APPENDIX

# TIMELINE

1815 Battle of Waterloo brings Napoleonic Wars to an end

1815年发生滑铁卢战役，拿破仑战争结束

1818 John Ross’s expedition to find the Northwest Passage turns back, having mistakenly identified clouds as ‘Croker’s Mountains’

1818年，John Ross探险队在寻找西北通道时返航，并且错误地将云层看成了“克罗克山”

1819–20 William Edward Parry takes two ships, *Hecla* and *Griper,* through Lancaster Sound to Melville Island

1819-1820年，William Edward Parry乘坐两艘船，*赫克拉号*和*格力珀号*，通过兰开斯特海峡到达梅尔维尔岛

1819–22 John Franklin’s near-disastrous Arctic expedition wins him the nickname ‘The Man Who Ate His Boots’

1819年- 1822年，John Franklin在北极探险遭遇危机并得到了“吃靴子的人”的绰号。

1826 Completion of *Erebus* at Pembroke Docks

1826年，*厄瑞玻斯号*在彭布罗克码头完工

1828–9 Under the command of Captain George Haye, *Erebus* patrols the Mediterranean

1828-1829年，*厄瑞玻斯号*在George Haye船长的指挥下巡逻地中海

1829–30 *Erebus* continues to patrol the Mediterranean under the command of Captain Philip Broke

1829-1830年，*厄瑞玻斯号*在Philip Broke船长的指挥下继续在地中海巡逻

1829–33 John Ross’s second Arctic expedition. James Clark Ross reaches the North Magnetic Pole on 1 June 1831, but he and his uncle become stranded and nearly starve to death, before they are ultimately rescued by a whaling ship

1829-1833 John Ross进行第二次北极探险。1831年6月1日， James Clark Ross到达北极点，但他和他的叔叔被困在那里，几乎饿死，最后被一艘捕鲸船救了出来

1839 *Erebus* refitted for James Clark Ross’s Antarctic expedition, setting sail with *Terror* on 30 September

1839年9月30日，为了James Clark Ross的南极探险，*厄瑞玻斯号*被整修，并在*恐惧号*的陪同下起航

1. *Erebus* reaches Van Diemen’s Land (16 August) where Sir John Franklin is Lieutenant-Governor. Sets sail for the Antarctic on 12 November

1840年8月16日，*厄瑞玻斯号*到达范迪门斯之地，John Franklin爵士是那里的副总督。11月12日启航前往南极

1. *Erebus* crosses the Antarctic Circle (1 January) and then sails along the Great Southern Barrier, before returning to Van Diemen’s Land (6 April), having reached further south than any previous ship

1841年，*厄瑞玻斯号*穿越南极圈（1月1日），然后沿着南极大屏障航行，在返回范迪门斯岛（4月6日）之前，他创下了到达了南极最南处的船只记录

1. James Clark Ross’s second Antarctic expedition reaches 161°W and 78°9'30"S (23 February), before sailing to the Falkland Islands. Ross’s third Antarctic expedition sets sail on 17 December, but is turned back by thick ice

1842年，James Clark Ross第二次前往南极考察，并在2月23日到达西经161°和南纬78°9′30，最后来到福克兰群岛。Ross的第三次南极考察于12月17日启航，但却因厚重的冰层而被迫返航

1. *Erebus* returns to England via Ascension Island and Rio de Janeiro, reaching Woolwich on 7 September. James Clark Ross knighted

1843年，*厄瑞玻斯号*途经阿森松岛和里约热内卢返回英格兰，9月7日到达伍尔维奇。James Clark Ross封爵

1. *Erebus* refitted for Sir John Franklin’s Arctic expedition. Sets sail with *Terror* from Greenhithe on 19 May. Last seen heading across Baffin Bay in late July

1845年，为John Franklin爵士的北极探险专门改装*厄瑞玻斯号*。5月19日在*恐怖号*的陪同下从格林海斯启航。最后一次出现是在7月末穿过巴芬湾

1845–6 *Erebus* winters off Beechey Island, where three crew members die and are buried (January–April 1846)

1845年-1846年，*厄瑞玻斯号*在比奇岛附近过冬，三名船员在那里死亡并被埋葬（1846年1月-4月）。

1. *Erebus* ‘beset’ in the ice off King William Island (12 September). The crew remain with the ship until 1848

1846年9月12日，*厄瑞玻斯号*被困在威廉国王岛附近的冰层上。船员们一直待在船上直到1848年

1. Victory Point note confirms ‘All well’ (28 May). Sir John Franklin dies (11 June)

1847年的胜利角笔记确认了“一切顺利”(5月28日)。John Franklin爵士去世（6月11日）

1847–8 Three relief expeditions sent out from England, including one led by Sir James Clark Ross, but find nothing. Further relief expeditions follow

1847-1848年，英国派出三支救援探险队，其中一支由James Clark Ross爵士率领，但最终都一无所获。接下来是进一步的救援探险

1. *Erebus* abandoned (22 April). Addition to Victory Point note (25 April) confirms that twenty-four men have died and that the survivors will set off to Back’s Fish River. Party later splits, with some returning to the ship

1848年*厄瑞玻斯号*被遗弃（4月22日）。除此之外，4月25日的胜利角笔记证实有24人死亡，幸存者将出发前往背鱼河。这伙人后来分开了，一些人回到了船上

1854 While surveying the Arctic coast, John Rae learns from local Inuit that by the end of 1850 all those on the Franklin expedition had perished

1854年，在考察北极海岸时，John Rae从当地因纽特人那里得知，截止到1850年底，Franklin探险队的所有成员都已死亡

1859 Lieutenant William Hobson of the *Fox* discovers the Victory Point note

1859年，*狐狸号*的William Hobson中尉发现胜利角笔记

1866 Statue of Sir John Franklin unveiled on Waterloo Place in London

1866年，John Franklin爵士的雕像在伦敦滑铁卢广场揭幕1984 Bodies of John Torrington and John Hartnell exhumed on Beechey Island

1984年，John Torrington和John Hartnell的尸体在比奇岛被挖掘

2014 Wreck of *Erebus* discovered

2014年*厄瑞玻斯号*沉船被发现

2016 Wreck of *Terror* discovered

2014年*恐怖号*沉船被发现

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Though my book concentrates on the life of HMS *Erebus*, her story is intimately tied up with that of her sister ship, HMS *Terror*, and it was astonishingly good news to hear that, on 3 September 2016, *Terror* was located less than 50 miles north of where *Erebus* went down. She lies at a depth of 79 feet and is in good condition. That she went down in a place called Terror Bay suggests that perhaps she should have been found a lot sooner, but the fact that both ships that carried the Franklin expedition are now available for examination makes these very exciting times indeed. I’m assured that there are no plans to raise either vessel, and that the marine archaeologists will prioritise work on *Erebus*, as she is at a shallower depth and is more vulnerable to deterioration. Though *Terror* was found by the Arctic Research Foundation, Parks Canada are now in charge of the work on both wrecks.

虽然我的书集中讲述了*厄瑞玻斯号*的生活，但她的故事与她的姊妹船*恐怖号*密切相关。令人惊讶的是，2016年9月3日，*恐怖号*在距离*厄瑞玻斯号*沉没地点以北不到50英里的地方被发现。她位于79英尺深的海底，状况良好。这艘船沉没在了一个叫恐怖湾的地方，这说明也许人们应该更早发现她，但是搭载Franklin远征队的两艘船现在都可以进行勘测了，这一事实确实使当时的人们激动不已。但我确信目前没有打捞这两艘船的计划，不过海洋考古学家将优先考虑*厄瑞玻斯号*的工作，因为它在较浅的深度，也更容易受到侵害。虽然*恐怖号*是由北极研究基金会发现的，但加拿大公园管理局目前负责两艘沉船的修复工作。

Which is as good a place as any to start my long list of thanks. Ryan Harris and Jonathan Moore at Parks Canada have been a big help in keeping me informed about the discovery and progress of work on the two wrecked ships.

我觉得很合适从这里开始，列出那长长的感谢清单。加拿大公园管理局的Ryan Harris和Jonathan Moore帮了我很大的忙，让我了解了两艘沉船的发现过程和工作进展。

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Though, to my great regret, I never met him, the name of Louie Kamookak, the Inuit historian who died in March 2018 at the age of fifty-eight, came up again and again in my research for the book. He wanted, above all, to find Franklin’s grave, and it is a huge sadness that time ran out for him. But he won’t be forgotten. Everyone who has ever been curious about the fate of the Franklin expedition owes a huge debt of thanks to his dogged and thorough research.

Louie Kamookak的名字在我为这本书所做的研究中反复出现，但令我深感遗憾的是，我未能见到他。这位因纽特历史学家于2018年3月去世，享年58岁。他一直非常渴望找到Franklin的坟墓，时间的无情流逝对他来说是一个巨大的悲哀。但他不会被遗忘。每一个对Franklin探险队的命运感到好奇的人都要感谢他执着而彻底的研究。

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‘Bringing in the year 1842’, ‘HMS *Erebus* passing through the chain of

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