain designated Vancouver St James as the Proto-Cathedral, for archdiocese of Seattle.
2014	Glines Canyon dam on Elwha River removed (1927 210 feet)
6/9/2014	Chatham anchor possibly recovered in Admiralty Bay (1830's so no)
2015	DNA testing showed Kennewick man related to Colville Tribe
Mid Sept 2015	LIGO Overhaul completed new system installed
6/20/2015	Near Forks the marker was dedicated marking the location for the camp of Russian Nicholai Bulygin in Oct, 1808
9/14/2015	First gravity signal detected, 1.3 billion light years away
9/18/2015	Enhanced LIGO began
9/23/2015	Fray Junípero Serra attained sainthood when he was canonized by His Holiness Pope Francis in Washington, D.C.
12/26/2015	Second gravity wave signal detected from merger of two black holes
2016	LIGO Results revealed
Feb 2017	Kennewick Man reburied on the Columbia River
10/3/2017	Nobel Prize x 3 awarded for LIGO work
June, 2023	Copco 2 dam remove from Klamath River
Jan 2024	Copco 1 to be drained
June 2024	Klamath River to be free flowing and dam removal begins
9/27/2024	Final removal of cofferdam at Iron Gate and Copco 1 dams on the Klamath River