

海とロマン派 ジョージ・バンクーバーを めぐる人々 石倉和佳 (兵庫県立大学)

A Chart shewing part of the Coast of N.W. America, with the tracks of His Majesty's Sloop Discovery and Armed Tender Chatham; Commanded by George Vancouver Esqr. and prepared under his immediate inspection by Lieut. Joseph Baker, in which the Continental Shore has been traced and determined from Lat. $45\frac{1}{4}30'N$. and Long. $236\frac{1}{4}12'E$. to Lat. $52\frac{1}{4}15'N$ and Long $232\frac{1}{4}40'E$. at the different periods shown by the Tracks. Warner Sculp. 5. (with) three inset maps. London: Published May 1st 1798, by J. Edwards Pall Mall & G. Robinson Paternoster Row. "The Coast of N.W. America." – - *David Rumsey Historical Map Collection*





CAPT. GEO. VANCOUVER.

Captain George Vancouver
(1757-1798) from W. H. P. Clement,
The History of the Dominion of Canada,
Toronto, 1898, p.140

【1】ジョージ・バンクーバー

1757年にイギリス東部ノーフォークのキングス・リン
(King's Lynn) で生まれる 6人兄弟の末っ子
二つ上の兄Johnは航海誌の出版を助ける
Johnの双子の兄弟にCharlesがいる 父は税関の
役人でトーリー党支持者 ジョージが最初の航海
から帰還した時には亡くなっていた バンクーバー
の一家は17世紀の末にオランダからイギリスへ移
住した

1771年 14才で海軍に入る

クックの第2回、第3回航海に同行
その後カリブ海域での任務に就く

1791年 アメリカ北西部探検のための世界一周の
航海に出る(ディスカバリー号、チャタム号 乗組
員総勢200名以上)

1795年 帰国

1798年 死去(於 ロンドン郊外のリッチモンド)

彼自身が最終部の一部を除き全編を記述した
航海誌が出版される

A
VOYAGE OF DISCOVERY
TO THE
NORTH PACIFIC OCEAN,
AND
ROUND THE WORLD;
IN WHICH THE COAST OF NORTH-WEST AMERICA HAS BEEN CAREFULLY
EXAMINED AND ACCURATELY SURVEYED.
Undertaken by HIS MAJESTY's Command,
PRINCIPALLY WITH A VIEW TO ASCERTAIN THE EXISTENCE OF ANY
NAVIGABLE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE
North Pacific and North Atlantic Oceans;
AND PERFORMED IN THE YEARS
1790, 1791, 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795,
IN THE
DISCOVERY SLOOP OF WAR, AND ARMED TENDER CHATHAM,
UNDER THE COMMAND OF
CAPTAIN GEORGE VANCOUVER.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

LONDON:
PRINTED FOR G. G. AND J. ROBINSON, PATERNOSTER-ROW;
AND J. EDWARDS, PALL-MALL.

1798.

June 1792

The next morning, Saturday 9th, I received from Mr. Broughton a letter acquainting me, that having been obliged to anchor on a rocky bottom, on account of the strength and irregularity of the tide, their stream cable had been cut through by the rocks; and that, after several attempts to recover the anchor, the rapidity of the tide had rendered all their efforts ineffectual...

In reply, I desired, if the anchor could not be regained by the next slack tide, that they would desist, rather than run a risk of still greater importance. (Vancouver, ed. Lamb, II, 574)

上記:ピューージェット湾でのチャタム号の錨の紛失の記述
錨は2009年に発見され、その後本物であると証明された

Joseph Whidbey
(1757-1833)
Master of
Discovery

George Vancouver
(1757-1798)
Vancouver Expedition
1791-1795
HMS Discovery,
HMS Chatham

Banks to Menzies (1796)
How Captain Vancouver will
behave to you is more than I
can guess, unless I was to judge by his
conduct towards me, --which was not
such as I am used to receive from
persons in his situation...

【3】 人物相関図

William Wales

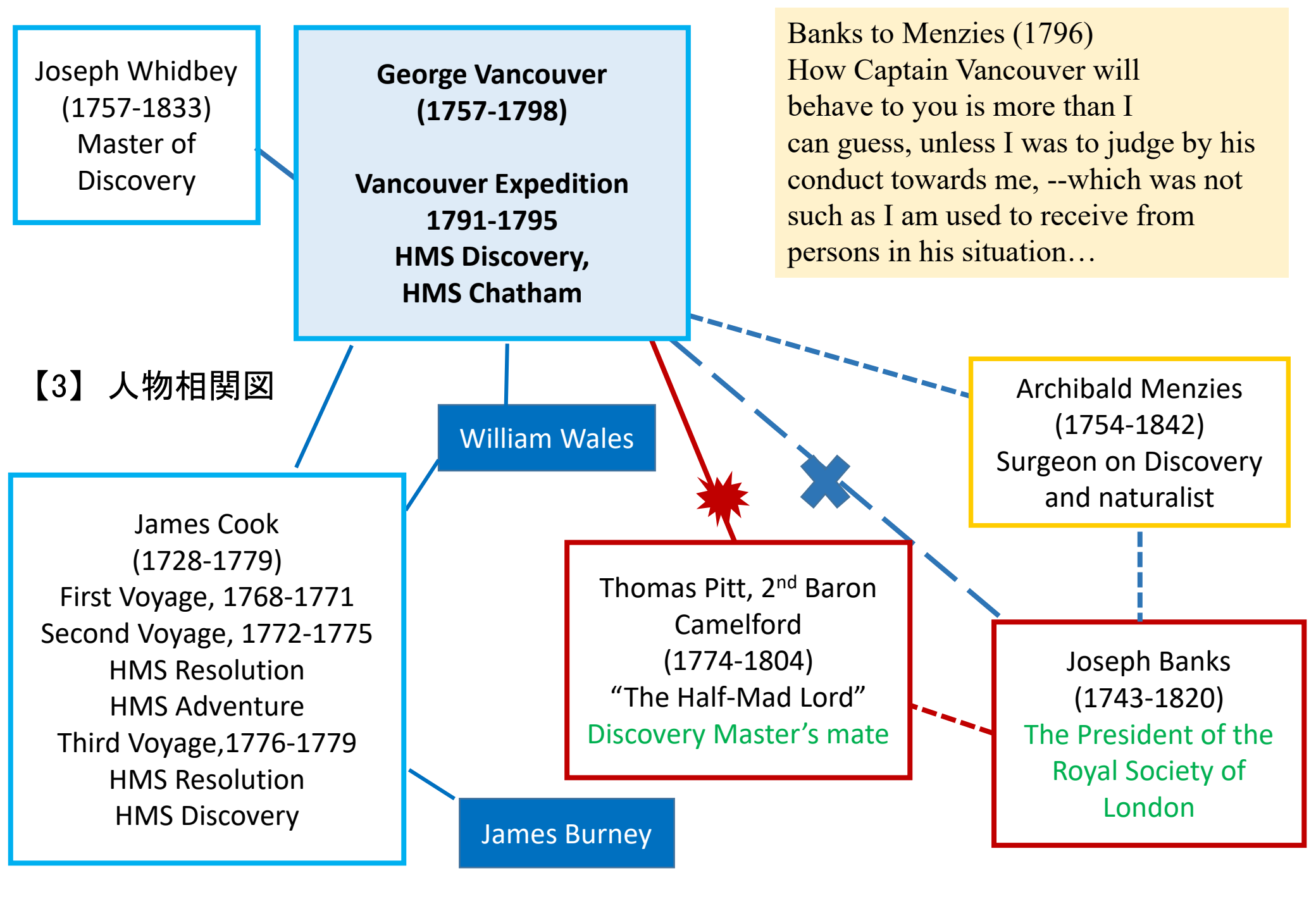
James Cook
(1728-1779)
First Voyage, 1768-1771
Second Voyage, 1772-1775
HMS Resolution
HMS Adventure
Third Voyage, 1776-1779
HMS Resolution
HMS Discovery

Thomas Pitt, 2nd Baron
Camelford
(1774-1804)
"The Half-Mad Lord"
Discovery Master's mate

Archibald Menzies
(1754-1842)
Surgeon on Discovery
and naturalist

James Burney

Joseph Banks
(1743-1820)
The President of the
Royal Society of
London



ジェイムズ・バーニー（クック第2回、第3回航海に同行）

1750 James Burney 生まれる King's Lynn で育つ

1757 George Vancouver King's Lynn で生まれる

1760 James Burney 海軍に入る (captain's servant)

1765 Burney midshipman

1772 Vancouver, Cook 第2回航海でレゾリューション号に“able seaman”として乗船

1776 Cook 第3回航海 James Burney, George Vancouver 共に同行

ウィリアム・ウェールズ（クック第2回航海に同行、コールリッジの数学の先生）

“... but o! with what bitter regret, and in the conscience of such glorious opportunities, both at School under the famous Mathematician, WALES, the companion of Cook in his circumnavigation, and at Jesus College, Cambridge, under an excellent Mathematical Tutor, Newton, all *neglected* with still greater *remorse!*” (Coleridge, *Marginalia*, I, 615)

“Now let A B/
Be the given Line,/ Which must no way incline,/ The great Mathematician/
Makes this Requisition,/ That we describe an equi=ateral Tri=angle on it./Aid us,
Reason! Aid us, Wit!” (CL, I, 5; 1791.3.31 STC to George Coleridge)

【4】1780年代から1810年代まで 関連書籍

- 1) James Cook. *A Voyage to the Pacific Ocean*. 4vols. London, 1784
- 2) William Wales. *Astronomical Observations, Made in the Voyages*. London, 1788
- 3) George Vancouver. *A Voyage of Discovery to the North Pacific Ocean, and Round the World*. 3vols. London, 1798. *
- 4) *Lyrical Ballads: with a few other Poems*. London: Printed for J. and A. Arch, 1798.**
- 5) James Burney. *A Chronological History of the Discoveries in the South Sea or Pacific Ocean*. 5vols. London, 1803-1817.
- 6) James Burney. *A Chronological History of North-Eastern Voyages of Discovery; and of the Early Eastern Navigations of the Russians*. London, 1819.

From *Naval Chronicle*, 1799

* “It[Vancouver’s Voyage] must always rank high among those works, which are considered as naval classics by professional men.”

** “We trust the author will ere long gratify the public with his name, since he promises to rank amongst the first of our poets.”

【5】ポイント・ウェールズ POINT WALES

“The west point of Observatory inlet I distinguished by calling it POINT WALES, after my much-esteemed friend, Mr. Wales, of Christ’s Hospital; to whose kind instruction, in the early part of my life, I am indebted for that information which has enabled me to traverse and delineate these lonely regions.” (Vancouver, ed. K. Lamb, vol.3, 1030)

Christ’s Hospital Mathematical School

“The mathematical boys, Lamb wrote, as ‘hardy, brutal and often wicked, they were the most graceless lump in the whole mass’.” From *Recollections of Christ’s Hospital*, 1822

【6】 Twana Indians

“What is now known as the Skokomish Tribe actually was primarily composed of Twana Indians, a Salishan people whose aboriginal territory encompassed the Hood Canal drainage basin in western Washington State. The tribe’s first recorded direct contact with European culture came in 1792 and resulted in a devastating smallpox epidemic that took the lives of many.... The Twana subsisted on hunting, fishing and gathering activities, practicing a nomadic life-style during warmer weather and resettling at permanent sites during the winter.” From <https://skokomish.org/culture-and-history/20240420> Yet see, Vancouver’s observation in (4). He noticed some of the people already suffered from small pox.

【7】バンクーバー航海記より 1792年3月 ピュージェット湾南西部

(1) Vancouver's Voyage, 1792 May 12th (Sat.) at Hood Canal, from Puget Sound

The next morning, Saturday the 12th, at four o'clock, we again embarked. Having been Saturday supplied for five days only, our provisions were greatly exhausted, and the commencement of this, which was the sixth, threatened us with short allowance. Our sportsmen had been unable to assist our stock ; and the prospect of obtaining any supplies from the natives was equally uncertain. The region we had lately passed seemed nearly destitute of human beings. The brute creation also had deserted the shores ; the tracks of deer were no longer to be seen; nor was there an aquatic bird on the whole extent of the canal; animated nature seemed nearly exhausted; and her awful silence was only now and then interrupted by the croaking of a raven, the breathing of a seal, or the scream of an eagle. Even these solitary sounds were so seldom heard, that the rustling of the breeze along the shore, assisted by the solemn stillness that prevailed, gave rise to ridiculous suspicions in our seamen of hearing rattlesnakes, and other hideous monsters, in the wilderness, which was composed of the productions already mentioned, but which appeared to grow with infinitely less vigor than we had been accustomed to witness. (II, 526)

(2)Vancouver's Voyage, 1792 May 12th (Sat.) at Hood Canal, from Puget Sound

Near one of the largest we observed our latitude at noon to be 47° 27' ; and once again had the pleasure of approaching an inhabited country. A canoe, in which there were three men, went alongside the launch, and bartered a few trifles for beads, iron, and copper, but declined every invitation to come on shore. From Mr. Puget I learned, that they appeared to be very honest in their dealings, and had used their utmost endeavours to prevail on the party in the launch to attend them home, which he understood to be at the distance of about a league, and for which they seemed to make the best of their way, probably to acquaint their friends with the approach of strangers. Soon after we had dined a smoke was observed, near the supposed place of their residence; made, as we concluded, for the purpose of directing us to their habitations, for which we immediately set off, agreeably to their very civil invitation. (Vancouver, ed. K. Lamb, II, 527)

Hood Canal was named by the Royal Navy Captain George Vancouver on May 13, 1792, in honor of Admiral Lord Samuel Hood of that navy.

(3) Twana Indians

These good people conducted themselves in the most friendly manner. They had little to dispose of, yet they bartered away their bows and arrows without the least hesitation, together with some small fish, cockles, and clams; of the latter we purchased a large quantity, a supply of which was very acceptable in the low condition of our stock. They made us clearly to understand, that in the cove to the S.E. we should find a number of their countrymen, who had the like commodities to dispose of; and being anxious to leave no doubt concerning a further inland navigation by this arm of the sea, and wishing to establish, as far as possible, a friendly intercourse with the inhabitants of the country, which from the docile and inoffensive manners of those we had seen appeared a task of no great difficulty, we proceeded to a low point of land that forms the north entrance into the cove. There we beheld a number of the natives, who did not betray the smallest apprehension at our approach ; the whole assembly remained quietly seated on the grass, excepting two or three whose particular office seemed to be that of making us welcome to their country. These presented us with some fish, and received in return trinkets of various kinds, which delighted them excessively. They attended us to their companions, who amounted in number to about sixty, including the women and children. We were received by them with equal cordiality, and treated with marks of great friendship and hospitality. A short time was here employed in exchanges of mutual civilities. The females on this occasion took a very active part. They presented us with fish, arrows, and other trifles, in a way that convinced us they had much pleasure in so doing. (Vancouver, ed. K. Lamb, II,528)

(4) Twana Indians

They did not appear to differ in any respect from the inhabitants we had before seen ; and some of our gentlemen were of opinion that they recognized the persons of one or two who had visited us on the preceding Thursday morning; particularly one man, who had suffered very much from the small pox. This deplorable disease is not only common, but it is greatly to be apprehended is very fatal amongst them, as its indelible marks were seen on many; and several had lost the sight of one eye, which was remarked to be generally the left, owing most likely to the virulent effects of this baneful disorder. The residence of these people here was doubtless of a temporary nature; few had taken the trouble of erecting their usual miserable huts, being content to lodge on the ground, with loose mats only for their covering. (Vancouver, ed. K. Lamb, II, 528)