

northwest passage

West to East

July 18 to August 5, 2010

Sail the most legendary route in Arctic lore, the Northwest Passage from Anadyr, Russia to Resolute, Canada. This will be the final west to east transit of the Northwest Passage made by our icebreaker *Kapitan Khlebnikov*. The ship retires as an expedition vessel in March 2012. The End of an Era has begun.



Expedition in Brief:

- End of an Era – final west to east transit of the Northwest Passage by the icebreaker *Kapitan Khlebnikov*
- Special guest – Andrew Lambert author of *The Gates of Hell: Sir John Franklin's Tragic Quest for the Northwest Passage*
- Chukotka Peninsula, Russia's Far East
- Canadian Arctic Archipelago
- Polar bear, walrus, musk oxen
- Aerial sight-seeing

Andrew Lambert

Laughton Professor of Naval History and bestselling author of *Nelson: Britannia's God of War*, Andrew Lambert has reinterpreted the reputation and legacy of Sir John Franklin. Andrew was inspired to write *The Gates of Hell: Sir John Franklin's Tragic Quest for the Northwest Passage* while sailing in the Canadian Arctic aboard *Kapitan Khlebnikov*. Andrew returns to the Arctic and the icebreaker as special guest. During the expedition, the outstanding naval historian of his generation will present two talks and introduce a documentary about the contemporary search for Franklin's ships. Andrew was involved in the filming, some of which was shot on *Kapitan Khlebnikov*. Only 112 adventurers will sail with Andrew on this End of an Era transit of the Northwest Passage. Don't let this special event pass you by.

itinerary

JULY 18, 2010

[Anchorage, Alaska, USA](#)

Professor Lambert and the adventurers who will accompany him arrive in Anchorage to spend the night.

JULY 19/20, 2010

[Embarkation Day](#)

Everyone who will board our charter flight to Anadyr, Russia, will have one thing in common, a compelling desire to become one of an exclusive group that has transited the Northwest Passage. By day's end you will have embarked on the dream-fulfilling journey.

Please note that you will have lost a day crossing the International Date Line en route to Anadyr.

JULY 21 TO 23, 2010

[Russia's Chukotka Peninsula](#)

The transit begins at the eastern edge of the Asian continent. There, you'll explore remote villages and Ittygran – aka – Whale-bone Alley. Gigantic bones, weathered by wind and snow, stand erect along the shore, a timeless reminder of 2,000 years of whaling by the indigenous peoples of the region.

JULY 24 TO 26, 2010

[Beaufort Sea](#)

As *Kapitan Khlebnikov* steams eastward across the Beaufort Sea watch for marine mammals in the water and seabirds swirling about the ship. Should the vessel encounter pack ice, the onboard helicopters will take you aloft to watch as the powerful ship crushes through to open water.

Andrew Lambert will likely give the first of his two presentations while at sea, preparing all aboard for the coming encounters with the historic sites associated with Franklin's quest.

JULY 27 TO 28, 2010

[Canadian Arctic](#)

At the heart of the Northwest Passage lie the islands of the Canadian Arctic archipelago. Early explorers encountered an uncharted maze of impassable ice-choked straits between the islands. Still, a century after Amundsen's first successful transit, only a handful of passenger vessels have negotiated the entire route. Our icebreaker, *Kapitan Khlebnikov* has completed 16 full transits, more than any other vessel in this or any other century.

JULY 29 TO 31, 2010

Amundsen Gulf

At the eastern end of the gulf is Dolphin and Union Strait, crossed in 1851 by Dr. John Rae, two companions, two sledges and five dogs. At the completion of that expedition, Rae and his companions were only 80 km (50 miles) west of the beset ships of Sir John Franklin. Had Rae known, perhaps Franklin's expedition would have had an entirely different ending. Our in-depth education program will provide the basis for on-going discussions over dinner or in the bar.

AUGUST 1 TO 3, 2010

Victoria Strait to Lancaster Sound

Throughout this fabled transit, you'll visit many historic sites – often going ashore to explore, either by Zodiac or helicopter. Heading north, along the Boothia Peninsula via Larsen Sound and into Lancaster Sound, we will mount a polar bear watch. Should we sight a polar bear all planned activities will be rescheduled. Polar bear sightings take precedence over other activities.

As you sail through the waterways associated with Sir John Franklin, Andrew Lambert will introduce a film about the fate of the British naval officer, as well as deliver the second of his presentations.

AUGUST 4, 2010

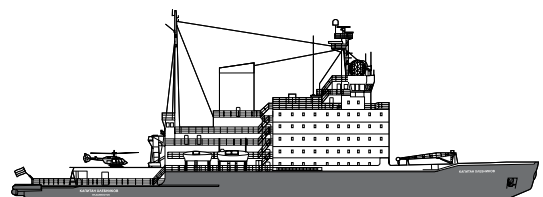
Resolute

After two weeks above the Arctic Circle in continual daylight, there is a final night at the Fairmont Chateau Laurier Hotel in Ottawa to re-adjust to a world where night and day are distinct.

AUGUST 5, 2010

Ottawa, Canada

After breakfast, depart for home



dates and rates northwest passage

DATE	DAYS	PRICES				
Kapitan Khelbnokov		TRIPLE	TWIN	SUITE	CORNER SUITE	CHARTER FLIGHT
JULY 18–AUG 5 /10	17	\$16,490	\$21,990	\$24,990	28,290	\$1,650

This Expedition Includes:

- 2 presentations by Special Guest Andrew Lambert, and his introduction to a film about Franklin’s quest for the Northwest Passage.
- All helicopter transfers and aerial sightseeing according to each day’s program.
- July 18, 2010 – 1 night hotel accommodation in Anchorage, Alaska, USA, including breakfast.
- On embarkation day, group transfer from the host hotel in Anchorage to the airport and from Anadyr airport to the ship.
- On disembarkation day, group transfer from the ship to Resolute airport and from Ottawa airport to the host hotel.
- August 4, 2010 – 1 night hotel accommodation in Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, including breakfast.
- Shipboard accommodation with daily housekeeping from July 20 to August 3, 2010
- All breakfasts, lunches and dinners on board throughout your voyage. (Please inform us of any dietary requirements as far in advance as possible. Unfortunately, the ships’ galleys cannot prepare kosher meals.)
- All shore landings per the daily program.
- Leadership throughout the voyage by our experienced Expedition Leader, including shore landings and other activities.
- All Zodiac transfers and cruising per the daily program.
- Formal and informal presentations by our Expedition Team as scheduled.
- Photographic Journal on DVD, documenting the voyage
- A pair of waterproof expedition boots on loan for shore landings.
- A Quark Expeditions parka – yours to keep.
- Coffee, tea, and cocoa available around the clock.
- Hair dryer and bathrobe in every cabin for use during the voyage.
- Comprehensive pre-departure materials, including a map and an informative Arctic Reader.
- All miscellaneous service taxes and port charges throughout the program.
- All luggage handling aboard ship.
- Emergency Evacuation Insurance for all passengers to a maximum benefit of \$100,000 per person.



How to Book

To book your cabin, call 1-866-961-2950 (+1 203 803 2666) or go online quarkexpeditions.com/arctic/northwest-passage

Important Reminder:

Embracing the unexpected is part of the legacy – and excitement – of expedition travel. There are no guarantees that we will achieve everything we set out to accomplish, as local conditions may make changes necessary to the itinerary. A measure of flexibility is something all of us must bring to a voyage.

a selection of arctic sites

Alphabetically listed.

Please note that this list is a sampling of some of the possible sites visited during our expedition. Your expedition may or may not include sites listed here. No expedition will include all the sites listed.

Canada

[Bellot Strait \(72° 00' 33" N, 94° 30' 18" W\)](#)

[Nunavut](#)

The 2 km (1.2 miles) wide strait separates Somerset Island from Boothia Peninsula. During the transit, you sail past the northernmost point of mainland of North America.

[Bernard Harbour \(68° 46' N, 114° 46' W\)](#)

[Nunavut](#)

Once a Hudson's Bay Company trading post, the community was the birthplace of Canada's first female and first Inuk territorial commissioner, Helen Maksagak.

[Fort Ross \(72° 00' 34" N, 94° 14' 08" W\)](#)

[Nunavut](#)

In 1937, the Hudson's Bay Company established a trading post, named Fort Ross. Due to the harsh conditions and isolation of the post, it was closed in 1948. The store and manager's house still stand.

[Jenny Lind Island \(68° 43' N, 101° 58' W\)](#)

[Nunavut](#)

Home to the rare Buff-breasted Sandpiper, the island is named for the Swedish opera singer Jenny Lind.

[King William Island \(68° 58' N, 97° 14' W\)](#)

[Nunavut](#)

Inuit have inhabited the island for many centuries. The current human population of about 1,000 is greatly outnumbered by the barren-ground caribou herd that spends summers on the island.

[Victory Point \(69° 62' N, 98° 68' W\)](#)

In 1845, John Franklin led an expedition of 129 British naval officers and seaman to the Canadian Arctic. Their mission was to find the Northwest Passage. By 1848, they were presumed missing. Rescue missions were conducted for thirty-two years. The first skeletal remains attributed to the crew were discovered in 1859 by Captain Francis McClintock on the western shore of King William Island. He also discovered the only written remains under a cairn erected on Victory Point. Since 1859, many skeletal remains and artifacts from Franklin's expedition have been found at various locations on King William Island. The most recent was in 1992, when the remains of 11 men were found near Erebus Bay. There was sufficient evidence to support the claim that the survivors of Franklin's expedition had resorted to cannibalism.

[Lancaster Sound \(74° 13' N, 84° 0' W\)](#)

[Beechey Island \(74° 14' N, 91° 55' W\)](#)

Franklin and his men spent the winter of 1845-1846 on Beechey Island, where three of his crew died. The grave markers erected by Franklin's crew still stand.

[Prince Leopold Island Bird Sanctuary \(74° 2' N, 90° 4' W\)](#)

The perimeter of the island has cliffs that soar 245 to 265 meters (800 to 870 feet) into the air. Twenty percent of the Canadian Northern Fulmar population breeds on the cliffs. Northern Fulmars are the only petrel whose range extends into the Arctic.

[Pearce Point \(69° 49' N, 122° 45' W\)](#)

[Nunavut](#)

The Canadian Government maintained its claim of sovereignty over the Arctic by establishing RCMP outposts in remote areas. One such outpost was situated at Pearce Point.

Resolute [Qausuittuq] (74° 41' 51" N, 94° 49' 56" W) Nunavut
About 200 people live in Resolute throughout the year. Hunting is a major source of income. In the summer months, tourism contributes to the community's stability.

**Smoking Hills (69° 31' N, 126° 44' 09" W)
Northwest Territories**

Not far from the Beaufort Sea, near the mouth of the Amundsen Gulf is a vast deposit of lignite (carbon-rich shale and sulfur-rich pyrite), which ignites spontaneously when the minerals are exposed to air through erosion. They hills have been smoking for centuries. In 1850, Robert McClure, searching for Franklin, sent a shore party to investigate smoke. Could it be fires built by Franklin or his men? The shore party discovered smoke rising from vents in the ground. They returned to the ship with a sample of the smoldering rock, which, when placed on McClure's desk, burned a hole through it.

Victoria Island (71° N, 110° W)

**Cambridge Bay [Ikaluktutiak] (69° 07' 62" N, 105° 03' 11" W)
Nunavut**

This hamlet of 1500 people is an administrative center for the government of Nunavut. The community has regularly scheduled air service, from southern Canada, automated banking, Internet and satellite dishes.

**Holman [Ulukhaktok]
Northwest Territories**

This hamlet of 398 boasts the most northerly golf course in North America. During the summer months, when daylight is continuous, it is possible to play a round of golf at midnight. The local art cooperative was formed in 1961. The local artists are renowned for their printmaking skills.

**Lachlan River, Byron Bay (68° 45' N, 109° 04' W)
Nunavut**

The tundra and hills near the mouth of the Lachlan River is an excellent location for hiking, and, when the conditions are right, viewing musk oxen.

Russia

The eagle-eyed may note that the longitudinal coordinates shift from East to West in the Chukotka Peninsula. That is because the 180th Meridian passes through the land mass.

Anadyr, Russia (64° 44' N 177° 30' E)

The town of Anadyr (pop. 11,038) is the administrative center of the Chukotka Autonomous Okrug. Situated on the mouth of the Anadyr River, it was founded in 1889.

Chukotka Peninsula (66° N 169° E)

The northeastern shore of the Asian continent is Russia's Far East. Cape Dezhnev is the most eastern point.

Ostrov Ittygran (64° 37' N)

On the coast of the island of Ittygran is an area known as "whalebone alley." The spot is marked by whale ribs, planted in the tundra like pickets. For thousands of years, the indigenous peoples of the region camped there to harvest the whales that used the channel when migrating from the Arctic to the Pacific Ocean.

Providenia (64° 26' N 173° 14' W)

Sometimes referred to as the "Doorway to the Arctic," Providenia has benefited from the dissolution of the Soviet Union and its close proximity to Alaska. Once a military port, the town is building a tourism industry.



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