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A Voyage Towards The South Pole, And Round The World

Performed In His Majesty's Ships the Resolution and Adventure, In the
Years 1772, 1773, 1774, and 1775 ; In Two Volumes

**Cook, James
Furneaux, ...**

London, 1777

Chap. III. Sequel of the Search for a Southern Continent, between the
Meridian of the Cape of Good Hope and New Zealand; with an Account of
the Separation of the two Ships, and the Arrival of the ...

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white. The white peterel also appeared in greater numbers than before; some few dark grey albatrosses; and our constant companion the blue peterel. But the common pintadoes had quite disappeared, as well as many other sorts, which are common in lower latitudes.

1773.
January.
Sunday 17.

C H A P. III.

Sequel of the Search for a Southern Continent, between the Meridian of the Cape of Good Hope and New Zealand; with an Account of the Separation of the two Ships, and the Arrival of the Resolution in Dusky Bay.

AFTER meeting with this ice, I did not think it was at all prudent to persevere in getting farther to the South; especially as the summer was already half spent, and it would have taken up some time to have got round the ice, even supposing it to have been practicable; which, however, is doubtful. I therefore came to a resolution to proceed directly in search of the land lately discovered by the French. And, as the winds still continued at E. by S., I was obliged to return to the North, over some part of the sea I had already made myself acquainted with, and, for that reason, wished to have avoided. But this was not to be done; as our course, made good, was little better than North. In the night, the wind increased to a strong gale, attended with sleet and snow, and obliged us to double-reef our top-sails. About noon the next day, the gale abated; so that we could bear all our reefs out; but the wind still remained in its old quarter.

Monday 18.

Tuesday 19.

In the evening, being in the latitude of $64^{\circ} 12'$ South, longitude $40^{\circ} 15'$ East, a bird called by us in my former

G 2

voyage,



1773.
January.
Tuesday 19.

voyage, Port Egmont Hen, (on account of the great plenty of them at Port Egmont in Falkland Isles) came hovering several times over the ship, and then left us in the direction of N. E. They are a short thick bird about the size of a large crow, of a dark brown or chocolate colour, with a whitish streak under each wing in the shape of a half moon. I have been told that these birds are found in great plenty at the Fero Isles, North of Scotland; and that they never go far from land. Certain it is, I never before saw them above forty leagues off; but I do not remember ever seeing fewer than two together; whereas, here was but one, which, with the islands of ice, may have come a good way from land.

Wednes. 20.

At nine o'clock, the wind veering to E. N. E., we tacked and stood to the S. S. E.; but, at four in the morning of the 20th, it returned back to its old point, and we resumed our northerly course. One of the above birds was seen this morning; probably the same we saw the night before, as our situation was not much altered. As the day advanced, the gale increased, attended with thick hazy weather, sleet and snow, and at last obliged us to close-reef our top-sails, and strike top-gallant-yards. But in the evening, the wind abated so as to admit us to carry whole top-sails and top-gallant-yards aloft. Hazy weather, with snow and sleet, continued.

Thursday 21.

In the afternoon of the 21st, being in the latitude of $62^{\circ} 24'$ South, longitude $42^{\circ} 19'$ East, we saw a white albatross with black tipped wings, and a pintadoe bird. The wind was now at South and S. W. a fresh gale. With this we steered N. E. against a very high sea, which did not indicate the vicinity of land in that quarter; and yet it was there

we



we were to expect it. The next day, we had intervals of fair weather; the wind was moderate, and we carried our studding sails. In the morning of the 23d, we were in latitude $60^{\circ} 27'$ South, longitude $45^{\circ} 33'$ East. Snow showers continued, and the weather was so cold, that the water in our water vessels on deck had been frozen for several preceding nights.

1773.
January.
Friday 22.
Saturday 23.

Having clear weather at intervals, I spread the ships a-bread four miles from each other; in order the better to discover any thing that might lie in our way. We continued to sail in this manner till six o'clock in the evening, when hazy weather, and snow showers, made it necessary for us to join.

We kept our course to the N. E., till eight o'clock in the morning of the 25th, when, the wind having veered round to N. E. by E., by the West and North, we tacked, and stood to N. W. The wind was fresh; and yet we made but little way against a high northerly sea. We now began to see some of that sort of petrels so well known to sailors by the name of sheerwaters, latitude $58^{\circ} 10'$, longitude $50^{\circ} 54'$ East. In the afternoon, the wind veered to the Southward of East; and, at eight o'clock in the evening, it increased to a storm, attended with thick hazy weather, fleet and snow.

Monday 25.

During night we went under our fore-sail and main-top-sail close-reefed; at day-light the next morning, added to them the fore and mizzen top-sails. At four o'clock it fell calm; but a prodigious high sea from the N. E., and a complication of the worst of weather, viz. snow, fleet, and rain, continued, together with the calm, till nine o'clock in the evening. Then the weather cleared up, and we got a breeze

Tuesday 26.

at



1773.
January.
Wednes. 27.

at S. E. by S. With this we steered N. by E. till eight o'clock the next morning, being the 27th, when I spread the ships and steered N. N. E., all sails set, having a fresh breeze at S. by W. and clear weather.

At noon, we were, by observation, in the latitude of $56^{\circ} 28'$ South; and, about three o'clock in the afternoon, the sun and moon appearing at intervals, their distances were observed by the following persons; and the longitude resulting therefrom was

By Mr. Wales, (mean of two sets)	-	-	-	-	$50^{\circ} 59'$ East.
Lieutenant Clerke	-	-	-	-	51 11
Mr. Gilbert	-	-	-	-	50 14
Mr. Smith	-	-	-	-	50 50
Mr. Kendal's watch	-	-	-	-	50 50

Thursday 28. At six o'clock in the evening, being in latitude $56^{\circ} 9'$ S. I now made signal to the Adventure to come under my stern; and, at eight o'clock the next morning, sent her to look out on my starboard beam, having at this time a fresh gale at West, and pretty clear weather. But this was not of long duration; for, at two in the afternoon, the sky became cloudy and hazy; the wind increased to a fresh gale; blew in squalls attended with snow, sleet, and drizzling rain. I now made signal to the Adventure to come under my stern, and took another reef in each top-sail. At eight o'clock I hauled up the main-sail, and run all night under the fore sail, and two top-sails; our course being N. N. E. and N. E. by N. with a strong gale at N. W.

Friday 29.

The 29th at noon, we observed in latitude $52^{\circ} 29'$ South, the weather being fair and tolerably clear. But in the afternoon, it again became very thick and hazy with rain; and



and the gale increased in such a manner as to oblige us to strike top-gallant yards, close-reef and hand the top-fails. We spent part of the night, which was very dark and stormy, in making a tack to the S. W.; and in the morning of the 30th, stood again to the N. E., wind at N. W. and North, a very fresh gale; which split several of our small fails. This day no ice was seen; probably owing to the thick hazy weather. At eight o'clock in the evening we tacked and stood to the Westward, under our courses; but as the sea run high we made our course no better than S. S. W.

1773.
January.
Friday 29.

Saturday 30.

At four o'clock the next morning, the gale had a little abated; and the wind had backed to W. by S. We again stood to the Northward, under courses and double-reefed top-fails, having a very high sea from the N. N. W.; which gave us but little hopes of finding the land we were in search of. At noon, we were in the latitude of $50^{\circ} 50'$ S., longitude $56^{\circ} 48'$ East; and presently after we saw two islands of ice. One of these we passed very near, and found that it was breaking, or falling to pieces, by the cracking noise it made; which was equal to the report of a four-pounder. There was a good deal of loose ice about it; and had the weather been favourable, I should have brought to, and taken some up. After passing this, we saw no more, till we returned again to the South.

Sunday 31.

Hazy gloomy weather continued, and the wind remained invariably fixed at N. W., so that we could make our course no better than N. E. by N.; and this course we held till four o'clock in the afternoon of the 1st of February. Being then in the latitude of $48^{\circ} 30'$, and longitude $58^{\circ} 7'$ East, nearly in the meridian of the island of Mauritius, and where we were

February.
Monday 1.



1773.
February,
Monday 1.

were to expect to find the land said to be discovered by the French, of which at this time we saw not the least signs, we bore away East.

I now made the signal to the Adventure to keep at the distance of four miles on my starboard beam. At half an hour past six, Captain Furneaux made the signal to speak with me; and, upon his coming under my stern, he informed me that he had just seen a large float of sea or rock weed, and about it several birds (divers). These were, certainly, signs of the vicinity of land; but whether it lay to the East or West, was not possible for us to know. My intention was to have got into this latitude four or five degrees of longitude to the West of the meridian we were now in, and then to have carried on my researches to the East. But the W. and N. W. winds, we had had the five preceding days, prevented me from putting this in execution.

Tuesday 2.

The continual high sea we had lately had from the N. E., N., N. W., and West, left me no reason to believe that land of any extent lay to the West. We therefore continued to steer to the E., only lying to a few hours in the night, and in the morning resumed our course again, four miles North and South from each other; the hazy weather not permitting us to spread farther. We passed two or three small pieces of rock weed, and saw two or three birds known by the name of egg-birds; but saw no other signs of land. At noon we observed, in latitude $48^{\circ} 36'$ South, longitude $59^{\circ} 35'$ East. As we could only see a few miles farther to the South, and as it was not impossible that there might be land not far off in that direction, I gave orders to steer S $\frac{1}{2}$ E.; and made the signal for the Adventure to follow, she



being, by this movement, thrown a-sterne. The weather continuing hazy till half an hour past six o'clock in the evening, when it cleared up so as to enable us to see about five leagues round us.

1773.
February.
Tuesday 2.

Being now in the latitude of $49^{\circ} 13'$ South, without having the least signs of land, I wore and stood again to the Eastward, and soon after spoke with Captain Furneaux. He told me that he thought the land was to the N. W. of us; as he had, at one time, observed the sea to be smooth when the wind blew in that direction. Although this was not conformable to the remarks *we* had made on the sea, I resolved to clear up the point, if the wind would admit of my getting to the West in any reasonable time.

At eight o'clock in the morning of the 3d, being in the latitude of $48^{\circ} 56'$ South, longitude $6^{\circ} 47'$ East, and upwards of 3° to the East of the meridian of Mauritius, I began to despair of finding land to the East; and as the wind had now veered to the North, resolved to search for it to the West. I accordingly tacked and stood to the West with a fresh gale. This increased in such a manner, that, before night, we were reduced to our two courses; and, at last, obliged to lie to under the fore-sails, having a prodigious high sea from W. N. W., notwithstanding the height of the gale was from N. by W. At three o'clock the next morning, the gale abating, we made sail, and continued to ply to the West till ten o'clock in the morning of the sixth.

Wednes. 3.

Thursday 4.

Saturday 6.

At this time, being in the latitude of $48^{\circ} 6'$ South, longitude $58^{\circ} 22'$ East, the wind seemingly fixed at W. N. W.; and seeing no signs of meeting with land, I gave over plying, and bore away East a little southerly: being satisfied, that if there is any land hereabout, it can only be an isle of

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1773.
February.
Saturday 6.

no great extent. And it was just as probable I might have found it to the East as West.

While we were plying about here we took every opportunity to observe the variation of the compass, and found it to be from $27^{\circ} 50'$, to $30^{\circ} 26'$ West. Probably the mean of the two extremes, viz. $29^{\circ} 4'$, is the nearest the truth, as it nearly agrees with the variation observed on board the Adventure. In making these observations, we found that, when the sun was on the starboard side of the ship, the variation was the least; and, when on the larboard side, the greatest. This was not the first time we had made this observation, without being able to account for it. At four o'clock in the morning of the 7th, I made the Adventure's signal to keep at the distance of four miles on my starboard beam; and continued to steer E. S. E. This being a fine day, I had all our men's bedding and cloaths spread on deck to air; and the ship cleaned and smoked betwixt decks. At noon I steered a point more to the South, being then in the latitude of $48^{\circ} 49'$ South, longitude $61^{\circ} 48'$ East. At six o'clock in the evening, I called in the Adventure; and, at the same time, took several azimuths, which gave the variation $31^{\circ} 28'$ West. These observations could not be taken with the greatest accuracy, on account of the rolling of the ship, occasioned by a very high westerly swell.

Sunday 7.

Monday 8.

The preceding evening, three Port Egmont hens were seen; this morning another appeared. In the evening, and several times in the night, penguins were heard; and, at day-light, in the morning of the 8th, several of these were seen; and divers of two sorts, seemingly such as are usually met with on the coast of England. This occasioned us to sound; but we found no ground with a line of 210 fathoms.

Our



Our latitude now was $49^{\circ} 53'$ South, and longitude $63^{\circ} 39'$ East. This was at eight o'clock. By this time the wind had veered round by the N. E. to E., blew a brisk gale, and was attended with hazy weather, which soon after turned to a thick fog; and, at the same time, the wind shifted to N. E.

1773.
February.
Monday 8.

I continued to keep the wind on the larboard tack, and to fire a gun every hour till noon; when I made the signal to tack, and tacked accordingly. But, as neither this signal, nor any of the former, was answered by the Adventure, we had but too much reason to think that a separation had taken place; though we were at a loss to tell how it had been effected. I had directed Captain Furneaux, in case he was separated from me, to cruize three days in the place where he last saw me. I therefore continued making short boards, and firing half-hour guns, till the 9th in the afternoon, when, the weather having cleared up, we could see several leagues round us, and found that the Adventure was not within the limits of our horizon. At this time, we were about two or three leagues to the eastward of the situation we were in when we last saw her; and were standing to the westward with a very strong gale at N. N. W., accompanied with a great sea from the same direction. This, together with an increase of wind, obliged us to lie to, till eight o'clock the next morning; during which time we saw nothing of the Adventure, notwithstanding the weather was pretty clear, and we had kept firing guns, and burning false fires, all night. I therefore gave over looking for her, made sail, and steered S. E. with a very fresh gale at W. by N., accompanied with a high sea from the same direction.

Tuesday 9.

Wednes. 10.

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1773.
February.
Wednes. 10.

While we were beating about here, we frequently saw penguins and divers, which made us conjecture that land was not far off; but in what direction, it was not possible for us to tell. As we advanced to the South, we lost the penguins, and most of the divers; and, as usual, met with abundance of albatrosses, blue peterels, sheer-waters, &c.

Thursday 11. The 11th at noon, and in the latitude of $51^{\circ} 15'$ South, longitude $67^{\circ} 20'$ East, we again met with penguins; and saw an egg bird, which we also look upon to be a sign of the vicinity of land. I continued to steer to the S. E., with a fresh gale in the N. W. quarter, attended with a long hollow swell, and frequent showers of rain, hail, and snow.

Friday 12. The 12th in the morning, being in the latitude of $52^{\circ} 32'$ S. longitude $69^{\circ} 47'$ East, the variation was $31^{\circ} 38'$ West. In the evening, in the latitude of $53^{\circ} 7'$ South, longitude $70^{\circ} 50'$

Saturday 13. East, it was $32^{\circ} 33'$: and, the next morning, in the latitude of $53^{\circ} 37'$ South, longitude $72^{\circ} 10'$, it was $33^{\circ} 8'$ West. Thus far we had continually a great number of penguins about the ship, which seemed to be different from those we had seen near the ice; being smaller, with redish bills and brownish heads. The meeting with so many of these birds, gave us some hopes of finding land, and occasioned various conjectures about its situation. The great westerly swell, which still continued, made it improbable that land of any considerable extent lay to the West. Nor was it very probable that any lay to the North; as we were only about 160 leagues to the South of Tasman's Track in 1642; and I conjectured that Captain Furneaux would explore this place; which accordingly happened. In the evening we saw a Port Egmont hen, which flew away in the direction of N. E. by E.; and, the next morning, a seal was seen; but no penguins.

Sunday 14.



guins. In the evening, being in the latitude of $55^{\circ} 49'$ S., longitude $75^{\circ} 52'$ East, the variation was $34^{\circ} 48'$ West; and, in the evening of the 15th, in latitude $57^{\circ} 2'$ South, longitude $79^{\circ} 56'$ East, it was 38° West. Five seals were seen this day, and a few penguins; which occasioned us to sound, without finding any bottom, with a line of 150 fathoms.

1773.
February.
Monday 15.

At day-light in the morning of the 16th, we saw an island of ice to the northward; for which we steered, in order to take some on board; but the wind shifting to that direction, hindred us from putting this in execution. At this time we were in the latitude of $57^{\circ} 8'$ South, longitude $80^{\circ} 59'$ East, and had two islands of ice in sight. This morning we saw one penguin, which appeared to be of the same sort which we had formerly seen near the ice. But we had now been so often deceived by these birds, that we could no longer look upon them, nor indeed upon any other oceanic birds, which frequent high latitudes, as sure signs of the vicinity of land.

Tuesday 16.

The wind continued not long at North, but veered to E. by N. E., and blew a gentle gale, with which we stood to the southward; having frequent showers of sleet and snow. But, in the night, we had fair weather, and a clear serene sky; and, between midnight and three o'clock in the morning, lights were seen in the heavens, similar to those in the northern hemisphere, known by the name of Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights; but I never heard of the Aurora Australis being seen before. The officer of the watch observed, that it sometimes broke out in spiral rays, and in a circular form; then its light was very strong, and its appearance beautiful. He could not perceive it had any particular direction; for it appeared, at various times, in dif-

Wednes. 17.



1773.
February.
Wednes. 17.

ferent parts of the heavens, and diffused its light throughout the whole atmosphere.

At nine in the morning, we bore down to an island of ice which we reached by noon. It was full half a mile in circuit, and two hundred feet high at least; though very little loose ice about it. But while we were considering whether or no we should hoist out our boats to take some up, a great quantity broke from the island. Upon this we hoisted out our boats and went to work to get some on board. The pieces of ice, both great and small, which broke from the island, I observed, drifted fast to the westward; that is, they left the island in that direction, and were, in a few hours, spread over a large space of sea. This, I have no doubt, was caused by a current setting in that direction. For the wind could have but little effect upon the ice; especially as there was a large hollow swell from the West. This circumstance greatly retarded our taking up ice. We, however, made a shift to get on board about nine or ten tons before eight o'clock, when we hoisted in the boats and made sail to the East, inclining to the South, with a fresh gale at South; which, soon after, veered to S. S. W. and S. W., with fair but cloudy weather. This course brought us among many ice isles; so that it was necessary to proceed with great caution. In the night the mercury in the thermometer fell two degrees below the freezing point; and the water in the scuttle casks on deck was frozen. As I have not taken notice of the thermometer of late, I shall now observe that, as we advanced to the North, the mercury gradually rose to 45, and fell again, as we advanced to the South, to what is above mentioned; nor did it rise, in the middle of the day, to above 34 or 35.

In



In the morning of the 18th, being in the latitude of $57^{\circ} 54'$ South, longitude $83^{\circ} 14'$ East, the variation was $39^{\circ} 33'$ West. In the evening, in latitude $58^{\circ} 2'$ South, longitude $84^{\circ} 35'$ East, it was only $37^{\circ} 8'$ West; which induced me to believe it was decreasing. But, in the evening of the 20th, in the latitude of $58^{\circ} 47'$ South, longitude $90^{\circ} 56'$ East, I took nine azimuths, with Dr. Knight's compass, which gave the variation $40^{\circ} 7'$; and nine others, with Gregory's, which gave $40^{\circ} 15'$ West.

1773.
February.
Thursday 18.

Saturday 20.

This day, at noon, being nearly in the latitude and longitude just mentioned, we thought we saw land to the S. W. The appearance was so strong that we doubted not it was there in reality, and tacked to work up to it accordingly; having a light breeze at South, and clear weather. We were, however, soon undeceived, by finding that it was only clouds; which, in the evening, entirely disappeared, and left us a clear horizon, so that we could see a considerable way round us; in which space nothing was to be seen but ice islands.

In the night, the Aurora Australis made a very brilliant and luminous appearance. It was seen first in the East, a little above the horizon; and, in a short time, spread over the whole heavens.

The 21st, in the morning, having little wind and a smooth sea, two favourable circumstances for taking up ice, I steered for the largest ice island before us, which we reached by noon. At this time, we were in the latitude of 59° S. longitude $92^{\circ} 30'$ East; having, about two hours before, seen three or four penguins. Finding here a good quantity of loose ice, I ordered two boats out, and sent them to take some on board. While this was doing, the island, which

Sunday 21.

was:



1773.
February.
Sunday 21.

was not less than half a mile in circuit, and three or four hundred feet high above the surface of the sea, turned nearly bottom up. Its height, by this circumstance, was neither increased nor diminished apparently. As soon as we had got on board as much ice as we could dispose of, we hoisted in the boats, and made sail to the S. E., with a gentle breeze at N. by E., attended with showers of snow, and dark gloomy weather. At this time, we had but few ice islands in sight; but, the next day, seldom less than twenty or thirty were seen at once.

Monday 22.

Tuesday 23.

The wind gradually veered to the East; and, at last, fixing at E. by S., blew a fresh gale. With this we stood to the South, till eight o'clock in the evening of the 23d; at which time we were in the latitude of $61^{\circ} 52'$ South, longitude $95^{\circ} 2'$ East. We now tacked, and spent the night, which was exceedingly stormy, thick, and hazy, with sleet and snow, in making short boards. Surrounded on every side with danger, it was natural for us to wish for day-light. This, when it came, served only to increase our apprehensions, by exhibiting to our view, those huge mountains of ice, which, in the night, we had passed without seeing.

Wednes. 24.

These unfavourable circumstances, together with dark nights, at this advanced season of the year, quite discouraged me from putting in execution a resolution I had taken of crossing the Antarctic circle once more. Accordingly, at four o'clock in the morning, we stood to the North, with a very hard gale at E. S. E., accompanied with snow and sleet, and a very high sea from the same point, which made great destruction among the ice islands. This circumstance, far from being of any advantage to us, greatly increased the number of pieces we had to avoid. The large pieces
which



which break from the ice islands, are much more dangerous than the islands themselves. The latter are so high out of water, that we can generally see them, unless the weather be very thick and dark, before we are very near them. Whereas the others cannot be seen, in the night, till they are under the ship's bows. These dangers were, however, now become so familiar to us, that the apprehensions they caused were never of long duration; and were, in some measure, compensated both by the seasonable supplies of fresh water these ice islands afforded us, (without which we must have been greatly distressed) and also, by their very romantic appearance, greatly heightened by the foaming and dashing of the waves into the curious holes and caverns which are formed in many of them; the whole exhibiting a view, which at once filled the mind with admiration and horror, and can only be described by the hand of an able painter. Towards the evening, the gale abated; and in the night we had two or three hours calm. This was succeeded by a light breeze at West; with which we steered East, under all the sail we could set, meeting with many ice islands.

1773.
February.
Wednes. 24.

This night we saw a Port Egmont hen; and next morning, being the 25th, another. We had lately seen but few birds; and those were albatrosses, sheerwaters, and blue peterels. It is remarkable, that we did not see one of either the white, or Antarctic peterels, since we came last amongst the ice. Notwithstanding the wind kept at West and N. W. all day, we had a very high sea from the East; by which we concluded that no land could be near, in that direction. In the evening, being in the latitude $60^{\circ} 51'$, longitude $95^{\circ} 41'$ East, the variation was $43^{\circ} 6'$ West; and the next morning, be-

Thursday 25.

Friday 26.

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1773.
February.
Friday 26.

ing the 26th, having advanced about a degree and a half more to the East, it was $41^{\circ} 30'$; both being determined by several azimuths.

We had fair weather all the afternoon; but the wind was unfetled, veering round by the North to the East. With this, we stood to the S. E. and E., till three o'clock in the afternoon; when, being in the latitude of $61^{\circ} 21'$ South, longitude $97^{\circ} 7'$, we tacked and stood to the northward and eastward as the wind kept veering to the South. This, in the evening, increased to a strong gale, blew in squalls, attended with snow and sleet, and thick hazy weather, which soon brought us under our close-reefed top-sails.

Saturday 27.

Between eight in the morning of the 26th, and noon the next day, we fell in among several islands of ice; from whence such vast quantities had broken as to cover the sea all round us, and render sailing rather dangerous. However, by noon, we were clear of it all. In the evening the wind abated, and veered to S. W.; but the weather did not clear up till the next morning; when we were able to carry all our sails, and met with but very few islands of ice to impede us. Probably the late gale had destroyed a great number of them. Such a very large hollow sea had continued to accompany the wind as it veered from East to S. W., that I was certain no land of considerable extent could lie within 100 or 150 leagues of our situation between these two points.

Sunday 28.

The mean height of the thermometer at noon, for some days past, was at about 35; which is something higher than it usually was in the same latitude about a month or five weeks before, consequently the air was something warmer. While the weather was really *warm*, the gales were not only



stronger, but more frequent; with almost continual, misty, dirty, wet weather. The very animals we had on board felt its effects. A sow having in the morning farrowed nine pigs, every one of them was killed by the cold before four o'clock in the afternoon, notwithstanding all the care we could take of them. From the same cause, myself as well as several of my people, had fingers and toes chilblained. Such is the summer weather we enjoyed.

1773.
February.
Sunday 28.

The wind continued unfettled, veering from the South to the West, and blew a fresh gale till the evening. Then it fell little wind; and, soon after, a breeze sprung up at North; which quickly veered to N. E. and N. E. by E., attended with a thick fog, snow, sleet, and rain. With this wind and weather, we kept on to the S. E., till four o'clock in the afternoon of the next day, being the 1st of March, when it fell calm; which continued for near twenty-four hours. We were now in the latitude of $60^{\circ} 36'$ South, longitude $107^{\circ} 54'$; and had a prodigious high swell from the S. W.; and, at the same time, another from the South or S. S. E. The dashing of the one wave against the other, made the ship both roll and pitch exceedingly; but, at length, the N. W. swell prevailed. The calm continued till noon the next day, when it was succeeded by a gentle breeze from S. E.; which afterwards increased and veered to S. W. With this we steered N. E. by E. and E. by N. under all the sail we could set.

March.
Monday 1.

Tuesday 2.

In the afternoon of the 3d, being in latitude $60^{\circ} 13'$, longitude $110^{\circ} 18'$, the variation was $39^{\circ} 4'$ West. But the observations by which this was determined, were none of the best; being obliged to make use of such as we could get, during the very few and short intervals when the sun ap-

Wednes. 3.



1773.
March.
Wednesd. 3.

peared. A few penguins were seen this day, but not so many islands of ice as usual. The weather was also milder; though very changeable; thermometer from 36 to 38. We continued to have a N. W. swell, although the wind was unsettled, veering to N. E. by the West and North, attended with hazy fleet, and drizzling rain.

Thursday 4.

We prosecuted our course to the East, inclining to the South, till three o'clock in the afternoon of the 4th, when (being in the latitude of $60^{\circ} 37'$, longitude $113^{\circ} 24'$) the wind shifting at once to S. W. and S. W. by S, I gave orders to steer E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N. But in the night we steered E. $\frac{1}{4}$ S., in order to have the wind, which was at S. S. W., more upon the beam; the better to enable us to stand back, in case we fell in with any danger in the dark. For we had not so much time to spare, to allow us to lie to.

Friday 5.

In the morning of the 5th, we steered E. by N., under all the sail we could set, passing one ice island and many small pieces, and at nine o'clock the wind, which of late had not remained long upon any one point, shifted all at once to East, and blew a gentle gale. With this we stood to the North; at which time we were in the latitude of $60^{\circ} 44'$ South, and longitude $116^{\circ} 50'$ East. The latitude was determined by the meridian altitude of the sun, which appeared, now and then, for a few minutes till three in the afternoon. Indeed the sky was, in general, so cloudy, and the weather so thick and hazy, that we had very little benefit of sun or moon; very seldom seeing the face of either the one or the other. And yet, even under these circumstances, the weather, for some days past, could not be called very cold. It, however, had not the least pretension to be called summer weather according to my ideas of summer
in



in the northern hemisphere, as far as 60° of latitude; which is nearly as far North as I have been.

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Friday 5.

In the evening we had three islands of ice in sight, all of them large; especially one, which was larger than any we had yet seen. The side opposed to us seemed to be a mile in extent; if so, it could not be less than three in circuit. As we passed it in the night, a continual cracking was heard, occasioned, no doubt, by pieces breaking from it. For, in the morning of the 6th, the sea, for some distance round it, was covered with large and small pieces; and the island itself did not appear so large as it had done the evening before. It could not be less than 100 feet high; yet, such was the impetuous force and height of the waves which were broken against it, by meeting with such a sudden resistance, that they rose considerably higher. In the evening we were in the latitude of $59^{\circ} 58'$ South, longitude $118^{\circ} 39'$ East. The 7th, the wind was variable in the N. E. and S. E. quarters, attended with snow and sleet till the evening. Then the weather became fair, the sky cleared up, and the night was remarkably pleasant, as well as the morning of the next day; which, for the brightness of the sky, and serenity and mildness of the weather, gave place to none we had seen since we left the Cape of Good Hope. It was such as is little known in this sea; and, to make it still more agreeable, we had not one island of ice in sight. The mercury in the thermometer rose to 40. Mr. Wales and the Master made some observations of the moon and stars, which satisfied us that, when our latitude was $59^{\circ} 44'$, our longitude was $121^{\circ} 9'$. At three o'clock in the afternoon, the calm was succeeded by a breeze at S. E. The sky, at the same time, was suddenly obscured, and seemed to presage an approaching storm,

Saturday 6.

Sunday 7.

Monday 8.

storm,



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Monday 8.

storm, which accordingly happened. For, in the evening, the wind shifted to South, blew in squalls, attended with fleet and rain, and a prodigious high sea. Having nothing to take care of but ourselves, we kept two or three points from the wind, and run at a good rate to the E. N. E. under our two courses, and close-reefed top-sails.

Wednes. 10.

The gale continued till the evening of the 10th. Then it abated; the wind shifted to the westward; and we had fair weather, and but little wind, during the night, attended

Thursday 11.

with a sharp frost. The next morning, being in the latitude of $57^{\circ} 56'$, longitude 130° , the wind shifted to N. E., and blew a fresh gale, with which we stood S. E., having frequent showers of snow and fleet, and a long hollow swell from S. S. E. and S. E. by S. This swell did not go down till two days after the wind, which raised it, had not only ceased to blow, but had shifted, and blown fresh at opposite points, good part of the time. Whoever attentively considers this, must conclude, that there can be no land to the South, but what must be at a great distance.

Friday 12.

Notwithstanding so little was to be expected in that quarter, we continued to stand to the South till three o'clock in the morning of the 12th, when we were stopped by a calm; being then in the latitude of $58^{\circ} 56'$ South, longitude $131^{\circ} 26'$ East. After a few hours calm, a breeze sprung up at West, with which we steered East. The S. S. E. swell having gone down, was succeeded by another from N. W. by W. The weather continued mild all this day, and the mercury rose to $39\frac{1}{2}$. In the evening it fell calm, and continued so

Saturday 13.

till three o'clock in the morning of the 13th, when we got the wind at East and S. E., a fresh breeze, attended with snow and fleet. In the afternoon it became fair, and the
wind



wind veered to South and S. S. W. In the evening, being then in the latitude of $58^{\circ} 59'$, longitude 134° , the weather was so clear in the horizon, that we could see many leagues round us. We had but little wind during the night, some showers of snow, and a very sharp frost. As the day broke, the wind freshened at S. E. and S. S. E.; and soon after, the sky cleared up, and the weather became clear and serene; but the air continued cold, and the mercury in the thermometer rose only one degree above the freezing point.

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Saturday 13.

Sunday 14.

The clear weather gave Mr. Wales an opportunity to get some observations of the sun and moon. Their results reduced to noon, when the latitude was $58^{\circ} 22'$ South, gave us $136^{\circ} 22'$ East longitude. Mr. Kendal's watch, at the same time, gave $134^{\circ} 42'$; and that of Mr. Arnold, the same. This was the first, and only time, they pointed out the same longitude, since we left England. The greatest difference, however, between them, since we left the Cape, had not much exceeded two degrees.

The moderate, and I might almost say, pleasant weather, we had, at times, for the last two or three days, made me wish I had been a few degrees of latitude farther South; and even tempted me to incline our course that way. But we soon had weather which convinced us that we were full far enough; and that the time was approaching, when these seas were not to be navigated without enduring intense cold; which, by the bye, we were pretty well used to. In the afternoon, the serenity of the sky was presently obscured; the wind veered round by the S. W. to West, and blew in hard squalls, attended with thick and heavy showers of hail and snow, which continually covered our decks, sails, and rigging, till five o'clock in the evening of the
15th.



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Monday 15.

15th. At this time, the wind abated and shifted to S. E.; the sky cleared up; and the evening was so serene and clear, that we could see many leagues round us; the horizon being the only boundary to our sight.

We were now in the latitude of $59^{\circ} 17'$ South, longitude $140^{\circ} 12'$ East, and had such a large hollow swell from W. S. W., as assured us that we had left no land behind us in that direction. I was also well assured that no land lay to the South on this side 60° of latitude. We had a smart frost during the night, which was curiously illuminated with the southern lights.

Tuesday 16.

At ten o'clock in the morning of the 16th, (which was as soon as the sun appeared) in the latitude of $58^{\circ} 51'$ South, our longitude was $143^{\circ} 10'$ East. This good weather was, as usual, of short duration. In the afternoon of this day, we had again thick snow showers; but, at intervals, it was tolerably clear; and, in the evening, being in the latitude of $58^{\circ} 58'$ South, longitude $144^{\circ} 37'$ East, I found the variation by several azimuths, to be $31'$ East.

I was not a little pleased with being able to determine, with so much precision, this point of the line, in which the compass has no variation. For I look upon half a degree as next to nothing; so that the intersection of the latitude and longitude just mentioned, may be reckoned the point, without any sensible error. At any rate, the line can only pass a very small matter West of it.

Wednes. 16.

I continued to steer to the East, inclining to the South, with a fresh gale at S. W., till five o'clock the next morning, when, being in the latitude of $59^{\circ} 7'$ S. longitude $146^{\circ} 53'$ East, I bore away N. E., and, at noon, North, having come to a resolution to quit the high southern latitudes, and to



proceed to New Zealand, to look for the Adventure, and to refresh my people. I had also some thoughts, and even a desire, to visit the East coast of Van Diemen's Land, in order to satisfy myself if it joined the coast of New South Wales.

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Wednes. 17.

In the night of the 17th, the wind shifted to N. W., and blew in squalls, attended with thick hazy weather and rain. This continued all the 18th, in the evening of which day, being in the latitude of $56^{\circ} 15'$ South, longitude 150° , the sky cleared up, and we found the variation by several azimuths to be $13^{\circ} 30'$ East. Soon after, we hauled up, with the log, a piece of rock weed, which was in a state of decay, and covered with barnacles. In the night the southern lights were very bright.

Thursday 18.

The next morning, we saw a seal; and towards noon, some penguins, and more rock weed, being at this time in the latitude of $55^{\circ} 1'$, longitude $152^{\circ} 1'$ East. In the latitude of $54^{\circ} 4'$, we also saw a Port Egmont hen, and some weed. Navigators have generally looked upon all these to be certain signs of the vicinity of land; I cannot, however, support this opinion. At this time we knew of no land, nor is it even probable that there is any, nearer than New Holland or Van Diemen's Land, from which we were distant 260 leagues. We had, at the same time, several porpuses playing about us; into one of which Mr. Cooper struck a harpoon; but, as the ship was running seven knots, it broke its hold, after towing it some minutes, and before we could deaden the ship's way.

Friday 19.

As the wind, which continued between the North and the West, would not permit me to touch at Van Diemen's Land, I shaped my course to New Zealand; and, being under no apprehensions of meeting with any danger, I was not back-

K

ward



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ward in carrying sail, as well by night as day, having the advantage of a very strong gale, which was attended with hazy rainy weather, and a very large swell from the West and W. S. W. We continued to meet with, now and then, a seal, Port Egmont hens, and sea weed.

Monday 22.

On the morning of the 22d, the wind shifted to South, and brought with it fair weather. At noon, we found ourselves in the latitude of $49^{\circ} 55'$, longitude $159^{\circ} 28'$, having a very large swell out of the S. W. For the three days past the mercury in the thermometer had risen to 46, and the weather was quite mild. Seven or eight degrees of latitude had made a surprising difference in the temperature of the air, which we felt with an agreeable satisfaction.

Thursday 25.

We continued to advance to the N. E. at a good rate, having a brisk gale between the South and East; meeting with seals, Port Egmont hens, egg birds, sea weed, &c. and having constantly a very large swell from the S. W. At ten o'clock in the morning of the 25th, the land of New Zealand was seen from the mast head; and, at noon, from the deck; extending from N. E. by E. to East, distant ten leagues. As I intended to put into Dusky Bay, or any other port I could find, on the southern part of TAVAI POENAMMOO, we steered in for the land, under all the sail we could carry, having the advantage of a fresh gale at West, and tolerably clear weather. This last was not of long duration; for, at half an hour after four o'clock, the land, which was not above four miles distant, was in a manner wholly obscured in a thick haze. At this time, we were before the entrance of a bay, which I had mistaken for Dusky Bay, being deceived by some islands that lay in the mouth of it.

Fearing



Fearing to run, in thick weather, into a place to which we were all strangers, and seeing some breakers and broken ground a-head, I tacked in twenty-five fathom water, and stood out to sea with the wind at N. W. This bay lies on the S. E. side of Cape West, and may be known by a white cliff on one of the isles which lies in the entrance of the bay. This part of the coast I did not see, but at a great distance, in my former voyage; and we now saw it under so many disadvantageous circumstances, that the less I say about it, the fewer mistakes I shall make. We stood out to sea, under close-reefed top-sails and courses, till eleven o'clock at night; when we wore and stood to the northward, having a very high and irregular sea. At five o'clock next morning, the gale abated, and we bore up for the land; at eight o'clock, the West Cape bore E. by N. $\frac{1}{2}$ N., for which we steered, and entered Dusky Bay about noon. In the entrance of it, we found 44 fathoms water, a sandy bottom, the West Cape bearing S. S. E., and Five Fingers Point, or the North point of the bay, North. Here we had a great swell rolling in from the S. W. The depth of water decreased to 40 fathoms; afterwards we had no ground with 60. We were, however, too far advanced to return; and therefore stood on, not doubting but that we should find anchorage. For in this bay we were all strangers; in my former voyage, having done no more than discover, and name it.

After running about two leagues up the bay, and passing several of the isles which lay in it, I brought to, and hoisted out two boats; one of which I sent away with an officer round a point on the larboard hand, to look for anchorage. This he found, and signified the same by signal. We then followed with the ship, and anchored in 50 fathoms water,

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Friday 26.



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Friday 26.

so near the shore as to reach it with an hawser. This was on Friday the 26th of March, at three in the afternoon, after having been 117 days at sea; in which time we had sailed 3660 leagues, without having once sight of land.

After such a long continuance at sea, in a high southern latitude, it is but reasonable to think that many of my people must be ill of the scurvy. The contrary, however, happened. Mention hath already been made of sweet wort being given to such as were scorbutic. This had so far the desired effect, that we had only one man on board that could be called very ill of this disease; occasioned, chiefly, by a bad habit of body, and a complication of other disorders. We did not attribute the general good state of health in the crew, wholly to the sweet wort, but to the frequent airing and sweetening the ship by fires, &c. We must also allow portable broth, and four kroust to have had some share in it. This last can never be enough recommended.

My first care, after the ship was moored, was to send a boat and people a fishing; in the mean time, some of the gentlemen killed a seal (out of many that were upon a rock), which made us a fresh meal.

