### TERRA NOVA EXPEDITION TIMELINE

#### 1910

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 June 1910</td>
<td><strong>Terra Nova</strong> sets sail from Cardiff, Wales</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Scott joins the ship later in South Africa and stays on it until it reaches Melbourne, Australia</td>
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<td></td>
<td>He leaves the ship again to continue fundraising – but not after he receives a telegram from Roald Amundsen to tell him that he too is &quot;proceeding south&quot;</td>
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<tr>
<td>29 November 1910</td>
<td><strong>Terra Nova</strong> leaves Port Chalmers, New Zealand. Scott is once again onboard – Along with 34 dogs, 19 Siberian ponies and three motorised sledges. 2 ponies, 1 dog, 1 sledge, coal and petrol are lost a few days later in a heavy storm</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 December 1910</td>
<td><strong>Terra Nova</strong> meets the southern pack ice and is halted for 20 days before being able to continue south</td>
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#### 1911

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4 January 1911</td>
<td><strong>Terra Nova</strong> arrives off Ross Island and scouts for possible landing sites - eventually proceeding to the &quot;Skuary&quot; about 15 miles north of Scott’s 1902 Discovery Expedition base. He renames it Cape Evans</td>
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<tr>
<td>18 January 1911</td>
<td>A prefabricated accommodation but is made</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 January 1911</td>
<td>Griffith Taylor, Debenham, Wright and P.O. Evans land from <strong>Terra Nova</strong> at Butter Point for a geological exploration of the west coast of McMurdo Sound</td>
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<tr>
<td>27 January 1911</td>
<td>Depot laying on the Barrier for use on the polar journey begins</td>
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<td>30 January 1911</td>
<td>The &quot;Western Geological&quot; party establishes its main depot in the Ferrar Glacier Region and conducts explorations and survey work in the Dry Valley, Taylor Glacier and Koettlitz Glacier areas</td>
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<tr>
<td>26 January 1911</td>
<td>A party under Campbell heads east but fails to land on King Edward VII Land shore. Campbell sails north-west to Victoria Land instead. On the return, <strong>Terra Nova</strong> encounters Amundsen’s expedition camped in the Bay of Whales</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 February 1911</td>
<td>Corner Camp is established by the depot laying party, 40 miles from Hut Point. The team later lay One Ton Depot at 79° 29′ S, more than 30 miles north of its original intended location</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 February 1911</td>
<td>Victor Campbell’s Eastern party becomes the &quot;Northern Party&quot; and sets sail</td>
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<tr>
<td>17 February 1911</td>
<td>The Northern Party arrives at Robertson Bay and builds a hut close to the Norwegian explorer, Carstens Borchgrevink’s old quarters, for the 1911 winter</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 March 1911</td>
<td>The Western Geological party starts for home taking a southerly route</td>
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<tr>
<td>14 March 1911</td>
<td>The Western Geological party arrives back at Hut Point</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6 June 1911</td>
<td>A feast is arranged to mark Scott’s 43rd birthday</td>
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<tr>
<td>21 June 1911</td>
<td>A second celebration to mark Midwinter Day, the Antarctic equivalent of Christmas, is held</td>
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**Continued overleaf……….**
TERRA NOVA EXPEDITION TIMELINE (continued)

27 June 1911   Wilson, Bowers and Cherry-Garrard set out on a scientific trip known as the 'Winter Journey' to Cape Crozier to secure Emperor Penguin eggs and experiment with food rations and equipment in advance of the trek to the Pole

16 July 1911   The Winter Journey party arrives in Cape Crozier. They have taken 19 days to travel just 60 miles with gear, clothes and sleeping bags constantly iced up in temperatures as low at times as −77 °F (−60 °C)

1 August 1911   The Winter Journey party returns to Cape Evans with three penguin eggs

13 September 1911  Scott reveals his plans for the South Pole march: 16 men will set out for the Beardmore Glacier with motor-sledges, ponies and dogs. The dogs will then return to base and the ponies will be shot for food. 12 men will then ascend the glacier in three groups and begin the crossing of the polar plateau, using man-hauling. Only one of these groups will carry on to the Pole. The supporting groups will be sent back at specified latitudes. The final polar group will be decided by Scott during the journey

24 October 1911  The Motor Party (Lt. Evans, Day, Lashly and Hooper) start from Cape Evans with two motor sledges, their objective being to haul loads to latitude 80°30'S and then wait for the others. The dog and pony parties follow on behind

1 November 1911  Both motor sledges fail so Lt. Evans, Day, Lashly and Hooper man-haul the supplies for the remaining 150 miles (241 km). It takes them two weeks

14 November 1911  Griffith Taylor, Debenham, Gran and Forde start a separate journey over sea ice to Granite Harbour to explore and conduct survey work on the Mackay Glacier

4 December 1911  The Polar Party reach the Gateway to the Beardmore Glacier. A blizzard strikes, forcing the men to camp until 9 December and break into rations intended for the Glacier journey. When the blizzard lifts, the remaining exhausted ponies are shot

11 December 1911  Meares and Dimitri turn back with the dogs and the Polar Party begins the ascent of the Beardmore Glacier

20 December 1911  The Polar Party reaches the Polar Plateau and lays the Upper Glacier Depot

22 December 1911  Atkinson, Cherry-Garrard, Wright and Keohane are sent back by Scott with instructions for the dogs to be brought out to meet and assist the Polar Party on its return journey the following March. The remaining 8 men continue south

1912

3 January 1912  Scott decides to take 5 men forward to the Pole (Scott, Wilson, Oates, Bowers and Edgar Evans) which involves that recalculation of weights and rations (everything has been based on 4 men). Lt. Evans, Lashly and Crean return to base. Evans is given more orders about the dogs being brought south to meet the polar party but he becomes seriously ill with scurvy and has to be carried on a sledge from One Ton Depot to a point 35 miles south of Hut Point.

4 January 1912  Terra Nova returns from New Zealand and transfers the Northern Party to the Evans Coves area to conduct more geological work

15 January 1912  The Northern Party are due to be picked up by Terra Nova on 15 January 1912, but the ship is unable to reach them

Continued overleaf.........
9 January 1912 Meanwhile, the Polar Party continue their trek and pass Shackleton's Furthest South (88°23'S)

16 January 1912 15 miles from their goal, the Polar Party spot Amundsen’s black flag and realise they’ve been beaten

17 January 1912 They reached the Pole and discover that Amundsen arrived there on 14 December 1911

18 January 1912 After confirming their position and planting their flag, Scott's party turn homewards. They initially make good progress although Scott begins to worry about their physical condition – particularly that of Evans and Oates

5 February 1912 The Granite Harbour Geological Party begin to trek southward

7 February 1912 The Polar Party begin their descent of the Beardmore Glacier but have difficulty locating their depots. Evans is now contending with a hand injury, severe frostbite and a head injury following several falls on the ice

17 February 1912 Evans collapses at the bottom of the Beardmore Glacier and dies. The 4 survivors march on but experience some of the most extreme weather conditions ever recorded in the region

18 February 1912 The Northern Party’s pick up fails due to heavy pack ice which prevents the Terra Nova being able to reach them

The Granite Harbour Geological Party are rescued from the ice

Crean, part of the trio who are returning from the Polar Party, leaves Lashly with an ill Lt Evans and walks on alone to Hut Point. Atkinson and Dimitri are there with the dog teams and a rescue party is formed

22 February 1912 Lt Evans is brought to Hut Point, barely alive and, in the confusion, Scott’s latest orders about the deployment of the dogs are overlooked

26 February 1912 Cherry-Garrard leaves Hut Point with Dimitri and two dog teams to re-supply One Ton Depot. They decide to wait for Polar Party to return

2 March 1912 The Polar Party reaches the Middle Barrier Depot to find a shortage of oil

9 March 1912 The Polar Party reaches the next depot but there is no sign of the dogs

10 March 1912 In worsening weather Cherry-Garrard turns for home – unaware that the Polar Party are fighting for their lives approximately 70 miles away. When he returns with no news concerns begin to increase

17 March 1912 Oates sacrifices himself and steps outside the Polar Party’s tent, saying, by Scott's account, "I am just going outside and I may be some time”

20 March 1912 Scott, Wilson and Bowers struggle on to a point 11 miles south of One Ton Depot but are halted by a fierce blizzard. They make attempts to advance each day but are unable to do so and their supplies eventually run out

26 March 1912 Atkinson and Keohane set out from Hut Point on a search party, man-hauling a sledge containing 18 days’ provisions

29 March 1912 Scott writes his last diary entry on what is presumed to be the date of his, Bowers and Wilson’s deaths

30 March 1912 Atkinson and Keohane reach Corner Camp but decide not to progress any further due to the extremely low temperatures
TERRA NOVA EXPEDITION TIMELINE (continued)

17 April 1912    A party under Edward Atkinson sets out from Cape Evans to relieve the Northern Party but are beaten back by the weather.
                 The Northern Party are forced to spend the 1912 winter in a snow cave battling meagre rations, frostbite, hunger and dysentry.

April to September 1912    The remaining expedition members wait at Cape Evans throughout the Antarctic winter, continuing their scientific work.

30 September 1912    The Northern Party start out for Hut Point some 200 miles down the coast.

29 October 1912    A Polar Search Party sets out to find Scott and the others, accompanied by a team of mules that had been landed from Terra Nova during a resupply visit.

7 November 1912    Despite their physical weakness, the Northern Party reach Cape Evans after a perilous journey across the Drygalski Ice Tongue – a 4,000 year old glacier.

12 November 1912    The Polar Search Party finds the tent containing the frozen bodies of Scott, Wilson and Bowers.

15 November 1912    The Polar Search Party finds Oates’ sleeping bag but fail to find his body.

25 November 1912    The Polar Search Party returns to Hut Point to find that the Northern Party have returned safely to base.

1913

18 January 1913    Terra Nova arrives to take the remaining expedition members home.
                 A large wooden cross is erected on the slopes of Observation Hill, overlooking Hut Point, inscribed with the names of the 5 dead men and a quotation from Tennyson’s ‘Ulysses’: "To strive, to seek, to find, and not to yield."

10 February 1913    Terra Nova reaches New Zealand, and the world is informed of the tragedy.